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HOME GARDENING DIRECTED BY THE SCHOOL.

Home gardening directed by the school is offered by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, as a solution for some of the most pressing educational and economic problems in city and suburban life. Doctor Claxton would have every vacant town lot transformed into a garden, where boys and girls would raise vegetables, berries and fruit for pleasure and for profit. He would have one teacher in the community employed twelve months in the year to teach elementary science in school and direct the home garden work after school, on Saturdays and during the summer vacation.

Of the 13,000,000 children between the ages of six and 20 in the cities, towns, manufacturing villages and suburban communities of the United States, according to Doctor Claxton, not more than 15 per cent are away from home during the summer vacation or employed in regular employment. The remaining 85 per cent remain at home without any useful, healthful, productive occupation requiring any large part of their time. On the other hand, there is much valuable land in back yards and vacant lots that is being used for no purpose. The problem is to bring this land and these children together.

It is Doctor Claxton's idea that in every school and community there should be at least one teacher who knows gardening, both theoretically and practically. This teacher should, during the school hours and should, out of school hours, direct the home gardening of the children between the ages of seven and eight and 14 or 15. If possible, the teacher should have the assistance of an expert gardener, so that the work may be done in the most practical and profitable way. The teacher and the gardener should help the children find the plots of ground in back yards, front yards, and vacant lots near their homes best suited for gardening work, and them by some co-operative method to have the lots properly plowed and prepared for cultivation, help them select seeds, show them how to plant, cultivate and harvest, so as to obtain the best results.

This is a commendable idea. For the children it would mean health, strength, joy in work, habits of industry, an understanding of the value of money, as measured in terms of labor and such knowledge of the fundamental principle of morality, that each individual must make his or her own living, must, by some kind of labor of hand, head or heart, contribute to the commonwealth as much as he takes from it, must pay for what he gets in some kind of coin.

BIG ADVANCE IN EXPORT TRADE

Greater Gain in the Last 10 Years Than in 30 Years Previous

Washington, March 12.—Exports of merchandise from the United States made a greater advance during the last ten years than in the 30 years from 1873 to 1903. In 1873 the total exports were valued at \$68 million dollars; in 1903, 1,485 million; and in 1912, 2,481 million—a gain of 317 million in the 30 years from 1873 to 1903, and of approximately one billion dollars in the years ended with December last.

To this gain of practically one billion dollars in foreign sales of American products during the decade ended with December, raw cotton and miscellaneous manufactures, chiefly of iron and steel, copper, wood, and mineral oil, were the largest contributors, the five classes named representing about one-half of the total increase during the period named.

The ten leading classes of articles exported from the United States in 1912, arranged in order of magnitude and stated in millions of dollars, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, as follows: Raw cotton, 575; iron and steel, 294; breadstuffs, 208; meat and dairy products, 161; mineral oils, 149; copper, 145; wood manufactures, 110; coal and coke, 71; leather and leather goods, 60; and tobacco, raw and manufactured, 69. When to this group are added cereals and carriages, 58 million dollars; cotton goods, 56; agricultural implements and machinery, 25; fruits and nuts, 24; electrical machinery and appliances, 23; chemicals; drugs and medicines, 21; naval stores, 21; vegetable oils, 21; paper and manufactures thereof, 21; India rubber manufactures, 14; and fertilizers, 12 million dollars, about 95 per cent of the aggregate exportation of the year has been accounted for.

Europe is the primary destination of about three-fifths of our total exports. The total to that grand division in 1912 was 1 1/2 billion dollars, and to all other parts of the world, about 1 billion. To North America the exports aggregated 691 million dollars, of which two-thirds went to Canada; to South America, 147 million, chiefly to Argentina and Brazil; to Asia, 126 million, of which one-half went to Japan and one-fifth to China; to Oceania, 82 million, chiefly to Australia and the Philippines; and to Africa, 29 million dollars.

Yankee Heads British Road



H. M. Thornton, the new American superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway of Great Britain.

THE LANGUAGE OF NEW YORK.

OVER A WIDE RANGE

The two largest elements among the 2,747,844 persons of foreign white stock in New York City in 1910 were the English and the Celtic group and the Yiddish and Hebrew, according to the mother tongue bulletin which has been issued recently by Director William J. Harris of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. By mother tongue is meant the native language, or that spoken before immigration, and the report relates both to the foreign-born whites and to the so-called second generation of foreign stock. As thus reported, the English and the Celtic languages were the mother tongues of about 21 per cent of the total white population of 4,689,192, followed by Yiddish and Hebrew, with 19 per cent, German, 18 per cent, Italian, 12 per cent, Polish, 3 per cent, French, Swedish, and Magyar, 1 per cent each.

While the Yiddish and Hebrew, with a total of 841,989 persons enumerated, was the largest foreign white stock in the population of the city, with the exception of the English and Celtic group, in Manhattan, Borough alone it constituted a still larger proportion of the population, or about one-third of the total foreign-born white and nearly one-fourth of the total white population. It was more than twice as large as any other foreign-born element of that borough except the English and Celtic and the Italian. Almost a million dwellers in the American metropolis reported English and Celtic (including Irish, Scotch or Welsh) as their mother tongue. Those who reported German numbered 841,893, as compared with 228,444 who reported Italian. Those who reported Polish numbered 118,161.

WILL MEET AT STATE CAPITAL

Various Accident Boards to Hold Convention in Lansing

Lansing, Mich., March 12.—Tentative plans for a national meeting of the various state compensation commissions, to be held in Lansing April 14 and 15, at which a permanent national organization will be started, have been completed by the Michigan Industrial Accident Board and its secretary, R. L. Drake.

The subject of a national organization was first broached by the Michigan members at a meeting held by some of the commissions in New York a year ago. Some time ago the members of the board of state decided to issue a call for a meeting in Lansing, and see who responded.

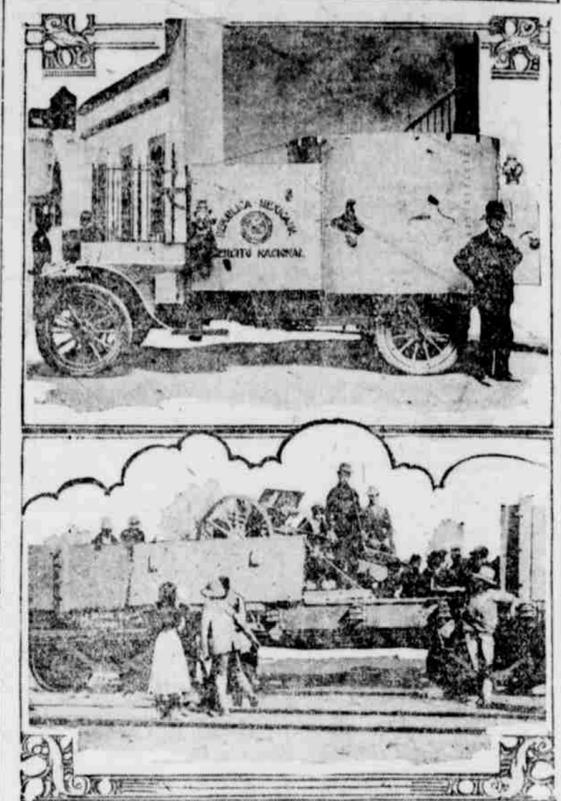
The call was issued and acceptance have come from Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts, California, Washington and Oregon, and from some letters received it is likely that most of the other states will send some representatives, at least.

The plans for the meeting are being made on a large scale. The United States government has been asked to send experts to explain the "safety first" idea, and the question of the action of insurance companies toward injured employes whom they have to take care of, will furnish the most important question, it is thought, before the meeting.

Present indications are that on the evening of March 11 a big dinner will be given for the visitors at which a full representation of the Michigan Manufacturers' association, the Employers' association of Detroit, and the Detroit Accident Prevention Conference, and the Lansing Chamber of Commerce will be asked.

The Michigan Federation of Labor will also send representatives.

Mexico Bristles With New Guns; An Armored Auto Is Kidnaped



Photos by American Press Association.

SINCE President Wilson lifted the embargo from the exportation of arms and ammunition to Mexico both sides have strengthened their armament. One of these pictures shows an up to date armored automobile purchased by the federals for use in Mexico City and suburbs. This land battleship or moving fort, as one might term it, was not so formidable as it looks, for a band of rebels is reported to have kidnaped the machine when no one was around. The other picture shows a flat car loaded with guns from the United States for the federals.

THE VICTIM OF AN IDEAL.

There was revealed in the... (text continues with a story about a man who sacrificed for an ideal)

THE BAN ON SEX HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS.

The National Educational Association, at its recent meeting in Richmond, Va., came to the sensible conclusion that sex hygiene should be taught in the home, rather than in the schools. This will, it is hoped, end a... (text continues with details of the ban)

BIRTHDAYS OF NOTED PERSONS.

- Hilary A. Herbert, who was secretary of the Navy in the second administration of President Cleveland, was born in Laurensville, S. C., March 12, 1834. He removed with his family to Alabama when 12 years of age and received his early education in that state. Later he attended the University of Virginia. In the civil war Mr. Herbert served as colonel of an Alabama regiment of volunteers and was disabled at the battle of the Wilderness. After the war Mr. Herbert began the practice of law at Greenville, Ala., later removing to Montgomery. In 1877 he was elected a representative in Congress and continued to serve for sixteen years, until his appointment as a cabinet position by President Cleveland. After his retirement from the cabinet Mr. Herbert continued to reside in Washington, devoting himself to the practice of law and also to literary work.
- Hilary A. Herbert, former secretary of the Navy, 80 years old today.
- Adolph S. Ochs, prominent New York newspaper publisher, 56 years old today.
- Ererton Castle, well known English author and playwright, 56 years old today.
- Charles D. Norton, who served as secretary to President Taft, 42 years old today.
- Rev. Joseph Schrembs, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Toledo, Ohio, 48 years old today.
- Joseph W. Engel, pitcher of the Washington American league baseball club, 21 years old today.

FIGURES ON MICHIGAN DEER.

Whether or not to kill the protoplasm of deer in Michigan at "staircase employment" is a question. Perhaps the game warden employed may think it is, but the rest of the people ought to be from Missouri. Deputy State Forestry Warden McGilvray says there are 18,150 red deer in the state. Of course neither he nor his assistants have seen them; it is only a guess. But they are in a position to make a better guess than the rest of us.

It is customary to look on deer as an asset—something valuable for the state to possess. A little investigation will show the contrary to be the truth. They cost great sums to kill, and when killed they are no more valuable than a lot of pork or a cut of beef. Most people would prefer the meat of a domesticated animal rather than that of the deer, with its gamey flavor. But taking the deputy game warden's figures to be approximately correct, what does it show? Scan these figures:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Number of deer in Michigan | 18,150 |
| Weight in tons, at 150 lbs. each | 2,722.5 |
| Cost to kill, at \$100 each | \$1,815,000 |
| Probable number of lives lost | 100 |
| Value of lives at \$3,000 each | \$300,000 |
| Gilby value of meat at 20c lb. | \$1,144,500 |

Here is a look in dollars of something like \$4,176,500, before these deer, under present conditions, can be killed, which is a pretty big price to pay for hunting down one of the most valuable of God's creatures. And there is just one item to offset all this expense, that is the fun of killing them—the pitting man's devilish skill and parently against the instinct of the deer.

Cannot the state be in better business that spending money on the "protection" of deer—a "protection" that is annually raised for the regular fall slaughter?—Detroit Journal.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Sir Herbert Tree may tour America next fall.

Billie Burke has taken to the road in "The Land of Promise."

William Faversham is doing a condensed version of "The Sawney Man" in Yonkersville.

William Collier has another new comedy, bearing the title "What Would You Do?"

One of the productions promised for this spring is "At Last," a new play by Campbell Cross and Charles Dixon.

William J. Hurlbut, author of "The Strange Woman," has just completed a new play called "The Man Who Would Live."

James K. Hackett is to appear as Othello next fall at a performance to be given in the Greek Theatre at the University of California.

Henry W. Savage has produced the new Viennese operetta, "Maid of Athens," by Franz Lehár and Victor Lecoq, authors of "The Merry Widow."

The Princess Theatre company of New York, with Holbrook Blinn at its head, is about to start from New York on a transcontinental tour.

George Nash and Conway Tearle are to have the two leading male parts in Monckton Hoff's new play, "Parthena," soon to be produced by the Shuberts.

William Gillette, Blanche Bates and Marie Dore are to appear in the great revival of "Diplomacy," which Charles Frohman is planning for next season.

Before he took to the stage and won fame as a minstrel performer, George Primrose was earning \$5 a week as a bellboy in a hotel in London, Ont.

Miss Neilson-Terry, daughter of Julia Neilson and Fred Terry and niece of Miss Ellen Terry, has been added to the list of stars appearing under Charles Frohman's management.

Lady Sholto Douglas, formerly well known in the San Francisco music halls under the name of Loretta Mosney, is soon to return to America in a sketch of her own authorship.

Cyril Maude will not act outside New York City this season. When he ends his engagement there the first of May he will return to London to begin an engagement in his own theatre.

Daddy's Bedtime Story—

The Good And Kind St. Patrick.

DADDY, do tell us this evening about St. Patrick—just who he was and all about him. Will you?" asked Jack.

"I've always wanted to know more about him, too, so I'd love to have you tell us about him," added Evelyn.

"Yes," said daddy; "I think that would be a very good plan."

"How many years ago was he born?" asked Evelyn.

"He was born in 372."

"When he was only sixteen years old he was stolen by pirates. They did not treat him at all well, and he was sold by them into slavery in Ireland."

"Oh, how dreadful!" said Evelyn.

"His master set him to minding pigs in the mountains. But Patrick had a strange dream in which the Lord told him to run away and set out for a continental town. He had been seven years in Ireland, so he was used to its language and all his customs and manners. After a time he was ordained a deacon, then a priest, and finally he became a bishop. At this point the pope told him to return to Ireland to preach the gospel and to tell the Irish people, to whom he was devoted and where all his love and interest lay, the truth."

"And he was such a good bishop and such a lovely, kind man to all people that he was made a saint. Since then he has always been known as St. Patrick. Though he had to suffer much trouble, he was so marvelous that he could overcome all difficulties."

"One story is that on a bitter cold morning St. Patrick and a number of his followers found they could not possibly build a fire. They had had no breakfast and were half frozen. St. Patrick listened to their complaints for awhile, and then he told them to gather up the snow in a pile. This they did. St. Patrick breathed on it, and it became a fire."

"Another tale goes that St. Patrick drove all the poisonous snakes from Ireland. He did this by the beating of a drum. It is said that St. Patrick beat the drum so loudly that he knocked a hole in it, but that an angel appeared and mended it, so that the drum was afterward kept as a relic."

"It is told that in one part of Ireland from which St. Patrick drove the snakes and toads he chained one huge serpent by a tale called in Irish Lough Dilveen and told him to stay until Monday. The people around the district still claim that every Monday they hear the serpent calling out in the Irish dialect, 'It's a long Monday, St. Patrick!'"

"St. Patrick is said to have died on the 17th of March, 461, aged 121. His grave is at Duncpatrick, Ireland, and a tombstone now bears his name cut in Irish characters."

WORTHY.
 I MAY not reach the heights I seek;
 My untried strength may fall me,
 Or halfway up the mountain peak
 Pierce tempests may assail me;
 But, though my goal I never see,
 This thought shall always dwell with me:
 I will be worthy of it.

ILLUSIVE BEAUTY.
 I HAVE loved flowers that fade,
 Within whose magic tents
 Rich hues have marriage made
 With sweet unmarred tents.
 A honeymoon delight—
 A joy of love at sight
 That ages in an hour—
 My song be like a flower!

YOUTH.
 WHAT do they know of youth
 who still are young?
 They but the sinners of a golden
 song.
 Who may not guess its worth or
 wonder-thing
 Like largess to the throng.
 We only—young no longer, old so
 long—
 Before its harmonies stand marvel-
 ing—
 Oh, who listen; never they who
 sing!

NOT for itself is beauty; but for us
 Who gaze upon it with all rever-
 ent eyes.
 And youth, which sheds its glory
 luminous,
 Gives ever in this wise.
 Itself the joy it may not realize.
 Only we know who linger overlong
 Youth that is made of beauty and
 of song.
 —Theodosia Garrison.

THANKS.
 THANK God for this bright frailty
 of life.
 The lyric briefness of its reckless
 spring.
 Thank God for all the swift ad-
 venturing.
 The bold uncertainty, the strengthening
 strife.
 Thank God the world is set to such a
 tune.
 That life is such a proud and crashing
 wave;
 That none but lifeless things shall be
 time's slave.
 Like the hour dead but never tiring moon;
 That sodlike passion stronger leaps and
 runs;
 That youth cannot grow old nor beauty
 stale;
 That even death is fragile and must fall
 Before the winds of joy that speed the
 sun.
 —Louis Untermeyer.

STATESMEN AND SALARIES.
 IF salaries so great are seen
 That all with envious gaze discern
 Some men may suffer anguish keen
 Because they draw, but cannot earn
 them.
 —Washington Evening Star.