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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1909.

Christmas is the next regular stop on the calendar. In the meantime don't overlook the shopping stunt.

Of course, the advice about doing your Christmas shopping early doesn't mean that you must rise at 4 a. m. And when you are making out your list of Christmas presents do not overlook the Christmas stamps. In that crusade every little bit helps.

A Minneapolis woman, declared a

bankrupt, asserts that she needs thirty hats for her own use. The court should see that her modest request is complied with.

With 5,256 students representing 48 different states, 3 insular possessions and 29 foreign countries the University of Michigan is justly entitled to be called cosmopolitan.

Columbia has an enrollment of 4,750 students; Minnesota, 4,547; Harvard, 4,567; Illinois, 4,300; Pennsylvania, 4,285; Yale, 2,433. The only state not represented at the University of Michigan is Delaware.

The North Atlantic division of states furnishes Michigan with 629 students; the South Atlantic, 81; the South Central, 90; the North Central, 2,650; the Western division, 200. 34 per cent. of Michigan students are state residents. In this respect Michigan is followed by Northwestern with 56 per cent., Wisconsin with 79 per cent., Illinois with 80 per cent., and Nebraska 90 per cent. state residents. Michigan leads in the number of students from Indiana, Ohio, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

The number of foreign students at American institutions of learning is rapidly on the increase. During the academic year 1908-9 there were 1,467 foreigners enrolled in 34 American schools, 450 of the foreigners hail from North America; 458 from Asia; 313 from Europe; 154 from South America; 64 from Austria, and 18 from Africa.

THE CORPORATION TAX.

On the first of December, the first step will be taken toward the enforcement of the federal corporations' tax law, which was enacted by congress this year.

The commissioner of internal revenue will send out the blanks upon which corporations will have to make the returns that will be used as the basis for the levying of the tax. Information as to the nature of the questions to which replies will be required is not yet available.

Earnings exceeding \$5,000 after deduction of cost of operation and maintenance, and net losses sustained, will be taxed at the rate of one per cent. Every corporation, joint stock company or association organized for profit, and every insurance company, whose income exceeds \$5,000 will be subject to the tax.

The information sheets must be returned with the required answers given on or before March 1, 1910. On June 1 the tax will be levied and on or before the thirtieth of that month it must be paid. Failure to pay at the specified time is punishable with a fine equal to five per cent. of the tax and interest at the rate of one per cent per month. The commission-

er is authorized to double the tax in case of neglect or refusal to make proper return.

UNHAPPY FINLAND.

The dissolution of the Finnish diet is only one of a long series of national indignities to which the Finns have been subjected through the tyranny of Russia. Every few years, the czar draws the bonds of Finland a little tighter and each day finds the Finns less able to resist him. The struggle between Finland and Russia has been going on for many years, and history has no sadder chapter than the story of this nation, once so proud and strong, unless it be that of Poland, whose partition was completed late in the 18th century. Centuries ago the Finns fought for their freedom, which they had maintained since the earliest days. Up to the 12th century they had maintained their independence, living under their own chiefs. Then they were conquered by the Swedes and Christianity was introduced. In 1721 a part of Finland was secured to Peter the Great by treaty and the remainder was conquered from the Swedes in 1809.

The Poles were a Slavonic race and their absorption by the Russians was less difficult on that account, but the Finns are of a different race than their conquerors and always have resented the authority of the more powerful people who have dominated them. Finland, as a matter of fact, has been more free than any other part of Russia. The religion, and, in most respects, the liberties and laws of the people have been preserved. Now, it seems, however, there is a determined policy on the part of the Russian government to limit their freedom. The Finnish national parliament consists of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the bourgeoisie and the peasants controlled by the grand duke, the emperor of Russia. The superior administrative power is in the hands of the senate, which is nominated by the crown, and sits at Helsingfors under the presidency of a governor-general representing the emperor. The governor-general usually is a Russian, and because of that fact is regarded as a tyrant. It was not many years ago that the governor-general was assassinated, and this official always has been in more or less danger of attack from patriotic Finns. The other officials of Finland, as well as the officers of the army, must be Finnish subjects.

The dissolution of the Finnish diet was anticipated when the government bill was rejected. The conflict in the diet was the same as that which took place in the senate and resulted in the resignation of many Finnish senators and the substitution of a majority made up of Russian military

officers. The senate had expressed a willingness to contribute \$2,000,000 as an annual appropriation for the national defense, but double that amount was assessed by the Russian cabinet as Finland's contribution for the defense of the empire.

The sympathy of free America and of most other nations of Europe will go out to the patriotic people who have struggled through centuries to maintain their freedom. It appears that the end of the last vestige of national independence is in sight, for the Russian bear is determined to enforce the unhappy land within its powerful arms. In a few years the Finns, very likely, will have lost all of their law-making institutions and will have become a province of Russia. In that day freedom, so far as the Finns are concerned, will be but a tradition—Butte Inter-Mountain.

OPEN FIELD AND FAIR PLAY.

It is not to be supposed that either the government or the courts are going to take extreme or unintelligent action towards the great combinations of capital, which are necessary to the development of the country and more efficient and more economical than numerous small concerns, says Henry Clews. Nevertheless, it may as well be recognized at once that the government seriously intends to comply with the popular demand for adequate restraint of monopolies and great aggregations of capital. It is evident too that the courts of last resort will support this movement; and that the Sherman law, though requiring some modifications in order to make its enforcement more reasonable, will remain the law of the land. The prime intent of that measure is to maintain the open field and fair play. Monopolies are un-American, for they conflict with such purposes and endanger the very foundation of our political institutions. The door of opportunity must not be shut and locked fast by monopoly. Competition has been the main incentive in the material development of this great nation, and the recent tendency toward its elimination, if not resisted, would rapidly lead to socialism, national decay and revolution. The political and industrial life of the nation depends very largely upon the decision of the courts on this vital question; and it is really encouraging to observe that the present drift is towards sound and well established economic principles and away from the popular fallacies which captured many light thinking or ultra-selfish people, who in the pursuit of their purposes are blind to public welfare. The check upon this tendency towards monopoly and excessive centralizations of industry may, of course, be temporarily unsettling in Wall street, but the ultimate effect even upon investments will be highly beneficial, for it will disarm much of

Advertisement for Glenwood baked goods. Text: 'My-But It Looks Good baked in a Glenwood'. Image: A woman and children around a table with a Glenwood oven. Text: 'Makes Cooking Easy'. J. P. Petermann, Kearsarge & Allouez.

The public criticism naturally aimed at the great corporations and monopolies which would surely continue to abuse the great power obtained without due restraint. It will be remembered that none of the calamities which were predicted in event of a decision against the Northern Securities Co. ever happened. On the contrary, the decision was distinctly beneficial; it averted worse political agitation; and the Standard Oil decision will do likewise.

'THIS IS MY 75TH BIRTHDAY.'

George Holmes Howison, who has a wide reputation among American educators, was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, November 29, 1834. He graduated from Marietta College in 1852 and from Lane Theological Seminary three years later. For five years he was a member of the faculty of Washington University at St. Louis, first as an assistant professor of mathematics and later as professor of political economy. From 1871 to 1879 he filled the chair of logic and philosophy of science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and during the two years that followed he was a lecturer on ethics at Harvard University. For one year he was a lecturer on philosophy at the University of Michigan and since 1884 he has been Mills professor of philosophy at the University of California. At its commencement exercises last June the University of Michigan conferred upon Professor Howison the honorary degree of LL.D.

by for women, died in Philadelphia. Born in New York, June 6, 1804. 1807—Senator Foraker of Ohio announced that he would be a candidate for the presidential nomination.

'THIS DATE IN HISTORY.'

1802—Ohio admitted to the Union. 1803—San Domingo proclaimed its independence. 1811—Wendell Phillips, celebrated orator and reformer, born. Died Feb. 2, 1854. 1814—Andrew Jackson defeated the Creek Indians at Autauga, Ala. 1816—Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, born in Lyme, Ct. Died in Washington, D. C., March 23, 1888. 1830—The last Polish revolution commenced at Warsaw. 1838—Mexico declared war against France. 1878—Louis Antoine Godey, who published the first magazine exclusive-

Cocquetry of Golf. Golf is the coquette of games. It always lures you on and always evades you. Ten years ago I thought I had nearly got it. I think so today, and ten years hence I may still have the same delusion; but my scoring cards will show, I fear, that the coquette has not yet been caught. The middle-aged lover cannot hope to win her smile.—Conan Doyle in the Strand.

Calculating Meanness.

'I suppose you heard what Meanley did in church last Sunday when the plate came round to him?' 'Dropped a button in it, I suppose.' 'Worse than that. He leaned over and whispered: 'I paid the pastor's cat fare yesterday. We'll call it square.'—Catholic Standard and Times.

He Won't Believe It.

Many a man who is complaining because the world does not take him for what he is worth would be kicking harder if it did.

Birth of Biblical Art.

The first Biblical illustrative art consisted in the symbolic frescoes of the Catacombs.

Well What Do You Know About This?

FORCED INTO LARGER QUARTERS

IN ORDER TO COPE WITH BUSINESS BEFORE US.



Do you know of anything more gratifying to a concern of the magnitude of Grinnell Bros. of "Michigan's Leading Music House" fame, than the reality of the above? Well, it is certainly so, consequently

SATURDAY WAS REMOVAL DAY

and already the large stock of High-Grade Pianos which were received this week for the car sale were placed in the commodious store room in



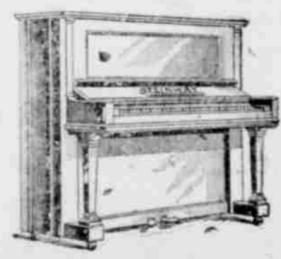
The Schumaker Building

ON SIXTH STREET, CALUMET,

Where we will continue to conduct the most extraordinary sale of Pianos and Player Pianos ever known to the people of this community.

Manufacturers' Prices Still Prevail

For the reason that we have no other prices, no "boosted" prices, which would permit the reduction of \$100 to \$150 today to your neighbor, and the addition of this amount to the Piano you would buy tomorrow.



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