

**THE PRINCETON UNION**  
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**THE COUNTY PRINTING.**

Twelve months have rolled by, the day of awarding the county printing has again come and gone. The Union this year drew the prize, plum or lemon, whichever one may choose to consider it. There is no question but what the Union has agreed to do all the printing, except possibly the job work, at less than cost of production. However, we entered the game with our eyes open, fully realizing what the financial loss would be but, for certain reasons, perfectly willing to take it if we won. We are frank to state we are highly pleased to have been awarded the printing, even at our ridiculously low figure. While asking no favors from anyone, we feel we are in a good position to comment on the present system of letting the county printing. In our humble judgment, the system is dead wrong because it completely eliminates the smaller papers. We see no reason why any man who does not support a reputable newspaper in his community by subscribing to it should be furnished the county official publications. A clean, live newspaper is essential to the prosperity of any community and a paper that is to continue for an appreciable period of time must have a source of income. It would seem only fair to have at least one reputable newspaper in each community publish the official county printing and receive fair remuneration for its services.

The one bright spot in the whole affair is the firm stand the county commissioners took in their resolve to accept only separate bids after they had agreed to do so. The commissioners evidently wished to play a square game and stood by their agreement. We wish to offer our respects to the man, be he friend or foe, who has the moral courage to stand by the spirit and letter of his agreement, regardless of how difficult the situation may be, even though it is only a gentlemen's agreement and not legally binding.

The statement of Linfield, who confessed to participation in the conspiracy which culminated in the Wall street explosion, in which he declared that the villainous crime was enhanced by money from Moscow will, of course, be carefully investigated. American people will not accept, without such investigation, narratives of this nature. But it is not open to doubt that large sums of soviet money reached this country and that it was used for criminal purposes. Martens, the so-called soviet "ambassador," was well equipped with funds; impecunious communist publications suddenly showed suspicious prosperity; radical propagandists traveled about the country; Lenine, at Moscow, made no secret of his hope that the work in progress would "convert" America. There was ample money to hire assassins and a will, it may be assumed, to do so. The Wall street mess murder was no common one and must have been carefully planned. Yet a member of congress named Meyer London openly defended the soviet regime the other day in the house of representatives and his remarks were applauded—not by many, but by some. Are such individuals worthy of seats in the halls of the nation's congress? We contend they are not.

Earl Slater, the brutal murderer of Frank L. Kelly of Manitowish, was taken to Stillwater penitentiary last Thursday to serve a term of life imprisonment imposed upon him by Judge Giddings of Anoka county. This was exactly one week after the charred remains of Kelly were found in the Dayton school house. We congratulate Judge Giddings on the rapidity with which he handled the case. He called a special grand jury, Slater was indicted and pleaded guilty, and the court procedure consumed but three hours. In passing sentence Judge Giddings said: "Under the old law a man who committed the crime that you say you committed was executed, and I am sorry the law has been changed." We coincide with Judge Giddings in his views. We contend that a person who commits such an atrocious, cold-blooded murder as this brute, Slater, should be hung with all possible speed and not be permitted to encumber the face of the earth with his presence. The pathetic part of this story is that the murderer leaves a wife and two small children destitute at Winnebago as a result of his crime.

Mr. Wells says that, in view of the fact that the American people invited the European journalists and diplomats to Washington, they should be courteous enough to wipe out the debt due the United States by foreign governments. If Mr. Wells thinks his presence in this country involves an obligation of this sort, we would suggest that the distinguished socialist be given a free ride to his dear old "Lunnon" in one of our wooden ships. An opinion is becoming general in this country that we can get along nicely without Mr. Wells' august presence and, furthermore, we would take pleasure in hastening his departure without even wishing him "bon voyage."

It is clear that America's greatest ideal and ambition, as expressed not only in the arms conference but in hundreds of other ways, is to bring about general world peace and human betterment. It was the guiding principle in America's participation in the European war and the guiding principle in President Harding's call for the limitation of arms conference at Washington. During the progress of the conference it has developed that the great outstanding danger to the future peace of the world exists in the orient and that in the relations of some of the nations toward the republic of China. While this matter has apparently been straightened out there is a lurking suspicion that the agreement may not result in permanent peace.

A Washington engineer named W. P. Cowles, who served in France during the war, makes affidavit that one of the alleged photographs of a gallows introduced by Senator Watson in support of his charges of wholesale hangings is the picture of a crane which he (Cowles) erected at Gievres to unload gasoline tanks. Upon careful inspection, therefore, it is not impossible that Senator Watson's other evidence in the shape of gallows photographs may consist of pictures of more cranes and, may be, of railroad crossing posts, French roadside shrines or bridge approach warnings.

Beauty contests, put on by newspapers, have been common in Rio Janeiro for years, but now comes the Intransigente and goes this scheme one better. It is a contest to ascertain, according to that paper, the "best manual or intellectual labors of Brazil." The published lists show that stenographers, actresses, seamstresses, telephone operators, shop girls and numerous others have entered the contest. This sort of competition is, in our estimation, meritorious, for it is an incentive to greater effort and proficiency among women who earn their living in the various vocations of life.

From some of the pictures in the dailies one would draw the conclusion that the divorced wife of Harold McCormick is a daguerrotype reproduction of John D. Rockefeller's great grandmother instead of a portrait of his daughter. In other papers she is portrayed as a vivacious young woman. Now, the question arises, was Harold McCormick instrumental in getting those "grandmother" pictures into print or did the intelligent makeup men take them promiscuously from the Lydia Pinkham discard box as has frequently happened?

Germany's president gets a salary of a paltry \$2,000 a year. That would scarcely be sufficient to foot King George's toothpick bill, and we can hardly comprehend how the president manages to scrape along on it. Hence we hasten to suggest to the German reichstag that the president's pittance be increased at least tenfold.

A Hongkong dispatch says that a movement is on foot to overthrow the Peking government. But we are unable to see what difference it makes to a country which has six or seven other governments upon which to fall back.

While we are somewhat ignorant of the principles involved in the new reconstruction league referred to in some of the papers, we are cognizant of the fact that this old world badly needs fixing up.

The time may come when submarines will be used exclusively in filming scenes for the movies, but we doubt it.

While the treasury department wants more revenue cutters, the taxpayers are anxious for more revenue cutting.

**OPINIONS OF EDITORS**

**Of Course.**  
All things come to him who waits, but he who does not advertise waits longer.—Clinton Advocate.

**Probably Hasn't Much.**  
The Pioneer has yet to see why Senator Kellogg should have opposition in his own party.—Mahnomon Pioneer.

**Cheer Up.**  
Cheer up, old grouch! There are millions of people in this sad old world whose lot is a million times worse than yours. Be a sport!—Frank Day.

**A Step in the Right Direction.**  
Give Germany credit for doing a mighty good turn to its present generation of young people. In Berlin alone forty thousand copies of "Wild West" and Indian stories were piled up and burned in one of its streets in one day.—Blue Earth Post.

**Help Your Town.**  
Buying everything possible in your home community is a policy that will build up the community. Those who profit most directly by the advocacy and practice of this policy should do everything to encourage it, by seeking to make home-trade attractive.—Jordan Independent.

**A Problem in Finance.**  
Aren't the people in this country really more interested in the problem of "unemployment," rather than the purchasing power of the dollar? The man who has no ten-dollar bills is more interested in the matter of how he is going to get one than in the purchasing power of the bill. "To

make a rabbit stew, fuy' coteh de rabbit."—Carlton Vidette.

**That Farmers' Bloc.**  
We hear a lot of yelling these days on the part of patronage politicians against blocs in congress. There have always been blocs in congress, only just at present there is a mighty effective farmers' bloc there. The men in the senatorial farmers' bloc stand for something other than the seeking of money or the handing out of jobs to the pie hogs. Let's have more of them.—Brainerd Tribune.

**A Tip to Railroads.**  
Just a tip to the railroads: Cut down the passenger and freight rates to where it will be both a pleasure and a duty to "ship by freight" and not by truck and to ride in vestibuled steel upholstered cars instead of flivvers, and less roads will be abandoned. Over 702 miles were abandoned last year and an exchange aptly remarks, "All will be abandoned before long if passenger and freight rates don't come down."—Ely Miner.

**Stand By Your Guns, Farmers!**  
If any of our farmer friends find their faith wavering in the farm bureau, we want to say to them to banish their fears. Great reforms are not brought about in a single day. It takes time, and then more time. We have great faith in the farm bureau, and we believe that it will ultimately correct many glaring existing evils. Have patience! The bureau is making progress. It has gained a foothold and national recognition has come to it. The success of the future depends largely upon the strength of the faith of its members.—Winnebago Enterprise.

**Cities Should Adopt Business Methods.**

The voters of St. Paul do not wish to return to the mayor-council form of government, which shows their good sense. St. Paul has a commission, which is one step towards the best form of all—the city manager plan. When cities get enough business sense to select a few real businessmen, at so modest a salary that it will not attract politicians, and let these men select a competent manager to administer affairs, there will be much more value received for the taxes. This is the way big business is managed successfully, and a municipality is but a corporation in which every voter is a stockholder.—St. Cloud Journal-Press.

**Watch These Kids.**

Observers of country life look for a wonderful development of agriculture in the next 10 years, due to the enterprise and scientific knowledge of boys and girls just growing up. There are today hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who really know more about the leading scientific principles of farming than their fathers do, as the result of what they learned in schools and in their competitive clubs. They have not had wide experience and will make many mistakes. But when they become of age they will farm on a more progressive basis than their fathers did and will get correspondingly better results. Just watch these kids!—Osseo Review.

**Tax Repeal.**

The following statement is issued by the collector of internal revenue, L. M. Willcuts, district of Minnesota: In response to numerous inquiries taxpayers are advised that certain taxes, among them the so-called "nuisance" and "luxury" taxes, are repealed, effective January 1, 1922, by the revenue act of 1921.

Patrons of soda-water fountains, ice cream parlors and "similar places of business" no longer are required to pay the tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof on the amount expended for sodas, sundaes, or similar articles of food or drink. The small boy may rejoice in the fact that an ice cream cone doesn't cost an extra penny. The tax imposed by the revenue act of 1921 is on "beverages and the constituent parts thereof" and is paid by the manufacturer.

The tax on the transportation of freight and passengers is repealed, effective January 1, 1922, also the tax paid by the purchaser on amounts

paid for men's and women's wearing apparel (shoes, hats, caps, neckwear, shirts, hose, etc.) in excess of a specified price.

Taxes imposed under section 904, which under the revenue act of 1918 included the taxes on wearing apparel, are now confined to a 5 per cent tax on the following articles: Carpets, on the amount in excess of \$4.50 a square yard; rugs, on the amount in excess of \$6 per square yard; trunks, on the amount in excess of \$35 each; valises, traveling bags, suit cases, hat boxes used by travelers and fitted toilet cases, on the amount in excess of \$25 each; purses, pocketbooks, shopping and hand bags, on the amount in excess of \$5 each; portable lighting fixtures, including lamps of all kinds, on the amount in excess of \$10 each; fans, on the amount in excess of \$1 each. These taxes are included in the manufacturers' excise taxes and are payable by the manufacturer, producer or importer, and not by the purchaser, as required by the revenue act of 1918.

The taxes on sporting goods (tennis rackets, fishing rods, baseball and football uniforms, fishing rods, etc.) are repealed, also the taxes on chewing gum, portable electric fans, thermostatic containers, articles made of fur, toilet articles and musical instruments. The tax on sales of jewelry, real or imitation, is 5 per cent, and is payable by the vendor.

When payable by the manufacturer or vendor, taxes must be in the hands of the collector of internal revenue on or before the last day of the month following the month in which the sale was made.

**Our First Horses.**

The first horses imported into the United States were brought to New England in 1629. One horse and seven mares survived the voyage. Horses were not highly esteemed or much needed in America at that time; nor for a hundred years afterward. There were no race courses or trotting parks and the roads generally were so poor that speed was not desirable had it been possible with safety. Oxen were found to be much better for all farm work.

Most of the land was rough, rocky and full of stumps, so that oxen, being strong, patient and slow, made the better team for agricultural purposes and lumbering than did horses, and they were cheaper kept, needed but little grain even when at hard work and none at all when in pasture. They required no expensive harness, like horses, only a cheap yoke and chain, and were quickly yoked.

In such circumstances it is not surprising that horses in New England were not greatly admired or much petted. A farmer was prouder of a yoke of large, fine red oxen, four years old, well matched and well broken, than a span of degenerate horses, such as were common at that time in the country. They were seldom stabled or groomed except when at work every day. The colts until three years old were wintered in the yard, in order, it was supposed, to make them tough and hardy.—National Republican.

**Valley Lilies in Winter.**

It is no trick at all to have the fragrant dainty white bell of the lily of the valley in bloom in the window of the living room for the greater part of the winter, according to the national garden bureau service. If you have a patch of lilies of the valley growing in your yard, dig up a few slips this fall, selecting only the plump ones which contain flower buds, pot them up, say eight or ten slips to an eight-inch pot. Let them remain outdoors until thoroughly frozen and then bring them in as they are wanted. As soon as they thaw out the lilies will send up their bloom with surprising speed. A number of pots may be planted and left outdoors to be brought in from time to time.

**Temperamental.**

"We have several famous movie stars dining with us this evening," whispered the waiter. "Would you like to have a seat near their table?" "No," replied the sour-faced patron. "I came in here to eat, not to star-gaze, and besides if I were to overhear them talking about the salaries they got, I'd be so dissatisfied with my prospects in life I wouldn't feel that I could afford to tip you."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**NEWS SUMMARY OF THE CAPITAL**

(Continued from page 1)

millers and labor. It would further directly discount the beneficial effects to the producer which is aimed at the wheat tariff. It is true that it takes 4 1/2 bushels of wheat to make a certain kind of flour, but it takes 5, 6, and even 7 bushels to make the grade of flour in greatest demand.

Approval of 117 advances for agricultural and livestock purposes, aggregating \$699,000, has been announced by the war finance corporation. There loans have been distributed to include Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Deaths from tuberculosis in the "registration area" of the United States during 1920 totaled nearly 100,000, the census bureau announces, estimating the mortality from this one cause in the entire country at 122,000. This would indicate a reduction of 10,000 from the total of the previous year, it was said. "The trend of the tuberculosis death rate is downward," it was added. "Of the 33 states in the registration area whose rate for more than one year has been recorded, 29 show their lowest rates for the year 1920. The death rate per 100,000 was 114.2 as compared with 125.6 in 1919."

Purchase at an estimated cost of \$111,000 of seven tracts of land in Europe for permanent American cemeteries has been recommended by Secretary of War J. W. Weeks who, in a letter to Speaker Frederick K. Gillett, asked also that congress make an additional \$745,000 available for improvement of the cemeteries so that they will compare favorably with those established by the allies for their war dead. Secretary Weeks estimated that the bodies of 32,000 Americans who died overseas would not be returned to the United States. He said arrangements were being made to concentrate the bodies in six cemeteries in France, one in Belgium and one in England.

The buttermakers of the country, through various representatives, have asked the senate finance committee to place a duty of 10 cents per pound on butter coming into the United States.

The duty in the emergency law now in effect is 6 cents a pound. At the first hearing before the senate committee the buttermen asked for an 8 cent duty. Conditions in the butter market in the last two months induced them to ask for the 10 cent rate. Dairy associations in Minnesota and Wisconsin have asked for this rate upon the grounds that the 6 cent duty imposed in the emergency act is inadequate.

Estimates by the bureau of railway economics, based on reports to the interstate commerce commission from 127 railroads out of a total of 200, indicate the net operating income of the railroads for November will be approximately \$80,000,000, representing a return of 4.6 per cent.

Retention of newsprint paper and wood pulp on the free list in the new tariff law was urged before the senate finance committee by S. E. Thomason and William J. Pape, representing respectively the American Newspaper Publishers' association and the Publishers' Buying corporation.

**Making It Unanimous.**

A general committee of anthracite operators has issued an official statement to the effect that "the price of anthracite must be reduced in line with the downward movement in all other basic commodities."

Surely that makes it unanimous, for everybody else in all the country had been saying that same thing for many months, and many had been saying it much more vigorously than the anthracite operators are at all likely to say it.

What interested the hard coal producers in this subject is that sales had been lagging very disturbingly. The egregiously high cost of anthracite has forced many economies which the mildness of the early winter made possible. With hard coal priced as it was, those who could use soft coal or wood did so; and unquestionably the short-sighted policy of the anthracite producers in holding their prices at such lofty levels forced the saving of many thousands of tons. Very likely some of it will be permanent, too, for practical ways of saving coal without suffering will not be abandoned even if the price does come a little way down toward what it ought to be.

And, of course, when the hard coal

producers made that interesting statement they were talking to coal miners, and the meaning of it was that wages ought to come down. Perhaps they had; it is claimed that the labor cost of producing a ton of coal increased from \$1.59 a ton in 1913 to \$3.85 a ton in 1920. But the disparity between even this higher figure and the cost of hard coal to the consumer will invariably give rise to the reflection that if wages can come down, there must be other items, including profits direct and indirect through coal freights that can come down also.

Not all the burden should be put on labor. If the hard coal producers ask their workers to sacrifice, they also should consent to sacrifice some of their profits.

Anyway, the anthracite producers are unquestionably right when they say that hard coal prices should come down. Nobody will rise to argue with them about that.—Duluth Herald.

**The Burning of Corn.**

Farm Life has this to say of the utilization of corn for fuel:

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has courage, if not discretion. He sends out a public statement in which he advises the burning of corn for fuel in sections where "corn is very cheap and a rather poor grade of coal is selling at high prices." He declares that "under such conditions it will pay both farmers and people in country towns to use corn instead of coal." In the table of fuel values which he sends out corn at 10 cents a bushel is equal to coal at \$5 a ton, corn at 30 cents equals coal at \$15. It is something of a mental shock to consider burning corn. Secretary Mohler of the Kansas state board of agriculture considers Mr. Wallace's statement "unfortunate," and doubts if corn will be burned to any extent in Kansas. We recall that corn burning stories were told rather frequently last year, but an investigation by Farm Life showed that in practically all instances the burning was done "across the state line," or else "over in another county." Our notion is that not much corn of marketable grade will be burned. Our advice, if it should be asked, would be that all farmers who have no woodlots should get busy and plant an acre or so of trees.

**Holeproof Hosiery**



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