

D. O. H. AND WORKMEN

Joint Installation of Officers of the Two Lodges Held at Their Hall Thursday Evening.

Mayor Seeberger of St. Cloud Installs Workmen and Mrs. Bender the Degree of Honor.

On Thursday evening, January 9, the local lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor held a joint installation at their hall and the attendance was large. Mayor P. J. Seeberger of St. Cloud, grand inside watch, installed the officers of the A. O. U. W. and Mrs. Cora Bender, grand chief of ceremonies, the officials of the D. of H. At the conclusion of the ceremonies each of the installing officers delivered an able address for the good of the order, and then followed an excellent supper. Dancing and cards consumed the remainder of the evening and a most enjoyable time was passed by the assemblage. The A. O. U. W. lodge is one of the strongest in this part of the country as is also its auxiliary, the D. of H. In the Workman lodge the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: A. R. Davis, M. W.; C. Smith, foreman; Henry Marpe, overseer; O. A. Larson, guide; Geo. E. Rice, recorder; T. F. Scheen, financier; Gus Swanson, receiver; L. E. Fox, inside watch; W. P. Olson, outside watch.

In the Degree of Honor the following officers were installed:

Georgia Smith, P. C. of H.; Lizzie Fox, C. of H.; May South, L. of H.; Mary Lane, C. of C.; Cora Scheen, recorder and financier; T. F. Scheen, receiver; Laura Wheeler, usher; Emma Angstrom, inside watch; Cora Young, outside watch.

LARS ERIKSSON OF MILACA.

The Man Who First Introduced the Sloyd System of Manual Training in the United States.

A special from Milaca, under date of January 11, contains the following which will prove of interest to many readers of the Union:

Once a prominent educator, holding the honors of introducing the new home-sloyd system of manual training from Sweden to America, and at one time a Universalist minister in Minneapolis, Lars Eriksson is now living in retirement in Milaca. Besides having been an educator and a minister, Mr. Eriksson was the founder of the village of Eriksonville on the Soo Line near Mille Lacs lake.

Although it is generally said that Boston was the first American city to receive instruction in the home-sloyd system of manual training, Minneapolis can really claim the honor, as it was in Minneapolis that Eriksson first taught this method, which has since been generally adopted in all the schools of Boston and is being taken up in most of the modern manual training schools of the country.

Mr. Eriksson came into the lime-light in Sweden when Professor John M. Ordway of Boston was sent there to study the new system. Ordway chanced to read a paper called Sloydaren, of which Eriksson was the editor, and after some correspondence induced Eriksson to come to America to teach his system.

After the invitation from Professor Ordway, Eriksson resigned his position as teacher in a summer school for teachers at Langhanshyttan and left Sweden in 1884, going first to Anoka, where he visited his daughter, and then to Minneapolis.

While learning the English language he accepted the position of organist in a Swedish Lutheran church in North Minneapolis, and at the same time gave lecture on the sloyd system to his countrymen. The first lesson in Swedish sloyd in America was given in the basement of the Augustana Lutheran church at Eleventh avenue and Seventh street S., Minneapolis, on December 8, 1884.

Later he started a school at 1218 Third street S., but had to give it up in order to support his family, and accepted a position with the old Century Music company. He met many discouragements in Minneapolis, however, as many told him the sloyd system would be useless in this country because of the modern machinery. At that time his explanation that manual training was not taught to manufacture articles, but to make skillful woodworkers of boys and give them training along practical lines, did not seem to suffice.

The Boston educators had not heard from him for some time, and

Carl Fallin was sent from that city to hunt him up. He finally located Eriksson in Minneapolis, after a search in Chicago, and returned with him to the North Bennett Street Industrial school, where he taught 120 boys and about 50 teachers every week.

From his experience in Minneapolis, Eriksson discovered that the sloyd system from Naas was not suitable for this country. For instance, the system advocated starting with knife work, the student making his articles directly from models without knowledge of drawing. Eriksson changed this and gave instructions in mechanical drawing first, and taught the pupils to work from their own drawings and not from the models. His motto was, "What notes are for music the drawing is for the sloyd worker. To work directly from the model without a knowledge of drawing is like playing the piano by ear without knowing the notes."

He did not start his series with small articles or knife work, as called for in the Naas system. He declared that the saw was the first tool called for in woodworking, not the knife, and that it was harder to plane a key stick three inches long and one-fourth inch thick than a board twelve by six inches and one-half inch thick. The big piece helped the weak hands to hold the plane steady.

His chronological method of teaching manual training was as follows: First, sawing; second, planing, cross-cutting, ripping, slant work; third, boring, nailing exercises, how to hold the hammer; fourth, chiseling; fifth, carving and knifework. This was a progressive system in its natural order.

Visitors from other schools, including Mr. McAllister, superintendent of the Philadelphia schools, praised his innovation. At that time the Naas system was popular, but not practical, and Eriksson had to overcome this difficulty in introducing his methods.

After teaching in Boston over two years Eriksson went to Toronto, Can., where he delivered lectures before teachers' meetings. He returned to Boston, but later broke down in health from overwork, having taught steadily every working day for two and one-half years, from 9 a. m. until 9 p. m. He resigned and returned to Minnesota, glad that at least part of his mission to this country had been fulfilled.

In 1894, when Rev. A. Dallgren of the Swedish Universalist church of Minneapolis left for Alabama to start a colony, Eriksson took care of the Universalist congregation for three years, having been ordained in the Church of the Redeemer in 1896 by Dr. Marion D. Shutter. He was also instructor at that time of manual training at the Boys' club of St. Mark's church, between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues on Sixth street.

During the hard times that followed Eriksson decided that it would be better for laborers to spend their time on farms rather than loaf in the city, and went to Mille Lacs county and established a colony, the center of which was Eriksonville. He started a small store, trading with the Indians for wild rice and cranberries. In 1898 a postoffice was established there and Eriksson was appointed postmaster. After the Soo railroad came through his town he replanted the hamlet, selling lots and houses.

Recently he moved to Milaca and is working on an invention of a clock which, he says, will show perfect time at any point in the world at a glance. He has the invention practically completed.

There are no dials on this clock, but two rings, one inside the other, the inside ring containing a map of the world, and revolving once in twenty-four hours. All meridians are also shown on the inside ring, while on the outside ring are figures, from one to twenty-four, and numerous lines, to show the time.

According to this clock there will be no "local time," "division time," or "central time," but it will show local time all over the world, so that at a glance a person can tell the exact time in Calcutta, India, or in Minneapolis.

Mr. Eriksson is now 65 years of age but is hale, hearty and busy—tuning pianos and working on inventions.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Princeton postoffice on January 13: Mr. and Mrs. John Pederson, Henry Magnus, Mr. John O. Bjorkman (2), Hans Carlson, Mrs. J. W. Haaws, Ossie Kelley. Please call for advertised letters.

L. S. Briggs, P. M.

THE VILLAGE COUNCIL

Flossie Davis Asks Damages for Injuries Received by Coming in Contact With Wire.

Bond of Recorder Earl W. Hatch Accepted—Claim of the Northern Construction Co. Rejected.

The village council met in regular monthly session—the first meeting for the new year—on Tuesday evening and disposed of such matters as came before it.

Earl W. Hatch's bond in the sum of \$2,000 was presented, accepted and ordered placed on file. Charles Keith and Henry Newbert are the bondsmen. Mr. Hatch is the new recorder, appointed by the council to perform the duties of the unexpired term of Grover Umbhocker, resigned, and he is a capable young man.

George Woodman appeared before the council and asked permission to cut the dead and superfluous timber in the village park on the north side. It would no doubt be a good plan to have the trees in this so-called park thinned out, as they are now so close together that they are choking one another to death. The application of Mr. Woodman was laid over for further consideration.

Flossie Davis, through Councilman McRae, presented a claim for damages against the village for \$40 for injuries received through coming into contact with the guy wire of a telephone pole belonging to the Rural Telephone company. In consequence of the fact that, according to article 8 of the telephone company's contract with the village said company is liable for all damages arising from the maintenance of its system, the council turned down the claim and suggested that it be presented to the corporation responsible for the alleged injury.

A bill was presented by the Northern Cement Construction company for laying the corner of M. J. Brand's sidewalk. The council refused to allow the claim.

The advisability of compelling M. J. Brands to secure a license for operating his motion picture show was discussed but no action taken. The auditing of a number of bills concluding the work of the session.

Educational Positions in Philippines.

The last examination before appointments to the Philippine teaching service for next school year are made is announced by the United States civil service commission for March 12-23, 1913, in various cities throughout the United States, for teacher, industrial teacher and assistant. Graduates of colleges and normal schools and of polytechnic and agricultural schools are desired. Well prepared teachers with successful experience are eligible.

The entrance salary of the majority of male appointees is \$1,200 per annum and expenses to the islands paid by the government, with eligibility for promotion up to \$2,000 as teacher and up to \$3,000 as superintendent.

The service requires women for home economics and men for agriculture, manual training, high school science, mathematics, English and supervisors of school districts.

For information relative to the nature of the service and the examination address Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C.

The "Corpse" Came to Life.

That was a nice little joke which Tom Post played on Bob King, Jim Hartman and Charley Weeks. It was about 11:30 at night, and Tom Post had just locked the outer door of the postoffice when he discerned persons approaching in the distance. Here's where I'll have some fun, said Tom to himself, as he laid down in the street and stiffened his muscles. The night was dark and the arc light between the postoffice and Dr. Cooney's not in operation.

Presently three men came down the street—they had been attending lodge—and Tom heard them talking about goats, signs, grips, and other things. Bob was the first to decry the prostrate form of the marshal and he exclaimed, "Fellows, look at that; a dead man!" The trio drew closer to the "corpse" and Jim Hartman kicked the man's feet, at the same time remarking, "Frozen stiff, begad!"

As the marshal's cap was pulled over his face it was impossible to recognize him in the darkness and neither of the three had a match, so Bob King was left to guard the body while Jim Hartman and Charley

Weeks darted off to obtain lucifers. Bob didn't like his assignment very well—the idea of being left alone with a "dead" man did not appeal to his fancy—but Jim and Charley soon returned with the matches. "Has he moved, Bob?" asked Jim. "Not a move," answered he, "so far as I could detect in this darkness, and, to tell the truth, I was beginning to feel a trifle creepy." "Strike a match, Charley," said Jim. And as Charley drew a lucifer across the other side of his pants the "corpse" jumped up and remarked, "Here are matches, boys; what's the matter?" They were so taken by surprise that for a time they were unable to utter a word, but at last they exclaimed in unison, "Well, I'll be jiggered!"

Sues for \$15,000 Damages.

Frank Drescher, a minor, through Maurice P. Moriarty, his guardian ad litem, has brought a \$15,000 damage suit against Elmer E. Whitney of Princeton, in the federal court at Duluth, for personal injuries alleged to have been caused by defendant's negligence. An account of the accident was published in the Princeton Union of December 14, 1911, under the caption of "Loses Hand in Planing Machine," and is hereunder reproduced:

"Frank Drescher, aged 15 years, son of Charles Drescher, on Friday met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of his right hand at the wrist. The boy, who was employed in carrying away lumber from the planing machine at the Whitney sawmill, attempted to remove a spike which he had placed in a plank to keep it from slipping at the end of the machine when the plane came in contact with his hand, took off three fingers and cut into the back of it.

"Mr. Whitney had a moment before thrown off the belt to stop the machine, but the boy thrust his hand beneath the plane while the blade was in motion. The spike had been placed in the plank by the boy unknown to Mr. Whitney. At the time the accident occurred Mr. Whitney was standing near the boy and could have prevented it had he known that the youth was about to thrust his hand under the plane.

"No blame attaches to Mr. Whitney, as the boy's work consisted merely of taking the boards, as they were planed, from the slide—he was not authorized to in any manner meddle with the machinery. At the same time it is a pity that the boy, who is a bright young fellow, should have lost his hand.

"Dr. Cooney found the hand so badly lacerated that amputation was absolutely necessary."

Frank Drescher was on October 2, 1912, legally adopted by his maternal grandfather, Jacob Becker, of Marshall, Wood county, Wis. E. L. McMillan of Princeton is counsel for Mr. Whitney and Thompson & Pors of St. Paul represent the plaintiff. Mr. McMillan, who returned from Duluth last evening, informs us that he asked for and was granted a continuance of the case until next July.

Belated Christmas Presents.

A Milaca family's Christmas presents were delayed somewhat at Minneapolis according to the Journal of the 10th inst. It appears that six Christmas presents that were left at the mailing window of the Minneapolis postoffice two days before Christmas and held up in the inquiry division because of the failure of the sender to address them, were finally delivered. The presents were intended for a family in Milaca, and were taken to the postoffice in time to insure their delivery on Christmas day. But the woman who was sending them, in her haste, took them to the mailing window and left them unaddressed. At the same time a letter sent to the persons for whom the gifts were intended told them that the presents were under way. The failure of any of the six parcels to come resulted in an inquiry and they were finally located in the inquiry division of the Minneapolis postoffice.

C. E. Johnson Raises Fine Stock.

C. E. Johnson, who is operating the Robinson cattle ranch in Page township, was in Princeton on Tuesday circulating among his friends. Mr. Johnson is an experienced cattle man and is making a success of stock farming. The Robinson ranch contains 640 acres, 250 of which are cleared, and something like 150 head of cattle are fattened there every year. Mr. Johnson has a two-year-old deer on his farm which is as docile as a kitten. It plays with the children, licks their faces and is the pet of the family. Woe betide the person who mistreats that deer.

STATE LEGISLATURE

President of Senate Burnquist and Speaker Henry Rines Flake Committee Assignments.

R. C. Dunn Gets Chairmanship of Road and Bridge Committee and Is Well Satisfied.

J. A. A. Burnquist, presiding officer of the senate, and Henry Rines, speaker of the house, handed out their patronage in the shape of committee assignments on Tuesday and the senate democrats obtained unusual recognition, several important committees being given democratic chairmen, so that the minority as a whole probably did not suffer much by jumping upon the "combine" proposition.

In the house the democrats only secured two chairmanships, Albert Pfaender landing crimes and punishments and Frank Minette the state training school, but democrats fared well on most of the committees, Speaker Rines having inaugurated a new deal in the distribution of assignments.

No member of the house this year serves on more than seven committees or less than six. Another innovation is the committee on cities of 17 members. This replaces the old "tri-county committee" composed of all members from the three large counties of the state. The important chairmanships assigned in the house are as follows:

Appropriations, Andrew Davis, Elk River; banks, R. J. Lindberg, Henning; corporations, Frank Hopkins, Fairfax; dairy products and livestock, H. H. Dunn, Albert Lea; drainage, D. P. O'Neill, Thief River Falls; elections, N. J. Holmberg, Renville; general legislation, C. T. Knapp, Chisholm; grain and warehouse, C. M. Bendixen, Morgan; insurance, Thomas Frankson, Spring Valley; judiciary, C. N. Orr, St. Paul; labor, W. A. Campbell, Minneapolis; public accounts, S. R. Child, Minneapolis; public health and pure food, K. G. Skartum, Lake Benton; public domain, Thomas Kneeland, Minneapolis; reapportionment, C. H. Warner, Aitkin; roads and bridges, R. C. Dunn, Princeton; state prison, L. C. Spooner, Morris; taxes, T. T. Ofsthun, Glenwood; telephone and telegraph, J. G. Lennon, Minneapolis; temperance, H. A. Putnam, Amor; transportation, J. T. Johnson, Fergus Falls; university, C. L. Sawyer, Minneapolis; workmen's compensation, J. B. Sanborn, St. Paul.

Numerous changes in chairmanship are made in the list of senate committees. W. S. Dwinell of Minneapolis is made head of the committee on taxes, superseding Senator Carl L. Wallace of Minneapolis, who is chairman of the corporate committee. This is a trade in the chairmanships. Senator G. P. Wilson is relieved of the insurance chairmanship and Senator John Moonan of Waseca given this place, while Wilson is made head of the new committee on cities of the first class. Senator V. L. Johnson of Center City, former chairman of temperance, is made reapportionment chairman, and O. G. Dale of Madison, formerly chairman of education, heads the temperance committee. Senator D. A. Duxbury of Caledonia, one of the leaders of the proposed anti-Burnquist combine, is made chairman of the education committee. G. H. Sullivan, another leader of the combine, is made chairman of the new committee on penal institutions.

Democrats fared better under Burnquist than in the last senate. Moonan, insurance chairman, is a democrat; Senator Albert Schaller of Hastings is head of the committee on charitable institutions, a new committee; T. E. Cashman of Owatonna heads the committee on agriculture; M. J. McGrath of Winona displaces Dues of Ruthton as head of the banks committee, and Julius Collier of Shakopee displaces G. H. Sullivan as head of the municipal corporations committee.

Several important committee chairmanships are unchanged. Frank Clague of Redwood still remains chairman of the finance committee, Senator J. T. Elwell of the university committee, J. E. Haycraft of Madelia of the elections committee, C. J. Gunderson of Alexandria of the general legislation committee, F. E. Putnam of Blue Earth of the judiciary committee, and B. E. Sundberg of Kennedy of the railroads committee. M. L. Fosseen of Min-

neapolis stays as head of the labor committee.

Senator J. M. Hackney of St. Paul, former head of the reapportionment committee, asked that he be given no chairmanship and his wish was granted.

Among the house committees to which I. F. Walker, the new member from the Forty-fifth district, has been appointed are agricultural schools, dairy products and livestock, and drainage. Being familiar with these matters, Mr. Walker can be depended upon to make an excellent committee member.

Under suspension of the rules a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the legislative expenses of the 1913 session, not including members' salaries, was passed yesterday by the house and also by the senate. The amount is \$25,000 less than the 1911 appropriation.

Representative Lydiard yesterday introduced a resolution asking that a committee be appointed to make investigation for the purpose of determining whether the number of house employes could not be reduced. On a roll call the resolution was defeated by a vote of 108 to 6.

The Moonan senate resolution for a joint committee to investigate the proposed reorganization of state departments was yesterday concurred in by the house.

H. O. Bjorge and Thomas Frankson yesterday brought out the perennial tonnage tax bill. It proposes a tax on all iron ore mined in Minnesota in lieu of all other state taxes. The rate of taxation will range from 2 cents a ton for ore having less than 49 per cent of metallic iron to 5 cents a ton on ore containing 59 per cent iron and more. The tax is to be effective against all mines producing annually 2,000 tons or more.

Alexander Chisholm Passes Away.

Alexander Chisholm, an old and respected resident of Greenbush, passed away at his home in that township last night at 11:30 o'clock, aged 79 years. The cause of his death was a general breaking down of the constitution due to old age.

Funeral services will be conducted in the Greenbush Methodist church tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock by Rev. E. B. Service.

Alexander Chisholm was born in Thurlow, Canada, on August 12, 1833, and came to Greenbush in the fall of 1881, settling on a farm which he bought there and where he continued to reside until called by death. His wife, whose maiden name was Bessie Kerr, and to whom he was married in Canada in 1859, died about three years ago. He is survived by eight sons and one daughter, of whom John, Byron, Alexander, Eugene, Thomas, William, Gilbert and Mary reside in various parts of the west, while Robert lives on the old homestead in Greenbush.

Mr. Chisholm, until incapacitated by advancing years, was a hard-working, industrious man and maintained one of the best farms in Greenbush. He was honest in his dealings and highly respected by his neighbors, who will greatly miss his kindly face.

Death of J. H. Arnold's Child.

Chester, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Arnold of Baldwin, died on Saturday morning at 2:30 o'clock, aged 2 months 21 days. The little one had only been ill a few days. The funeral was held from the family residence on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, Rev. Lange of the Minneapolis Baptist church conducting the services. Gotthard Arnold, formerly of Princeton, came up from Minneapolis to attend the funeral. The community extends its sympathy to the parents of the child.

Proposed Parcel Post Amendment.

It is the belief of the authorities of the postoffice department that books and other printed matter, now handled as third-class mail at eight cents a pound, will be mailable as parcel post matter. Steps to this end have already been taken to induce congress to amend the parcel post act. In line with this idea Postmaster General Hitchcock has decided that senders of parcel post packages may inclose printed matter descriptive of the contents without affecting the classification.

Notice.

To the Teachers and School Boards of Mille Lacs County, Minn.:

Do not buy books, cyclopedias nor any apparatus from traveling agents who represent to you that I have recommended the same.

I have not given my approval to anything that may be presented to you by any of these men.

Guy Ewing, County Supt. of Mille Lacs County.