The Princeton Union.

Minnesota Historical Society

R. C. DUNN, Publisher. Terms $1.00 Per Year. PRINCETON, MILLE LACS COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1914. 12 Pages VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 5

ITS ANNUAL MEETING

Princeton Branch of State Society for Prevention of Cruelty Elects Officers for 1914.

Work of 1913, Reviewed by President Lowell, Shows That Much Good Has Resulted.

The Princeton Humane society, a branch of the Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, held its annual meeting at McMillan & Stanley's offices on Monday afternoon. While the meeting was not so largely attended as it should have been, much enthusiasm prevailed. Several of the members were present and new ones signed the roll.

President F. A. Lowell called the meeting to order and reviewed the work of the organization for the past year. He said that while there had been no prosecutions, the society had accomplished a deal of good work by its vigilance and its warnings to persons who had been detected in acts of cruelty to animals. Mr. Lowell also mentioned an instance where destitute children had been clothed and fed by a member of the organization from his own purse. He knew that in this case the father should have been prosecuted, but let him off on his promise to do better in future.

Treasurer W. L. Hatch told of instances in which he had been instrumental in preventing creulty to animals and suggested that an investigation be made as to the manner of unloading cattle from wagons at the yards here—acts of cruelty having been reported. The president promised to look into the matter without delay.

The report of the officers were read and adopted, following which the old officials, viz., F. A. Lowell, president; W. H. Ferrell, vice president; Ira G. Stanley, secretary; and W. L. Hatch, treasurer, were reelected.

Upon motion the treasurer was instructed to order a number of Humane society buttons.

The Princeton Humane society has for its purpose the prevention of cruelty to children and dumb animals, the inculcation and promotion of humane sentiments and principles, and the prosecution of offenders. Upon request of the organization the Union reproduces the following from its columns of January 30, 1913:

How to Proceed in Cases of Cruelty.—Under the law of this commonwealth the police throughout the state are required to asssist the society, its agents and members in the enforcement of all laws for the protection of children and animals. Therefore, if an officer be present when an act of cruelty is committed, request him to arrest the offender.

It should be noted, however, that, in calling for police assistance, the officer can only arrest upon his own view of a misdemeanor. If he does not see the offense committed, or cannot be found until after the abuse has ceased, he cannot arrest upon your complaint or statement, and in such case or cases it will be necessary to proceed by warrant.

If this procedure is found necessary notify the president of the society and make known the facts and evidence. If, after investigation, the evidence is sufficient to justify prosecution, the society will conduct the case with as little inconvenience as possible to the complainant.

1. If the abuse is merely thoughtless, and is devoid of malice, a word of caution and reproof may be sufficient.

2. If it arises from ignorance, explain the advantages of kind treatment; show that the apparent obstinacy of the suffering animal is, probably, simply natural and unavoidable terror, and suggest such mild measures as you think the case requires.

3. If you desire to prosecute do not hesitate to testify before a magistrate. A reluctance on the part of witnesses to testify acts as a drawback in carrying out the purposes of the society.

4. If you have a complaint to make sign your name and address in full. The complainant's name is not mentioned, and always aids in the investigations.

5. Make a note of the time when, and the street or place where, the offense occurred, and the names and residences of any persons present. Also, if possible, obtain the name and address of the offender, the number or name on the vehicle, or any other fact that will assist in the investigation of the case.

6. If you do not wish to prosecute, but think an official warning will be useful, the secretary will issue one at your request.

7. In all cases send a statement of the cruel act to the secretary, to be entered on the books for the information of members, that the repetition of such acts may be guarded against and that the society may learn in what respects reform is most needed.

Any person may become a member of the Princeton Humane society by paying a fee of 50 cents to the secretary, Ira G. Stanley, and signing the membership roll.

List of Personal Property Taxpayers.

This week the Union publishes a complete list of the personal property taxpayers of Mille Lacs county, also those of the towns of Dalbo, Wyanett, Spencer Brook and Stanford in Isanti county; Baldwin, Blue Hill, Livonia, Orrock, Santiago and the village of Lake Fremont in Sherburne county, and the town of Glendorado in Benton county. Our aim was to cover all the towns in the adjoining counties in which the Union has an extensive circulation, as well as Mille Lacs county. There are some errors in the spelling of names, but in the main the list will be found to be fairly accurate. It cost something to prepare and print these lists, but they will prove interesting to the Union's thousands of readers.

Pleased With the Dictionary.

Hans P. Peihl, a former resident of Greenbush and now manager of the three-thousand acre Thompson farm at Hunter, N. D., writes:

"The dictionary is very much better than I expected for the amount, although I was satisfied that if the Union had not been convinced that it was a bargain it would not have touched the proposition. I notice that Greenbush voted bonds for that fake railroad, but I was also glad to learn that the town board has decided to be governed by the attorney general's advice, and will refuse to issue the bonde. I feel certain that if the Union had deemed the proposition bona fide, and that the voting of the bonds would have secured a railroad for Greenbush, it would have advised the adoption of the proposition."

Mr. Peihl is right. Had a proposition been submitted to Greenbush by a responsible company the Union would unhesitatingly have advised the good people of that town to vote the bonds. But we regard Mr. Wiley as an irresponsible promoter who, later on, will attempt to dispose of stock in his fake railroad, and that bonds voted by towns along the route of his imaginary road will be his stock in trade to induce suckers to buy the stock.

R. M. Cooley Appointed.

Upon recommendation of the Mille Lacs board of county commissioners the state highway commission has appointed R. M. Cooley to succeed R. S. Chapman as district engineer for Mille Lacs county. At the same time Mr. Cooley will supervise the road work in Kanabec county until the engineer appointed to take charge becomes familiar with the requirements. The Kanabec commissioners asked that Mr. Cooley be appointed state highway engineer in that county but Mille Lacs made a prior request.

Mille Lacs county is fortunate in securing so capable a state highway engineer as Mr. Cooley. He is thoroughly familiar with his work and can be depended upon to devote his whole time to the performance of his duties. The Union welcomes him to Princeton.

Gun and Boat Club at Mille Lacs.

Incomparable Mille Lacs lake is beginning to attract the attention of sportsmen and pleasure-seekers from all over the country. When the work of improving the road leading from the Twin Cities to the lake is completed, which will be accomplished within the next two years, the distance between Minneapolis and Mille Lacs can be easily covered by automobile in less than five hours. In a few years the shores of Mille Lacs lake will be dotted with cottages and club houses—it will be the Mecca of tired denizens of St. Paul and Minneapolis who may wish to ejnoy an outing "far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife," and at the same time within a few hours' ride of their homes and business.

In this connection the Mora Times tells of a meeting of Minneapolis sportsmen the other evening at which was organized what will be known as the Mille Lacs Gun and Boat club. The club adopted articles of incorporation permitting a membership of 50.

With 300 acres of land located near Vineland, at the point where the Rum river issues from the lake, already under lease, the club will begin at once the construction of a $2,500 lodge. Before the fishing season opens it intends to have this place ready for use and fully equipped with a launch and rowboats. Hunting boats and decoys will be added before the shootng season begins.

The club's location is in the heart of a famous mixed game country, offering ducks, deer, partridge, grouse and rabbits to the gunner, and bass and pike to the fisherman. It is only five hours, by auto, from Minneapolis.

Here is Mr. Wiley's Opportunity.

One, John M. Wiley, "chief engineer in charge of location," by specious promises induced the voters of Greenbush to vote $5,000 in five per cent 20 years bonds to aid in the construction of an imaginary railroad. (Mr. Wiley's map—a blue print—shows the proposed railroad as beginning on the western boundary of Anoka county and terminating on the nothern boundary of Roseau county). He, or one of his cappers, in an anonymous communication published in a local newspaper, claimed that the Union was ignorant of the law, because the Union asserted that a proposition for aid from a municipality in constructing a railroad must be definite and must be made by an organized railroad company through its president and secretary. The attorney general of the state of Minnesota says the Union was right.

The town of Greenbush, by a vote of 70 to 49, voted to grant the aid requested by Mr. Wiley, "chief engineer in charge of location." Now the town board of Greenbush refuses to issue the bonds. Mr. Wiley has a remedy and, if he is acting in good faith, if he and his associates mean to build a railroad, he will immediately avail himself of that remedy. Let him apply to the district court for a writ of mandamus to compel the town board of Greenbush to carry out the expressed wishes of the voters by issuing the bonds.

The Union dares Mr. Wiley to apply for a writ of mandamus. He will not do it. He dare not do it. Mr. Wiley knows full well that the bonds cannot be legally issued. He also knows that if he brought the matter into court his stock-selling scheme would be exposed and laid bare. Come now, Mr. Wiley, it is your move.

Williams' Potato Warehouse Burns.

S. W. Williams' potato warehouse, with its entire contents, was consumed by fire yesterday morning. The alarm sounded at 6:50, but the warehouse, being of wooden construction, burned rapidly and the fire department was unable to make any impression upon the great volume of flame.

In the warehouse was stored five carloads of potatoes belonging to W. H. Ferrell & Co. and from 10,000 to 12,000 bushels of spuds owned by Mr. Williams.

Ferrell & Co. carried an insurance of $1,000 on their stock, and hence will lose fully $500 by the fire. Williams carried an insurance of $4,000 on the potatoes and $2,500 on the warehouse and equipment.

The fire is supposed to have originated from either a defective stove or stovepipe in the northwest corner of the basement, but this is only conjectural. Mr. Williams appears to have been particularly unfortunate in the matter of fires, he having upon several occasions lost his warehouses and their contents through this agency.

An incident which, fortunately, resulted in but little damage, occurred in connection with this fire. The team attached to the hose cart, driven by Art Roos, when rounding John Goulding's corner, ran away and capsized the wagon, precipitating Randall, Kaliher, Art and Bill Roos and John Brennan into the road. Bill Roos and Randall received slight bruises but were not incapacitated for duty. The team was stopped about a block away by Charley Jaenicke, the cart turned right side up, and the fire laddies proceeded to the scene of the blaze without having lost much time.

Unclaimed Letter.

Letter remaining unclaimed at the postoffice, Princeton, Minn., on January 19: J. F. Erick. Please call for advertised letter.

M. M. Briggs, Acting Postmaster.

ELK RIVER DOWNED

The Princeton Eighth Grade Spellers Easily Put Their Elk River Opponents in the Ditch.

Interesting Program by Pupils Precedes the Battle of Words In Armory Auditorium.

The entertainment at the armory, of which the spelling contest between the eighth grades of the Princeton and Elk River schools was the central feature, proved a great and glorious success from every point of view.

The evening's program was opened by our high school orchestra, which, under the gratuitous leadership of Donald Marshall, is doing fine work and, after this, thirteen little people from Miss Tompkins' room presented an exceedingly pretty exercise entitled "A New Year's Greeting." All these little tots performed their parts so beautifully as to receive unstinted praise, but it is, perhaps, only fair to make special mention of the two whose parts were most conspicuous—Celia Milbrath and Walter Schmidt. The little girl appeared first upon the scene, dancing across the stage and announcing herself as "The Little New Year" in a song which was very sweetly rendered. Then, Walter, as "January" tripped in and, after an appropriate recitation, the two sang a pretty little duet. Both voices are marvelously sweet and strong for such tiny people, and they were applauded most enthusiastically. The other months followed, each with a recitation, and all bearing symbols indicative of their parts, such as roses for June, a valentine for February, etc. The audience was puzzled, as had been expected, by the grouping of these little folks, but this was explained when, at the close of the exercise, the large pasteboard bells bearing the names of the months, which the children wore suspended from their necks, were turned over, one by one, and found to spell "A Happy New Year." A verse given in concert concluded the little play, and the tots ran off the stage followed by the wild cheering of the listeners.

Next appeared the entire "alphabet," represented by thirteen boys and as many girls from Miss Huse's room, and led by Miss Florence Rawn as "teacher." The boys were clad in suits of bright red cambric and the girls in white, and as they were arranged alternatively the effect was very pretty. Immense letters, at least twelve inches high, printed upon large shields of cardboard, were borne by means of handles secured to the backs and kept carefully turned toward the audience. The "teacher," prettily garbed as a colonial dame, led the little people in a march forming the letter S and, at the close, they formed a semicircle extending completely across the stage. The "play" consisted in forming words in response to the teacher's commands, and some of the answers elicited great applause. At the conclusion all marched off singing a farewell song, the letters to form the words, "Good Bye," leaving the line and arranging themselves at the front of the stage. Much amusement was caused in this by the discovery that the second O was formed by the letter Q, the little fellow who held this letter having placed his hand over the "quirk" to conceal it. Miss Florence proved a prime "teacher," every word being so clearly enunciated that not a point was lost by the audience, and the little folks, too, enacted their parts most admirably.

The third exercise, a patriotic song and march by fourteen boys from Miss Davis' room, heralded with bugle calls given by Chas. Umbehocker, was most inspiring. The boys had been finely drilled and all possess voices that are remarkably good and true. Each carried a large flag and these were used in an effective drill and march given between each two stanzas. At the close all stood at "attention" as Mrs. C. A. Caley sang a stanza from the "Star Spangled Banner" in her usual inimitable manner, accompanied by Chas. Umbehocker on the cornet.

Girls and boys in equal number—nine of each—from Miss Hayden's room, concluded the program furnished by the Whittier schools with a couple of very pretty folk dances, the first a dance of greeting and the second a shoemakers' dance, both of Danish origin. The children did these beautifully despite the fact that, owing to an unavoidable circumstance, they had had little time for drill. The girls were costumed in white and the boys wore white waists and black trousers and all were very sweet and pretty, the only criticism being that it was "too short." The fact that the boys took part in this should be particularly gratifying to our people, for it is difficult in most places to find boys who can or will do these dances acceptably.

Mr. Marshall, our able superintendent, next presented Prof. Rankin from the department of education of the state university, who had been chosen to conduct the spelling for the contestants, and this gentleman prefaced his duties with a few remarks highly commendatory of our public schools. He cited the recent attempt by a well-known public man to attack our modern school system and was able, as is any one really conversant with the facts, to refute this man's accusations most effectively. Several anecdotes contrasting the products of our present school system with those of the "good old days" were related, and the speaker declared that the children of our grades are more scholarly than were many of the college professors of those "lamented" times. He also issued a challenge to the business men in any community to meet an equal number of pupils from their high schools in a contest such as was to take place that evening, for instance, feeling sure that the outcome would be in favor of the students and this, too, in face of the fact that while formerly the entire attention was given to the acquiring of the "three R's," the average student of today is devoting time to many subjects that were attempted by only the specialists of former times.

Prof. Rankin concluded with a tribute to the patriotism and energy evinced in the erecting of so fine a building as our armory, and congratulated the schools and the people in general upon the possession of an auditorium where such audiences as the large one present could be so comfortably housed.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Prof. Rankin turned his attention to the contestants, who were seated—fifteen sturdy boys and girls from our two eighth grades and sixteen from the Elk River schools—at either end of the commodious stage. The contest opened briskly and both sides spelled confidently but the ranks soon began thinning out, Elk River losing the more rapidly until but one was left on the opposing side with eight for Princeton. The one lonely "enemy" held to his post bravely for some little time but succumbed to "devastate," and the eight left on the winning side were allowed to finish the contest among themselves. One by one the line was depleted until there were but three left, and the professor "fired" words at these until the entire audience was ready to call "quit," and Mr. Marshall declared the contest closed with a promise of a dollar each to the winners. These were Florence Blocker, Hazel Henschel and Margaret Hofflander. In the written contest the following, all from Princeton, had perfect papers: Margaret Hofflander, Ruth Lind and Florence Blocker. This contest, also, resulted in a great victory for Princeton, our side having missed but 31 out of 1,500 words, while there were 160 missed upon the opposing side.

The Princeton pupils who engaged in the contest were Georgia Leathers, Florence Blocker, Lou Libby, Margaret Hofflander, Hjoerdis Scheen, Hazel Henschel, Leonard Bridge, Raymond Neely, John Berg, Walter Nelson, Emma Parks, Ruth Lind, Harriet McMillan, Jay Winsor, Erma Steeves—15. Eight of these remained after Elk River had been spelled down. They were Margaret Hofflander, Hazel Henschel, Hjoerdis Scheen, Georgia Leathers, Florence Blocker, Lou Libby, Leonard Bridge and Raymond Neely.

The Elk River contestants were Harriet Bell, Hazelle Frederickson, Eben Davis, Dwight Hayden, Zetta Nickerson, Walter Hartfelder, Minnie Keen, Odile Le Febvre, Amanda Kohert, Ernest Semans, Lavina White, Lucile Playle, Charlotte Bresler, Marjorie Daniels, Elsie Greupner and Emma Toph—16. Eben Davis, brother of Andrew Davis, was the last to go down to defeat, he having stood his grounds until all but eight of the Princeton side had been retired.

Fine specimens of writing were exhibited from the two schools, the Palmer system being used in both.

Much credit is due our eighth-grade teachers—Miss King and Miss Benda—for their painstaking work with the pupils. They put forth every effort to perfect them in their parts and well did they succeed. We feel, too, that those who have had the benefit of our village schools are showing the results of training all along the line.

Thanks are due to Mrs. C. A. Caley and to Miss Anna Wikeen for their efficient help in furnishing the music and assisting otherwise with the Whittier school program, and the members of the high school orchestra, who have so materially helped make this entertainment an unqualified success are also entitled to more than passing mention. We should not forget that we are most fortunate in having such a musical organization. It is not usual, by any means, for a high school in a community no larger than Princeton to possess an orchestra of so marked an ability and with so talented and capable a director.

The literary part of the program was planned by Miss Huse and was under her direction. In planning and executing entertaining programs Miss Huse is unsurpassed.

The spelling book used in the contest was the "Bailey-Manly." This book was suggested by Superintendent White of Elk River, but the words used in the contest were the common words that can be found in any eighth-grade spelling book.

The armory upon this occasion showed that its seating capacity is none too great—the big auditorium, with its gallery, was packed to the doors, but seats were found for everyone. It would have been impossible to accommodate an assemblage of like proportions in any other building in Princeton. Hence, it has already been shown that the armory is a necessity despite the assertions of knockers to the contrary. Not alone Company G but the whole community can well feel proud of this magnificent structure.

Hill Gives Good Advice.

At a meeting of the state agricultural society in St. Paul last week James J. Hill was the principal speaker, and hereunder are given a few extracts from his commonsense address:

"All this talk about helping the farmer will fail unless it is confined to what he can do on his land with his hands. The farmer's crop is not raised with his chin but by hard work. Some say the farmer hasn't amusement enough, that his children want to come to town to see the motion pictures and get their hair banged, but give the farmer good land and proper methods to put money into the bank and he will take care of the social side of his own life. A good farm is the best security in the world for loans and the rates on farm land are about as low as on anything else. All this talk about cheaper money for the farmer comes from Washington. There is no comparison between conditions in this country and in Europe where there are schemes for making small loans to farmers for various objects. Buy all the land you can cultivate but don't buy for speculation. Make the farm work 12 months in the year instead of only four or five.

"I hope to see alfalfa as common in Minnesota as wheat has been. It makes a good stand for ten years and the land is better at the end than in the beginning. Find out the needs of the land, get the soil tested and learn what it lacks. There is not one strictly prime steer in the state of Minnesota and not one really prime beef carcass comes to market from this state. The fault is in the feeding as much as in the breeding. You can raise as good beef in Minnesota as anywhere in the world. Alfalfa is my prescription for raising good beef. Rutabagas pay well and help to balance the ration. The time has come, or will come, when a farmer can make a good profit on land at $300 an acre. There is no reason why the farmer cannot make two or three times his present income."

Big Clearance Sale.

Commencing today and lasting for 15 days I will hold a sale on fall millinery to make room for spring stock.

Ladies' trimmed hats—One lot for $3 each, one lot for $1.70 and one lot for $1.15. Shapes—One lot for $2 each, one lot for $1, and children's shapes will all go for 35 cents. Caps and fancy feathers below cost. Mrs. E. C. Meyer, opposite E. Nelson's store. 5-1tc