

THE PRINCETON UNION

BY R. C. DUNN.

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WHY KELLOGG HESITATES.

The movement begun by Editor Robert C. Dunn, in the Princeton Union, to induce Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Paul, to reconsider his determination not to be a candidate for United States senator, bids fair to bear fruit. Mr. Kellogg admits that the idea of being senator appeals to him, but declared that, handicapped as he would be by the primary law, he would rather step aside. There has been unfriendly comment to the effect that Mr. Kellogg was afraid to submit his claims to the voters, but this comment was based upon a misapprehension. Mr. Kellogg would like very much to submit the question to the voters and let them judge, but he realized that the primary is a law which is loaded for the benefit of the incumbent. Under its workings, about the only chance of success lies in extensive advertising, and advertising costs money. Now, Mr. Kellogg could afford to spend the necessary money, but the law steps in and limits expenditure to \$3,500 for the two campaigns. It must be admitted that any man with average intelligence can see that such a state-wide campaign cannot be conducted for \$3,500. Mr. Kellogg's position was that, no matter what others might be willing to do, he would not violate the law simply to become United States senator. Others are not so conscientious or scrupulous, and in such a race, the honest man is always at a disadvantage. It now appears, however, that there is a general demand among a large portion of the people of the state for the Kellogg candidacy, and this element proposes that if Kellogg will allow the use of his name, they will do the work and see that their own expenses are paid. This instance is a reminder of the time when "Bob" Evans could have been elected to the senate had he been willing to use money, as many of his friends urged. Mr. Evans told his managers that he did not want the office if it became necessary to spend a cent illegitimately. His friends obeyed the implied command. The result was the election of the present incumbent, Moses E. Clapp, who was not, perhaps, so scrupulous.—Wadena Pioneer-Journal.

Unpreparedness is false economy.

More roads and less pork would make congress popular.

Habits are either assets or liabilities. Are yours paying the expected dividends?

Improved highways will increase the national wealth by millions of dollars. Federal aid has been denied the great work entirely too long.

The democrats have redeemed another pledge by flattening out the high cost of living. Golf balls have been reduced in price from 10 to 15 cents each!

Practically all of the soldiers in the trenches of Europe believe that they are fighting for justice and right. Some of them are being fearfully bunceod.

Duluth now claims a population of 100,000 souls, and the claim doesn't sound as if it emanated from some official population liar imported for the purpose either.

Driven frantic by love affairs and drunk on "sham emotions" life is hell to many New York society girls, Dr. Thaddeus Hoydt Ames believes. Extremes in all matters lead to destruction.

"What are the ten worst faults a woman can have?" ungalantly queries the Duluth Herald. Here in Princeton no woman can have ten faults. Virtues have absorbed practically all the space.

Under the presidential primary law Minnesota republicans are given the choice of voting for one of three candidates, not one of whom is conceded to have even a remote chance of securing the nomination. Let the people rule.

The first fish story of the season is a tale of a gloom. Reports received by the State Game and Fish commission indicate that the ice in numerous Minnesota lakes and streams has sunk to the bottom, smothering all the fish. Legislative theorists will undoubtedly remedy this at the next session.

Tom Frankson, tonnage tax advocate, is asking for the support of St. Louis county republicans to land him the nomination for lieutenant governor. Surely there will be nothing doing in this section. To be sure of defeating this man northern Minnesota should unite as one man in favor of some other good candidate.—Bibwabik Times.

Why not get behind Jim Peterson, Koen? Northern Minnesota and all sections of the state can depend upon securing a square deal at his hands.

A petition to submit the prohibition question to the Chicago voters at the next election secured 87,661 signers, or 83,510 fewer than the number required by law. The indications are that the thirsty ones of the Windy City won't be forced to slake their thirst with the water of Lake Michigan for a time at least.

Fad legislation comes high. The presidential preference primary law will cost the taxpayers a tidy sum. The expenses of the election, including the preparation and printing of the ballots will amount to probably \$150,000. And even then the voters cannot express their preference for presidential candidates.

Congressman Schall of this district recently advanced some sound arguments in favor of federal aid for highways, and it is a matter in which his rural constituents are intensely interested. Under the bill proposing federal aid, now pending in congress, Minnesota will be allotted \$733,434, which would be a welcome addition to its road fund.

Roseau county newspapers, especially the Roseau Times, edited by our old friend, R. J. Bell, are very loyal to Samuel G. Iverson and insist that he is still in the running in the race for the republican nomination for governor. Under the circumstances the chances are largely against Mr. Iverson, but the unselfish devotion of his Roseau county friends must be gratifying to him.

"Ninety Years of Life; How to Live Them," was the title of an address recently delivered by a prominent eastern educator, and he advised those who desire long life to think. "One cannot help but exist in the full enjoyment of earth," he said, "if one is constantly assimilating new thought." His theory has much to commend it, and if acted upon cannot possibly prove injurious.

The democratic conference in St. Paul last week was so harmonious as to be almost uninteresting. The Lynch faction was decidedly in the saddle. President Wilson's administration was given a strong endorsement, candidates for delegates to the St. Louis convention were chosen and the anti-Lynch democrats were relegated to Salt Creek and left there without a paddle.

Citizens of Minneapolis are clamoring for an increase of the police force to deal with the wave of crime which is sweeping that city. Bank robbery tactics have been adopted by burglars, and instead of working alone or in pairs the prowlers have taken to working in bands to "clean out" residences. Under present conditions the Mill City is far from being a desirable place of residence.

Actual development of the fabulously rich Matanuska coal fields in Alaska is expected to begin this year with the completion of the government rail road. When the United States purchased Alaska it was feared that Russia had unloaded a "gold brick" on Uncle Sam, but it is a domain so rich that the total value can scarcely be estimated. Only the surface has been scratched as yet, and the work of development should not be retarded.

Last Thursday was the final day, under the terms of the primary act, for the filing of presidential candidates, and the following field is now before Minnesota voters: Republican—Henry D. Estabrook of New York, Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa, and William Grant Webster, a Chicago attorney. Democratic—Woodrow Wilson. Prohibition—William Sulzer of New York, and Eugene M. Foss of Massachusetts. Progressive—Hiram W. Johnson of California.

North Dakota will be in the throes of a capitol removal fight, if the requisite number of signatures to petitions now being circulated to apply the initiative to the removal are secured. Aside from the fact that New Rockford wants the state house there appears to be no reason why our sister state should move its capitol from Bismarck, and if an election is called the indications are that it will be time and money wasted. This fact won't deter the agitators, however, as the people pay the freight.

An amendment to the state constitution authorizing a revolving fund of \$250,000 to be used to hasten the settlement of state lands will be submitted to Minnesota voters at the next general election for approval or rejection, and a vigorous campaign will be waged to secure its adoption. The state fair and county fair boards will be requested to organize tag days at their respective fairs, tags to be sold to visitors at 5 cents, and it is hoped that a fund will thus be obtained adequate for the purpose of the campaign. The amendment will, if adopted, work for the benefit of the entire state, and it will materially aid in the development of northern Minnesota.

On the 14th of next month the voters of the state are presumed to express their choice of presidential candidates. But they won't as far as the republicans are concerned. The only thing to do is to vote for delegates who can be trusted to use good judgment in the selection of a presidential candidate.

Unfortunately there is a great deal of truth in this excerpt from a Minneapolis Journal editorial:

If it was possible to plan the location and building of public highways as a plain business proposition, the problem would be comparatively simple. But there are still a good many men who feel that, unless the improvements are in front of their particular property, the work is misdirected and should be opposed.

In the course of a speech recently delivered in London, Sid Edward Carson, the leader of the Irish Unionists and one of the most brilliant members of the British parliament, took occasion to remark: "We have also learned that the most expensive institution to be maintained was a state unprepared or a state in panic." England has learned to her sorrow what unpreparedness means.

Minnesota's county option law is valid according to a unanimous opinion handed down by the state supreme court Friday. The statute was attacked on the grounds that cities with home rule charters had a constitutional right to handle the liquor question for themselves. The court ruled that when a county votes dry, the power to issue licenses is withdrawn from every municipality in the county, and that the law does not conflict with the home rule charter provisions of the state constitution. The opinion was written by Commissioner M. D. Taylor.

Senator Ashurst of Arizona pronounces the pork barrel system to be the most damning blight upon congress, and then ventures the opinion that the evil will remain until the people and the newspapers denounce appropriations for their own districts unless the same be justified by actual necessities and requirements of the government as a whole. The senator is right. Congress is not entirely to blame for the wasteful and extravagant pork barrel. Nothing else can be expected until the people decide to place the welfare of the nation above local considerations. And it is time this was done.

Representative Browne of Wisconsin ventures the opinion that the bad-road tax is the highest tax the American people are paying, and there is no doubt but what unimproved highways constitute a staggering burden. It has been said by a secretary of agriculture that it costs the farmers every year to move the great crops they raise something like \$1,600,000,000, and that from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 of this amount could be saved by good roads. In the face of these figures there is no economy in denying federal aid to highway improvement, and \$25,000,000 yearly is little enough to appropriate to the cause.

Debate on the general Indian appropriation bill in congress brought forth some interesting facts. It appears that under the present policy of the government the Indian bureau will never be through with its work, and if the policy continues the work will grow larger. The Indian has progressed more often by the neglect of the government than by the protection of the government. So long as the Indians are taught that the government will feed them they never will develop the individual initiative necessary to make them useful citizens. Congressman Murray of Oklahoma suggests that the government teach the Indian how to work instead of doling out a small amount now and then to feed him. Industry is the first step in progress of any race, and in view of the fact that the present Indian policy is a colossal failure the government might do worse than to adopt the suggestion.

We are for J. A. Burnquist of the twin cities for governor, but we can't agree with the move to also give the twin cities second place on the ticket in addition to the U. S. senatorship. The remainder of the state at least wants a "look-in."—Browns Valley Tribune.

Why refer to the "Twin Cities" collectively? One of the "Twins"—Minneapolis—has only one candidate for a place on the republican state ballot, James A. Peterson for lieutenant governor, and he certainly is in every way deserving. Moreover, Hennepin is the most populous county in the state and is rightly entitled to representation on the republican state ticket. Furthermore, Hennepin county comprises all of the Fifth congressional district and in population the larger part of the Tenth congressional district, and so far Mr. Peterson is the only republican candidate from the two congressional districts. Surely the Fifth and Tenth congressional districts are entitled to one of the minor places on the republican state ballot.

SENSIBLE JUDGE NYE.

In a private letter to the publisher, which we take the liberty of quoting from, Judge Carroll A. Nye writes: "I appreciate deeply the kindly words in the Union concerning myself as an officer, though I think they may be undeserved."

"Of one thing I assure you, viz: I am not and shall not be a candidate for any office other than the one I am now holding. I fear I am too much of an independent in my political views to ever enter the lists for any partisan office. But what is more to the point, this office is more in accordance with my tastes and with my ambition, so far as I have any."

The Union is pleased and the people of the seventh judicial district will be pleased to know that Judge Nye prefers his present place on the bench to any partisan office.

The seventh judicial district has always been fortunate in having judges of character and ability, and they have always been selected without regard to their political affiliations.

THE RESULTS.

The cause of the European war remains obscured, but the results thus far stand out glaring and hideous. Bloodshed is, of course, the heaviest toll but the waste of money is stupendous and an economic crash is not impossible. The following article from the Washington Post, recently read in the Congressional Record, gives some idea of the price that is being paid:

The European war will have lasted 18 months tomorrow—the blackest 18 months known to the modern world.

What has been accomplished? No European country has been benefited, nor has human liberty advanced at any point, nor any great moral principle triumphed in any place or on any battlefield.

The net result has been 2,900,000 made prisoners, and more than 6,800,000 wounded and maimed, many crippled for life.

This senseless bloodshed and suffering, making millions widows and many more millions orphans, has been the heaviest toll of the war.

Next the money loss—\$10,862,000,000 borrowed for war by Germany, Austria, and Hungary; \$16,199,000,000 borrowed for war by France, England, Russia and Italy; a grand total of \$27,061,000,000 spent in making war.

The mind can not grasp such stupendous figures or such wastage. It means twenty-seven times the total national debt of the United States, incurred in 130 years of history, including five wars.

It means a sum equal to the entire savings or increase in capital of the entire world for 10 years.

It means a debt of \$860 for every family in all belligerent countries—more than the total income of a year of every European peasant family or unskilled laborer in Europe.

It means tax burdens for this generation and for generations yet unborn that will make the burdens of life greater than ever before for all.

In short, as Mr. Diamant, the expert in foreign exchange, wrote last week, bankruptcy is so menacing in all the warring countries that "if political economy does not soon make an end of the war the war will make an end of political economy."

The following excerpt from a speech recently delivered in congress by Representative Venable illustrates the advantages of preparedness nicely:

Mr. Speaker, it has been my pleasure during my life time to be intimately and personally acquainted with two dogs. One of them was a little rat terrier who had a little tail curled over his back like a little corkscrew. That little dog's life was one long sad wail of misery. He was kicked by every man he met and whipped by every dog he ran across. I knew another dog, a magnificent gentleman of his race. His magnificent head reared itself above his shoulders as the head of a lion. He was thewed and sinewed like a gladiator, and his curved forelegs and staunch haunches spoke of tremendous strength. He lived his life respected by dogs and men. I owned him for five years, and I caressed him when I felt like kicking him. Why? He was a prince of the house royal, a gladiator of his kind, and he was "prepared." As a result of that he lived his life in peace, unwhipped by any dog, and not having any dog to whip, admired of mankind, and caressed by all, and finally sank to sleep with all his institutions intact and his personal and property rights thoroughly respected.

There is one man who if he files as delegate-at-large to the republican national convention ought to be elected, for the simple reason that he can be trusted to do the right thing at the right time. His name—Hon. J. F. Jacobson of Lac qui Parle county. On the contrary if that old blatherskite, Sam R. Van Sant, is a candidate for delegate he ought to be overwhelmingly defeated, for he never was known to be right on any proposition unless he had some selfish motive to gratify. Anyhow the wind-bag has been honored far beyond his deserts and he has nothing coming to him.

Prussian efficiency has been the outstanding feature of the titanic European conflict, and plans are now under way in Prussia for the establishment in every province of funds from which returning soldiers, both during and after the war, may borrow at a low rate of interest in order to re-establish themselves in business. This will relieve many of the soldiers of the worry about what they and their families are to do in the future without any capital with which to start business anew, and illustrates the far-sighted Prussian policy of preparedness in all matters.

Ever Loyal to His Clients.

A quarter of a century ago Aitkin county initiated a movement for the taxation of unused railroad lands. The movement spread and as far as North-

ern Minnesota was concerned became the permanent issue. The people engaged Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, then a rising young lawyer, to represent them and valiantly and eloquently did he plead the people's cause. Later Mr. Kellogg became leading counsel of some of the country's greatest corporations and still later he added to his fame and prestige by becoming "trust buster" of the Roosevelt administration. Now Mr. Kellogg is urged by friends and admirers from all sections of the state to stand as a candidate for United States senator from Minnesota. Should he accede to the general demand for his candidacy and be elected, the State of Minnesota would be his client and we would have one man in Washington of whom we would all be proud.—Aitkin Age.

melting-pot to be attached to the office hell-box, as a consumer for the many columns of political "free plate" sent out by the Western Newspaper Union and American Press Association. A device for converting this mess into sinkers for the nimrods who will attend the summer outing of the editors at Cass Lake has also been ordered. As the plate is "dead weight" to any paper that accepts it, sinkers from this should be quite appropriate.—Park Rapids Enterprise.

Sounds Good.

Federal aid to the cause of public highways sounds good. A bill authorizing the expenditure of \$25,000,000 annually for good roads, and that the government must first apportion \$65,000 to each state; next that 50 per cent of the remainder be distributed among the states according to the mileage of star and rural routes; the balance to be distributed among the states according to population is pending in congress. Such a law would prove of great advantage not only to the farmer, but the business man as well. Good roads lead to prosperity.—Stillwater Gazette.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith were Zimmerman visitors yesterday.

OPINIONS OF EDITORS.

One Redeeming Feature. Whatever may be said about it watchful waiting does not make widows and orphans.—Wabasha Herald.

Moved and Carried. The Dodge County Republican moves to make it unanimous for Burnquist and Peterson. Carried.—Preston Times.

Quite Appropriate. The Enterprise has ordered a huge

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