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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1911.

To the man who has three or four stoves to attend to, life is just one bucket of coal after another.

Now they are talking about monetary reform. If they can make currency more elastic it will be mighty handy around holiday time.

Kansas may be a grand and glorious old state, but the tendency of its citizens to tar and feather women does not speak well for Kansas chivalry.

Picking the McNamara jury seems to be harder work than pulling teeth. If things do not liven up, the dynamite outrages will be ancient history by the time the trial starts.

"Dead girl went to Windy City to Forget Romance" says a headline in a contemporary. The authorities ought to put a stop to her wanderings. Many people are afraid of spir-its.

Dr. Abrams of Dollar Bay and Hancock has been put forward by his friends as a candidate for Congress. Dr. Abrams has not yet made a statement in regard to his intentions, but if he decides to enter the race he will be generally recognized throughout the upper peninsula as a strong candidate.

He is an able man, with sound ideas, conservatively progressive, and as an orator has few equals in the district.

Football in the west didn't get anywhere this year. The western situation is much muddled, inasmuch as Minnesota and Wisconsin tied, and Cornell, which defeated Michigan, was overpowered by Chicago. And Chicago a few weeks ago was badly beaten by Minnesota. But should Wisconsin meet defeat at the hands of Chicago in their coming match, Minnesota, apparently, will have the right to claim the honors of the west.

Out in Lincoln Center, Kansas, where tarring young women appears to be a favorite pastime in dull seasons, they regarded the "tarring party," in which Miss Chamberlain, a school teacher, was a victim, as a joke. But latterly, due to the energy of the prosecutor, a more serious view of that shameful incident has been created.

Much indignation has been aroused throughout the country and everywhere the hope is expressed that punishment will be meted out to the guilty men.

Pereda, seeing the danger of a partition of that country by Russia and England, now appeals to the powers for assistance, asking that an investigation be made of its entanglement with Russia or a chance to submit the entire case to The Hague court. It recognizes the fallacy of successfully combatting the power of Russia and England, and an appeal to the other powers is its only hope. It seems hardly likely, however, that the powers will intervene. Pereda is semi-barbarous and Russian and English rule would open its doors to western civilization and trade.

Copper country milk and copper country beer are in classes by themselves. Walter Freickert's Roycroft farm milk has received the highest award ever given any milk in the world, it being marked 88 per cent pure at the Chicago Dairy show, the federal experts declaring it to be the best they had ever tested. And at the International Pure Food exposition at Antwerp, Ghil Edge beer, made by the Bosch Brewing company, of Lake Linden, has been awarded a gold medal for purity. Both are signal honors and will attract widespread attention to these local products. The high marking of Roycroft farm milk emphasizes the possibilities the upper peninsula offers for successful dairying, the conditions being unsurpassed for the raising of the best stock.

The attack on William Randolph Hearst by Charles Moyer at the American Federation of Labor Congress at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, on the ground that Mr. Hearst is an enemy of organized labor because he tolerated a lock-out of union men at the Homestead mine at Lead, S. D., seems ridiculous in view of the fact that Mr. Hearst is a large employer of union men on his newspapers. There are 2,500 union printers, stereotypers and pressmen on his newspapers and he pays them the

highest wage scale. Not only that, but he treats his employees fairly at all times and provides for them the best of working conditions. This is why James M. Lynch, president of the Typographical union, so vigorously defended Mr. Hearst when Moyer had concluded his arraignment.

A committee of 300 prominent Americans has planned a nation wide educational movement in this country in support of the arbitration treaties pending in the United States senate, and the Carnegie Peace foundation has chosen Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard to tour the Orient on a peace spreading mission. James A. Tawney of Minnesota, for some years the chairman of the appropriations committee of the House of Congress, has also been engaged in the peace cause, for the purpose of appealing to the nations through their pocket nerves. Mr. Tawney has demonstrated by figures that more than 70 per cent of the revenues of the government of the United States, amounting to about \$1,000,000,000 a year, goes for the payment of expenses of wars past or prospective.

MACK AS A PROPHET. Since National and State Chairman Norman E. Mack of New York declared his belief that Theodore Roosevelt was an aspirant for the Republican nomination for president next year, national and New York leaders of both parties have begun to comment upon the reputation Mack enjoys as a prophet and political pulse-feeler. This comment is not favorable to the head of the Democratic national committee, who also holds the chairmanship of the New York Democratic state committee. It is pointed out that Mack predicted Bryan's "overwhelming victory" in 1908 against Taft, including a record plurality in New York state. Taft beat Mack's candidate by 297,000 in the Empire state alone. In the campaign just closed, Mack said, "from reports received from all over the state, there is nothing to indicate that the people will revoke the commission they gave the Democratic party a year ago to take control of the assembly." The election resulted in a smaller Democratic membership in the assembly than in fifteen years.

MISS BURTON'S WORK. A woman's club in Flint has passed resolutions censuring the work there of Miss Luella M. Burton, deputy labor inspector, whose activities have resulted in the arrest and conviction of several prominent business men within the last two weeks on charges of keeping girls and boys working longer than the law allows. The resolutions authorize the industrial committee of the club to draw resolutions urging the state labor commissioner to curb the activities of Miss Burton and censure her for the work she has done in Flint. It isn't often that a woman's club goes wrong on any question relative to civic work or the good of a community, but the Flint organization is an exception. Invariably organizations of women stand for law enforcement, and particularly the enforcement of laws having to do with the employment of child and women labor. In view of this fact the action taken by the Flint club is surprising.

Miss Burton, however, is not dismayed. She declares she courts the most rigid inspection of her work, and that she will continue her activities in Flint and elsewhere in the state. She can well afford to take this stand, for she knows the law is back of her and that she has the support of the state labor commissioner and governor. The present administration is keen on the enforcement of the labor laws, and its confidence in Miss Burton was shown when she was reinstated in office upon the appointment of Mr. Powers to succeed "Dick" Fletcher as commissioner.

The appeal by the Flint woman's club will result, we believe in no satisfaction to the petitioners. Instead of curbing the activities of Miss Burton she no doubt will be warmly commended for her zeal and told to proceed with her work with even greater energy than before.

CONFIDENCE

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What the Women Want Is Justice. Not Sentiment and Chivalry. We must not rely upon sentiment. What we want and what we demand is JUSTICE. The laws as they stand today are INADEQUATE. Many of them are markedly unjust to women, and no reformation will take place without the franchise. It is the duty of woman to force man to a position where INJUSTICE and ARROGANCE and OPPRESSION are IMPOSSIBLE. Women are brought up by the theory of expecting undying faithfulness, consideration, unselfishness and a taking of all responsibility from their shoulders by man. Slowly, but surely, she has to unlearn this false lesson. There are men in the world, many of them, tenderly chivalrous to women. But we do not, we must not, rely upon sentiment. What we want and what we demand is justice.

What the Women Want Is Justice. Not Sentiment and Chivalry. Image of a woman's head.

THE VERY FOUNDATION OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN MAN AND WOMAN IS WRONG. We must not rely upon sentiment. What we want and what we demand is JUSTICE.

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AN OUNCE OF JUSTICE ADMINISTERED BY THE LAW WITH A JUDGE AND A JURY BEHIND IT IS WORTH ALL THE CHIVALRY IN THE WORLD.

CATTLE ON FARMS OF UNITED STATES

INCREASE IN THE LAST TEN YEARS ONLY TEN MILLION DOLLARS IN VALUE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—Statistics by states relative to cattle reported on farms for continental United States, at the Thirtieth Decennial Census, April 15, 1910, are contained in an official statement issued today by Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The aggregate value of all cattle in 1910 was \$1,435,000,000, as compared with \$1,475,000,000 in 1900; the net amount of increase being only \$10,000,000 and the rate 0.7 per cent.

Dairy cows were valued at \$508,617,000 in 1900 and at \$704,612,000 in 1910, showing an increase of almost \$196,000,000, or 38.5 per cent, for the decade. This was partly due to an increase in the number of animals and partly to the increase in average value. In number, dairy cows increased from 17,135,633 to 20,580,845, or 20.1 per cent; and in average value per cow from \$29.68 to \$34.24, or 15.4 per cent.

LONGER TERMS FOR GOVERNORS.

When Rhode Island recently gave up electing state officers every year, Massachusetts was left as the sole survivor of the formerly considerable list of states that choose governors annually. Rhode Island joins the majority of the states by establishing biennial elections. The two-year term is now the minimum. But even this is proving too short, and twenty-two states now elect their governors for four-year terms and one, New Jersey, for three years.

The tendency to lengthen executive terms is in the line of progress. Two years was formerly a sufficiently long time to test the efficiency of an administrator whose duties were mostly routine, but they are all too short when an executive has many and complicated questions to consider and when among his other duties is the creation of a body of public opinion favorable to any innovations he may want to make in administrative details.

Four years is long enough for an executive to develop his governing capacity. If he has only mediocre ability, he can then be dropped without much outcry from the politicians he has about him, while, if he has exceptional ability, a second term of four years should satisfy the ambition and give scope for the plans of any man.

The two-year term with the popular primary really involves two campaigns. Our public officials spend too much time and energy getting in. With this reform in the States it would be a good thing if a similar lengthening of the terms of the president to six years and of Representatives to four years could be brought about in the nation.

Since the discovery in England of the lawn mowing proclivities of the guinea pig the price of these little animals has increased 40 fold.

SMALLER LUMBER OUTPUT IN 1910

PRODUCTION LESS THAN IN THE PRECEDING YEAR. INDUSTRY IS MOVING TO WESTERN STATES.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—A preliminary statement of the output of lumber, lath and shingles in the United States during the calendar years, 1910, 1909, 1908, and 1907 was issued today by Census Director E. Dana Durand. It was prepared under the direction of William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures, by Jasper E. Wheelchel, expert special agent. The data were collected in co-operation with the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and form one of a series of annual reports regarding the lumber and timber industries.

The reported production of lumber in the United States during 1910 was 40,018,282 M feet board measure, as against 44,509,761 M feet in 1909, 33,274, 369 M feet in 1908, and 40,256,154 M feet in 1907.

These figures of production are not entirely comparable by reason of the canvass of the mills in different years. The number of mills covered by the reports in each year has been as follows: 1910, 31,934; 1909, 48,112; 1908, 31,321; 1907, 28,859. The great excess in the number of mills canvassed in 1909, as compared with the other years, was due to the fact that this was the regular quinquennial census year and the entire country was canvassed by special agents, whereas the other canvasses have been conducted by mail.

The effect of canvassing a much larger number of mills, however, is by no means to add a corresponding amount to the reported production. The great majority of the large mills are included for each year, and the additional mills reported for 1909 were largely small mills, the aggregate production of which is only a comparatively small fraction of the total. It is probable that had the canvass of 1909 been no more complete than the canvass of 1910 the production of 1909 would still have been at least as great as in 1910. While, therefore, the conclusion can not be drawn from the above figures of production that the actual output in 1910 was less than in 1909, nevertheless, it is quite likely that such is the case.

Washington, which had been the leading state in lumber production in 1907, 1909, not only stood first in 1910, but showed the largest actual increase in output over 1909, Mississippi, on the other hand, while still one of the heaviest lumber producers, reported the largest actual decrease from 1909. Although the total reported production in 1910 was less than that in 1909 by only 10.1 per cent, all of the states showed a decreased cut in the later year except Washington, Louisiana, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Arizona and Wyoming, all of which

States Leading in Value.

Texas has the largest total value of cattle on farms, amounting to \$129,000,000, or considerably more than three times the total for the New England states. Iowa is a close second with a total of \$119,000,000. Eight other states report more than \$50,000,000 each as the value of cattle on farms. These are New York, \$82,016,000; Kansas, \$80,184,000; Illinois, \$73,378,000; Nebraska, \$72,049,000; Missouri, \$72,732,000; Wisconsin, \$67,400,000; Ohio, \$51,370,000; and Minnesota, \$50,246,000. In the 10 states mentioned the total value of cattle on farms is \$890,000,000, or 53.8 per cent of the value of all cattle on farms in the United States. The corresponding total for these 10 states, in 1900, was \$856,000,000, or 58.3 per cent of the value of cattle in the entire country at that time.

In 1900, New York held seventh place in the list of states with respect to value of cattle, but in 1910 advanced to third place. Kansas was third but is now fourth; Nebraska was fourth and is now sixth; and Missouri was sixth and is now seventh. Illinois was fifth, Wisconsin eighth, and Ohio ninth in the order at both censuses. In 1900, Pennsylvania held tenth place, but is now eleventh, while Minnesota has passed Oklahoma, South Dakota, Indiana and Pennsylvania, and is now tenth.

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with the exception of Louisiana. It will be noted, are on or near the Pacific coast.

Industry Moving Westward.

Of the four principal lumber regions, the decrease during the past four years has been greatest in New York and the New England states, and less marked in the Lake states, while the southern states and the Pacific coast group, which are the newest centers of lumber manufacturing activity, have steadily increased their production. In 1907 New York and the New England states contributed 9 per cent of the total cut, as against 6.2 per cent in 1910; the Lake states supplied 15.6 per cent in 1907 and 12.5 per cent in 1910; while 40.3 per cent of the total was reported from the southern states in 1907 and 43.9 per cent in 1910. The cut of the Pacific coast states increased from 16.8 per cent of the total in 1907 to 18.6 per cent in 1910. The relative prominence of the southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continuous and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group. In fact, the general westward movement of the lumber industry during the past decade is indicated by the fact that only a little more than 30 per cent of the total output of lumber

In the United States in 1900 was cut west of the Mississippi river, while in 1910 about 45 per cent was reported from that region.

The softwoods supplied 31,160,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,857,426 M feet or 22.1 per cent.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

1579—Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, died in London. Born there in 1519.

1699—Russia and Poland signed a treaty of alliance against Sweden.

1790—Bryan Walter Proctor ("Barry Cornwall"), the poet, born in Leeds, England. Died in London, Oct. 4, 1875.

1825—James Hogg, noted English poet, died. Born in 1772.

1840—Princess Victoria Adelaide, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, born. Died Aug. 5, 1901.

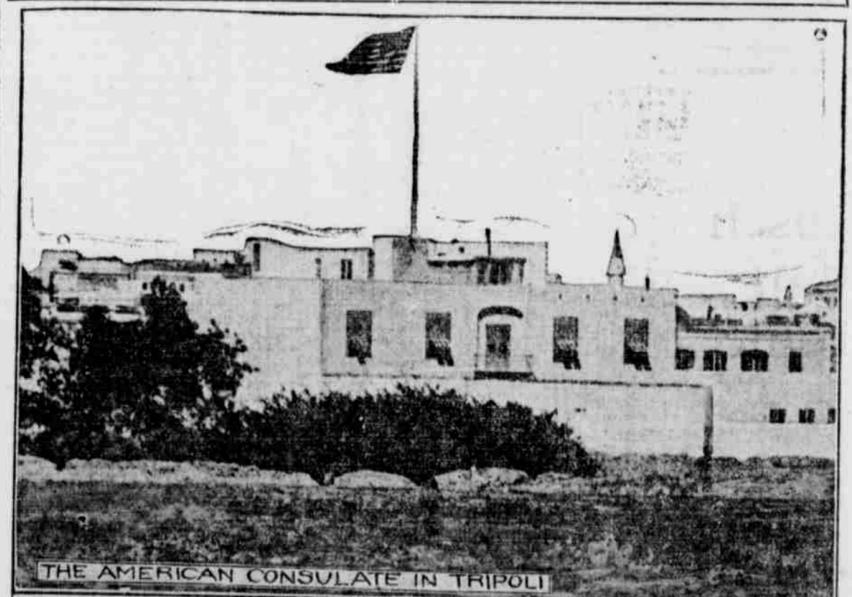
1856—Opening of the Sarina branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, connecting the main line with the United States border.

1856—A practical phonograph, invented by Thomas A. Edison, was announced.

1894—Great massacre of Chinese by the Japanese at Port Arthur.

1900—Fifty lives were lost in a hurricane in Tennessee.

Arab Prisoners Taken by Italians at Tripoli On the Way to Execution---American Flag Flying.



Photos by American Press Association. The prisoners taken by the Italian soldiers near Tripoli are shot as soon as the order for their execution can be issued. There is no court martial or any pretense of a trial. Men, women and children meet the same fate, according to correspondents. The American flag is still flying over the United States consulate, Consul John Q. Wood having refused to desert his post.

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