

The Calumet News
 Founded 1880.
 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
 Published by the
MINING GAZETTE COMPANY
 M. W. YOUNGS, W. M. LYON,
 Editor, Business Manager.
 Entered at the Post Office at Calumet,
 Michigan, as Second Class
 Mail Matter.
 TELEPHONES:
 Business office299
 Editorial Rooms4
 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 By Mail or Carrier.
 Per Year (in advance).....\$5.00
 Per Year (not in advance).....\$6.00
 Per Month50
 Single Issue05
 Complaints of irregularity in deliv-
 ery will receive prompt and thorough
 investigation.
 TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1912.

It sometimes happens that the silent vote makes the biggest noise.
 Let's recall everything—including the recall.

The census bureau announces that there are 1,346,925 women voters in six states, which indicates that the colonel has 1,346,925 reasons for espousing the suffrage cause.

That discoverer who found a tribe of white men in the Arctic regions would have attracted more attention if he had found a new white hope.

In spite of the remarkable agricultural prospects this year there is little indication that there will be a bumper crop of campaign contributions.

Mr. Taft favors the British budget system, which, it is hinted, makes the pie counter less accessible. Congress did not authorize a change, but it is the privilege of the executive to have departmental reports submitted to him in budget form and he may give them to the people—that the people may know. Again does the man unafraid defy mere politicians.

Mr. Wilson is telling the people of the country that while he believes in ultimate free trade, in taking off every duty that is not necessary for revenue, yet he would go about it very gradually and kill only one industry at a time. The American people should by this time be wise to such proceedings. They have had two doses of this kind of medicine.

RUNNING FOR OFFICE.

There is something exhilarating in running for an office, observes the Minneapolis Journal. Nine times out of ten it is better for the individual not to get it. Office-holding is often dry routine. It is true that most candidates have in mind plans for revolutionizing the world. It is this very fact that makes the routine, which must too often be accepted in place of the program of reform, so dry.

Failure to win office should be accepted philosophically. Perhaps it would have done you more harm than good, anyway. Nor does it follow that failure means that your neighbors think little of you. At best, they have only a choice between a number of neighbors and when they choose, they do not mean to imply moral delinquency on the part of unchosen. It is a limited judgment which carries no general condemnation.

If the candidate has carried himself with self-respect, has been judicious and economical in the use of his money, and has denied himself the pleasing hallucination that he was the only man that had a chance for the place, he would survive defeat, and perhaps live to bless the time he spent in study the follies, the prejudices, the humors of his fellow citizens.

MANEUVERING ABOVE CLOUDS.

No man yet invented can fire anything like three and a half miles up in the air, and that very fact is what makes Legation's unprecedented achievement of flying over 18,000 feet high point the way to the military developments of the future.

France realizes this and has an incomparable fleet of 247 aeroplanes, about half of them being monoplane, which generally fly higher and faster than biplanes. Germany has 46 aeroplanes altogether. Great Britain has 26, but plans to have more than 100 in the course of another year or two, and Japan has 14 in service today and 46 more under construction.

In England is made the official admission that aviation has changed the science of war. The fall army maneuvers have been abandoned since the rival armies have reached a sort of stalemate. Owing to effective air scouting, entailing a constant change of tactics, no broad plan of action has been possible.

The United States lags behind, with only seven machines in commission, so to speak, and with about as many more in view for next year's war games. Europe is running far ahead in this new field of operations; but for one

reason: she is always in fear of war and we are not.

MEMORY DAY.

Monday, Sept. 30, is set apart by act of the legislature of Michigan as "Memory Day," in which the living are expected to show forth in some fitting manner their loving memory for their dead friends and relatives, observes the Detroit News. It is an occasion intended to promote a general recognition of the duty of the living toward those who have been gathered to the silent cities and villages which dot the earth everywhere for a time and then, from the nature of human affairs, are forgotten. Monuments and headstones of the most enduring materials crumble before the march of time. Eventually the snow-share turns its furrow where the people of earlier generations have left their bones, and often cities overflow the cemeteries and blot them out for the simple reason that they have fallen into neglect. It will reflect credit upon the people of the state if for a few hours or moments on one day of each year they will remember their dead and give a little personal care to the narrow houses to which they have passed. A little attention for one day in the year will serve to keep down the weeds and briars that spring up, and to place flowers and other tokens of love upon the graves.
 No attempt should be made toward making it a holiday lest the main purpose be soon forgotten and the day perverted into a season of festivity for the living.

PROSPERITY UNDER TAFT.

President Taft has given an interview to the New York Herald which is a conservative appraisal of the trend of opinion and should give comfort to all well balanced citizens.
 One of the all important issues which supporters of the president see standing out more and more prominently as the campaign progresses is the condition of business interests and the presence of "full dinner pail" prosperity in these last months of Taft's administration.

In response to a question on this phase of the campaign the president said:

"I feel that we are on the eve of a period of budding prosperity such as the country has seldom seen before. Judging from the savings bank statements, the iron and steel business and the demand for labor, I can see no reason why this prosperity should not continue. Crops are bumper and conservative business interests throughout the country are thriving.

"Prosperity will continue unless there is a change to frighten off capital or bring about just such disturbing conditions as the tariff bills I vetoed might have brought about. I vetoed those bills because I was convinced they would disastrously disturb business conditions in the country.

"I am not an optimist," said Mr. Taft, smiling, "but I think we shall have a quiet vote of the conservative business interests and the thinking laboring men on election day which will surprise them—not the vote that is proclaiming itself noisily or in straw votes in the newspapers, but the quiet vote of the conservative business interests, which prefer the continuing benefits of a tried administration to the untried, indefinite promises of those who clamor for a change.

"I am not speaking of the support of big business. That may find reasons to oppose me. I am speaking of the great army of smaller business men on whose support I believe I can count.
 "The expression of public approval in favor of the Republican party is, I believe, partly due to the sober second thought of thousands of voters who realize that they have benefited by the last administration and have not allowed their final judgment to be swayed by clamor and agitation.
 "The issues of our opponents change from day to day, according to time and locality. They know where we stand. We can only guess where they stand. We don't know where our Democratic friends stand on the tariff. Governor Wilson on one occasion attacks the protective tariff and on another occasion seems to say to the business public that he is not going to hurt the protective system too much. Tariff reform is all to be gentle and sweet, so as to suit everybody. We can only judge what our Democratic friends will really do to the tariff by bills they passed at the last session, and that, as the colloquial phrase is, will be 'a-pleen-ty'."

A complete telephone transmitter which folds into a watch case has been invented to relieve a person of the unpleasant necessity of using an insensate pupils instrument.

Taxable value of property in Cook county, Illinois, is \$2,744,228,129, an increase of \$51,134,000 over 1911.

Cleveland inspects all arrivals from Pittsburgh as smallpox precaution.
 New York has enrolled 731,463 public school pupils.

CANAL COST IS UNDER ESTIMATE

Will be Twenty-Five Millions Less Than Figured On

Washington Sept. 24.—President Taft has been advised of the latest estimates of Colonel Goethals, in charge of Canal construction work. That the Canal will be completed far below the estimated cost of \$408,000,000 is reported by Colonel Goethals. It will run as low as \$375,000,000. About another million dollars will be saved, it is declared, in interest charges.
 The total amount of excavation work to September 15 is about 242,134,900 yards. A recent increase of over 18,000,000 yards in the estimates was reported by big slides in the Obispo division. The amount of excavation completed to Sept. 15 was 218,000,000 yards, leaving approximately 24,000,000 yards to be dug. The average rate of excavation a month is now about 2,500,000 yards, a conservative estimate. At the present rate of progress all the digging should be finished before Sept. 1, 1913.

The big dam, locks and spillways projects show stages of completion varying from 75 to 95%. It is estimated that the Gatun locks will require about 2,000,000 cubic yards of concrete work. To September 15 well over 1,000,000-cubic yards had been put into place. The concrete work of the Pedro Miguel locks is nearly 95% completed, and that of the Miraflores locks over 82%. The Gatun spillway will probably be completed within another month. Other engineering features show an equally advanced stage toward completion.

When the canal is formally opened on January 1, 1915, it is announced that the navies of the world will be invited to send representatives to take part in an elaborate series of ceremonies. The President of the United States is also expected to attend. Many United States vessels will be mobilized there.

The total amount expended thus far on the canal is \$283,874,000. The Act authorized the issuance of bonds aggregating \$375,000,000, but only about \$138,000,000 of the bonds have been sold thus far, the rest of the money having been taken out of the general fund of the Treasury.

The canal will have a summit elevation of 85 feet above sea level, to be reached by a flight of three locks located at Gatun on the Atlantic side, and one lock at Pedro Miguel and a flight of two at Mira Flores, on the Pacific side. Each lock will have a usable length of 1,000 feet and a width of 110 feet, which will be the minimum width of the Canal.

The canal is to be about 50 miles long from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The channel will vary in width from 1,000 at a point just south of the Gatun locks, to 500 feet at a point near the Pedro Miguel lock. There will be a number of places where several boats can pass abreast of each other and the minimum depth will be 41 feet.

HOUSEHOLD HELP.

Seagulls should never be thrown away by those who have a yard or garden; apply them to the roots of trees or vines and they will act as a manure and increase their growth.

All pickles should be kept at least one month before opening the jars for use. By opening them sooner they lose much of the delightful flavor which would otherwise be theirs.

Cloves scattered whole in drawers and boxes will keep away moths.
 A little linseed oil poured over a soft cloth and rubbed over leather covered furniture will do much to improve the appearance and preserve the material.

An excellent way to clean nickel and silver goods is to rub thoroughly with a woolen cloth saturated with a little spirits of ammonia.
 Some people have found that an orange eaten before breakfast for five or six weeks will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

To keep stoves from rusting during the summer months, rub with a flannel dipped in kerosene.
 When choosing a lobster, take one with the tail curled tightly to the body, as this is a sign that it is quite fresh.

A small pinch of carbonate of soda in the water in which cabbage are boiled preserves the color of the vegetable and lessens the unpleasant odor while boiling.
 When sewing on the machine, if the thread breaks easily, soak spool and all in water for about two minutes. This rule applies to any quality of thread.

Olive oil is injured by being kept in the light. When used at the table it should be put in a dark colored bottle and removed to a cool, dark place immediately after the meal.
 Stained enameled saucepans should be rubbed with coarse sand and lemon pulp and not cleaned with boiling soda water. After squeezing lemons, save the pulp for this purpose.

HONEY PUT TO QUEER USES.

Honey is sometimes put to extraordinary uses. For instance, persons seeking safety for delicate seeds and birds' eggs which are to be shipped long distances pack them in honey. Hindus for centuries have used honey as a laxative and old honey as an astringent. Aborigines of Persia offered honey to the sun. Greeks still mix it with milk or water and use it as a titillation to the dead. In one section of India milk and honey are handed to all bridegrooms as they arrive at the door of the bride's father, and in ancient Egypt honey was used as a chief ingredient of embalming fluid.

SOME GOOD STORIES

What Was the Use?

"The business man who doesn't advertise is an antiquated and absurd as Joe Bings."
 The speaker was L. H. Griffin, a London advertising man who is touring America in order to learn our advertising methods.

"Joe Bings," he continued, "lived in Combe Martin. He never took any newspaper, so one day a news agent called on him and asked him why it was he wouldn't subscribe for the Daily Mail or the News or something."
 "Joe Bings, with a complacent smile, opened a cupboard and revealed stacks and stacks of newspapers yellow with age."
 "Do you see them there?" he said. "Well, father left me them, and I ain't got quarter through em yet, so what's the use subscribin' for more?"

The Quality of Mercy.

Mayor Gaynor of New York had befriended a poor "dova and outer," and for this a lawyer took him to task.
 "The fellow's no good," said the lawyer. "He has only got what was coming to him. With his yellow streak, the doffer deserved."
 But Mayor Gaynor interrupted the harsh lawyer with a smile.

"Did you ever hear of the mother," he said, "who visited Napoleon on behalf of a son condemned to death? The emperor said the young man had twice committed the same offense, and justice demanded the forfeit of his life."
 "But sire," said the mother, "I don't plead for justice, but for mercy."
 "He does not deserve mercy," said the emperor.

"Ah, no, he does not, indeed," the mother admitted, "but it would not be mercy, sire, if he deserved it."
 "Well, then," said Napoleon quietly, "I will have mercy."

Job Outdone.

Walter Damrosch, at a dinner in New York, was talking about the troubles and trials of orchestral conductors.
 "A conductor," he said, "needs the patience, not of Job, but of Liszt. I'll tell you a story about Liszt that my father told to me.

"Two men once made a bet that they could make Liszt angry. So they visited his house, found out from his servants that the one thing above all others he insisted on was a well-made bed, and bribed the servant not to make Liszt's bed that night.
 "The plot, however, failed. Though Liszt slept badly, and rose haggard and pale, he said nothing.

"So the servant was again bribed not to make the bed, and still Liszt said nothing.
 "After the third night's bribery, Liszt summoned the servant and said to her, gently:
 "I see you have decided not to make my bed any more. Well, so be it. The thing annoyed me at first, but I am quite used to it now."

Change.

Senator Penrose was congratulated at Atlantic City on his aspect of sunburn and vigorous health.
 "It is the change," he said, "the change from the baking heat of Washington. There's nothink like a change, you know. There was wisdom in the doctor's remark.

"You should eat for breakfast every morning," said the doctor, "an orange and two poached eggs."
 "But, doctor," said the patient, "I do!"
 "Then," said the doctor, quickly, "don't!"

The Unsocial Socialist.

At Arden, the single-tax colony near Philadelphia, they tell a story about Upton Sinclair.
 Mr. Sinclair was having a good deal of trouble, both domestic and political, at Arden, and at the height of his trouble he took the train one day for Philadelphia.

A group of jovial drummers sat near him in the smoking car. One of them, nodding in his direction, said to a friend:
 "Who is that silent, grim, freezing chap over there? He looks as though he loathed all mankind. Who is he? I never saw anybody so unsocial."
 "Him? Oh, he's a socialist," was the reply.

Detective Burns' Anecdotes.

Discussing the Rosenthal murder and the unspeakable conditions it has revealed, William J. Burns, the noted detective, said the other day to a New York reporter:
 "The slaughter of Rosenthal reminds me of a story—a story about a man who wanted a job as janitor in a certain building. This job was held by a chap with red hair.
 "Well, our friend, one morning, was walking by the riverside, thinking how happy he'd be if he only had the red-haired janitor's position. When he saw something bobbing up and down in the water. Was it a log? An overturned boat? An eddy drove it shoreward, and our friend—to his horror, and at the same time, too, to his delight—saw that the floating object was that same red-haired janitor whose job he craved.
 "He hurried instantly to the office of the agent.
 "I want to apply for your red-haired janitor's job," he said breathlessly. "The janitor's drowned. I just saw his body floating down the river."
 "The job's already filled," said the agent.
 "Already?" gaped our friend. "Already?"
 "Why yes. You're late," said the agent. "Didn't you notice that fat man who just went out wiping his forehead? Well, he saw him fallin'."
 "So that fat cuss has got my job, eh?" said our friend bitterly.
 "No; oh, no," said the agent. "He was late, too. The job was awarded last evening to the chap who had ar-

MANY KINDS OF COOKIES—HOW TO MAKE SOME OF 'EM

In the October Woman's Home Companion, Fannie Merritt Farmer, cookery editor of that periodical, publishes an article entitled "A Dozen Kinds Of Good Cookies." Along with her article she publishes twelve recipes. An extract from the article together with three recipes follows:

The perfect loaf of cake requires great care and judgment in the combining of ingredients as well as in the baking, therefore it seems wise for the inexperienced to turn their attention first to cookies of both the rolled and dropped varieties, if they are intent on making constant successes.

Ginger Snaps—Heat one cupful of molasses to the boiling-point, and pour into bowl over one-half cupful of shortening (butter and lard in equal proportions). Mix and sift three and one-fourth cupfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of ginger, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, and one-half tea-spoonful of soda, and pat and roll very thin; shape with a small round cutter first dipped in flour. Place near together on a buttered sheet and bake in a moderate oven.

Vanilla Wafers—Cream one-third cupful of shortening (using butter and lard in equal proportions) and add one cupful of sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add one egg, well-beaten, one-fourth cupful of milk, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, and two cupfuls of flour mixed and sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Roll, shape, and bake the same as ginger snaps.

Oatmeal Drop Cookies—Work one cupful of shortening until creamy, using all butter or equal proportions of lard and butter. Add one cupful of sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add two small eggs, beaten until light, one-third cupful of milk, one and one-half cupfuls of rolled oats, one cupful of raisins, seeded and chopped, and one-half cupful of chopped English walnut meats. Mix and sift one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon, clove, allspice, and soda. Add to first mixture, and when thoroughly mixed drop from tip of a buttered tin sheet, and bake in a moderate oven.

LONDON ACCIDENTS.

On account of increasing congestion the danger to those using the streets of London is causing considerable alarm. In 1911 419 people were killed by vehicles in the streets. In 1905 the number was only 172; in 1906, 212; in 1907, 292; in 1908, 344; in 1909, 306, and in 1910, 395. Motor cars and cars caused by far the greatest number of deaths in 1911—155. Next came horses, carts, etc., 130; motor omnibuses, 107; electric trams, 26; horse trams, 1; and horse bus, 1. In addition to these fatal accidents, 15,154 persons were injured; 136 of the accidents were due to horse omnibuses; 44 to horse trams; 2,296 to horse carts, etc.; 1,947 to motor omnibuses; 2,330 to electric trams, and 5,401 to motor cars, etc.

As recently as nine years ago there were only thirteen motor omnibuses running in London; now there are more than 2,000, and the number is being increased at the rate of about thirty each week. One company alone expects to have more than 4,000 such vehicles running as soon as they can be produced and licensed. Nearly 70,000 motor vehicles of all descriptions have been licensed by the London county council. The increase in the number of electric trams has been equally significant; there were 578 such cars in 1902, as against over 2,500 at present, and there are 250 in the course of construction.

The extent to which motor omnibuses have added to London's death roll is shown by the following figures: 1905, 241 omnibuses, 3 fatalities; 1906, 783 omnibuses, 29 fatalities; 1907, 1,205 omnibuses, 85 fatalities; 1908, 1,132 omnibuses, 82 fatalities; 1909, 1,150 omnibuses, 52 fatalities; 1910, 1,290 omnibuses, 56 fatalities; 1911, 2,066 omnibuses, 107 fatalities. The total number of persons killed in the streets of London in consequence of the traffic during the seven years from 1905 to 1911 amounted to 2,041, and of these deaths 350 were caused by motor omnibuses, 311 by motor cars, while during the same period 104,851 persons were injured. In the five years from 1905 to 1909, 550 of the deaths were of children, 212 of whom were under seven years of age. During the last eight years over 5,000 horse driven hansom cabs and 1,500 four wheeled cabs have been removed from service. In addition to 2,000 horse omnibuses and over 1,000 horse trams.—Indianapolis News.

Milford, Del., has an epidemic of dog stealing. Twenty-five valuable animals missing.

The Rejected Marquis.
 "The American heiress, though she still shows a decided leaning toward a foreign alliance, is very much more particular than she used to be."
 The speaker was Joseph E. Widener, the Philadelphia horseman. He resumed:
 Here in Newport there's an heiress who has refused I don't know how many cars and dons, and counts and barons. A lady said to her the other day:
 "I hear that you have declined the marquis' offer."
 "Yes; he's too old," said the girl.
 "But his title?"
 "That's too new."

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

A BEAUTIFUL EMPIRE GOWN



The gown is built of an underskirt of white crape and an overdress in the pelum style, the edges of which are trimmed with small pearls. A chiffon draped waist completes the costume. This gown is very effective for afternoon teas and garden parties.

WOMEN'S HATS TOO HEAVY DAINTY NEW CANDLE SHADES

Burden of Feminine Headgear If Placed on Animals Would Cause Protest.

Grant Ramsay believes that if dumb animals were forced to carry such burdens as the large hats now affected by some women, protests would be made in the name of humanity. Women were even more overburdened in mid-Victorian days.

According to Herr Otto Fischel, whose "Costume in the Nineteenth Century" is written with German thoroughness, "about 1856 a woman of fashion wore a flannel petticoat, an underpetticoat three and one-half yards wide, a petticoat wadded to the knees and stiffened in the upper part with whalebones, a petticoat with three starchy starched flounces, two muslin petticoats and then a skirt."
 "Even if all these were made of light stuff, the weight and discomfort of such a quantity of material was so great that the idea of a steel crinoline was greeted enthusiastically, and the inventor cleared \$150,000 out of it in a fortnight.—London Chronicle.

VISITING DRESS



Golden brown Shantung is employed for our simple and effective model, which has the skirt made with a wide front set on with wrapped seams and trimmed at foot by two lace revers with a button and loop sewn at the points; small buttons trim the sides.

The Magyar bodice has a yoke and collar of plaited lawn; the sleeves are also edged with it; pieces of the lace trim the sleeves, also the front of bodice, and form revers.

Hat of Tagel to match, trimmer with an egrette.
 Materials required: 5 yards Shantung 34 inches wide, 1 yard lace 18 inches wide, 3 dozen buttons, 1 yard plaited net.

They May Be Made of Lace, Eyelet Embroidery and Chintz With Silk Linings.

Keep the lace covers on candle shades separate from the lining so they can be laundered easily. They are quickly tacked to the linen or silk lining, with bead fringe and mica lined, that comes in various shades of green, white, pink, blue, red and yellow, and costs about forty cents apiece.

Another cover for these linings is the lingerie one made of sheer white linen, embroidered in mercerized cotton in eyelet designs. A distinctive set has a fine buttonhole scallop at top and bottom, a bunch of conventionalized forget-me-nots at one side and on the other a medallion in eyelet work with the monogram of the owner done in raised satin stitch with linen.

Even newer is the white candlestick cover of thin white linen crash worked in punch work background, with raised design. This is finished with picot edge or a knotted cotton fringe.

The girl who likes raffia work can weave fancy covers in the natural or tinted raffia and use it over the beaded linings in tint to harmonize.

A popular shade is made of overlapping silk petals with bead fringe. These come in green, yellow, red, old rose, blue and pink. The same shades can be found in the electric shade made to fit 16-candle power bulbs.

For bedroom use a pretty candle shade is made of the quaint English chintz or a rather thin crinoline. The heading at top and bottom is of gumpe may be used at the top only and a cotton ball fringe at the bottom.

New Medic Collars.
 The new Medic collars, distinguished by extended ruff effects in the back, are gaining wider representation and will no doubt be welcomed on all sides, says the Dry Goods Economist. The Medicis have the advantage of being more generally becoming than many of the Robespierre styles. The general effect is softer and more youthful, while the extended ruff in the back affords a delightful finish. Fine fancy nets and batistes in combination with shadow laces and hand embroidery are favored in the development of some of the most striking novelties. Great individuality is given to this style by the cut of the jabot or vest effect with which it is finished.

Leather Collars.
 Leather collar and cuff sets of Dutch style are, possibly, the nearest of all the generous host of novelties at the neckwear counter. The collars are made of kid, with bands of suede outlining them, and the fronts, left slightly open, are fastened across with two buckled straps. The cuffs are of the same style fastened with straps and buckles. There are collars and cuffs of white kid, with outside bands and straps of suede in white, gray, green, or blue, and there are black suede sets with bands and straps of white. These latter have white pearl buckles. The leather sets are used with little silk frocks, with heavy linens, gowns, tailored coats.

Pearls and Laces.
 An original head dress is a simple mob cap of lace, encircled with a string of priceless pearls, and with one of the new giratest feather aigrettes standing erect in the front. For the girl whose hair is not one of her best points these caps are a godsend; but it always seems to me a pity to cover up so completely a really pretty head of hair.