

# New Ulm Review

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## Stability of Peace

Securing stabilization of conditions in Europe and all other parts of the world having been one of our chief aims in the late war, Americans all over the country, without difference of party affiliations, should take especial interest in that part of the peace covenant that is destined to produce this happy result. There are many points connected with this issue. Foremost among them is the eliminating of all questions that are bound to result in future mischief and this cannot be achieved if the Peace Conference continues to confuse militarism with industrialism. To take permanently from Germany territory that is rightfully German, or to attempt to cripple her economically in addition to making reparations would be an inexcusable blunder. Late reports from Paris seem to indicate that three of the Big Four are inclined to look at the proposed settlement in this light.

In some American quarters the German counter proposals have had a similar effect. The League of Free Nations Association sent a cablegram to President Wilson under date of May 28. The specific points made by this League are: First, that upper Silesia should not be transferred to Poland without a plebiscite; second, that while France may justly claim the produce of the Saar coal mines for some time, there is no warrant for raising the question of sovereignty in connection with that district; third, that the permanent transfer of Shantung to Japan would be indefensible, and that if the transfer be only nominal and temporary, this should be made known speedily and authoritatively; fourth, that the most dangerous feature of the treaty is the indefiniteness of its economic provisions, which makes it possible to use these for the prevention of legitimate German efforts at commercial and industrial recovery; fifth, that no assurance is given that Germany will be presently made a member of the Council of the League.

For the most part these points are included in the German counter proposals and it is to be hoped that the opposition of French jingoism will be overcome before the Allied answer is made.

As long as producers look upon other producers as rivals instead of co-operators they can be made to imagine that any prosperity to others must mean injury to themselves. But when producers realize that production as a whole is aided when any part increases, they will be able to act intelligently toward their fellows.

## The Case of Nurse Cavell

The notorious case of Miss Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the Germans for helping their enemies, was referred to by one of the Chautauqua speakers, here in New Ulm last week. Miss Van Gastel joined those who can only think of murder in connection with the regrettable end of Miss Cavell. Others differ in their judgment in this case, not only in America but even in England the home land of the unfortunate nurse. Among them is A. M. Cameron, an Englishman, who writes in the *New Age* of London, May 1st:

"May I be allowed to protest against the suggestion that Miss Cavell should have a public funeral, and military honors, and that she should be regarded as a martyr. Let us look facts in the face. The military laws are abominable, and everyone is justified in abusing them; but they were not made in Germany; every nation is equally responsible for their harshness. The man or woman who breaks the civil or military law is punished by that law; and, if the death penalty is inflicted, is executed—not murdered. Miss Cavell, in breaking the military laws, had not even the excuse that she was saving lives. The Rev. H. S. Gahan, who remained in Brussels during the war, states in the *Daily News* that Miss Cavell had made the nursing home a rendezvous for Belgian soldiers, who were assisted to escape over the frontier. In other words, Miss Cavell, who held a position of confidence in a city occupied by the German troops, and was, as a member of the Red Cross, trusted by the German military authorities, occupied herself in assisting Belgians over the frontier in order that they should return armed and fight the Germans. It is regrettable that Mr. Gahan does not condemn her actions, but speaks as if she were entirely right! We can imagine what would have been said and done if a German nurse in the British lines had acted in the same manner as Miss Cavell. We should have been told she

was another proof that none of the nation had any honor. What would have been true of the German nurse is equally true of Miss Cavell. Indeed, if she had applied her statement that 'patriotism is not enough' to herself, and remembered that there was such a thing as honor, she would have been alive to-day. If the members of the Red Cross had done what they ought to have done, and at once repudiated the actions of Miss Cavell, they would not only have saved their own honor, but would have probably saved her life. As it was, the German military authorities would have been justified in refusing to allow any members of the Red Cross, who were not of their own nationality, to remain in Brussels, or anywhere within their lines."

The protest of the International Congress of Women against the terms of the peace treaty as submitted to the Germans was the expression of the feelings in the American, English and French delegations. In a report on the Congress, by Lucia Ames Mead, in *The Public* of June 7, we read that the Germans took no part in "the tense discussion on the drastic terms of the treaty" but that it was "left to the English, French and Americans to formulate the protest sent to the Peace Conference." The writer further states, that the terms "reflect the insane fear and the very natural vindictiveness of France, in which she is over-reaching herself and preparing for future trouble."

## Farmers Set Example

The political victories of the farmers of North Dakota have aroused much hatred and antagonism among certain elements of the Northwest, but admiration and praise for their splendid activities are not lacking either. Their achievements have attracted attention throughout the country and much is being written and said about this movement, its origins and its present political influence. Some very sane and timely remarks are made by the *Western Watchman*, a Catholic weekly published at St. Louis, Mo. This paper says in one of its recent editions:

"The Non-partisan League was born out of real grievances. The farmers, victimized for years by what they call 'Big Biz,' sought to have their wrongs righted through the ordinary instrumentalities. They sought in vain. They were told to 'go home and slop the hogs and let legislators attend to legislation.' They did. But before they left the State Capitol they formed the nucleus of what has since become the powerful, we had almost said the menacing, Non-partisan League, which now controls the whole of the machinery of government in the State-legislative, judiciary, and executive."

What the *Western Watchman* says about the grievances of the farmers is equally true with regard to the labor situation. Like causes produce like results. The workmen of the country over may yet find it necessary to use similar means to bring about a proper adjustment of their case against the same 'Big Biz' that for so many years had misused its power so shamefully. The grievances of the laborers are known to everybody but what has been done by the State Legislature or by Congress to remedy them? What is going to be done in the immediate future?

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the world may be on the verge of a "Dark Age," even darker than that which lasted from the days of Justinian to those of Charlemagne.

## Dissatisfied

Although the full text of the Peace treaty as submitted to the German delegation at Versailles has not been made public in this country enough is known about its contents to arouse opposition and criticism on all sides. Slowly but surely the first wave of complete approval so artificially created by certain newspaper agencies is being replaced by a more sober judgment and it is felt more and more that the proposed treaty is in flagrant contradiction of the Fourteen Points. "On a cold calculation of probabilities," says the *New Republic*, "we do not see how this treaty is anything but the prelude to quarrels in a deeply divided and a hideously embittered Europe." The *N. Y. Nation* is still more bitter in its denunciation of the proposed pact. This paper says: "History must record, that a more undemocratic treaty was never written and that the Conference ends with the delegates more than ever puppets, meekly assenting while the Big Three throw all principles and 'peace points' to the winds in a mad scramble to end up the business somehow and get the thing over with. A treaty has been achieved, but the gods must none the less weep when they consider how the opportunity really to reorganize the world on a sound, humane, generous, democratic, and Christian basis has been flung away."

One of President Wilson's utterances before the entry of our country into the war, which attracted attention beyond any other, was his address to the Senate on January 22, 1917, in which he declared that the first condition for an enduring peace is "that it must be a peace without victory." And proceed-

ing to put his "own interpretation" upon this statement, he said: "Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory, upon which terms of peace would rest not permanently but only as upon quicksand."

Mr. Wilson must have changed his mind again when by his signature he gave assent to a treaty which more than any other peace pact in history must be called a "peace forced upon the loser, at victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished."

Miss Marie Van Gastel, the Belgian nurse who spoke at the Armory last Wednesday afternoon, talked quite freely to a New Ulm citizen about the World War and its effects on the people of Europe generally. When asked if she could speak French, she said that she certainly could and that in her country no one was considered truly educated unless he spoke at least four languages. She also made the statement that the citizens of Belgium would study the German language even more intensively than they had in the past and she described as the height of folly and extreme short-sightedness the attitude of the American people in putting a ban on the German language, German music and everything that comes from Germany. It is quite refreshing to hear such sentiments expressed by one who comes from a country whose people suffered more from German aggressiveness than any other country of Europe.

## The Vote on Suffrage

An analysis of the vote on the woman suffrage amendment shows that no Democrat west of the Mississippi, and only one Republican, opposed the resolution. Southern Democrats for fear of the negro vote, New England Republicans, and Congressmen of both parties in New York and Pennsylvania made up practically all of the opposition. A few scattering Republicans from Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa made up the balance. Like the tariff, suffrage seems to have been a local issue.

All of the fuss against the Non-partisan league centers around the fact that the farmers want political representation in proportion to their numbers. They certainly can't get any more, no matter how much they organize, and come to think of it, our Constitution provides this very thing. How terrible it would be to restore the Constitution that has been set aside by political manipulation!

## Senate Favors Ireland

When the senate of the United States, on June 6, registered a vote of 60 to 1 in favor of Irish self-determination, and asked the president to secure a hearing for the leaders of the movement for Irish independence before the peace conference in Paris, it took the first important step in its new course of sharing responsibility for our foreign policy with President Wilson. The Borah resolution, calling for "international recognition for the government, republican in form, established by the people of Ireland," was not adopted, it is true, but the compromise which did secure this nearly unanimous vote meant the same thing. It asked the American peace delegates to see that Edward de Valera, Arthur Griffiths and Count Plunkett, the three highest officials of the Sinn Fein republic shall be heard by the Paris conference, and it contained this further cause, proposed by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, Democratic: "That the senate of the United States expresses its sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of their own choice."

So the senate has declared for a free Ireland. It may later declare for a free Korea, and finally it may back up the doctrine announced last year by President Wilson, but abandoned by him when he agreed to the Paris treaty—that every people has the right to determine the sovereignty and the form of government under which it shall live.

## The Passing of Autocracy

In his address to the Pan-American commercial conference at New York Senator Don Ignacio Calderon, minister from Bolivia, threw a momentary chill upon the blazing profit hopes of some of the assembled exporters and bankers when he said:

"The world is alive with the spirit of freedom and right. We would fail to read the signs of the times if we thought that this great upheaval is merely political. Society is shaking from its foundations, and new hopes are being cherished everywhere. Many years ago so-called captains of industry used to express their conception of the relations of capital to the public and the wage earners in a way that showed the greatest contempt for the public and the workmen. Today any man or corporation that would ignore the right of the public to a proper and just treatment, or pretend that workmen must be satisfied with whatever they are given, would be considered an enemy of the community."

"The autocracy of capital is passing away."

## GREAT CRISIS IN WESTERN EUROPE

FRANK VANDERLIP ON RETURN GIVES WARNING AS TO CONDITIONS

BANKRUPTCY OF FRANCE AND ITALY MAY CAUSE FINAL COLLAPSE

Frank Vanderlip's resignation from the presidency of the greatest bank in the greatest banking center in the world has set the financial experts to looking more anxiously than ever before at the European financial crisis, over which Lloyd George and Clemenceau are desperately quarreling.

### Civilization in Danger

Vanderlip came home from Europe with his warning that the whole upper layer of European civilization may collapse and fall in, due to the bankruptcy of France and Italy, and the serious condition of British finances. He told the bankers in New York that the credit of America must immediately be given the business men abroad, rather than the governments, if Europe was to be saved from a "conflagration." The outcome of his warnings and pleadings was that he was forced out of the presidency of the National City bank.

### What We Can Do

Since the dismissal from his high post in Wall street, Vanderlip has delivered several speeches, and in each he has followed up and emphasized his first message. He says that government loans to European governments will not save Europe from collapse, but that if American credit, machinery, materials and fuel are quickly supplied to European manufacturers and builders, there is still a chance that what happened to imperial Germany as the result of the war will not happen to monarchist Italy and business-ruled France as the result of bankruptcy and industrial paralysis and hunger.

The latest returns of unemployed men and women in Great Britain are: For Birmingham, 70,000; for Lancashire, 285,111; for Glasgow, 49,411.

The number of farm tenants has increased 40 per cent in Kansas in the last eighteen years. The number of acres farmed by tenants in that State has increased 80 per cent in the same period. Governor Allen has begun a campaign to eliminate the farm tenant as far as possible by providing State aid for those who wish to buy farms and who will farm them. The last legislature voted to submit to the people at the next election a constitutional amendment which will authorize the State to invest money in lands and sell them to farmers on easy terms and at low rates of interest.

The denunciations of pacifism that were so common during the conflict in papers and pulpits sound strangely atrocious when read today. And as a matter of fact, the recovery of common sense in these things must be a preliminary condition of sane reconstruction.

M. Clemenceau has declared that the victory is a Pyrric one as far as France is concerned. If the French premier admits this the immediate future must be very dark for "La Republique."

## THE SAAR VALLEY

The Saar is a matter for which there is no excuse in law or morals for raising the question of sovereignty in the valley. It is a German valley. The armistice expressly excluded it from consideration by stating that the wrong done to France in 1871 should be righted. The Saar was no part of France in 1871, and the elaborate arrangement for the administration of the valley obviously represents a compromise between those who were not willing to act in good faith. It happens that good faith compromised is bad faith. It is quite true that the plebiscite will be confined to those who were twenty years of age when the treaty was signed. This does prevent colonization if it is successfully administered. But nevertheless, the fact that one of the interested parties—France—is the employer of the people who will decide the status

of the territory gives her a perfectly enormous power over the resulting vote. And the fact that the rest of Germany has no voice in the matter makes it a still greater injustice. But the fundamental injury lies not in the plan adopted but in the fact that the question was raised. The Saar will furnish an embittered Germany not only a real reason for discontent, but a symbol with all the necessary moral attributes, for cultivating a policy of revenge. For such a policy no reason is so good as a good reason, and in the eyes of a nation that feels itself oppressed, such a reason can easily be made the pretext for revolting against the whole settlement of the war.

—The New Republic.

During the month of April the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul loaned Northwestern farmers a total of \$28,564,700, in long time paper.

## OH, YOU WOMEN!

AT THE  
**American Theatre**  
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JUNE 20 and 21



ADOLPH ZUKOR Presents

JOHN ANITA  
**EMERSON-LOOS**

PRODUCTION

**"OH, YOU WOMEN!"**

with ERNEST TRUAX and LOUISE HUFF

A Paramount Picture

What a bright-eyed little dough-boy did to wake the women up, was a scream, but we'll not spill the beans now—we want you to see the picture and then you'll have some of the latest wrinkles in propaganda at your finger tips.

It's such a story that will interest every woman in town, because it will make her laugh at herself and at her neighbor. It will interest every man in town, because it will show him the perils toward which he and his kind are drifting; unless they keep a firm hand on the reins of authority—and it will make the men laugh at the women and at each other. It's a good-natured travesty—a satire without cynicism, and a hearty laugh without a sneer from start to finish.

