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THE CALUMET NEWS.

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VOL XXIX

CALUMET, HOUGHTON COUNTY, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1910

NO. 45.

TAFT AND WIFE RECEIVE TODAY

Brilliant and Spectacular Event Marks Opening of the Social Season.

CAPITAL GAIETY UNDER WAY

Members of Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps and Every Branch of Government and Also Citizens Pay Their Respects.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The president and Mrs. Taft held their first New Year's reception at the White House today. The event—brilliant and spectacular as such functions at the White House always are—marked the formal opening of the social season of 1910, which will continue in a bewildering whirl of gaiety, until the coming of Lent shall admonish all society that things spiritual, as well as things temporal, are to be observed.

Though 11 o'clock was the hour fixed for the beginning of the function, the people began to gather fully two hours earlier. By 10 o'clock a line of men, women and children stretched along the front of the state, war and navy building, and gave promise of one of the largest receptions in the history of the White House.

The first greetings of the day were extended to the president and Mrs. Taft by the vice president, members of the cabinet and their ladies. These felicitations were exchanged in the private rooms on the second floor of the mansion. Then came the real beginning of the function, which was announced by a flourish sounded by trumpeters of the Marine band stationed near the foot of the main staircase. The descent of the presidential party from the private rooms to the blue room was one of the most picturesque features of the day.

Following the diplomats came officials from every branch of the government and citizens in every walk of life. The first to pass before the president were the justices of the supreme court of the United States, led by Chief Justice Fuller. The judiciary of the District of Columbia were next in line and were followed by the members of congress.

By half past 12 the president was shaking hands with the officers of the army, navy and marine corps. At the head of the column stood Major-General J. Franklin Bell, chief of the general staff of the army. At the head of the navy was Admiral George Dewey, and at the head of the marine corps was Brigadier-General George Elliott, commandant of the corps.

The end of the official line was brought up by the officers of the district militia and members of various patriotic, military, and other societies. Shortly after one o'clock the reception of the citizens began.

Philadelphia Making Merry. Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1.—As usual the great feature of today's New Year's celebration consisted of the great "shooters" parade of the various New Year's associations, which began early in the morning and continued practically through the entire day and evening.

The celebration began last night with a reception at the city hall, which was brilliantly illuminated through the night. Hundreds of balls and entertainments were held in all parts of the city, which continued until nearly daylight. The "shooters" in their bright and gorgeous costumes made their appearance upon the streets at an early hour and all day thousand of people lined Broad street to view the maskers and their jolly antics.

MRS. GAYNOR WOULD VOTE.

Wife of the Gotham Mayor-Elect Joins Mrs. Belmont.

New York, Jan. 1.—The wife of the next mayor of New York has come out positively in favor of woman suffrage.

"I believe," recited Mrs. Gaynor, as she clasped her hands with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, "that every woman who pays taxes, every self-supporting woman and every woman who has no man to represent her should have the franchise."

Mayor-elect Gaynor, though often questioned in the late municipal campaign concerning his views on the subject, always waived a positive opinion.

Mrs. Gaynor, Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Anna Byrne, a sister-in-law of the British Ambassador to the United States, were guests at a suffrage luncheon given today by Mrs. Martin W. Littleton.

1909 Events That Made History

Jan. 1—Elections in France for deputies result in victories for the government and the radicals.
Jan. 4—U. S. supreme court refuses to grant the government's petition for review of the Standard Oil \$29,000,000 fine case.
Jan. 4—The Yaqui Indians sign a treaty of peace with the Mexican government, thus ending a thirty-five year war.
Jan. 7—A plot to dethrone King Manuel of Portugal is disclosed.
Jan. 7—In the night-riders' trials at Union City, Tenn., six of the Reelfoot lake band are convicted of murder in the first degree and two of murder in the second degree.
Jan. 8—The National house of representatives by a vote of 211 to 36 adopts the resolution by Perkins (Rep.) of New York, recommending that the president's remarks on the secret service in a special message to the house be tabled.
Jan. 11—Treaty signed in Washington for settlement of questions in dispute between the United States and Canada.
Jan. 14—Twenty-one persons are injured in an accident on the Grand Trunk railway, near Guelph, Ont.
Jan. 20—Tennessee legislature passes state-wide prohibition bill over Gov. Patterson's veto.
Jan. 20—Gen. Gomez is officially proclaimed president-elect of Cuba.
Jan. 23—Passengers and crew of liner Republic rained in fog by steamer Florida off Nantucket lightship, are rescued from sinking ship by steamer Baltic in answer to wireless message of distress.
Jan. 25—Elihu Root resigns as secretary of state and Robert Bacon is nominated his successor.
Jan. 27—Newfoundland fisheries treaty is signed at Washington.
Jan. 31—M. Lopukhin, formerly director of police in Russian interior department, is arrested on charge of high treason.
Feb. 1—Prince Edward island is frozen in and cut off from communication with the mainland.
Feb. 1—The Philippine legislature is convened at Manila.
Feb. 3—Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma is indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the scheduling of Muskogee townsite lots.
Feb. 3—Rebels in Ispah overthrow the government and assume control of the city government.
Feb. 4—Sir Robert Bond gives his consent to the provisions of the Newfoundland fisheries treaty.
Feb. 10—The Japanese school segregation bill fails of passage by the California legislature.
Feb. 10—The electrical votes are counted and Taft and Sherman declared elected.
Feb. 12—President Roosevelt lays the cornerstone of the memorial building at Lincoln's birthplace near Hodgenville, Ky.
Feb. 15—In the burning of a theater at Acapulco, Mexico, 300 lives are lost.
Feb. 15—The governments of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick oppose the fisheries section of the International Waterways treaty as an invasion of their rights.
Feb. 16—The British parliament is reopened by King Edward.
Feb. 17—Bench warrants issued at Washington for the arrest of the owners and editors of New York World and Indianapolis News on charges of libel in Panama purchase.
Feb. 18—U. S. senate ratifies agreement providing for submission to Hague court of Newfoundland fisheries dispute.
Feb. 23—A patent agreement between the U. S. and Germany is signed at Washington.
Feb. 24—Nearly thirty English suffragettes are arrested in London for trying to force an entrance into the houses of parliament.
Feb. 25—The Newfoundland government of Sir Robert Bond resigns.
Mar. 1—Dr. W. D. Crum, the negro collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., resigns.
Mar. 4—President Taft and Vice-President Sherman are inaugurated in Washington.
Mar. 4—The U. S. senate ratifies the Canadian boundary waters treaty and adjourns sine die.
Mar. 13—Detective Petrosino of New York is murdered at Palermo, Sicily, by agents of the Black Hand.
Mar. 15—The U. S. and Great Britain agree on the personnel of the Hague tribunal which is to consider the Newfoundland fisheries dispute.
Mar. 16—A general strike of postal and telegraph employes in Paris is called.
Mar. 23—Ex-President sails from New York for Africa.
Mar. 25—The crown prince of Serbia surrenders his right to succession in favor of his brother.
Mar. 28—The Serbian national assembly ratifies King Peter's choice of Alexander, his second son, as heir to the throne.
Mar. 29—In the Canadian house of commons a resolution is introduced declaring that Canada ought to assume her proper share of responsibility for the protection of her coast line and seaboard.
Mar. 31—The Georgia convict lease system comes to an end.
Apr. 10—All the powers involved recognize Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Apr. 13—The Turkish garrison in Constantinople mutinies and forces the government to dismiss the Grand Vizier, the minister of war, and the president of the chambers.
Apr. 15—Thousands are massacred in Asiatic Turkey.
Apr. 18—The ceremonies of the beatification of Joan of Arc are held at St. Peter's, Rome.
Apr. 19—The Russo-Bulgarian settlement is signed at St. Petersburg, simultaneously with the signing of the Turco-Bulgarian agreement at Constantinople, Bulgaria paying \$16,400,000 for its independence.
Apr. 21—The Canadian cruiser Neutrals fires on, hits and captures the American fishing schooner of Vancouver.
Apr. 23—Gov. Willson of Kentucky pardons ex-Gov. Taylor and five others indicted in connection with the murder of William Goebel in 1909.
Apr. 23—The independence of Bulgaria is formally recognized by the British and French ministers at Sofia.
Apr. 26—The International Woman Suffrage congress opens in London.
Apr. 27—Abdul Hamid II is deposed and his brother, under name of Mehmed V proclaimed sultan of Turkey.
Apr. 29—The agreement between the anthracite operators and their employes, for a three years' term, is signed in Philadelphia.
Apr. 30—A daughter is born to the queen of Holland.
May 4—Diplomatic relations between the U. S. and Venezuela are re-established.
May 6—Representatives of the U. S. and Canada meet at St. John, N. B., to decide matters in dispute concerning the use of the St. John river, forming part of the national boundary.
May 18—Lidj Jemsa, grandson of King Menelik, is chosen heir to the throne of Abyssinia.
May 21—Cipriano Castro is exonerated from the charge of plotting against life of acting president Gomez of Venezuela, on the ground that act covered by amnesty.
May 22—The Hague court of arbitration decides that both France and Germany were at fault in the Casablanca dispute.
May 22—The ice blockade of the harbor of St. John's, N. F., is raised.
May 30—Five prominent citizens of Denver are indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government of coal lands, valued at \$1,000,000.
May 31—All western Canadian lumber mills advance the price on common pine fifty cents per thousand feet.
June 1—The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle, Wash., is formally opened.
June 7—The French cabinet approves a naval program involving the expenditure of \$600,000,000 in ten years.
June 9—The Canadian locks at Sault Ste. Marie are wrecked by a steamer.
June 12—Natal decided by referendum vote of 11,121 to 3,761 in favor of joining the South African union.
June 14—On the death of President Penna, of Brazil, Nilo Pecanha is sworn in as his successor.
June 17—The czar and the German emperor meet near Helsingfors.
June 18—The Canadian railway commission rules that it has jurisdiction over rates between America and the Dominion.
June 22—Queen Victoria of Spain, gives birth to a daughter.
June 22—The Cape Cod canal is formally begun.
June 29—More than 100 suffragettes are arrested in London for attempting to storm the House of Commons.
July 1—The state-wide liquor prohibition law goes into effect in Tennessee.
July 2—Fire destroys the business section of Cobalt, Ont., loss \$350,000.
July 4—About 6,000 men belonging to the United Mine Workers of America go on strike in the Cape Breton collieries.
July 8—The United States senate passes the tariff bill by vote of 45 to 34.

NEW GUN MAY CHANGE NAVY

Experiments Being Made With New Fourteen-Inch Naval Gun Now.

SHIPS MAY BECOME OBSOLETE

Larger Battleships May Have to be Built to Carry Big Weapon—Throws Heavier Projectile Than the Twelve-Inch Guns.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The tests of the great fourteen-inch naval gun recently completed for experimental purposes by the ordnance authorities of the navy have already gone far enough to assure discussion in naval circles of both this and other countries.

Will the new gun render obsolete the ships and guns now in service, provided it is declared a success?

And will it necessitate the building of still larger battleships to carry it? These two questions have been asked, and they must be answered. One of the greatest naval authorities explains the points involved in this debate of the fourteen and the twelve-inch guns.

"General Cronier, head of the ordnance bureau, United States army," he said, "has believed that a fourteen-inch gun might make it possible to throw a heavier projectile just as far with a smaller initial velocity. That would have the effect of greatly reducing the wear on the guns. The additional weight of the projectile would give it just as great penetrating power as the lighter projectile could have with greater velocity; and if it struck and penetrated the enemy it would carry a greater charge to explode inside. That is the theory of the fourteen-inch gun. It is not intended primarily to shoot farther than the twelve-inch gun."

"Admiral Mason interested Roosevelt in the matter, and he cut the knot by giving an order. 'Go and build a fourteen-inch gun and try it; that's the way to settle the matter,' he declared. And so the gun has been built. The navy's opinion is not yet by any means certain about the result."

"It is not true that to use these 14-inch rifles would require to build ships of greater tonnage. We are building battleships of 24,000 tons now and they will be large enough to carry ten of the fourteen-inch guns in perfect security and satisfaction. The larger gun will not necessitate heavier battleships, though, without much doubt, we will, for other reasons, presently go up to the 30,000-ton ships."

RECORD-HERALD IS SOLD.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1.—Frank B. Noyes, publisher of the Record-Herald, last night gave out the following signed statement: "My friend, Hermann Kohlsaat, has today acquired the Record-Herald and, beginning tomorrow, the paper will be under his control."

TWO-CENT MURDERER TO DIE.

Ossining, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Early in the coming week, probably after the midnight hour tomorrow night, Pietro Falletto, who murdered Samuel Levine, a 90-year-old merchant of Port Chester, last August, will pay the penalty for his crime in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison. Falletto's crime was a brutal one. He threw an overcoat over the head of Levine while pretending to examine it, and then cut the old man's throat from ear to ear. All that he obtained for the murder was 2 cents and a jackknife.

News Forecast of Coming Week

Washington, D.C., Jan. 1.—Following the holiday recess, congress will reassemble Tuesday and is expected then to take up the work of the session in earnest. One day earlier the supreme court of the United States will re-convene and in all probability will hand down some important decisions. The Tobacco Trust case in which the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York decided the trust to be illegal, is on the docket for hearing the opening day.

Monday is the day fixed by the organizations of operating employes of the eastern railroads to present their demands for general wage increases and concessions as to hours of work. The railroads, it is said, will be given till Jan. 30 to answer the demands.

The hearing of the injunction suit by the railroad companies doing business in Oklahoma to restrain the state from enforcing the 2-cent passenger fare law and a lower schedule of freight rates is to take place in St. Louis Monday.

In New York twenty-six men and women said to be involved in the extensive smuggling frauds recently unearthed in that city will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields. Among the number are prominent importers of gowns, silks and millinery in New York, Boston and Chicago.

A meeting of the cotton yarn spinners of the south is to be held Tuesday in Charlotte to consider conditions in the yarn market with a view to securing a better price for their product.

Interest centers in the meeting of the Mississippi legislature Tuesday from the fact that it will be called upon to choose a United States senator to succeed the late A. J. McLaurin. Labor and railroad legislation are foremost on the agenda of the Massachusetts general assembly, which begins its annual session Wednesday.

The National Wool Growers' association will begin its annual convention Thursday in Ogden, Utah. Public lands and the tariff on wool will be the principal topics considered. Also of interest to a large section of the country will be the fifth annual National Stock Show, which is to open Saturday in Denver and continue through the following week.

The cables will continue to tell of the progress of events in Nicaragua and of the stirring election campaign in Great Britain. The writ for the new elections is to be issued Saturday, which will allow for the first election on Jan. 13.

CAN DO LITTLE FOR STRIKERS

Mediators Willing But Are Handicapped in Switchmen's Labor Tangle.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE TODAY

Formal Meeting Has Been Adjourned Until Monday—Affiliated Organizations Will Not Lend Any Active Support.

Washington, Jan. 1.—What can be done to bring together the railroads of the northwest and the striking switchmen engaged the informal attention of the mediators today, though the formal conference will not be resumed until Monday.

At least one of the parties to the conference believes there is no likelihood of any affiliated organization giving active, sympathetic support, and it is believed others share those views.

"There is little we can do, but we are willing to do anything possible," sums up the mediators' view of the situation.

REJECTS INTERSTATE RULE.

Railroad Board Holds It Has Jurisdiction in Demurrage Matters.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 1.—Through an opinion, which has been rendered by the state railroad commission, there is a great possibility that the state will become embroiled with the interstate commerce commission in a matter which may have its final hearing in the supreme court of the United States.

The railroad commission has taken exception to the claim of the interstate commerce commission that has jurisdiction over demurrage. In drafting the rules, the railroad commission ignored the rulings of the interstate body and mentioned that demurrage rates in this state must be filed and approved only by the Michigan railroad commission.

In its opinion the commission holds that demurrage matters are purely local and no part of the rate can be determined, because they arise from conditions incident to circumstances under which deliveries are made, and those circumstances under the control of the consignor or consignee.

The railroad commission has received letters from at least 100 shippers in various parts of the state, asking that the resolutions relative to uniform demurrage, be ignored. They also ask the railroad commission to promulgate rules best suited to the Michigan shippers.

"I am inclined to think that the rules we have adopted have paved the way for a long series of litigations in the supreme court of the United States," said Chairman C. L. Glasgow. "The interstate commerce commission is sure to take exception to our action and will contest the matter in court."

SAYS HE'LL RETURN IN 1959.

Chinese Diplomat, Leaving America, Calls Long Life Simple.

New York, Jan. 1.—"I'll be back here in 1959, fifty years from now, just as sure as I sit in this chair today," declared Dr. Wu Ting Fang, retiring Chinese minister to the United States, as he bade good-by to his friends on the afternoon of the Lusitania before sailing for Europe.

Dr. Wu smiled broadly as he made this assertion, but he declared that he was not joking. He expressed grief, however, at the improbability of meeting his present-day auditors on the occasion of his return a half-century hence.

"I hope I'll find you all here, but I fear I won't," he declared. "The trouble will be with you, not with me. And your trouble—the trouble of Americans—is too hasty eating and too little attention to the proper mode of living in many other things."

One of the party asked the diplomat how old he was now.

"It is the privilege of a woman in this big land of yours not to tell her age if she wishes not to," replied Dr. Wu smilingly, hiding his face with his hands. "May I not be presumptuous enough to extend that privilege to myself? What my age is now will in no way prevent my returning here in fifty years. Change your mode of living and you will be as optimistic on the problem of longevity as I am."

"You Americans worship the almighty dollar too much," the diplomat concluded with his customary frankness. "If by no means despise it, but one should not permit a desire for money to cause him to forget all the rules of health."

Dr. Wu was accompanied abroad by his wife, his daughter-in-law, Wu Chiao, and the latter's baby boy.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Mankato, Minn., Jan. 1.—Mrs. H. J. Ledbetter was yesterday afternoon acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband. The woman's husband disappeared and was afterwards found buried on the farm. Mrs. Ledbetter, her sister, the latter's husband, and Frank Smith, a hired man, were arrested. Smith was convicted of manslaughter.

WEATHER FORECAST

A cold wave and snow furries late tonight and Sunday.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES START A PENSION SYSTEM

1,765 Employees Who Have Reached 70 Year Mark Retire Today and Will Receive Pensions According to Years of Service.

New York, Jan. 1.—The pension system for employes decided upon by the directors of the New York Central lines went into force today, so far as the employes of the New York Central, the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore railroads are concerned. As soon as the necessary data can be gathered the system will be extended to include the employes of the Big Four and all the other roads belonging to the New York Central system. In accordance with the plan 1,765 employes are to be retired on pensions at once, having reached the age limit of 70 years. It is expected that the yearly expenditure for pensions will be about \$500,000. The amount a pensioner receives has been fixed at 1 per cent for each year of service based upon the average rate of pay received for ten years next preceding the time of retirement. In addition to this any employe who has been continuously in the employ of the companies for 20 years and has become unfit for duty may be retired on a pension, irrespective of age.

OLD WORLD WELCOMES NEW YEAR WITH GLAD ACCLAM

Traditional Ceremonies Mark Advent of Year 1910 in London and Rome—Pope Receives Congratulations and Gifts.

London, Jan. 1.—None of the ceremonial attached by tradition to ushering in the New Year in London was absent at the birth of 1910. There was the usual crowd around St. Paul's cathedral, the ordinary watch-night services were held, and families welcomed the new-born year as families always have done, and the hotels were even more crowded than usual, the guests being entertained with many novel devices, and in most cases carrying away with them some memento.

Most of the hotels found themselves hard put to it to find room for all their guests. The scenes at the Carlton, Eliza, Savoy, Claridge's and the Piccadilly were especially brilliant. Military bands played, punch was served and choicest sang "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

Many services were held throughout London by the Salvation Army. Just before midnight officers of that organization visited the Embankment and distributed tickets to the hungry and homeless. Nearly a thousand of these tickets were distributed, each entitling the holder, not only to the army's pint of soup and half-pound of bread, but to half a pound of cake, oranges and some coppers. A large crowd that included many prominent society folk and well-known actors and actresses, gathered to witness the distribution and in many cases to give liberally out of their own pockets to the hungry men and women who find shelter nightly along the Embankment.

Great Day in Rome.

Rome, Jan. 1.—New Year's day was celebrated here today with unusual enthusiasm. The streets were crowded all day and the annual New Year's corso attracted thousands of spectators. At the Quirinal a big reception was held, which was attended by all the state officials, representatives of the parliament, the army and navy and the diplomatic representatives of the various foreign governments. At the Vatican everything was comparatively quiet, although the pope received the congratulations of the numerous members of his household. As usual he received many gifts from all parts of the world and sent his blessings to the faithful throughout the world. His sisters were his guests at dinner.

TO MAKE SMALL COINS.

Denver, Col., Jan. 1.—The Denver mint, which was shut down last July because of a surplus of all denominations of gold coins, will reopen next week with between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000 in gold bullion on hand, which will be immediately coined into money of small denominations.

NEW LAW PROTECTS EMPLOYEES.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 1.—Chief Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies and his deputies throughout the state have made arrangements to enforce in the most effective manner the new Illinois law, effective today, and known as the health, safety and comfort act. The law requires proprietors of factories and mercantile establishments to provide suitable safeguards for hazardous machinery and also sanitary conditions in workshops.

TAKES SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Mexico City, Mex., Jan. 1.—The management of the National Railway of Mexico today assumed entire operative charge of the Mexican Southern railway. The road is 325 miles long and extends from Pueblo to Oaxaca. It will form a valuable and important extension of the government railway system.

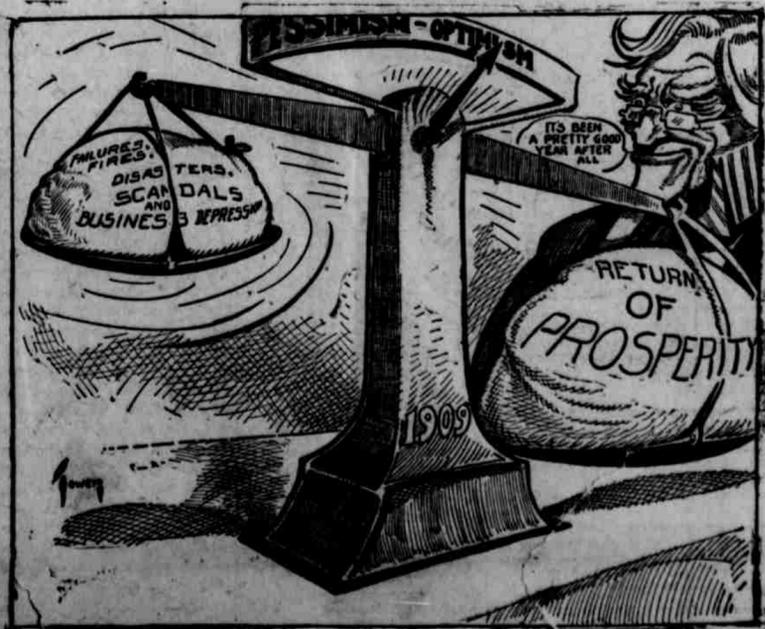
KUBIAK DEFEATS RUSSELL.

Paris, Jan. 1.—Al Kubiak, the Michigan heavyweight pugilist, last night defeated Sid Russell of Australia on points in a limited round bout.

PUBLIC CUPS ABOLISHED.

Guthrie, Ok., Jan. 1.—An order abolishing the general public drinking cups at public fountains or water coolers was promulgated by the state health commissioner, Mr. Mahr, today and the new regulation will become effective on April 1 of this year. The same rule is already in force in Kansas. Next fall the order is to be extended to public schools.

GOOD CAUSE FOR OPTIMISM



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