

## VISITORS DEFEATED

Princeton High School Team Outplays the Cambridge Boys by a Score of Six to Five.

Both Teams Play Good Ball Throughout the Nine Innings and Are Deserving of Credit.

The Princeton high school team finally struck their gait last Saturday and nosed out a 5 to 6 victory over the fast Cambridge team. The game was a hummer from start to finish and kept the crowd on edge until the last blue and white batter was out in the ninth.

Cambridge put in a bid for the game in the opening round when, with two out and two on bases, Starkey, the big third-sacker for the visitors, lambasted one to the outer works and relieved the congested traffic somewhat by driving in the two runners ahead of him and landing safely at third himself. Fullwiler became somewhat peeved at this kind of treatment and struck the next batter out. Bob Brown, for the locals, started the Princeton attack with a three-base hit to right field, but the next three batters whiffed in rotation while the orange and black rooters pleaded and begged for a hit of some kind to bring the leading comedian home from third. Cambridge went out in rotation in the second round and received the same kind of treatment in the third, Fullwiler getting three straight strike-outs in the third. Princeton tied the score in their half of the second when Trunk and Victor made the complete circuit of the bases, aided and abetted by some bad errors on the part of the visiting players.

At the end of the third inning the score was still in a tie, but in their half of the fourth Cambridge broke into the score column for another run on safe wallops by Dahl and Starkey. Princeton came right back in their half of this inning when Kaliber started a parade around the bases that eventually netted a score for the home boys.

There was nothing doing for either side in the fifth, but in the sixth the visitors decided to break the game up and salt it down for keeps by adding two more runs to their total, and putting the cold proposition up to the town boys of either getting three runs in the closing innings of the game or else suffering another defeat. But the locals were out to win and started a bombardment in their half of the sixth that sounded like Company G at target practice and firing in squads. When the smoke of battle had cleared away and the official score keeper had figured up the casualties it was found that three Princetonians, to wit, Milbrath, Berg and Kaliber, had passed the registering station and brought the count up to 5 to 6 in favor of the local school. And here the scoring ended for both sides, leaving the locals victors in a hard fought game by the close score of 5 to 6.

### NOTES.

Moe and Nelson did the umpiring, and the game was handled by the arbitrators in big league style.

Next Saturday the high school team plays a return game with the Monticello high school on the latter's grounds.

The Princeton infield played good ball and backed their pitcher up with some sharp fielding, pulling off one pretty double play—Trunk to Peterson to Milbrath.

Starkey was the only visitor who seemed to worry Fullwiler when at bat. His batting alone netted the blue and white four scores but his record was somewhat marred when he was caught trying to steal home in the fourth inning.

Fullwiler and Larson were the opposing pitchers and the local boy had the best of the argument throughout, working himself out of several bad situations and sending ten of the opposing batsmen back to the bench by the strike-out route.

### Potato Men Win Case.

The Minnesota Potato Growers and Shippers' association, in a case involving the annual movement of \$20,000,000 of perishable freight, on Monday won the greatest victory of its history when Interstate Commerce Commissioner James S. Harlan decided that the railroads must take shipments of potatoes in freezing weather and provide suitably lined and heated cars.

Millions of bushels of potatoes in

the twin cities and at country loading stations were held up last winter because the roads would not load them when the temperature was below freezing point and refrigerator cars not available, which is declared by Commissioner Harlan to be not justified. The ruling makes a precedent, relative to possible like conditions elsewhere in the United States, for the roads to provide sufficient rolling stock properly constructed to handle such business, or take upon themselves the cost of artificially heating the ordinary box cars when such cars are used.

Commissioner Harlan, according to Washington advices, will issue no mandatory order upon the railroads, but will request a conference between the roads and the potato shippers to arrive at a definite understanding.

J. R. Beggs of St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Potato Growers and Shippers' association, and Secretary R. E. Sevey of Minneapolis filed a protest with the commission last winter, after a tie-up of the movement of potatoes from Minnesota south and west. George B. Higgins of Minneapolis, who is now secretary, has had correspondence with the commission since then. George T. Simpson, former attorney general of Minnesota, was attorney for the association.

"It is a great victory for the shippers," said Mr. Sevey. "It means that a condition like that of last winter, which blocked, temporarily, a heavy traffic movement, cannot again develop."

The decision also covers Wisconsin. It is principally important to Minnesota because of the enormous quantity of Minnesota seed stock that moves southward to Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and other states in winter.

### Summer School for Princeton.

On Wednesday, June 25, a summer training school will open in Princeton and continue five weeks. Superintendent Marshall of the Princeton public schools has been appointed conductor and Mr. Mandeville of Delano one of the instructors. Mrs. Perth K. Lawrence of Litchfield has been assigned to the primary and methods work and Miss Esther R. Chalmers of the Monroe school, Minneapolis, will also be a member of the corps of instructors. Special instructors in agriculture and home economics will also be here for one week each.

Teachers and prospective teachers should not fail to enroll for this summer school term. They will find that they can gain much more practical information than is possible in the summer schools of the large cities.

### New Revision of Statutes.

A new revision of the Minnesota laws will be issued within a few months which will be entitled, "General Statutes, 1913." It will replace the revision of 1905 as an up-to-date compendium of the state's laws, but the 1905 revision did not include the session laws of that year, so in reality ten years' legislative work will be added to the former revision. The legislature of 1911 authorized the revision to be made, including the work of the 1913 legislature, but instead of the state doing it through a commission, as in the case of the 1905 revision, the act provided that the governor, chief justice and attorney general should enter into a contract for the work.

### The Gettysburg Encampment.

Eight hundred thousand meals will be supplied by the government to the union and confederate veterans when they are in camp next July on the battlefield of Gettysburg, where the semi-centennial of the great fight will be celebrated by all the states which participated in the struggle. This camp will care for 40,000 veterans and allowance will be made for 20 meals for each man. That will require 800 cooks and as many helpers, and 125 bakers. In the camp will be more than 9,500 tents, which will be pitched in the fields not far from the scene of Pickett's charge.

### Mission at St. Edward's Church.

Arrangements have been made for an eight days' mission in St. Edward's Catholic church, commencing Sunday, June 1. The mission is to be conducted by Rev. P. Viglius, C. P. S., of Collegeville, Ind., who has been engaged in this work for several years and has proven very successful. The last mission at St. Edward's took place six years ago and was given by Fathers Michael and Brockband of the Dominican order. Further details will be made known later.

## SENIORS BANQUETED

Sophomores and Juniors of High School Entertain Seniors at the Odd Fellows Hall.

Members of School Board and Their Wives Are Present as Guests of the Two Classes.

The sophomores and juniors entertained the seniors at an elaborate banquet in Odd Fellows hall on Friday evening and nothing was left undone to make the evening one of supreme enjoyability. The dining hall was decorated with spring blossoms and the favors were in blue. Miss Hazel Wetzel presided as toastmistress, and toasts were given by Glenn Ferrell and Misses McVicar, Holm and Dickey, all of which received appropriate responses.

Members of the school board, with their wives, were present as guests of the classes which gave the banquet, as was also the school teachers and Prof. P. S. O'Reilly, who responded to a toast and enlivened the proceedings by relating a number of humorous stories.

Following the banquet, which was served in royal style, there was an impromptu dance to the strains of Marshall's orchestra.

The sophomores and juniors are entitled to more than a modicum of praise for the excellent manner in which the banquet was conducted, as are also the teachers, who materially assisted in the preliminary arrangements.

### Prof. O'Reilly Addresses Pupils.

Prof. P. S. O'Reilly, who recently returned from the Philippine islands, gave a very interesting talk before the high school and eighth grades on Monday morning of this week. His talk included a history of the islands under Spanish occupation, and he showed that Spain had done a great deal for the people of those islands before they came into the possession of the United States. He gave a full account of the progress of the Filipinos under the United States government and it is his opinion that it will be a great many years before the natives will be competent to rule themselves without direction from some other government. He corrected many false impressions in regard to conditions there and his talk was very entertaining to pupils and teachers.

Prof. O'Reilly is an eloquent speaker, with a ready command of language and a wealth of stories which he uses to illustrate his points.

### Characteristic of Mr. McMillan.

Supreme Court Clerk Caswell paid our county attorney, Mr. E. L. McMillan, a handsome compliment the other day. Among other things Mr. Caswell said: "No member of the bar who practices before the supreme court stands higher in my estimation than Mr. E. L. McMillan. His cases are all well prepared, and when he addresses the court he says what he has to say, states his points clearly and concisely, and then sits down, no matter whether he has consumed only half or one-quarter of the time allotted him. Other lawyers that I know of deem it their bounden duty to use up all the time at their disposal, and their repetitions and reiterations are decidedly tiresome and bore the judges."

### Spearing Under Difficulties.

Some of the boys were down on the Rum Saturday night endeavoring to spear suckers by the aid of light from matches, but they found it a difficult proposition and damned the game and fish commission for pushing through a bill which prohibited the use of torches. To all appearances the law savors of being penny wise and pound foolish, as it protects suckers and other fish which live largely on spawn. Hence the eggs of game fish will now be destroyed to a greater extent than ever and the almost worthless suckers increase in number. The game and fish commission is an expensive department of state which accomplishes very little, if any, good, and should be wiped out.

### Mrs. C. H. Rines Returns Home.

Mrs. C. H. Rines arrived home on Friday evening from Los Angeles, California, where she passed the winter with Mr. and Mrs. O'Kelley, her son-in-law and daughter, and her granddaughter, Miss Mary Newbert. Mrs. Rines was delighted with her sojourn, and it is evident that the change did her much good—

she returned with a complexion like one of those delicate pink roses which abound in the land of flowers she was visiting. She is the picture of health and vivacity. She speaks in high praise of Los Angeles—its climate, people and thrift. It is a most beautiful city, says she, compared with which Minneapolis looks like a dingy country village. Mrs. Rines' many friends are pleased to see her back again and are glad that she enjoyed herself.

### Kind Words by a Fellow Member.

One of the influential members of the house writes the publisher: "I heartily approve of your tributes to Messrs. Rines and Davis in the last number of the Union. You cannot say too much in their praise. They are deserving of the thanks of all the members and of the people of the state generally. I want to add, however, that Mr. L. F. Walker, for a new member, made an excellent record. Walker, as you say, had a host of friends in the house, and was thoroughly independent. If the voters of his district return him for another term he will prove a valuable member, not only for his district but for the state at large. The better I became acquainted with Mr. Walker the better I liked him."

### Dan Spaulding Around Again.

Dan Spaulding came across the Rum river bridge from his home on the north side, for the first time in many months, on Monday, and his friends were glad to greet him. He is unable to walk without the aid of crutches but says he is slowly improving. Throughout the winter Dan suffered intensely from his old ailment—an affection of the left knee—which originated from a cut with an axe when he was a mere boy, but until recent years he has been able to follow his occupation of painter. With assistance, he expects to raise a quantity of garden truck this spring for the market, and as a gardener he can scarcely be excelled.

### A Word of Praise.

Fred Polsfuss, one of Princeton township's prosperous farmers who by hard work has made a success of his calling, was among the Union's visitors on Saturday. For 18 years Mr. Polsfuss has been a reader of the Union and declares that he intends to remain a subscriber as long as he lives. Fred says he likes the Union because it is chock full of reliable news and special features, and that it is always published on the same day of each week. He knows when he will get it at his home.

### Killed in a Runaway.

Mrs. John Bogan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Peterson of Cambridge, was killed in a runaway accident at Keewatin, in the northern part of the state, last week. She jumped from the buggy, with her baby in her arms, and was killed instantaneously by striking on her head. The child was uninjured. Her husband, who was riding by her side, was thrown out and received a few bruises, and a small boy who was with them sustained a fractured leg.

### Happyland Moving Picture Theater.

Beginning Monday, May 12, there will be a matinee every afternoon and two shows each evening at the Happyland moving picture theater, formerly Cordiner's garage. Arrangements have been made for presenting the finest features obtainable—the very latest productions of the best film manufacturers. One visit to the theater will mean that you will want to go again. Try it.

### Geo. Whittemore Heard From.

Mrs. Mary Millett has just received a letter from George Whittemore, whose whereabouts were for some time unknown. Mr. Whittemore is at Fairbanks, Alaska, and has been sick for over a year. Besides this he has almost lost the use of his eyesight and it was with difficulty that he managed to write a letter.

### AT NORTHWESTERN HOSPITAL.

April 30—Frank Rogers of Blue Hill was operated upon for abdominal abscess and is now convalescent. Lee Steeves of Spencer Brook entered the hospital for medical treatment.

May 1—Iona Owen of Isle underwent an operation for acute appendicitis and is convalescent. Mrs. William Penrod of Glendora, operated upon for gall stones and appendicitis; also convalescent.

May 7—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Boehm of Blue Hill, a daughter, Eddie Folwick of Milaca, operated upon for acute appendicitis. Chas. Hornwald of Isle entered hospital for medical treatment.

## PROGRESS IN ORIENT

Rapid Development in Philippine Islands Since Archipelago Was Acquired by America.

Interesting Article Written by Prof. O'Reilly, Who Has Lived 13 Years Among Filipinos.

The following interesting article was written expressly for the Union by Professor P. S. O'Reilly, superintendent of public instruction for the Philippine islands, who is now visiting relatives in Princeton:

Very few Americans seem to realize the great work that has been done in the Philippine islands during the past twelve years, nor do they seem to appreciate the conditions in that country as they are today. We have been in possession of the Philippine islands since 1898, but the real work of educating and lifting up the Filipino did not begin until 1900 and 1901, when the insurrection closed and the natives began to settle down and take an active interest in their own affairs.

In order to get an idea of what has been done we must first look at conditions as we found them, say in 1900. From the year 1895 the Spanish began to lose control of the Philippines due to insurrections on the part of the Filipino against the government. When the Americans arrived in 1898 the Spanish had lost control of practically all the Philippine islands with the exception of Manila and some of the important centers. The Filipinos, having had practically entire control of their affairs during these two or three years, allowed everything to go down and the Americans, upon arrival in the islands, found the country in a very bad state of affairs. On top of all this came the Philippine insurrection against the American government which lasted until the latter part of the year 1900. During this insurrection of course the Filipinos dropped everything that tended to better their own economic conditions and devoted their entire time and energy to war. Upon our arrival in the islands we found the country in a most unsanitary condition. I can well remember the unsightly appearance of the city of Manila when I arrived some thirteen years ago, dirty streets, filthy hotels, impure water and in general everything that was undesirable in a city of 250,000 inhabitants. Disease was common everywhere—bubonic plague, Asiatic cholera, smallpox and other epidemics were common. The country was without roads, very few railroads, and the railroads that were there were perhaps among the poorest in the world, and the boat service between the different islands was anything but desirable. The schools under the Spanish government were few and far between, nearly all of the large cities had what was called the centro school, but in the outlying districts the poor people and, in the larger cities, the poorer people, had very little access to public school instruction. The instruction that was given in these schools was not of a very high order and the educational qualifications of the Philippine people in 1901 was nothing to be proud of. The rich ruled the country. The courts, especially the lower courts of justice in the municipalities, were very partial to the rich, that are commonly known throughout the islands as caciques. The government was in the hands of a few and was a government of a few. The country was overrun with ladrones and poverty was in evidence everywhere.

These were some of the conditions as we found them in 1900 and 1901. The American teachers arrived in the early dawn of the occupation and have been hard at work ever since. I have had occasion to visit about all of the principal cities and provinces and I speak from actual observation and from contact with persons and things. It is a pleasure at this time to look back over it all and see the changes that have been made and to know that I have played some part in bringing about these changes.

Today the islands are cleaned, the epidemic diseases, such as bubonic plague and Asiatic cholera, have entirely disappeared and their recrudescence under present conditions is practically an impossibility. The bureau of health is established in every part of the islands and has worked in harmony with the public schools to bring about this sanitary condition, and education and organ-

ization have the islands today clean from all epidemic diseases and, from a sanitary standpoint, about on a par with other countries.

The government of the islands today is republican in form and is the same as that found in the United States. The laws are made for the Philippines by a central government located at Manila, and consists of two houses known as the Philippine assembly and the Philippine commission. The Philippine assembly corresponds to our house of representatives and is composed entirely of Filipinos who are elected by the people of the Philippines. The Philippine commission corresponds to our senate and consists of Americans and Filipinos appointed by the president of the United States. In all of the provinces and in the municipalities the government is entirely in the hands of the Filipinos and, in this respect, they are just as free and just as independent as are the people of any city or state in the United States. Courts of justice have been established in every city in the islands. American judges and Filipino judges have been appointed to all of the courts of first instance, which correspond to our circuit courts in this state, and in each municipality in the islands there is a justice court presided over by a justice of the peace as in the United States. The judges in all of these courts have been taught to deal out justice to all, rich and poor alike, and the day of the cacique has gone by. The bureau of science, located in Manila, is making research and investigation constantly and passing upon all food products that come into the islands, and has rendered invaluable service to the bureau of health in cleaning the islands from disease. The bureau of public works is perhaps the largest bureau in the insular service, and the work done by this bureau is, perhaps, second only to that done by the bureau of education in the islands.

Roads have been constructed all over the Philippines from the north to the south. There is a line of roads connecting every municipality on the island of Luzon and, in the southern islands, they have built roads between all of the principal cities. These roads are all first class and are, perhaps, better than the roads found throughout the state of Minnesota. We have organized in the Philippines a civil service similar to that of the United States. All employees of the government secure their positions through the civil service, and in this way the Filipino has been taught that merit instead of pull will be the basis upon which appointments and promotions are made. Freedom of speech, of religion and of the press have been established, and the Filipino has made great use of them. The American government, in addition to the above, furnishes the Filipino a protection from the outside and from within that they never before have known.

The public school system established in the Philippines is, perhaps, one of the best under the American flag. We have a university, normal schools, high schools, trade schools, schools of agriculture, intermediate and primary schools. The buildings in which these schools are housed are reinforced concrete in most cases, and are permanent structures that would be a credit to the schools of any country. The government, realizing the needs of the country, has introduced and places especial emphasis upon vocational instruction in all of the public schools. While the schools give a classic education, as is given in our American schools, particular time is spent upon practical instruction which has for its aim the preparation of the Filipino to meet the battle of life when he leaves school. In the primary schools every boy is expected to do a certain amount of industrial work before he is allowed to pass into the intermediate grades. In the intermediate schools classes are organized in industrial work of all kinds, each school providing for such instruction as will best meet the needs of the locality in which the school is located. In the high school the manual training and industrial work is continued and, in general, the boys, when they leave school, are fitted to go out and earn a living in the community in which they are educated. In our primary schools the girls are taught to weave, to make laces and embroideries, the boys are taught woodworking and gardening. It is a pleasure to visit some of the primary schools and see hundreds of boys and girls weaving baskets and hats, or to see classes