

# The Princeton Union.

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## A COMATOSE MARKET

No Purchases and Few Shipments Covers Existing Conditions in the Local Field.

Order Issued by Secretary of Agriculture Continuing, With Modifications, the Embargo.

The local potato market is, figuratively speaking, absolutely "puk"—practically no stock being bought by the dealers and little shipped. Now that the potato embargo has been partially raised no immediate improvement in the market may be expected. The following regarding the embargo was issued from Washington on Tuesday:

Washington, Dec. 23—Secretary Houston today issued an order continuing the quarantine put into effect temporarily September 20, forbidding potato importations from the British Isles, Canada and all continental Europe.

This action was modified, however, by a second order, under which the quarantine may be raised with proper regulation and inspection from foreign countries or districts which can show that they are free from potato wart and powdery scab, the two diseases which the department of agriculture aims to keep out of the country. The first becomes effective December 24, but will admit until January 15 next potatoes covered by consular invoices issued on or before Wednesday next. The second becomes effective January 15 next.

In a statement accompanying the orders the department announced that "the present potato excitement is apparently due to a misunderstanding of the yield of this year."

The department experts estimate the crop at 331,525,000 bushels, which, the statement says, "is considerably above the ten-year average and exceeds the annual food and planting consumption of potatoes in the United States." The present supply in farmers' hands is large.

### Mrs. J. T. D. Sadley Passes Away.

Mrs. J. T. D. Sadley passed peacefully away at her home in this village on Monday at 12:15 p. m. For a number of years Mrs. Sadley had suffered from heart disease and her death was not unexpected.

Funeral services were held at the residence at 10:30 yesterday morning by Rev. Fisher and the interment was in Oak Knoll cemetery. The remains were followed to the grave by a large number of relatives and friends of the good old lady—all the children and the only brother of deceased being in attendance at the obsequies. Floral tributes were numerous and beautiful, including an emblem from the Eastern Star and a wreath from the Dorcas society.

Mrs. Sadley, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Crawford, was born in New York city on September 29, 1842, and, with her parents, moved to Kenosha, Wis.; two years later the family settled on a farm where Becker is now located, in Sherburne county. She was married on October 3, 1858, to J. T. D. Sadley at Elk River and lived on a farm in Becker for 16 years, coming to Princeton with her husband in 1874. J. T. D. Sadley died in 1903. She is survived by six daughters, viz., Mrs. F. M. Campbell, Anna Sadley and Mrs. J. W. Mossman, Princeton; Elizabeth Sadley, Milwaukee; Mrs. W. A. Owen, Virginia, Minn.; and Mrs. L. Wetsel, Greenbush. She also leaves six grandchildren, one great grandchild, and one brother, Joseph M. Crawford of Minneapolis.

Mrs. Sadley was one of those good, motherly old ladies whom it is always a pleasure to become acquainted with. She lived a true christian life and everyone who knew her was her friend.

### A Pointer for Automobilists.

Those who motor should wear goggles, especially if they drive. The glass in cheap goggles is of the poorest quality, and is injurious to the eyes. Various scientific tests have been made by competent experts, showing that almost all cheap, colored spectacles contain waves, bubbles, refractive power and other imperfections that render them unfit for use. If plain glass goggles are desired, they should be perfect in their plainness. Amber goggles are better than smoke or blue, as they protect the eyes from the sun's most irritating qualities; besides this, objects can be more clearly seen through amber glasses than through glasses of any other color. If goggles

are worn, they should be large and convex outward, and should fit as closely to the face as possible. The use of colored goggles while automobiling protects the eyes from the sun and also from the irritating effects of the wind, and, furthermore, lessens the liability of foreign bodies, such as sand and dirt, being driven into the eyes. All that has been said of automobilists applies equally well to motorcyclists. If you drive a car or a motorcycle wear amber goggles (made to suit your vision if necessary), but do not purchase cheap ones. You cannot afford to injure your eyes, and, besides this, cheap goggles will probably cost you an oculist's bill in the end.—American Medical Association Journal.

### Keep It Up Next Year.

That the farmers of Mille Lacs county are beginning to realize the great importance of road-dragging is highly encouraging to the friends of good roads in the county. Next year the dragging of the roads will be mandatory under the provisions of the Dunn road law. In this connection it is a real pleasure to reproduce the following from the Mille Lacs Times:

"The many reports we have received of road dragging the past week have been a decided source of pleasure to us, and we are sure the people who use the roads appreciate the great change. Before this people have taken little interest in dragging roads but now we feel sure they will not be backward in using road drags. So many cases of road dragging have been reported to us, not only around Mille Lacs, but also around Foreston, that it is impossible for us to publish the names of those who should receive credit for the work. All the carriers report great improvement on their routes, some reporting almost the entire distance dragged, and they certainly appreciate the wonderful change."

### A Serious Limitation.

A serious limitation upon economy in the administration of the appropriations made for the United States Geological Survey, according to the annual report of the director, recently made to Secretary Lane, results from the discordance between the fiscal year and the field season. The necessity of making field plans and starting field projects on July 1, when the natural season for field work is well advanced, involves not only great inconvenience but serious loss. Congress has in some measure relieved this unnatural situation by making certain of the appropriations for the field service wholly or in part immediately available. Yet even this plan fails to afford practical relief when, as last year, the appropriation act was not finally passed until late in the summer (August 24, 1912). It is difficult to estimate closely the loss involved, but it can be safely stated that, as a result of this delay, probably never before has the unit cost of field work in the operations of the Geological Survey been so high as this last year.—Thirty-fourth Annual Report, Director United States Geological Survey.

### Teaching of Sex Hygiene in Schools.

In this day and age there are almost innumerable theories coming forth for the improvement of the human race. Many of the reformers have done the world an inestimable amount of good. An awakening has been made in the public mind within the last few years to such an extent that the course of study in our public schools has been made to embrace agriculture, domestic science, manual training, road building—in fact so far have the enthusiasts carried their efforts that it almost seemed as, with Alexander of old, "there are no more worlds to conquer." Yet not for a time will the soothsayers have run the full length of sensational theories.

Last on the list of the present time is the matter of sex hygiene and eugenics and the pros and cons of the best way to handle these matters. All over our broad land the fight against immorality is on.

The churches, the women's clubs and teachers are asking that the youths be kept off the streets and public roads after a reasonable hour. One strong newspaper of the west classes these attempts as "narcotic cures" and has something further to say in regard to these zealous reformers. Laws! Laws, are called for from our legislative bodies at every recurring session. Nothing is so fatally easy as to pass a law. There is no more popular narcotic for an uneasy public conscience. But narcotics are not cures, and I believe that law or police control is

the worst possible substitute for parental authority, and a curfew law, though it may aid, can never take the place of duties to the young that can be brought out in the home and nowhere else. The San Francisco Argonaut says:

"But the neglect of parental duties is by no means the only cause for the apparent extinction of the moral barriers that were once so effective. The barriers of morality and convention are by no means so distinct as we like to suppose. Usually they supplement each other. During the last few years we have seen almost complete destruction of those reticences upon sex matters that doubtless had their own attendant evils, but that did actually prevent far more evils than they caused. What we call plain speaking became a vogue and fashion. Literature and the drama combined in what was said to be a moral crusade. And now the churches have followed suit."

"Nothing is too private for public discussion, no audience too young for admission and participation, no vital fact too explosive for reckless handling. Upon every hand we see gross familiarity at its deadly work. 'The cure for this sort of evil is reticence and not publicity, mystery and not familiarity, the home and not the pulpit, the mother and not the school teacher. To err in such a matter as this is to poison the rising generation. Indeed if we are to credit the hysterical exaggerations of the women's clubs, the rising generation is already poisoned by a familiarity that presents experiment as a pleasing adventure in well-known paths."

"Therefore, it is time that we called a halt to the sex fanatics. They have been at their work some years past and now the air is becoming unbreathable. Every field of publicity has been invaded. Every sacred mystery of life has been coarsened—profaned. All the protective veils of mystery and sanctity have been broken down, and in their place we are offered statistics, hospital reports, and iodoform. It is the sex newspapers, the sex drama, the sex novel, the sex reformer, and the sex pulpit that have created it. And it has been nourished by the apathy and the neglect of parents."

"It is bad enough that for years past our young people should have been forced to live in an atmosphere of public discussion comparable only with that of an open sewer. Things will have to come to a pretty pass if we must forbid our children to go either to school or to church for fear of moral contamination that must ensue."

After consideration of this rational view of the matter, the question arises, Are we justified in pushing sex hygiene into the upper grades of secondary schools? Is it not liable to make matters worse? What do you think and conclude is the best to do in relation to this matter? As J. Adam Bede says in a recent issue of his paper, "Is it not better in dealing with this matter to let it drip down through the home filter?"

### That Bonding Proposition.

Next week the Union proposes to have something further to say ament the proposition to bond the towns of Blue Hill and Greenbush to the amount of \$5,000 each to aid in the construction of an alleged railroad, which is being promoted by one John M. Wiley. We are in hopes to be able to give Mr. Wiley's proposition in full. If Mr. Wiley, or any of his friends, can convince us that the proposition is bona fide we shall advise the voters of Blue Hill and Greenbush to vote for the bonds, but we are from Missouri. We repeat and reiterate what we said last week, if a railroad can be secured for Blue Hill and Greenbush at an expense of five thousand dollars for each town, it is a proposition that should be accepted.

### Exercises at Methodist Church.

The following program will be presented by the members of the Methodist Sunday school at the church, with Mrs. C. A. Caley as musical director, this (Christmas) evening:

PROGRAM.	
Prelude.....	Ruth Briggs
Chorus.....	Sunday School
Song.....	Primary
Recitation.....	Mrs. Moore's Class
Song.....	Miss King's Class
Dialogue.....	Vaughan Caley
Dialogue.....	Primary
Song.....	Mrs. Pitman's Class
Recitation.....	Evelyn Sausser
Song.....	Mrs. Shrode's Class
Dialogue.....	Primary
Recitation.....	Ruth Nelson
Song.....	Miss King's Class
Recitation.....	Marion Anderson
Trombone Solo.....	Allen Ross
Chorus.....	Sunday School

## MILL CITY CROOKS

nabbed by Sheriff Shockley While Attempting to Recover Pellet Planted in Rum River.

Men Held at Request of Minneapolis Police and Are Later Turned Over to Two Detectives.

Two fellows hailing from Minneapolis, who gave the names of Schwartz and Oderveck, were gathered in by Sheriff Shockley on Thursday night while they were endeavoring to recover a couple of sets of harness which they had planted in the Rum river. Here's the story: On Tuesday Wm. Gebert, who was hauling manure from Wresch's barn, saw a portion of a harness sticking through the ice on Rum river, and, upon investigating, recovered two sets of harness and placed them in Wresch's office. Sheriff Shockley was notified and watched the place where the harness was found. On Thursday night he was rewarded by espying a couple of fellows searching for the harness with a pitchfork. As he approached them one bolted up the river and the other down, the latter entering a thicket. The sheriff, with searchlight in hand, followed the fellow into the brush, and he, seeing little chance of escape, rushed into Wresch's office. At about the same time the fellow who ran up the river returned and also entered the barn. They said they were poultry buyers, and they had in their possession some chickens and geese, but whether they bought them or not is a question.

Having lodged his men safely in jail, the sheriff phoned to various towns asking whether any harness had been reported stolen. From the Minneapolis police came word that harness had been stolen from the Elgin Bottling Works, among other places, and the sheriff was asked to hold the men. On Friday Detectives Holman and Regan arrived here from Minneapolis and took the fellows back with them.

Two collars belonging to the harness sets were recovered farther down the river on Saturday.

### From Valdez, Alaska.

A copy of the Commoner, a large, well-edited and neatly printed newspaper, published at Valdez, Alaska, has been received at the Union office, thanks to the courtesy of Charles Howard, son of the late A. F. Howard of this place. Judging from the advertisements and the general appearance of the paper Valdez must be a thrifty and progressive place. Our temperance friends will regret to learn that one of the local industries is a brewery and that twenty thousand dollars' worth of beer was drunk in Valdez during the year ending July 1, 1913. That the roads or trails are being improved in the vicinity of Valdez is evidenced by the fact that automobiles are coming into use there. The Commoner claims that Valdez is the gateway to the rich placer gold fields that have been recently discovered on the Chisana. Valdez is the port where the McClellan-Gates party landed in 1897 and from which they outfitted for the Copper river region. It was then a straggling log-hut hamlet.

### Has Passed the Century Mark.

Joseph Reid of Ventura, Iowa, arrived here last Thursday and stopped over night at the Commercial hotel. The following day he proceeded to Blue Hill to visit his nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brande. In conversing with the writer Mr. Reid said he was 102 years, old and attributes his longevity to the fact that he has never used liquor or tobacco in any form. For a man of so great an age he is certainly in a remarkable state of preservation—none of his faculties are impaired and he is more active than many men of 60. Besides this he is a particularly genial old gentleman and well informed on the topics of the day. It was a real pleasure to meet Mr. Reid.

### How Louise Roped in the Suckers.

Soft-headed old bachelors and other sufferers matrimonially inclined should read the following story: Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 23.—Martin W. Farris of Princeton, Ind., who, with his wife and daughters, Louise and Ora, were indicted here upon a charge of misusing the mails in operating a matrimonial bureau, told Judge A. B. Anderson in the federal court that Louise alone was responsible for what Charles W. Miller, district attorney, characterized as one of the biggest matri-

monial swindles ever operated.

Farris and his wife appeared in court and withdrew their plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty, which they withdrew after Mr. Miller had outlined the government's case. Louise pleaded guilty to the charges when arraigned. Ora has not been arraigned. Mr. Miller asserted that the plan of the swindle was for Louise to write letters to men who wished to marry her. Mr. Farris mailed the letters, he said. Ora warned away prospective bridegrooms, and if they became insistent, the father threatened them. Five of the men who had proposed to Louise arrived in Princeton at the same time, Mr. Miller said, and at one time she was engaged to fifty men.

Mr. Miller told of many prospective bridegrooms who had sent diamond bracelets, diamond rings, money and railroad tickets.

### Owen on the Currency Bill.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma, chairman of the senate banking and currency committee, describes the currency bill as follows:

"The banking and currency bill provides a plan for concentrating the reserves of 25,000 banks into the most gigantic banking association in the world.

"It provides for the mobilization of these bank reserves, thus keeping them available for quickly converting into cash.

"It provides for the issuance of elastic currency through federal reserve notes, which may be obtained on the security of commercial bills of short maturities.

"It establishes an open discount market, which America has never had, and in this open discount market will be found a place where commercial bills and commercial paper can be discounted, at all times, at low rates of interest.

"It provides for safeguarding the 2 per cent bonds.

"It will stabilize the commercial, financial and industrial conditions of the United States.

"It establishes foreign branch banks to take care of our foreign commerce.

"It extends a strong helping hand to the farmers and producers of the country and will be very valuable to business men as well as to the bankers themselves.

"The system is under the supervisory control of the government through a federal reserve board of seven members appointed to fix the interest rates, control the elastic currency or federal reserve notes, examine the banks and remove officers or directors of any federal reserve bank.

"The system will start with \$53,000,000 of capital and will, in two years, have over \$400,000,000 of reserves and probably \$200,000,000 of government funds distributed through from eight to twelve banks adjusted to serve conveniently and sympathetically every section of the country."

### A Brave Lake Country Girl.

There are some brave girls up in the Mille Lacs lake country and among them is Dena Rodine of Eastwood. She isn't afraid of any wild animal that lurks in the forest. With her 22-caliber rifle she went forth the other day to ascertain what was in sight in the shape of game and had not gone far into the jungle before she espied a ferocious timber wolf approaching her—a wolf which would have decided many a man to climb the nearest tree. But Dena, who is a splendid shot, halted, placed her little rifle to her shoulder and fired. With a "yip" the wolf rolled over on its side and gave up the ghost—the tiny bullet had entered one of its eyes and lodged in its brain. Dena has been awarded the state and county bounty and scarcely a day has passed since the killing but what she has been out in the jungle with her trusty rifle looking for more wolves.

### The Indian Cases.

A dispatch from Fregus Falls says:

Since the conviction of M. J. Kolb and J. E. Perrault on conspiracy charges and the recovery of \$25,000 worth of property which they had purchased from the Indians, the government seems to be more confident in pressing the hundreds of civil cases which are pending here to set aside deeds given by Indians to white men. It secured default judgments in thirty-seven of these cases the past week, the defendants failing to appear and the deeds being set aside without contest, and has filed amended complaints in some of the others.

One complaint that has just been

amended is in the case of the United States vs. Harry Manes and the Farmers' and Merchants' State bank of Sheboygan, Wis., and sets forth some allegations of a sensational nature in unusually picturesque language. It is alleged that the father of Isabelle Warren, a 13-year-old Indian girl, was induced to have her estate probated as though she was dead, although in reality she was living, and that it was decreed to her father and mother, who thereupon executed a deed of it to Achsh Moore.

The complaint goes on to relate that "in the meantime, like beasts of prey, bent upon devouring their helpless victims either dead or alive," certain white men induced the girl herself to sign a deed transferring her property to one Frank S. Graham, the child being still in her thirteenth year, "and a child of the 'children of the forest,' and totally unequipped to defend herself and her property against the wiles and avariciousness of her more civilized but less humane white neighbors."

It is related further that she was to receive \$800 for the land, but only received \$100, that Graham immediately transferred his interest to Achsh Moore, to whom the parents had assigned their interest after the probating of the estate, and that it was later sold to Harry Manes and mortgaged to the Sheboygan bank for \$1,600.

The complaint closes by asking that all of these transactions be set aside. It alleges that the Indian girl is a ward of the government, and that it is the duty of the government to protect her, as such ward, from "the greed, rapacity, cunning and perfidy of members of the white race."

This shows what the abominable Clapp law made possible.

### Supreme Court Refuses to Act.

Special to the Union. St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 24.—Supreme court refused to take any action whatever in the Wm. Saunty case in which the law firm of Orr, Collett & Stark of this city are interested. The inspired articles which appeared simultaneously in the St. Paul Dispatch and Minneapolis Tribune did not have the desired effect. A demand for a retraction has been served on both papers. The refusal of the supreme court to reopen the case conclusively proves that there was no foundation for the allegations of fraud and deception contained in the libelous newspaper articles.

### To Our Correspondents.

Each and all of the Union's twenty odd country correspondents have heard from the publisher this week. We aim to partially, at least, recompense our correspondents for their time and trouble. We appreciate the efforts of our faithful correspondents during the past year; they have materially assisted us in making the Union a welcome weekly visitor to hundreds of country homes in Mille Lacs, Sherburne and Isanti counties. We ask the co-operation of our correspondents for the ensuing year, and wish each and all of them a Merry Christmas.

### Speed of a Bullet.

Experiments with improved instruments have shown that the speed goes on increasing after the missile has left the mouth of the cannon. Leaving the muzzle with a velocity of 1,474 feet a second, a projectile has been observed to increase its speed to 1,689 feet a second within the first six feet. It is only after having traveled 25 yards that the velocity becomes reduced to the speed it has on leaving the muzzle. This is some speed, but nothing to the speed golden grain belt beers have found in popular favor; advertisement. Sjoblom Bros., distributors.

### School Report.

School report of primary department, district 5, for month ending December 19: The following attended the entire month—Stella, Helga and Ole Abrahamson, Mary and Christine Brollard, Leo and Walter Feraide, Christena Davis, Nelson Dejarlais, Joseph and Ruth Grow, George Johnson, Dewey Morris, Charles Sager, Florence Robideau, Wilda and Charlie Shirkey, Arthur Rocheford, Edward and Henry Zimpel, Raymond Anderson, Nyta Hatch, Julia Grow and Earl Thompson attended 19 days. The following received diplomas of award for attending every day during the fall term—Mary and Christine Brollard, Stella, Ole and Helga Abrahamson, Edward Zimpel, Wilda Shirkey, Florence Robideau, Ruth Grow and Arthur Rocheford. Those who did perfect work in reading during the month were Ole Abrahamson, Christine Davis, Ruth Grow and Florence Robideau. Christena Davis had an average of 100 in spelling. Ida May Schmidt, Teacher.