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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1914.

## Retri-Butte-tion.

My! How those Butte miners love Moyer, et al, for the many kindnesses (?) bestowed on them by the Western Federation.

## NO LONGER THEIR IDOL.

Denver women have turned against their former idol, Judge Ben Lindsey, the great champion of purity in politics and protection of the young. The cause of their disaffection is that the astute little judge has been too deeply interested in promoting the political interest of Benjamin Lindsey to devote what attention is necessary to the office to which the people of Colorado elected him.

The statement is made that he has spent by far the larger part of his time for several years in lecturing and "resting up" after a prolonged lecture tour. His work among the boys which first brought him into prominence, has been surpassed by many other men who were working more for the uplift of the boys and less for self aggrandizement.

In short Judge Lindsey is now fairly charged in his own state with having attempted to "put it over" the people of Colorado, and with considerable success.

Marshall Trudell has put the ban on professional beggars in Calumet. He will remove the thumbs of the entire community.

A heroine of the "movies" had been through all sorts of adventures in the course of her strenuous career. She had been drowned 192 times, for instance, and thrown from a balloon thirty-two times. But most significant of all, considering the light thrown upon twentieth century civilization, she has been divorced no less than 390 times.

On the eve of his sailing from Liverpool for the United States, Colonel Roosevelt declared that he would not run for governor of New York. A few days previously William Sulzer, the impeached governor, who is an independent candidate for governor, announced that "Colonel Roosevelt will not become a candidate for governor unless I (Sulzer) withdraw from the race, and I am in this race to win." It is unthinkable that Colonel Roosevelt would support Sulzer for governor or any other office.

SCOTTISH INDEPENDENCE.  
Today Scottish people all over the globe are celebrating the six hundredth anniversary of their independence, won at the battle of Bannockburn on June 24, 1314.

There are few peoples whose independence runs back so far into the mists of history as the Dutch, the Irish, and there are few peoples whose identity character earlier or longer developed independence.

St. Bannockburn Robert Bruce led thirty thousand Scots against a hundred thousand soldiers of the weak Edward, and won independence for Scotland and the Scottish throne for himself. It was a brilliant victory and a mighty significant turning point in history, and Bruce and his prowess—fastened by the story of the spider—were household names wherever English is spoken.

The independence thus gained never has been sacrificed. When the Scots threw off the English yoke at Bannockburn it was off to stay—as a yoke. Our nearly three hundred years Scotland was not only as distinct from

England as Germany is today, but for much of the time it was in close alliance with England's enemies. Real refugees from England found sanctuary in Scotland and France alike and France and Scotland found much to harmonize upon in their common hatred of England. Scottish soldiers fought the battles of France, and there was much amiable visiting back and forth.

Then, in 1603, the Tudor line ran out and James the Sixth of Scotland came to the British throne. It was no readjustment of the ancient English yoke, a Scottish king sat on England's throne, and the two countries stood together as equals. Never since has Scotland been arrayed against England, whatever clash of factions came to pass; never have they been other than as equals.

If it had not been for Bruce and Bannockburn, Scotland might have remained a vassal of the English throne. And if that had been so, neither Scotland nor England would have been so strong as they have remained through a long stretch of brilliant history.

They were and are a sturdy people, these Scots. Not a brilliant people, perhaps, though they have had their brilliant aims; but a staunch, steady, true and loyal people, fit to put into the foundations of whatever nation their immigrants have reached. The United States knows them and loves them, from colonial days to today and from Martha's Vineyard to Hunter's Park.

No doubt about the determination of these Butte insurgents.

The new tariff hasn't reduced the cost of living, but it has reduced business.

One lesson of the negotiations at Niagara Falls is that it is very much easier to dedicate the United States to the service of mankind than it is to have mankind accept that service in the spirit in which it is tendered.

## NOW THE AIRSHIP COLLISION.

The Boston Journal predicts that it is only a matter of time before aerial Sturds and Empresses of Ireland will be smashing into each other up above the clouds and with the inevitable long list of casualties.

What may be expected to mark the popular adoption of aviation was foreshadowed near Vienna when a biplane and a dirigible balloon, both belonging to the well equipped Austrian army, came together accidentally 1,300 feet up in the air. Nine army and navy aviators were found dead when the startled troops and people down below collected their wits and rushed to the spot where the flaming airship fell.

This is not the first accident of its kind, but it is by far the worst so far recorded as due directly to collisions. The heaviest loss of life in any aerial tragedy up to date occurred last September, when the Zeppelin L-1 was caught by a hurricane during the course of the German naval maneuvers at Heligoland. Sixteen out of the crew of twenty-three perished in the North Sea before the rescue fleet of torpedo boats arrived on the scene.

Laws to control aviation have been enacted here and there; the International Aeronautic Federation adopted traffic regulations when it met at The Hague last year; the obvious perils themselves ought to be sufficient to fill the average aeronaut with caution; yet accidents are continually happening. The further development of aerial navigation will bring many troubles as well as triumphs, with the probability that the former will be frequent occurrences when the novel art becomes as popular, say as yachting or automobileing.

Senator Lodge, departing for Europe, remarked that he had "adjourned." There's another hint for Congress.

Meanwhile the mediators are putting in an enjoyable summer at Niagara away from the oppressive heat of the capital.

In Iowa at the recent primary the total vote of each of the three parties for United States senator was: Republican, 140,577; Democratic, 76,413; Progressive, 2,359. This vote is another indication that the political pendulum is swinging towards the Republicans and a sign of the passing of the Progressive.

## WHAT? REACTION IN THE COLLEGES.

President Hutchins sounded a new note in his baccalaureate address to the university's graduating class this year. It was a note of conservatism, of warning counsel against impetuous rushing to changes in political and social systems, says the Detroit Free Press. Of late commencement oratory has been all in the opposite direction. Our college rostrums have echoed the clamor of agitators for innovations.

It may be a sign of the times that a college head should voice this reactionary sentiment, for our colleges are usually leaders in popular tendencies. Revolutions find their spring there, peaceful revolutions in our own country and warlike revolutions in lands where people appeal to the bullet instead of the ballot. The colleges gave impetus to the movement for substituting Democratic institutions for the Republican system that has been the salient characteristic of our public life this last decade, and now that this tendency has emerged from the status of rebellion to that of dominance it is in character that the colleges should be in the vanguard of the assault on the new reigning regime.

"Progress and its faithful companion 'Service,'" those two formulae that have been the inspiration of every orator and the cloak of every selfish placehunter for the last eight or ten years, gained much of their prestige from the extravagant laudation of teaching of the past that hasty readers or listeners conceived might be adapted to modern conditions, regardless of the history of their failure when they were used before.

## Political Gossip

Henry R. Pattengill, twice elected superintendent of public instruction, has formally announced his candidacy for the nomination for governor on the Progressive ticket. Mr. Pattengill was waited upon by a committee, which included Geo. W. Langford, chairman of the Washenaw county Progressive committee; Charles P. Hoffman, of Owosso, secretary of the state central committee; Edwin A. Goodwin, chairman of the Tenth district congressional committee; Professor L. D. Wines, of the Ann Arbor high school, and other Progressives.

At a county progressive meeting in the Red Jacket town hall last evening, the advisability of entering a full county ticket in the fall election was considered. A committee was appointed to look into this action and a report will be submitted shortly.

## BABY UP AT OUR HOUSE.

Baby up at our house.  
"Call her Amy Jean!"  
Little bit of wee thing  
Rolling like a queen.  
Up the stairs and downstairs  
Other people fly—  
Baby up at our house.  
That's the reason why.  
Baby up at our house.  
Pinker than a rose;  
Wrinkled in the forehead,  
Pugky in the nose.  
Silently on tiptoe.  
People hurry by—  
Baby up at our house.  
That's the reason why.  
Baby up at our house.  
"Sister, go and play."  
"Brother, stop the noise, dear."  
"Put the drum away."  
Candy and bananas  
Father has to buy—  
Baby up at our house.  
That's the reason why.  
Baby up at our house.  
Nurse's word is law;  
Such a topsy-turvy  
No one ever saw.  
Everybody worried  
If they hear a cry—  
Baby up at our house.  
That's the reason why.  
Baby up at our house.  
Neighbors all aghast;  
Stopper in the door-bell,  
Muzzle on the dog,  
Lena in the kitchen  
Making cake and pie—  
Baby up at our house.  
That's the reason why.  
Baby up at our house.  
Father has to wait;  
No one in the office  
Cares if he is late.  
If a little error  
Slips unnoticed by,  
Baby up at our house—  
That's the reason why!

—Douglas Mallock.

## GEORGE VON L. MEYER.

George Von L. Meyer, former diplomat and cabinet officer, was born in Boston, June 24, 1858. He graduated from Harvard in 1879 and ten years later made his debut in politics as a member of the Boston city council. He next served with distinction in the Massachusetts legislature, acting as speaker of the house during three of the five years that he was a member of that body. In 1899 Mr. Meyer was elected Massachusetts member of the Republican National Committee. From 1909 to 1905 he was the United States ambassador to Italy. In 1905 he was transferred to Russia, where he represented the United States at St. Petersburg until chosen by President Roosevelt to be postmaster-general. In the cabinet of President Taft he held the post of secretary of the navy. Mr. Meyer is a man of large wealth and a controlling factor in many large industries in New England.

Stuyvesant Fish, former president of the Illinois Central Railroad, 63 years old today.

General Lord Kitchener, famous British soldier and administrator, 64 years old today.

Frankie Burns, well known New Jersey featherweight pugilist, 25 years old today.

Thomas Ahearn, noted Canadian capitalist and industrial leader, 59 years old today.

## THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

He had been telling of his engagement to a belle of the town, but no one took his announcement seriously. One day he gave out that he had broken his engagement.

"So you really broke the engagement, Henry?" he was asked.

"That's what I did," he boasted.

"Dear me, tell us why you were so cruel," one of his hearers begged.

"Well, it's like this," explained Henry: "Hattie told me she wouldn't marry me, and I ain't goin' to be engaged to any girl what won't marry me!"—Lippincott's.

## GAVE HIM PERMISSION.

A man of high social position was forced to stay over a couple of days in a small country town. Desiring to post some letters and not knowing where to find the postoffice, he said to a small boy gruffly, "Son, I want to go to the postoffice."

"All right, hurry back," said the boy soothingly.—Lippincott's Magazine.

## CONGRESSMAN SAVED SALARY

Representative From Arkansas  
Lived on Pin Money—Retires

Washington, D. C., June 23.—That "tidy little fortunes" are being accumulated by some members of Congress is the assertion made by a member of the House who has been studying the subject from the inside.

Thrifty members, it is said, have "cleaned up" between \$25,000 and \$30,000 out of two terms in Congress, while other members who have served five or six terms and who come from districts where the nomination is as good as an election, have become plutocrats, according to the standards of their communities, out of the emoluments of their office.

The average senator or representative who accumulates what to him means a comfortable fortune while serving his country, does it by living on his "mildew and muckage" as they say in the cloakroom.

There are at least a score of representatives who live on \$1,000 a year and support families. There are one or two senators whose expenditures for household expenses do not run over \$2,500 a year. The perquisites attached to their offices furnish the sum necessary for their living expenses and their salaries of \$7,500 a year are "settled" away against the time when some other man will take their places in Congress.

Representatives are allowed one clerk at \$1,500 a year and senators have two ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year. The frugal representative who is out for the money, appoints his wife, or some other member of the family as his clerk, and gets along by writing the necessary letters himself.

Both senators and representatives

get "free shaves" and "free baths" and the stationery room furnishes most of the household necessities, except food and clothing at cost price.

Some of the members who are considered "accidents" in Congress, having come in on the Democratic landslide that swept the country two years ago, will frankly admit that they expect to save enough out of their salaries to buy a farm.

A representative from Arkansas who is about to retire voluntarily after having served five terms says:

"When I came here, the salary was \$3,000 a year. I found I could live on the perquisites and save the income. When the salary was raised to \$7,500 a year I didn't have to increase my living expenses. I came here for the money and I am well content if the other fellow gets the glory. I am going home to live in ease."

## "THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

1812—The army of Napoleon began the Russian campaign by the passage of the Niemen.

1823—John Randolph, statesman, died in Philadelphia. Born in Virginia in 1773.

1857—Sir Moses Montefiore, chosen sheriff of London, being the first Jew to occupy that position.

1859—Allied French and Sardinian armies defeated the Austrians at Solferino.

1862—Confederate army under Gen. Lee crossed the Potomac.

1873—Khan of Khiva issued a proclamation abolishing slavery.

1891—Statue of Henry Ward Beecher unveiled in Brooklyn.

1893—Dr. Nansen's polar expedition started from Norway.

1903—Klas Peter L. the new ruler of Serbia, entered Belgrade.

1909—Grover Cleveland, ex-president of the United States, died at Princeton, N. J. Born at Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837.

Ultimatum—Having the last word with the enemy until tomorrow.

## STATE TO DEFEND M'KENNEY IN SUIT

Action for \$25,000 for Alleged Slander to Be Taken Up

Lansing, Mich., June 24.—The state board of education held a hurried meeting at Jackson to discuss the suit brought Friday by Miss Mildred Everett, against Charles T. McKenny, superintendent of the State Normal school at Ypsilanti.

Miss Everett has sued Superintendent McKenny for \$25,000 damages for alleged slander, the slander having been committed, she avers, in her dismissal from the school by McKenny, inasmuch as he acted within his authority in head of the school in so doing, it is up to the state to defend him. Miss Everett was a student.

At the meeting Samuel D. Pepper, one of the assistant deputy attorneys-general, was in consultation with the board. Miss Everett has been the plaintiff in several suits involving the same proposition and in one has recovered damages. It was finally decided to turn the papers in the case against McKenny, and the records in the other cases in which she has appeared, over to Attorney-General Fellows upon his return to Lansing.

## WHAT FATHER SAID.

"Er—what were you—er—talking about?"

"About the likelihood of war in Mexico. Your father said that if there was fighting he hoped it would soon be over."

The sweet young thing smiled.

"Yes," she remarked, "I know he's very much opposed to long engagements."—Cleveland Leader.

## Whittemore's Shoe Polishes



"GILT EDGE," the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively cures all Black, Pudding and Brown stains, and children's shoes, shines without rubbing, 50c. "TRENCH GLOSS," 25c. "QUICK WHITE" (in liquid form with sponge applicator) cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes, 10c. & 25c. "SUEDE" cleans and whitens SUEDE, RUBBER, "SUEDE" and CANVAS SHOES. In round white cases, packed in zinc boxes, with sponge, 10c. In hand-some, large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c. If you desire does not keep the kind you want, send us price in stamps for full size package, charges paid.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany Street, Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

## BAD MEMORY.

Mr. Cox, a hotel proprietor, had among his colored servants, a woman named Esther Dodge, and this name continued on the pay roll long after Esther had taken unto herself a better lot.

One morning Mr. Cox called Esther to him and suggested a change on the pay roll by giving the woman the name she had a right to be known by.

The woman listened quietly to the proposal and then turned to go.

"Why, Esther," said her employer, "I do not know your name, just tell it to me before you go."

Esther stood for some little time in an attitude of profound thought, her dusky hand across her swarthy brow, and at last exclaimed:

"My lands, boss! I jest can't 'member dat nigger's name now!"—National Monthly.

# MID SUMMER FOOTWEAR

Again in our Shoe Department you will find goods that will please every member of the family. We have all of the newest styles and lasts of this season. All displayed on our cases and counters and marked with plain figures.



## Men's Shoes

Our line of Men's Shoes is most complete, comprising such lines as the Bostonian "famous shoe for men," Walkrite, Selz Royal Blue and others.

## BOSTONIANS Famous Shoes for Men.

Without a doubt these lines are the best to be had, style, service workmanship, considered.



## Ladies Shoes



Our Ladies' Shoes, Slippers and Oxfords are made by well known firms—Utz & Dunn, Julian & Kokenge, Etc.

Ladies' Shoes in Patent Colt, button or laced, cloth tops, cravenette top and leather tops. We are showing the newest styles, including the Kidney Heel which is the very latest and up-to-the-minute.

Colonial Pumps, Tango Pumps, Marie Jane and Dolly Dimple.

These are the very latest style pumps to be had for this season. They come in Patent Leather, Dull Kid, Suede, Gun Metal and many others.

## YE COOKS TAKE HEED

What are you all striving for? Why, nice fluffy biscuits, bread like Mother used to make, and cake that melts in your mouth, to be sure.

No, Marie—this isn't a baking powder ad, it's a coal ad, in fact we're advertising WHITE ASH SPLIT COAL, the best split coal mined.

A combination of your genius and our WHITE ASH SPLIT is sure to produce the best results and your fame as a cook will be spread far and wide.

We'll guarantee it.

The M. Van Orden COMPANY  
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