

THE PRINCETON UNION
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The only thing lacking to make our state senate chamber a stage for big doing in legislative lines is a woman as lieutenant governor presiding over that body.

While the election results are not just what some of us would desire, there is one individual in our village who expresses considerable satisfaction. After patiently experimenting for 30 years he states that on last Tuesday for the first time he voted for a candidate who was elected, Shipstead.

To Princeton village the Union wishes to pay its respect. If the whole state of Minnesota had displayed the same good judgment that Princeton did on Tuesday, everything would have been satisfactory. Princeton was right on every candidate. We are mighty proud of our loyal true blue village.

Senator Kellogg is defeated and Minnesota is the loser. If the people of this state choose to reject the services of one of the most able men in this country they are the losers. As long as Knute Nelson remains in the senate we will have at least one man who can gain recognition for his state if the occasion demands it. May Senator Nelson enjoy the best of health so that his days of service may be prolonged.

Almost Purely Personal.
Speaking of Senator Frank B. Kellogg at the Auditorium meeting last evening, Senator LaFollette said: "He is by nature a subservient, cringing creature—God Almighty has given him a hump on his back, cringing, cringing, un-American, unmanly."
And yet there was a time, not so many years ago, when the white-haired Minnesotan, despite the physical disabilities which his long and honorable years have brought him, stood far more erect before the American people than the man who launched the vile personal attack upon him last night.

In 1917 circumstances drew a line across the American continent—a line upon one side of which stood the sons of America, and on the other side of which stood the yellow pack of which Robert M. LaFollette was the principal yelper—the men who apologized for the kaiser, who belittled our war cause, and did their miserable best to obstruct our effort, who talked about our "technical" rights upon the high seas, who asserted that the American men, women and children who were murdered on the Lusitania, were traveling as insurance for British munitions, who declared that the war had been begun to protect the foreign investments of J. P. Morgan, and who did their futile best to take the heart out of American soldiers, and instill a doubt into the minds of the people behind them.

Mr. Kellogg, it is not necessary to remind Minnesotans, was not among this potroom company. But the man who last night had the insolence to come to the capital city of Minnesota and slander one of Minnesota's most distinguished citizens, was. It was Robert M. LaFollette who, in 1917, was a "subservient, cringing creature." It was Robert M. LaFollette who in 1917 was "crouching, un-American, unmanly"—the most notorious lickspittle that Wilhelm Hohenzollern possessed in America. And it was Robert M. LaFollette's work for the kaiser which led Theodore Roosevelt to denounce him as the most sinister enemy the American nation had.

Despite the tired shoulders which may not be held as erect as in his younger days, most decent Americans had rather look back upon the record of Frank B. Kellogg than that of the little man with the big mouth who employed it in the time of his country's peril as a weapon in behalf of his country's enemies.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Self-Respect Demands Respect.
A thoroughly self-respectful person will command respect from others anywhere. A man who carries an unassuming face, who is polite to everyone, minds his own business, and who gives evidence that he considers himself a man, will invariably secure respect and polite attention from all real people.

Contrariwise, there are those who are as uncertain in regard to their position, and so suspicious that everybody has the disposition to slight them, and so afraid of being "patronized," that they stand stiffly aloof from the society which they secretly envy. Such sentiments are sufficient reasons to merit for them the contempt which they so richly deserve. They habitually misconstrue those among whom they move, they are exacting of attention to the nth degree; they are always uncomfortable, and they are ever ready to take offense upon the slightest provocation.

The man who shies, and suspects, and envies, and is full of petty jealousies, and is everlasting afraid that he shall not get all that is due him in the way of promotion and polite attention, is sure to be shunned at last, and he certainly deserves his fate.
Is it not true that half the quarrels,

and three-fourths the slander, and all the gossip indulged in, result from petty jealousies and the sensitiveness that is felt on the part of those who are not quite so high as they would like to be?—The Kalends.

We Take No Chips.
In declining to take a full and official part in the Near East peace conference the United States has followed the policy of the Harding administration and the instinct of this country. That instinct is to avoid such racial, religious, territorial and political tangles as this which has been the immemorial curse of the Near East.

We will be there as we were at San Remo when the treaty of Sevres was drawn, and as we were at Genoa. The Hague and others of the long series of post-war conferences, and we will content ourselves with "observers" rather than with formal and participating delegates. We have great interests in Turkey, but these are industrial, commercial and educational rather than political, and the conference that will gather at Lausanne on November 13 will be political and military from its opening to its end.

With the political and military decisions of the conference we can have little to do. We were not at war with the Turks. The Lausanne meeting is another attempt to clear up the debris of the great war in the Near East. The Greek-Turk war was its afterpiece, but we had withdrawn from Europe and made our own peace long before it ended.

Our interests in the situation are summed up in the statements made by our department of state. We ask that the straits of the Dardanelles be made and kept free to all nations in peace and in war. We will insist also that the rulers of the Near East shall protect religious and political minorities from persecution and massacre.

We are not committed to helping keep order in the Near East. We refused the Armenian mandate and have refused to be drawn into this vortex that has its center at the Dardanelles.
The American declination to draw cards at Lausanne is consistent with our foreign policy in the Near East since our refusal of the Armenian mandate. We will look over the shoulders of the seat holders in the big game watch the run of the cards, see that no gambling is done with or against our interests, but we will buy no chips.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

British Elections.
A new parliament will be elected for Great Britain on November 15 and it will assemble five days later. It is surprising to Americans that within a few weeks after the fall of the Lloyd George government, a new parliament will be in its seats out of which, if possible, a new government will be evolved. This is quick work.

The great British labor party is in the field. It will have candidates in a large majority of the constituencies and it is certain to return many members. It is not commonly believed that it will have seats enough to control and name the government. This labor party is quite radical, but like most things British, it is not a party of dreamers. Its feet are on the ground and while its platform is extreme, its practice usually is to make changes without revolution.

The labor party's crushing defeat in the municipal elections makes that party look far less formidable as a contender in the coming parliamentary contest. It seems in most places to have been a veritable landslide. By the same token, this indication of reaction against labor's radicalism is enormously comforting to the conservatives. It vastly increases their hope that the nation is weary of disturbance and eager for the rest and peace in the doldrums of safety and sanity which conservatism offers it. Reaction, by this showing, seems ready to take the helm in Britain.

The old liberal party of Grey and Asquith is fighting for place. It cannot win the election. It is depleted by desertion to the laborites and to the conservatives. Nevertheless it will have candidates in most of the constituencies.

On the face of things the conservative party with its unionist allies seems to lead. But it may be only seeming. It certainly will not poll a majority of the popular vote, although it may have a majority of elected candidates. Bonar Law is its leader. He is a trained politician and states-

man. In fact the leaders of all groups over there are men whose lives have been devoted to political affairs. The conservatives announce a policy of liquidation. No extension of the empire at present. No further commitments. Acceptance of the Irish Free State settlement. Possibly, friendship with France and a cooling towards Germany. Reduced taxation. The big puzzles are the women's vote and Lloyd George. It is believed that as the women lean so will the election go. But this is a conjecture only and may not sufficiently reckon upon the elemental fact that men and women usually vote in family groups and that women are in fact more conservative than men.

Lloyd George is fighting the conservative group, but he has not found a home in either the labor or liberal parties. He is a sort of free lance. Will he put up personal candidates everywhere? This is hardly likely. He scarcely knows which way to turn. But he is immensely popular and great crowds wait on his leadership. Most of the big leaders of all groups fight him, but he has hosts of followers in all parties.

All in all, it's a pretty kettle of fish. Progressive ideas will not be set back although the people may decree a time of digging in. Even the conservatives will not dare to be reactionary.

Actions Not Words Count.
While his political opponents were chasing each other over the state and misrepresenting Frank B. Kellogg, he was busy in Washington securing a supply of coal for the people of Minnesota. When he learned of the shortage of cars for hauling to market the grain and potatoes the farmers had to sell, he burned the wires telling the Interstate Commerce commission to hurry up the necessary freight cars. Orders have been issued to send 50,000 cars to the Northwest, and railroads report they are now coming along at a reasonable rate. Frank is a man who works, and in his campaign he has said no unkind word against Mrs. Olesen or Dr. Shipstead. Those who have heard the latter two know their principal harrangues have been misrepresentation of Kellogg. When you come to vote it should not be a difficult matter to decide whether you want to support a man who gets results, or to vote for a glib talker, or one who is a crane hanger.—St. Cloud Journal-Press.

On Father's Trail.
With a sentimental leaning toward the days of his own youth, a certain business man sent his son to the college where he himself had been educated.

On arriving at the place of much knowledge the young man began to make a few inquiries. "I should like to see my father's record," said he to the head of the college. "He was here in 1890."
"I shall be very pleased to show you the record," was the reply. "But have you any special reason for consulting it?"
"Well, replied the youth frankly, "when I left home dad told me not to disgrace his record, and I only want to know how far I can go."—New Haven Register.

SPONGE AND IRON GARMENTS
Success in Pressing Lies in Having Material Evenly Dampened to Avoid Water Rings.

To sponge and press cottons, linens, and silks, iron through a piece of thin cotton material wrung out of clear water, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Another way is to sponge the material with even strokes and then iron dry. Heavy or colored goods should be sponged and ironed on the wrong side. Sponging with thin starch or gum arabic water will make some fabrics seem almost new. Success in pressing lies in having the garment evenly dampened so that no water rings are formed or an uneven stiffness produced.

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THE RAINY DAY.
The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,
But at every gust the dead leaves fall,
And the day is dark and dreary.
My life is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
My thoughts still cling to the mouldering past,
But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast,
And the days are dark and dreary.
Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary.
—Henry W. Longfellow.

COOK CUTS OF BEEF IN APPETIZING WAY
Less Gas Needed for Stews Than for Broiling.

Some Dishes Are Not in Favor Because of Haphazard Manner in Which They Are Prepared—Much Meat Is Wasted.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
With a properly regulated flame, less gas is needed to prepare a stew or a tongue or to "boll" (simmer) a piece of corned beef, or other cheaper cuts of beef that is required to broil in a thick steak properly, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Stews.
Meat stews are not in great favor. This may be because they are so often prepared in a haphazard way. Try selecting lean beef from the neck, brisket, the shoulder clod, or the heel of the round and making a brown stew.

Cut the beef into luscious cubes. Season each piece, dredge thoroughly with flour, and brown on all sides in a frying pan using suet or drippings. Avoid having too much fat. Then add just enough hot water to cover the pieces and when this has boiled up once pour all into a double boiler and cook for three hours. The gravy may need to be thickened at the last with a little flour. Serve with baked potatoes, plain cooked rice, or hot biscuits.

Boiled Beef.
Strictly speaking, no meat is ever cooked satisfactorily by being actually boiled in water. To prepare so-called "boiled" beef, plunge the meat into boiling water to harden the surface a little and prevent too rapid an escape of the juices. Finish the cooking by simmering, allowing plenty of time for the process.

Corned Beef.
Too often corned beef is served underdone and a great deal of good meat is wasted because of this. Try cooking a piece of corned beef by simmering it in a liberal amount of water for from three to six hours according to the cut. The water in this case should be cold when the process is begun. Beef tongue and heart are also much better when cooked by simmering for several hours or until thoroughly tender.

And one of the tougher cuts of beef seasoned, browned in a little fat, placed in a covered casserole or roaster and cooked slowly for some hours. A little water should be added to keep the meat moist.

It should be remembered that it is the long cooking at a low temperature that brings success in the preparation of the tougher cuts of meat.

MONEY SAVED MAKING TAPE
Many "Tricks of the Trade" Taught in Home Dressmaking Classes— Idea of Iowa Woman.

There are many little "tricks of the trade" taught in home dressmaking classes conducted by extension workers, which are much appreciated by mothers who must also learn how to economize in every way. One such trade practice of value in home-sewing is the making of bias tape. An Iowa woman found she could make 46 yards of bias tape from a yard of 36-inch material. She picked up three remnants of gingham and percale, each piece a yard long, and at a cost of 48 cents and a time investment of 45 minutes made 104 yards of tape which was one-half to three-quarters inch wide when finished.

Household Questions

Novel slip covers are of Turkish toweling, calico and linen.

Rubber fingers are excellent to wear when slicing vegetables.

Wood ashes will remove flower-pot stains from window sills.

If a corner is chipped off a gilt-edged frame camouflage it with chewing gum. Gild with gold paint.

Do not empty bean water in the sink, as it will always leave a disagreeable odor which lasts a long time.

People who are troubled with moths should shake the clothing which is in the closets once a week, as the moths lay eggs in the creases.

Save your bread scraps in a bag suspended near the stove. The heat will dry them out and you will find them easily crushed when in need of bread dust for frying fish.

Save all cloth sugar and salt bags; the various sizes come in handy in different ways. The smaller ones can be used for bread crumbs or noodles and the larger for straining jellies.

When rolls are to be heated, leave them in the bag in which they were bought and, twisting it up tightly, put it in the oven. They will become as soft and fresh as when first baked.

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Heart to Heart Talks
By Peterson

The fight is over. When this is being written the big fight is over. The candidates and speakers are through with their campaigning, and everybody is anxiously awaiting the returns. No one knows just yet what candidates came out victorious, but let us hope and pray that the men and women who go into office will prove worthy of the honor shown them. We need men with strong minds and big hearts—men who politics cannot corrupt and money cannot buy, men whose sole object is the welfare of our country and our people. And we must have men with an abundance of faith, for without faith they can do nothing.

If our pet candidates don't win out, let us not keep any malice in our hearts, and let us not give up hopes. Remember, the other fellow isn't all wrong or all bad. Let's give our moral support to the winner, no matter what political party he comes from, and let us send out our good thoughts to him, knowing that good thoughts rightly directed are bound to bring forth good deeds. A few men in Washington cannot create a Heaven on Earth, but a few million thoughts of goodwill sent out from the heart of

the individual of the masses will do wonders for this old earth, so let us all install a radio in our hearts that will broadcast nothing but good thoughts and goodwill towards our fellow men, and let us keep this broadcasting station especially busy during the coming Christmas season.

The mention of Christianity brings to our minds the problem of Christmas gifts—and that in turn gives me an opportunity to make an assertion that cannot be disputed, be you a republican, a democrat, a bullmooser or a bolshevik.

The assertion is this: The easiest and most satisfactory and most economical way to solve the gift problem is to get one dozen Good Photographs of yourself and use these for gifts to your friends. Can you dispute it? You cannot! These gifts are absolutely original, and they convey the good will, the sentiment and the friendship, expressed better than you could express it in words. To get good photographs, however, it is necessary to come in early. Give the photographer a chance to do his best.

Yours truly,
Peterson
THE MAN BEHIND THE CAMERA

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