

# Houghton Department

## PORTAGE LAKES WIN FIRST GAME

### Take Fast Game of Hockey at Amphidrome Last Evening 4 to 3

The Portage Lake hockey team defeated the Canadian Soo seven of the Amphidrome last evening in the first of the series by the score of 4 to 3. The game was fast and exciting.

The playing of the visitors was excellent and many people attending were of the opinion that the Soo outplayed the Portage Lake team. The locals played a snappy combination game, however, but seemed unable to hit the net with any degree of accuracy. The individual playing of the Soo impressed our audience from the crowd of many stages of the game. It resulted in this department of the contest.

The Soo defense was strong and for the first time the harshest defense was exhibited in the local lake. This defense seems practically impregnable and defeated the Houghton players to such an extent that they were stopped on occasions when a goal seemed a certainty.

The game was marked at several stages by injuries to players and disputes between the captives. The contest was decided a great deal in this regard.

The spectators were for the most part Houghton in the end and it is to be noted that these two men played an excellent brand of hockey. Houghton's work was remarkable and it is to be noted that from a much larger team, Houghton, captain of the visiting team is one of the best of all handiwork seen in local and his individual work brought applause from the crowd.

There is no rest for the Portage Lake players who played well.

## AN AFFECTING SCENE IS ENACTED AT THE DEPOT

### Continued From First Page.

scoring ending at this point with Portage Lake in the lead, 4 to 3. The line-ups:

Portage Lake—Goal, Haug; point, Trathen; cover point, Hosann; center, Haas; rover, Ussila; right wing, Exley; left wing, Skinner.

Soo—Goal, Hesson; point, Elliott; cover point, McKennan; center, Lawrence; rover, Smith; right wing, Wilson; left wing, Nichols.

Referee, "Cotton" Shields. Judge of play, Westcott. Goal umpires, Loan and Verrier. Timers, Stople and Ryan. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

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## WOMAN TAKES THE STAND

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The first witness on the stand this morning was Mrs. Selma Heikula of Franklin. She told of her being in a crowd near No. 6 shaft, Quincy, on Dec. 11, 1913, and that she was struck by deputies who began shooting her. She said she was struck in the back with stones and clubs and rendered unconscious from the blows. She said a deputy leveled a revolver at her and her five-year-old boy. She also spoke of a cavalry charge in which bayonets were drawn.

In the cross-examination it developed that she was arrested for some petty offense and taken before Judge Little at Houghton. She did not know the date nor the nature of the offense and apparently did not know why she was being taken to Houghton. Congressman Switzer asked her if she ever sought the arrest of the deputies. She said she spoke to the prosecuting attorney about it, but heard no more of the matter.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Bacon of Georgia, the congressional committee took a recess until 3 o'clock, the inquiry proceeding an hour later than has been the custom.

There were no developments at the afternoon session of the congressional inquiry which started at 3 o'clock. Waino Tikkonen was the first witness summoned and testified relative to his being arrested at the time of the South Range "raid" on December 11. He asserted he did not know what he was arrested for.

There was read into the record at the request of Attorney Rees for the mining companies, a copy of a handbill circulated some time ago, in which it was advertised that President Moyer, Victor Berger and Seymour Steidman, the two last named being Socialists, were to speak to the strikers. Berger did not speak, it was recorded.

## DEMOCRATS RULE COMMITTEE

Democracy Rule Committee.

The sharp division of the congressional strike investigating committee, the equal division of the committee as at present constituted, was shown yesterday afternoon when the four members split on the question of admitting to the record the pseudo report of Judge Alfred Murphy of Detroit, who investigated the strike in its early stages as the personal representative of Governor Ferris.

This apparent deadlock was shown to be no deadlock at all when Chairman Taylor explained a congressional rule to the members of the press. It seemed to all present that the committee was hopelessly stalled on the question because at exactly 5 o'clock Chairman Taylor ordered an adjournment in order to give the Hancock naval reserve a chance to decorate the hall for their annual ball. No ruling on the question had been made and the chairman was besieged by reporters almost as soon as the gavel fell.

"Congressman Casey and I represent the majority of the committee and we can rule on the question as though our other Democratic members were here. Our right to do so is apparent when I say that should there be an actual deadlock we could break it by sending for one more Democratic member. This is a congressional rule and thus the impression that there is a deadlock in this sub-committee is a fallacy."

The chairman announced at the same time that Congressman Taylor of Arkansas, who is substituted on the sub-committee for Congressman Hamilton of Missouri, would start from Washington last night and get to Hancock Wednesday.

Admit Murphy's Findings.

The question of admitting to the record a statement given by the press by Judge Murphy in lieu of a report was raised by the Federation attorneys a day or so ago and on the objection of the companies' attorneys Chairman Taylor ruled it out. He announced at the same time he would give Judge Murphy for a copy of his actual report. He received from the judge yesterday a letter, which he read before the hearing. It stated that the judge had made no report to Governor Ferris, other than daily letters and telegrams during his investigation and an oral report at its close.

The judge further stated in his letter that the article in question was a statement made by him to the press with the approval of the governor and that it had generally been looked upon as his report. In this light Chairman Taylor and Congressman Casey were willing to admit the report for what it was worth. Mr. Rees renewed his objection. Mr. Kerr pressed the point, claiming the statement was in effect an official report. Congressman Howell and Switzer held that it was only one man's opinion and that the Collier's Weekly article by Peter Clarke Macfarlane might just as well be admitted. But the weight of the Democratic majority forced the report into the record. Isaac Fraht of Quincy, was the last witness on the stand yesterday after-

# BERGER BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

## Admits Report Obtained by the Socialists Was Prejudiced

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vocating violence or sabotage should be expelled from the party.

"There is only one kind of Socialist and they are all red." I was the author of the article I just read, and I am the "reddest" of the red."

Mr. Berger added that while his flag was the "red" banner, he still possessed a reverence for the stars and stripes.

Replying to Mr. Casey, Berger said that there was no connection between the Socialist party and the Western Federation of Miners, and that it had nothing to do with the strike.

"They can return to work tomorrow without interference so far as the Socialist party is concerned," said Berger.

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## UNION'S CASE NOT STRENGTHENED

Union's Case Not Strengthened.

William John Carbis of Copper City, a miner for twelve years, introduced testimony which apparently did not strengthen the case of the federation. He said that between December 10 and 18, 1913, that he was accosted by a number of men who wore Citizens' Alliance pins and deputy sheriff stars and "held up" him. He said that the men went through his clothing, but took nothing from him. All he said, were armed with rifles. Leading up to the alleged hold-up he said that while he was on night-watch three men came up and fired four shots, meanwhile blowing a whistle. He believed this an alarm to summon other members of the party.

In the cross-examination Attorney Rees dwelt upon his declaration that he was a night-watch. He said that he and other men volunteered to act as watchmen to discover fires. It was drawn out of him that all the other watchmen were strikers, and that they provided about the location in groups of four or five to fifteen from 10 o'clock at night until 7 in the morning. He insisted that their object was to watch the village, but it was drawn from him that a part of his duty was to awaken strikers to appear in the early morning parades and for picket duty. It was also brought out that these parades were held only when men were going to work. He was asked how many night watchmen volunteered to act. He replied he did not know. He was asked if they ever threatened the deputies. He replied in the negative. He also was asked if the volunteers were selected at union meetings. He made the same reply. He admitted, however, that they tried to drive the deputies out.

Congressman Switzer raised objection to a considerable part of other details in the testimony because the witness admitted it was hearsay. He told Carbis to confine his information to facts and not what he heard. The witness admitted that the object of his being searched by the deputies was for weapons.

Congressman Switzer took up the question:

Q—Were you out watching for fires?

A—Yes.

Q—You mean that a band of citizens volunteered to look for fires?

A—Yes.

Q—Previous to that time there never had been a fire at Copper City within your recollection?

A—Not that I know of.

Q—Do you mean that you want the committee to believe you were watching for fires?

A—Yes.

Q—Was the Citizens' Alliance looking for fires, too?

A—No. They were looking for trouble.

Q—Was either side looking for a fire?

A—We were watching for fires and they were looking for trouble.

Q—Since that time you have had a fire, haven't you?

A—Yes.

Q—After you discontinued watching?

A—Yes.

Q—Why didn't you continue watching then?

A—I don't know.

Q—What was your motive. Were you afraid of the deputies and Citizens' Alliance coming to burn the town down?

A—We didn't know what to expect.

The witness, replying to Congressman Switzer, admitted that he was not a citizen, although he had been in the country twelve years and that he came over here on his own account. He also stated that he was never compelled to work for anyone, and never was threatened nor forced to work under armed guard.

Calumet Man Testifies.

William H. Palmister of Calumet was called to the stand. He was asked if he knew Captain Blackburn and if he knew the committee of his version of a

# NO WORK THERE; LIFE'S A HEAVEN

## Natives of Nigeria Are Happiest People in the World

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—With no taxes to pay and no wearisome restrictions to undergo, living in a land so fruitful that a few weeks' labor is enough to supply them with food, home and clothes for a whole year, the Ekok, natives of extreme southern Nigeria, on the Equator, should be, and probably are, among the happiest people on earth, according to P. A. Talbot, African explorer, of London, England, in a communication to the National Geographic society, at Washington, D. C.

"The Ekok are devoted parents," he writes. "They have curious beliefs as to the advent and death of their babies. One charming superstition forbids all quarrelling in a house where there are little children. The latter, so they say, love sweet words, kind looks, and gentle voices, and if these are not to be found in the family into which they have been reincarnated, they will close their eyes and forsake the earth till a chance offers to return again amid less troublesome surroundings."

Tersiphoire There, Too.

"To the Ekok, dancing is one of the main occupations of life. With them the dance provides an outlet both for the dramatic instinct and for religious fervor. At the new year, and on all great festivals, the chief 'societies' of men, women and children come up to the station to give a series of dances. The Ekok are a polygamous people, but the chief wife, not the husband, is the head of the house. Each wife has control over her children, who almost invariably go with her if she leaves her husband, and her rights as to property are most strictly safeguarded by native law."

Mr. Talbot recounts one of the many old legends of the country, explaining the position which woman holds. At the beginning of things the legend runs, the world was peopled by women only. One day the earth-god, Awhash, Nsi, happened by accident to kill a woman. Awhash, sorry for the grief he had caused, offered to give them anything they should choose out of all his possessions. They begged him to mention what he had to give, and said they would all cry "Yes," when he named the thing which they wished to have. At length the list was nearly ended; one thing remained to offer and that was a man. They shouted "Yes" and, catching hold of one another, started dancing for joy. They took man, therefore, as compensation for the fellow-woman whom they had lost, and thus the men became the servants of women, having to work for them up to this day.

Religion Taken From Ancients.

"The religious observances of the Ekok are altogether a fascinating study," continues Mr. Talbot. "Few of the many modern religions and observances are to be found traces of an older, purer form of worship—traces which carry us back to the oldest-known Minoan civilization and link the belief of the modern Ekok with that of the ancient Phoenician, the Egyptian, the Roman and the Greek. In some ways, indeed, the Ekok form may be termed the most ancient of all, for whereas in the oldest-known representations of Minoan life and tree worship the tree has become almost entirely conventionalized into pillar shape, and later on becomes a mere pedestal to support the bird, among the Ekok it still keeps its original form—that of the actual living tree. The smallest town has its juju tree."

# Lake Linden--Hubbell

## BOARD LETS CONTRACT. REVIVAL SERVICES OPENED.

Joseph Lanctot to Haul Rock For Township Board.

A meeting of the Schoolcraft township board took place Saturday evening in the clerk's office, when a contract was let to Joseph Lanctot for the hauling of crushed rock for the saw-mill road. The rock will be secured from the Calumet & Hecla. Mr. Lanctot's contract calls for hauling between 500 and 1,000 tons, dependent upon the supply that the company can furnish. It will require 1,500 tons of rock to make the contemplated repairs to this highway, and the work will be taken up in sections.

The board also accepted the work done on the cemetery road by Syriae Lanctot, the work being finished Saturday evening. This contract was much like one mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The cemetery road is one of the best pieces of constructed highway in the copper country.

The Home Missionary society of the Lake Linden Methodist Episcopal church will meet Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Thomas Hill. Tea will be served by Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Charles Derrick. There will also be a social and program.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Marchand of Hubbell left last evening for Canada, where they expect to reside.

Emil Gardner and Miss Selma Perreault were married yesterday morning at St. Cecilia's church. Rev. Fr. Zimmermann officiating. The ceremony will be performed at 9 o'clock.

Dr. G. W. Orr left Monday afternoon to visit Mrs. Orr at Pontiac. From that city he will go to the Mountain Valley Springs to spend a month. Dr. Orr will be accompanied by Mrs. Orr, who has been visiting in Pontiac for several days.

Charles Kiefer has announced himself a candidate for the office of treasurer of Schoolcraft township. Mr. Kiefer is one of the best known young merchants in the district, has lots of friends and is expected to make a strong campaign.

Village Treasurer Edward Corbett's record as a collector of taxes shows up remarkably well under conditions that have existed during the past year. The total tax to be collected was \$11,383.50 and all but \$121 was collected. In addition to the regular tax the treasurer was furnished a list of sidewalk taxes to collect. All but \$99 of the latter was secured. Mr. Corbett is a candidate to succeed himself to this office for another year.

The remains of the late Benjamin Rillstone were laid to rest Sunday afternoon in Maple Hill cemetery. Services were conducted at the Hubbell Congregational church at 2 o'clock. Rev. Frederick Bagwell officiating. Charles Rillstone, son of the deceased, came from Milwaukee to attend the funeral, also Mrs. R. E. Audette, a daughter of the late Mr. Rillstone, of Detroit.

# WEDDING INVITATIONS

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND AT-HOME CARDS. PRINTED OR ENGRAVED

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# WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

## To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial."—Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis.—"At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and joints until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since."—Mrs. M. J. BROWNE, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

# ADDITIONAL HANCOCK

## APPROVE OF LIBRARY PLAN.

Many Think Old Bank Building Would Make Good Location.

Several dates ago it was suggested by one of Hancock's most prominent citizens that the old First National bank building now vacant, the bank having moved to the new building on the corner of Taylor and Quincy streets, be used as a public library for the benefit of Hancock readers, since that many citizens have considered the plan carefully and have stated that they are heartily in accord with it and believe it would be a splendid thing for the people in general.

As yet no move has been given for the rental of the old bank building and it is believed an effort to secure this site for a library would be successful.

WATER IS REPORTED SAFE.

A report on an analysis taken of the water by the secretary of the state board of health was received yesterday by Dr. L. M. Power, city health officer. The report of the secretary is favorable and states that the water is pure and safe for drinking. Dr. Power some time ago sent a sample of the city water to the secretary to undergo the inspection.

In the heat and shoe business wage rates per hour in 1912 were 0.5, per cent higher than in 1911.

# EDISON LAMP IS NOW THIRTY-FOUR YEARS OLD

Electric Light Was Invented in 1879 and is Unchanged.

New York, Feb. 17.—This year marks the thirty-fourth anniversary of the incandescent lamp, for it was in 1879 that Edison made his famous horse-shoe filament of carbonized thread and afterward paper that created such intense excitement in the United States and Europe. The problem of a practical small incandescent lamp was then completely solved, and it is a striking tribute to the genius of Edison is that despite all the years that have elapsed his lamp still stands without a single salient feature eliminated or added.

Carbonized paper filaments soon gave way to filaments made from bamboo and subsequently to the present sputtered carbon filaments; but, nevertheless, developments in the carbon incandescent lamp field were rather slow, viewed in the light of those that have taken place recently. Better lamps than the carbon filament have come and gone within the last five years, the tungsten lamp representing the survival of the fittest, and here again it is worthy to note that Edison himself worked on metal-filament lamps, using platinum, iridium, titanium and other metals, only to discard them in favor of carbon.

The wonderful development in the incandescent lamp field, especially in the high-current power tungsten lamp with nitro-filled bulbs, has come within the present year. How greatly the industry is indebted to Edison for the incandescent lamp it were vain to guess. Certainly the human race owes him a debt which it can never pay.

# THEY WILL FLY TOGETHER.

The first meeting of Hubbell aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, since the amalgamation with the Lake Linden aerie, took place during the past week. The Lake Linden aerie became a part and parcel of the Hubbell aerie, thereby swelling the membership of the latter by more than a half hundred. During the meeting several short talks were given by officers of the Hubbell aerie in welcoming to its fold the neighbors. The remarks were answered by officers of the former aerie in which it was said the members would now "fly" together instead of in separate flocks as in the past.

# GIRLS! GROW LOTS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR!

## LUSTROUS, CHARMING--25 CENT DANDERINE

NO MORE DANDRUFF OR FALLING HAIR--A REAL SURPRISE AWAITS YOU.

To be possessed of a head of heavy beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is surely a matter of using a little Danderine. It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now--all drug stores recommend it--apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance; freshness, softness and an incomparable gloss and lustre and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair--fine and downy at first--yes--but really new hair--sprouting out all over your scalp--Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower; destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair--taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments--a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this--Advertisement.

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# Ayer's Hair Vigor

Ingredients: Sulphur, Glycerin, Quinine, Sodium Chloride, Capsicum, Sage, Alcohol, Water, Perfume. All skillfully combined. Falling hair ceases, dandruff disappears, hair growth promoted. Does not color.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.