

The Calumet News

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Complaints of irregularity in delivery will receive prompt and thorough investigation.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914.

JUST QUERIDO MOHENO'S WAY OF INTRODUCING HIMSELF.

Senator Querido Moheno, former minister of commerce and labor in Huertista's cabinet, now out of a job, evidently has not succeeded as well as some of the other expatriated Mexican officials in lining his pockets. So he has hit upon a scheme, and a novel way of introducing it, to enable him to acquire without labor a goodly supply of the world's goods so he may continue to enjoy the ease and luxury to which he has become accustomed.

THE COLORADO STRIKE.

The News prints today a speech by Congressman Kindel of Colorado on the coal strike situation in his state. It will be noted that the strike conditions he describes are similar to those which existed during the copper country struggle.

SOME CLASS TO HUERTA.

There is some class to Huerta. Certainly he must be given full credit for the possession of an unusual amount of courage. He is no weakling.

THE CENTRAL MINE REUNION.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the central mine reunion on Sunday, August 2, has been fortunate in securing the consent of Bishop Lewis to deliver the sermon on that occasion.

HOME RULE INEVITABLE.

For many generations, too, the Protestants and Catholics of Ireland have lived together and have done business together, says the Irish News-Tribune in commenting on the Ulster situation.

DON'T THROW THEM AWAY.

Certainly not, you wouldn't think of putting your hand in your pocket and throwing away your hard earned dollars.

THE M. VAN ORDEN COMPANY.

Houghton Laurium.

EXPEDITION ON SIX-YEAR TRIP

British Scientists Will Take Voyage of 210,000 Miles

London, July 11.—Six years at sea and a voyage of 210,000 miles to hunt and chart islands, reefs and banks of doubtful location is what the British Antarctic and Oceanographical Expedition now proposes to do for the benefit of the world's merchant marine.

Originally Sir Ernest Shackleton and J. Foster Shackleton intended only to survey and chart the coast of the Antarctic continent, looking for such menaces to shipping as might lie on their voyage down and back.

FINANCED BY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The new sea charting expedition is financed by public contributions. Its fifteen officers and scientists have given their work for the next six years gratis.

HOW TO RESTORE PEACE.

These men mean what they say. There will be neither negotiation nor compromise. I agree with them as they proceed, instead of it being our duty to do so, we conceive it rather to be the duty of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, who called the strike, to call it off; they can do so if they see fit, and by so doing they will, within an hour, in a great measure, restore industrial peace and prosperity to this state.

CHARACTER OF THE MINE OWNER.

The mine owner is neither a brute nor a fool; he will not knowingly subject his property to destruction nor his men to unnecessary danger.

THE REMEDY.

There is but a single effective remedy—let maudlin sympathy for those who stand in open rebellion against constituted authority be banished.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

1814—A British fleet captured Eastport, Me. 1859—Meeting of Napoleon III, and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to arrange terms of peace.

United States Marine Corps

in Existence for 116 Years

THEN. NOW.

One hundred and sixteen years ago today the United States Marine Corps came into existence by act of Congress. This act marked the re-incarnation of that gallant body of Continental Marines who won the first fight in the history of the regular navy on the island of New Providence in the Bahamas at the beginning of the American Revolution.

IMPORTATION OF AGITATORS.

Prior to the calling of this strike no substantial differences existed between the mine owners and their workmen. There had been no state-wide labor trouble for 10 years; only 2,048 out of a total of 23,000 miners in Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah were members of the United Mine Workers of America.

TELEGRAPHIC ODDITIES.

Chicago—The subject of slit skirts, fall hats and others of the same kind, sacred to women, will be barred to speakers at the Desplines camp meeting of the Methodist church, in session. "Fashions are too trivial to occupy one's time," was the official announcement.

ELKS ROBBED OF WHISKY.

Chicago—Elks, en route from Hornell to the Denver convention, made complaint to the police today that they had been robbed in a local hotel of nine bottles of whisky and seven boxes of cigars. They were taking them to Denver, for "friends," they said.

MAY BUY LINCOLN CABIN.

Chicago—The Chicago park commissioners have been offered the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln lived and studied law at New Salem, Ill., 1831-1833. If purchased it will be placed in Lincoln park here.

NOT FOR JOHN D.

Tarrytown—Six dollars' worth of batteries, ordered by a young man, "charged to John D. Rockefeller's account," were disclaimed by the oil king.

PLUNGES 300 FEET, SKINS KNEE.

Washington—After plunging down a 200-foot embankment, William Jetter crawled from the wreckage of his auto with a skinned knee as his only injury.

STORK BRINGS CONSOLATION.

Altoona, Pa.—Limping home after he and his automobile had been hurled over an embankment into a creek, Leland Terry was met by a nurse, "Sh!" she admonished, "Leland, Jr. has just arrived."

NEW YORK MEN PRETTY?

New York—Teas and Alabama beauty contest winners declared the New York men have "nice eyes and a beautiful complexion." They threaten to annex some such men.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

To give to Oxford University a new contingent of American students each year the Cecil Rhodes scholarship trustees have announced that in future the Rhodes scholars will be chosen from two-thirds of the states of the Union each year.

PHONOGRAPH IS UNIVERSAL.

In order to make sure that the records when completed will produce music in exactly the proper tempo for the popular dances, one of the large phonograph companies engages professional dancers, who execute the steps while the band plays.

LABOR CLAUSE IS DISPUTED

Provision in Anti-Trust Bill Not Effective, Some Believe

Washington, July 11.—Does the debated "labor exemption" clause in the administration anti-trust bills now before the Senate really exempt labor unions from Sherman law prosecution?

This is a mooted question at labor headquarters, the capitol and White House, notwithstanding reams of arguments on the subject clogging official records.

President Comptroller and officials of the American Federation of Labor who have been leading the fight for incorporation of the exemption clause are satisfied with the phraseology now in the bill as passed by the House.

The wording of the disputed section is as follows: "Provided, that nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of fraternal, labor, consumers, agricultural or horticultural organizations, orders, or associations instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations, orders or associations from carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, orders or associations, or members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws."

President Wilson's view of the clause is that it exempts labor and other organizations from prosecution because of the sole fact of organization—combination—but does not prevent their prosecution, or that of any individual member, for any illegal, unlawful act of combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Those who doubt the efficacy of the legislation point out that the courts have never declared that mere "organization" is prohibited by the Sherman law, and that, therefore, the "exemption" clause adds nothing to the law and does not, in fact, "exempt" anybody or anything.

Agreements, such as "closed shop" working arrangements, between labor unions and big employers will still be prohibited and subject participants to a Sherman law suit, it is contended by many.

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How Congressman Kindel of Colorado Views the Strike Situation in That State

Speaking before the House of Representatives at Washington, on June 13, 1914, Congressman George Kindel, of Colorado, gave utterance to many important facts in the coal strike situation. Below are a few extracts from that speech, as published in the Congressional Record:

"Mr. Speaker, it may seem a new role for me to appear as the defender of corporations. Much of my life has been devoted to what I have believed to be just criticism of many corporate abuses. But there are times when a position assumed by even corporate interests is correct.

"The position of these Colorado operators is correct. It deserves and shall receive my approbation and support. I know the men who say, 'We cannot enter into negotiations of any character with the officers and agents of the United Mine Workers of America, who alone are responsible for the terrible reign of disorder and bloodshed which has disgraced this state.'

"True labor and wisely conducted labor unions have no better friend than I, for I am a member of a union that has accomplished much good. It is for this reason that I am compelled to denounce the methods of the particular labor organization, which has brought disgrace, industrial blight, and almost financial ruin upon my state.

"Mr. Speaker, the Colorado coal strike was not inaugurated by the men actually at work in the mines, nor because of the existence of any conditions which might afford just ground for dissatisfaction among them.

"Coal mining is universally recognized as a hazardous and dangerous business, especially in a district where the dry atmosphere is more conducive to the creation of dust and roof conditions to falls than in many other localities. But general conditions in the mines in Colorado were exceptionally favorable to the miners when this calamity was thrust upon our state.

"The mine owner is neither a brute nor a fool; he will not knowingly subject his property to destruction nor his men to unnecessary danger. Selfish interests alone dictate a contrary policy. Aside from this I may say that I am personally acquainted with many of the operators of my state, and I know them to be honorable and humane men, who entertain a keen solicitude for the welfare of their employes.

"They have done, and are doing, much looking to the health and well-being of their men and the safety of their properties. That the miners knew and appreciated this is evidenced by the tenacity with which more than 10,000 continue to work in the face of intimidation, violence, and personal danger to themselves and their families.

"It was the agitator, not the miner, who complained and who has wrought all this havoc. And for what?—simply and solely to compel the operators to recognize the United Mine Workers of America.

"And what does this mean? It means that the owner of every coal mine in the state must enter into a written contract with this organization, and thereby agree, in effect, to employ only members of that union, and to deduct from the pay roll of every such member all union dues, fines, and assessments for which the member may be indebted, and then remit this sum to union headquarters.

"What the Union Demands. To be more specific, these agitators and leaders, the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, demand that every coal mine in the state shall be operated under a written contract with the United Mine Workers of America, and that every coal mine in the state shall be operated under a written contract with the United Mine Workers of America, and that every coal mine in the state shall be operated under a written contract with the United Mine Workers of America.

Political Gossip

Secretary of State Fred C. Martin-dale has announced that the state board of canvassers will meet Sept. 14 to canvass the vote of the primary election Aug. 25. Martindale, by virtue of his office as secretary of state, is chairman of the board, while the other members are Land Commissioner A. C. Carton and State Treasurer John W. Haarer.

The county conventions must be held within fifteen days after the primary, and the law requires that the calls for the state conventions of the various political parties must be issued on or before July 25.

Candidates have until 4 o'clock on the afternoon of July 25 to file nominating petitions. George Ellis, of Grand Rapids, is the only candidate for the governorship to file nominating petitions with the secretary of state thus far, but several congressional aspirants have qualified.

When the Prince of Wales next year attains his twenty-first birthday he will enter into personal control of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which are now being administered for him by the King, and the accumulations, of which will represent a nest egg of over \$5,000,000.

From an authoritative financial source the New York Times learns that advantage is being taken of the present state of the share markets to make considerable investments in securities which the two trustees of the Duchy of Cornwall estate consider bargains at the present prices. These trustees, who have been inspired and guided by Lord Revelstoke since King George's accession, have already done very well for the Prince. Not very long ago they purchased \$400,000 worth of securities which have appreciated in the last six months in capital value by 1 per cent.

Though King George is by no means on the same close and friendly relations with prominent and influential persons in the financial world as was his father, King Edward, his majesty has, nevertheless, many sources open to him through which he can carry on financial operations under vastly more favorable conditions than an ordinary investor, and it is probable that the value of the Prince of Wales' invested capital when it is made over to him next year will be considerably over \$5,000,000.

But though the Prince, on paper, will then be one of the few millionaire royalties of Europe, he will not be so in fact, for he has four brothers who have practically nothing, and how to make suitable provision for them has been an outstanding financial problem in the royal family for years. There are only two possible solutions. One is for the younger Princes to marry heiresses with sufficiently large dowries, and the other is for the Prince of Wales, who is rich beyond all comparison with his brothers, to make provision for them.

For the present a middle way between these two courses is to be found by setting a sufficient amount of the Prince's real estate on Prince Albert and Prince Henry to bring in to each of them an income of \$75,000 a year, and as each will have an allowance from the state of a similar sum on attaining his majority, this arrangement will provide for each of the two younger Princes an income of \$150,000 per annum.

The problem of providing for Prince George and Prince John, who are still very young, is not of immediate urgency, and much may happen before they come of age.

The Prince of Wales will, of course, have to marry into a royal house, and, with the exception of the Czar's daughter, Princess Maud of Fife, and one or two others, none of whom is likely to become Princess of Wales, there is no great heiress available for the Prince. As soon, however, as he is married and his marriage has resulted in providing two or three possible successors to the throne with incomes, there will be no special or urgent necessity for all the younger Princes to look for wives only among the daughters of royal houses.

This is a matter that is being deliberately considered by the English royal family, even at the present moment. King George and Queen Mary are not oblivious to the paucity of well-dowered Princesses of the ages of their younger sons, or of the fact that by the time the Princes reach marriageable age there are likely to be heiresses who are daughters or granddaughters of men who built up fortunes by industrial activity.

The possibilities opened up by these considerations have been a subject of recent conversations in the royal household, in which it was suggested that descendants of an American railroad magnate or a German chemical "king" might one day sit on the English throne—"If there is still an English throne," added a much-darling courtier, sotto voce.—London Letter to New York Times.

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In order to make sure that the records when completed will produce music in exactly the proper tempo for the popular dances, one of the large phonograph companies engages professional dancers, who execute the steps while the band plays.

The resulting dance records are shipped to every part of the world, for the phonograph has, in the space of a few years, become the one absolutely universal musical instrument. Its popularity among the savage Filipinos is no less than with the natives of Africa, India, China and South America, as indicated by an illustration in the Popular Mechanics Magazine. Several large manufacturing plants devote their energies exclusively to the production of phonographs and phonograph records for the export trade.