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TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1912.

The governor says he is going back to the woods, but he is going of his own accord.

Now that Gov. Osborn is out of the race, Pat Kelley looks like the one best gubernatorial bet.

We hope the colonel can be brought to realize that a poor loser is the mollycoddled kind of mollycoddle.

Up to date nobody has come out for the vice presidency, but there will not be any active side stepping when the time comes.

Some real, mean person appropriated a suit case full of Gov. Wilson's private correspondence from a Chicago hotel. A "houn' dawg" Democrat no doubt.

Every man who opposed the colonel may be an undesirable citizen, but the club has acquired so many distinguished members that few men are ashamed to join.

The leaders of the woman suffrage movement are laying the plans for a statewide campaign that will be started within a few weeks and that will continue throughout the summer. They plan to bring in many well-known suffragettes from other states to help them carry Michigan, and they plan many meetings in all parts of the state, together with a liberal use of literature.

One of the greatest sufferers from suffragist persecution is Mrs. Aquith. Her extraordinary experiences threaten to affect her health. Some women the other day actually tried to throw themselves before her automobile, and she has received dozens of letters threatening to poison her and her children. These days she never knows when she may find her home in a state of siege. Like her husband she must always go about under police protection, while the younger children cannot leave the house except under guard. Little wonder is expressed that she is interesting herself in the proposal to make the suffrage unions financially responsible for the actions of their members.

With the almost certainty that Patrick H. Kelly will be a candidate for governor, rather than for congressman-at-large, as has formerly been his expressed intention, the question now arises as to who will be the Republican candidate for congressman-at-large, good for two years only and for which a primary campaign as well as an election campaign all over the state must be made. Because of the expense few desire to enter the game and it is quite likely if any one strong man places himself in the field for the nomination he will have no opposition. This was the intention if Kelly went after it. Now the name of Gerrit J. Diekema, former congressman from the Fifth, is most frequently heard and Mr. Diekema admits he would not turn aside the crown. It is therefore more than likely Diekema will enter the lists.

CHILDREN'S U. S. BUREAU. President Taft probably will sign within a few days the bill creating a children's bureau in the department of commerce and labor and finally convert into law a proposition which has been urged upon congress for five years or more. The object of the bill is the collection and dissemination of data relating to all phases and conditions of child life. The new bureau will be especially charged with investigating infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanages, juvenile courts, delinquents, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment and legislation affecting children in the several states.

Secretary Nagel, under whose supervision the new bureau will perform its task, is enthusiastic over the subject of child uplift. The bureau will have a great work to perform and it is fortunate it will be in the hands of a man who fully appreciates its importance and possibilities.

GOV. OSBORN'S RETIREMENT.

The announcement by Governor Osborn that he will not be a candidate for a second term is in keeping with his declaration in December, 1910, that he would retire at the end of two years' service. It is known that the governor is pleased with the legislation enacted at the two special sessions and that he is now content to step aside, with the hope that the Republicans will select an "able and fearless" man as their candidate. Mr. Osborn's retirement will be regretted by many of his old as well as new friends, but on the other hand hailed with satisfaction by those who have opposed him and who will see in his withdrawal an opportunity to restore harmony in the ranks of the party in Michigan. The gubernatorial field is now left to Messrs. Kelley, Musselman, Martindale and Campbell. Of these men Kelley and Musselman undoubtedly will be in greater favor in the upper peninsula, with Kelley probably getting the large end of the vote. The genial "Pat" is better known north of the straits and has a large following. He has managed, too, to be friendly with all factions in the party, which will weigh heavily in his favor.

SHE TOLD HIM SO.

It is said that Mrs. Longworth, eldest daughter of Col. Roosevelt, endeavored to persuade her father not to enter the field as a candidate for president, and that she has not ceased to regret and deplore that he allowed the use of his name to the enemies of President Taft. The ground of her objection is not stated, but there are so many grounds to support such an objection that it is of no consequence which one was mentioned.

She might have urged that he had already held the office and had won all the fame that the position afforded and had nothing to gain and much to fear by re-entering the White House; that she was deeply interested in his daughter in protecting and preserving the fame he already achieved and could not consent to any act which might impair it.

She might very properly have called his attention also to the pledge he had given the public not to accept a nomination for a third term, and the necessary effect upon his standing and reputation of violating that pledge.

She could hardly fail to remind him that the people had been educated to think that two terms in the White House was all any one is entitled to and that the sentiment on this subject was too strong to be overcome. That it was based on the example of Washington and the great mass of the people thought the precedent should not be disregarded; that his advisors who denounced this sentiment as a "silly prejudice"—men like Pinchot, Jimmy Starfield and former Senator Beveridge—were office seekers who had been stranded in the march of events and not safe and disinterested counselors.

If the colonel has not by this time realized that he made the mistake of his life when he overruled his daughter's objections, he is more obtuse than is generally supposed. Many years ago Solomon wrote: "Better is a poor and wise child than an old and foolish king who will no more be admonished," and Solomon has been generally accepted as a wise man.

TALKING PICTURES NEXT.

Looming up on the horizon, a menace to the old time stage and its people, there appears the so-called "talking picture," a synchronization of the cinematograph and the phonograph, in which electrical science plays an important part. Already in London and Paris the talking pictures are a craze. So promising have been these reproductions of plays and operas, says the American Review of Reviews, that two of our most prominent producers, Charles Frohman and Henry W. Savage, competed for the American rights. "Quo Vadis" has been "photo-played" with the spoken parts taken by the phonograph, while "Pinafore," "The Mikado" and the "Chimes of Normandy" have also been produced on the screen, their tuneful strains proceeding from the "annexed orchestra." A more ambitious and promising scheme, however, seems to be that undertaken by the New York Philharmonic society, with the collaboration of President J. Stuart Blackton

It Is Unwise to Force Brain of Child. By Dr. Woods Hutchinson, SON of New York. I AM not in favor of reforming the present school system. I think it ought to be abolished. It is fundamentally wrong. We send our children to school at the age of six. We ought to KEEP THEM AT HOME UNTIL THEY ARE TWELVE. Three-quarters of the time they spend in school between the ages of six and twelve is absolutely wasted.

WITHOUT SCHOOLS, WITHOUT SCHOOLTEACHERS, WITHOUT SCHOOLBOOKS, WITHOUT SCHOOL DISCIPLINE, A BOY AT THE AGE OF TWELVE COULD ACQUIRE IN SIX MONTHS WITHOUT CRAMMING ALL THAT IT NOW TAKES SIX YEARS TO DRILL INTO HIM.

Talking baby talk to a six-months-old infant won't make the child talk any earlier, and there is nothing this mother can do to make her child walk before his legs are strong enough to carry him. IT IS UNWISE TO HURRY NATURE.

The brain develops the same as the body. IT CANNOT SAFELY BE FORCED. Instead then of subjecting our children to six years of irksome attendance at school before they reach the age of twelve, those six years might far better be employed in allowing the child to develop, mentally as well as physically, under the INFLUENCE OF THE HOME. It can learn more there than it can from the ill prepared young teacher.

In these early years fresh air and healthy physical exercise are far more valuable than all the schooling. THE BRAIN WILL GROW, AS THE BODY DOES, WITHOUT FORCING.

Even the child of the tenement is better off out of school than in school. If any home can be more unhygienic than the average overcrowded schoolroom, with its foul air and cramping desks, there is at least the street for the child to play and grow in, and, with all its dangers, the PUBLIC STREET IS BETTER THAN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ROOM.

ate membership is increased, for all territory in the United States proper is now included within State lines. The possibilities for additions to the number of States are Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, but it is predicted that it will be a long time before any one of them will be admitted to Statehood.

The Republican and Democratic national conventions are each to have 1,674 delegates. A Republican candidate is nominated by a majority of the delegates, therefore the nominee will only need 528 votes. The Democratic national convention nominates a president by a two-thirds vote, therefore the winner in the Baltimore convention next June must secure 716 votes.

William Henry Harrison was the oldest President at inauguration—48 years; Roosevelt was the youngest—42 years; Grant, Cleveland, Pierce and Polk passed their fiftieth birthday in office; Jackson retired within 11 days and Buchanan within 59 days of 76 years; John Adams, who died in his ninety-first year, was the oldest ex-president.

Governor Hooper of Tennessee recently appointed a commission of lawyers from Republican and Independent Democratic ranks to inform him what authority and power he had in enforcing the prohibition laws. The verdict was the governor was without authority. He could not remove derelict officials, nor could he call out the militia except when requested by a county sheriff.

Kate Burke, who was Charles Wyndham's leading lady twenty-five years ago, is playing in the newest Drury Lane melodrama.

Three candidates are in the field for the Democratic nomination for governor of Georgia this year. Max S. Hayes, editor of a Cleveland paper, may be the Socialist candidate for President of the United States.

Many politicians predict that Representative William Sulzer will be the next Democratic nominee for Governor of New York. Iowa Socialists have decided upon a complete State ticket for the coming election, headed by I. S. McGrillis of Des Moines for governor.

Gen. Willie Jones of Columbia has decided to retire from the chairmanship of the Democratic state committee of South Carolina, a post which he has held for 26 years.

The delegates-at-large from Virginia to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore will be selected by a State convention to be held in Norfolk on May 22.

Joseph T. Robinson, who has received the Democratic nomination for governor of Arkansas, has represented the Sixth Arkansas district in Congress for ten years. Thomas B. Catron, one of the new senators from New Mexico, served in the Confederate army as a captain and in his early days in New Mexico was a law partner of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins.

Many close followers of the Democratic presidential race are of the opinion that the real strength of Governor Harmon is not likely to be disclosed until after the first ballot in the Baltimore convention.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is now reputed to be a wealthy man. He has never had extravagant tastes. He is said to be today worth over \$1,000,000, which represents his savings from the offices he has held and the royalties on his books.

It will be a long time before the sen-

SCORES THOSE WHO CRITICIZE DUTY OF G. O. P.

Continued from Page One.

active institutions are a failure, and that they must be swept aside to make way for a direct democracy. In particular, it appears that the most characteristic and beneficent of American institutions, the independent judiciary charged with the interpretation of the law and with the safeguarding of constitutional limitations, is now regarded as a harmful check upon the people's will and as an obstacle to their free and progressive social and political development.

If this vehement denunciation of our government and of our courts is one-half true, then the Republican party should not get down on its knees and apologize to the people of this country for having three times defeated so far-sighted a man as Mr. Bryan for the Presidency of the United States.

What these revolutionary elements of the population most dislike is the rule of law. Their conception of government is a sort of glorified lynching by the mob, or the achievements of Springfield, Ill., or at Coatesville, Pa., would fade into insignificance. Any judicial officer who in obedience to his oath, ventures to declare the law to be something which is out of agreement with their present-day prepossessions, prejudices, emotions or desires, becomes a tyrant who should be dethroned from his place on the bench by the profoundly wicked instrumentality of the recall of judges.

It is forgotten, apparently, that a judge declares the law, but does not make it, and that in declaring the law he is executing the people's highest and most mature will. In so doing he is not imposing anything upon the people save what they have imposed upon themselves as the necessary and well-justified restraints upon appetite and passion. The man who would destroy the independent judiciary because he dislikes or differs from some specific judicial finding is as mad as a man who would set his house on fire in order to improve its ventilation.

Not a Straight Jacket.

With all this the Republican party must be everlastingly at war. We are not yet ready to substitute government by men of presumably good intentions for government by law. This contest within the party, and this presidential election, may decide whether our government is to be republican or Cossack.

But, it is said, the Constitution was made in the eighteenth century by men who lived under conditions long since passed away. Therefore, the Constitution is outworn. It must be adjusted, the phrase now runs, to human rights.

What about the multiplication table? What about the Rule of Three? What about the law of gravitation? Some of these come down to us from hoary antiquity. Surely they cannot be allowed to pass unamended in the face of such changed conditions as now surround us. Why should the dead hand of the Greeks and of the Arabs and of Sir Isaac Newton control our life and thought? Let us be free and independent and adjust our mores of counting and of computation to the new economic needs that surround us! Perhaps those who invented the multiplication table and the Rule of Three never heard of a corporation with a thousand millions of capital! How could the multiplication table and the Rule of Three be expected to deal with a condition such as that?

The fact is that in the history of mankind some things, after long toll and tribulation, are settled once for all. They neither invite nor permit amendment and improvement. These achievements, taken together, are progress; they constitute progress; they are the evidences of progress; they are what the word progress means. To attack, to undermine, or to overturn them is not progress, but reaction.

The fundamental principles which underlie the Constitution of the United States are no straight-jacket imposed on a growing people to force it into a distress and harm. They are rather a chart by which the ship of state may sail safely out on new and untried seas, certain that the danger spots are clearly marked and the heavens accurately indicated. These principles can never grow old; they are everlastingly young and new and true.

Patent Medicine Politics.

We are today infested with political patent medicine men. Ignorant of ordinary laws of political and social growth, or defying them, they press upon us the odd and curious nostrums of their own making which are to cure our evils, to abolish poverty, to go away with injustice, and to bring about that happy and blissful Utopia of which certain types of men with nothing useful to do habitually dream.

Pious and oracular aphorisms are the stock-in-trade of the political patent medicine man whose pursuit of a higher office is so compelling that he cannot find time to attend to the duties of the office which he already holds. The plain discharge of present duty does not seem likely to commend him sufficiently to a larger and more important constituency. Neither the prestige of the United States nor the responsibility of a sovereign state offer adequate scope for his activities and his genius. He must hurry off, while public business waits, in order that he may sound his own praises and recite his own phrases to the open-mouthed thousands who assemble to greet so great a man.

It may perhaps be said that, however misleading these political patent medicine men may be, however ignorant and however selfish the popular demagogues of the day, yet they have most listen to them and buy their political patent medicine or else we shall fail to carry the presidential election.



Billiousness is Bad Enough in itself with its headaches, sour stomach, unpleasant breath and nervous depression—but nervousness brings a bad train of worse ills if it is not soon corrected. But if you will clear your system of poisonous bile you will be rid of present troubles and be secure against others which may be worse. BEECHAM'S PILLS act quickly and surely—they regulate the bowels, stimulate the liver and kidneys—tone the stomach. Then your blood will be purer and richer and your nerves won't bother you. The whole world over Beecham's Pills are known as a most efficient family remedy, harmless but sure in action. For all disorders of the digestive organs they are regarded as the Best Preventive and Corrective. The directions with every box are valuable—especially for women. Sold everywhere. In boxes 10c., 25c.

I deny absolutely, I deny that the Republican party and its principles are for sale, I deny that a political party exists only to win elections at any cost. If it sells its principles, it is no longer a political party, but only an organized appetite.

Why should we hesitate to follow precisely the same course in 1912 that served us so well in 1896? Let us stand up before all the people of the United States and say that we propose to go forward with policies of truth, not labels, progress; that we propose to protect and care for human rights, whether of person or of property, without privilege and without monopoly; but that we propose to do this under the fundamental guarantees of our constitution, of government and in accordance with its representative forms. Let us make the maintenance of our republican form of government the leading and controlling political question.

Suggests Platform. So far as one member of the party may make his voice heard, I wish to declare myself for brief, simple, direct, and unequivocal declarations on the chief matters which are now awaiting solution as national questions. Of these I name those which are of most importance.

Public opinion is asking that greater protection be given to the life and health of the community; that workmen's compensation legislation be enacted; and that there be larger and more prompt recognition of the social problem in its many phases. In so far as the congress has authority, however, the Republican party should pledge itself to see that authority to the utmost in order that these beneficent ends may be promoted in the highest public interest and without interfering in economic organs.

Legislation should speedily be enacted, substantially as recommended by the National Monetary Commission, to provide the people of the United States with an adequate, modern and scientific banking system.

The just expectation of the people should be revised and reduced ought to be met without delay. There are three ways of fixing rates of duty on imported merchandise. These rates of duty may be fixed, first, without any knowledge of manufacturing and commercial conditions; second, they may be fixed on the basis of statements made by interested persons only, whether importers, manufacturers, or wage-earners. This is not a good thing to do. Third, on the basis of information as to manufacturing and trade conditions obtained by a government board or commission acting solely in the public interest and with a view to doing justice to manufacturer, wage-earner, importer, and the people as a whole. The last is the only way in which the Republican party can afford to undertake the revision and reduction of the tariff.

More Trust Legislation.

During the past twelve years the gained so large a following that we became an application of the so-called Sherman Anti-Trust Law have been

defined and clarified by numerous far-reaching decisions of the United States Supreme Court. That law should not, and need not, be amended or weakened. What is now needed is supplementary legislation, conceived in the same broad and statesmanlike spirit that the language of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law itself reveals, which will make possible administrative control, without preliminary judicial process, of individuals and corporations engaged in interstate commerce, so far as this may be necessary to prevent monopoly and unfair practices. This will relieve business, both big and little, from the uncertainty and indecision that now hold it in check.

The international policies which have dignified and made memorable the administration of President Taft should be continued and extended until we have convinced not only the whole civilized world, but ourselves as well, that we are committed to a policy of peace, good will, and the judicial settlement of international disputes.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

1649—Duke of Monmouth, leader of the rebellion against James II, born. Died July 15, 1685.

1758—Phineas Ames, orator and statesman, born in Dedham, Mass. Died there, July 4, 1807.

1832—More than 100 lives lost by the burning of the steamboat "Frendywine" near Memphis.

1865—General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va.

1870—American Anti-Slavery Society disbanded, after an existence of 37 years.

1892—Dante Gabriel Rossetti, famous poet and artist, died. Born in 1828.

1892—Andrew G. Magrath, a leader in the secession movement in South Carolina, died. Born Feb. 5, 1812.

1914—A number of lives lost in the burning of the Davidson Theater in Milwaukee.

1911—Fire in Tokio, Japan, destroyed 5,000 houses.



AL. H. WILSON IN "IT HAPPENED IN POTSDAM," AT CALUMET THEATER, FRI DAY, APRIL 12.