

The Calumet News

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1913.

Don't say that there is no demand for money. Evidently Mrs. Dins is not doing her Christmas shopping early.

The announcement that the Colosseum will open December 12, does not detract from our enjoyment of what is left of Indian summer.

Congressmen who are complaining at the length of the session should contemplate themselves that they aren't Mexican legislators.

There are thousands of things as many demands in Pittsburgh as there are in New York, but then in that smoky town it is always after dark.

Household wants the Republican nomination for the presidency, says Chairman Barstow of the New York state central committee. That may be, but the more important question is, can he get it?

Perhaps that western man who volunteered to marry Mrs. Pankost had an eye for business. If the \$20,000 she "bribe" up on her first lecture tour of the United States is an indication of her earning capacity, he might well afford to wash the dishes and look after the laundry.

Do your Christmas shopping early. Also don't delay the time of hunting up useless things that were sent to you last year and preparing to send them economically to somebody this year. This advice all don't return gifts to the giver through sheer thoughtlessness or forgetfulness.

In Chicago they are beginning now to take measures for ending the New Year's party, a 1900 meeting of business men having petitioned Mayor Harrison to suspend the saloons to close at 2 o'clock on the morning of New Year's day. It is unfortunate that so many people regard a holiday as a chance for all sorts of indulgence in regard to law.

It is something of a shock to read of the falling of a curtain in New York city, because it was expected the street show. It is a silly ghost to think of something as a curtain that is one time when we need more money than ever to stop in this busy world where they would be to get our pockets empty to the door. May we wish them off and into oblivion.

There are the men who think they are the only ones to do all the thinking for the town or country. It is a pity that they are not. As a rule, newspapers are right. They don't share with a great deal more in promoting anything that is in danger to their name from the press, and so it will. If you want to see your town well thought of and prosper, outside, there must be a supply of the truth among its inhabitants. You will find nothing that is not true in the name. Be a booster, not a bragger.

Suppose you have already purchased a blanket to protect your horse during the colder weather.

THE COST IS HEAVY

If the "buck" law recommended by Game Warden Oates and advocated by sportsmen will fulfill the promises made for it in reducing the toll of lives claimed by carelessness each hunting season, no time should be lost in adding it to Michigan's game laws. In the deer season just closed twelve hunters met untimely ends in the upper peninsula and more than a score of others have been maimed for life. And this sacrifice by the worshippers of the fat goddess Diana is no greater than the sacrifices of other seasons. If anything, the cost of the sport, in human blood, is increasing. And the hunters are not the only ones endangered, for almost one-third of this year's victims met their danger while intent on wadding the chamber. Game Warden Oates believes the "buck" law will cause hunters to be surer of what they make the targets of their high-powered rifles. He may be right. That second look to ascertain whether or not the deer has horns may be just enough to prevent an accident which would cause the hunter pain and regret the remainder of his life.

The need of conserving the supply of deer must be apparent to almost everyone when this year's kill, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 25,000 in the upper peninsula, is taken into consideration. Those who oppose the law with the claim that the female deer would be killed regardless of the "buck" law and that the carcasses would be left in the woods, may be right, but if there is a chance to even reduce the kill of female deer, upon which we are dependent for a future supply, Michigan could well afford to take that chance.

TWO BATTLESHIP PLAN.

Only a few weeks ago, it was announced President Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Daniels had agreed on a three battleship program and would recommend that Congress authorize the construction of such dreadnaughts. It was felt by those who found cause for alarm in the failure of the last Congress to carry out the traditional two battleship program, the government could well afford to build a trio of such ships this year, and thus, in part at least, make up for last year's retrogression, although the claim was made by many that four ships were necessary.

Now we find Secretary Daniels recommending the construction of but two such dreadnaughts. Evidently he has weakened after giving further consideration to his advanced policy. And this change of front may invite still further pruning of estimates by those members of Congress who have all along been opposed to keeping the United States navy up to the standard deemed necessary for safety. Such was the reception given the naval estimates by Congress during the last two years. It would not be surprising if the country secures only one new fleet class ship of 1900.

Although it is not absolutely necessary for America to keep pace with the great European race for supremacy, it must be remembered that a three or even a four battleship program for the next year or so would not increase the comparative strength of the American navy beyond its former standard. And it would seem almost reasonable to expect that some allowance be made in the appropriation. Secretary Daniels' outlined program is hardly the best policy.

TELEGRAPHIC ODDITIES.

No Wonder Autos Grow. Berlin—In the first eight months of this year 8,763 horses were eaten in Berlin, according to the government meat inspection reports issued today. This is a reduction of 500 horses as against the same period last year.

What a Thing For Ducks? London—An aeroplane gun, the invention of an American, was tried out by British army officers, one of whom made 11 hits out of 14 shots, fired at the rate of 800 a minute from a height of 500 feet.

The Troubles of a Genius. Paris—Rodin, the sculptor, denounces as a forgery a figure which he forged he had modelled. An art dealer offering the piece for sale, has sued him for heavy damages.

Can't Forget It. Berlin—The crown prince saves in a scrap book all the fake stories printed about him and the book is labeled, "What I Am Not."

Sounds Plotty. London—Prof. Richard Kerr went to lecture to 600 convicts in Portland prison and while he was there thieves robbed his home.

Too Much Yum Yum. Chicago—J. T. Harris is semi-conscious after trying to eat a Thanksgiving dinner large enough for 12 persons to win a \$10 bet.

ITALY FOLLOWS CANAL PROGRESS

Completion of Work Will Bring Many From European Shores

Rome, Dec. 1.—Italy is following with the greatest interest everything connected with the Panama canal, which is considered a work worthy of the ancient Romans. The opening of the canal will affect Italy, above all, in its principal exportation, namely, emigrants, in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile, new fields of activity will be found for them and, furthermore, the emigration to the western coast of Mexico, the United States and Canada will be increased. Already several Italian lines are preparing lines of navigation. Also, it is calculated that once the means of transportation is facilitated, Italian exports to South America will be at least doubled, while those for the western coast of Mexico, the United States and Canada will increase greatly.

When the Suez canal was finished Italian emigration was very limited and did not reach 100,000 a year, but between 1876 and 1885 the annual average had become 135,000. Between 1888 and 1900 that number was doubled, and from 1900 it had reached an average of 600,000, while in 1906, the highest year on record, the emigrants were 787,875. In 1912 they were 783,000, and this year they have surpassed in numbers those of 1906.

A LABEL ON MICHIGAN

Michigan's copper strike offers a parallel with West Virginia. There is no evidence at hand to show that in invading the upper peninsula the Western Federation of Miners had the sympathy of Michigan's copper rivals in Montana. And thus far, thanks to the prompt action of Governor Ferris in sending the entire national guard into the strike district, rioting and assassination have not reached West Virginia proportions. But the facts regarding the working conditions, pay and hours of labor in the copper country have been fabricated or ignored by the skilled marauders who are leading the Western Federation of Miners in their campaign against Michigan.

Affect Italy's Commerce.

A study of Italian emigration is interesting and necessary in order to follow the development and direction of Italian commerce, as the commerce of Italy, as a rule, has followed the poor emigrants, so the saying that "trade follows the flag," can be modified for Italy as "trade follows the backs" of her migratory sons. For two years the figures of Italian imports and exports have surpassed \$1,200,000,000. The foreign office here, at the end of 1912 published statistics showing that the Italian imports and exports had so increased as to surpass proportionately the increase of any other country. Putting at 100 the imports and exports of such country in 1898, it was calculated that at the end of 1912 that percentage has risen as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Percentage. Imports: Italy 243, Belgium 237, Germany 207, United States 190, England 162, France 152. Exports: United States 226, Italy 224, Germany 221, Belgium 204, England 165, France 161.

Therefore, Italy surpassed all other leading countries, with the exception of the United States, which in exports was only 2 per cent higher. This wonderful increase will be augmented

BOOST IN COST OF FOOTWEAR

Shortage in Leather Supply Will Force Price Higher

Copper country merchants who have received late quotations from shoe manufacturers say the price of all grades of leather shoes is certain to increase. A decrease in the production of hides and hide products has been accompanied by an increase in the demand for footwear, it is said. The rapid depletion of the herds has curtailed the supply of hides and leather, as well as of meats, and the manufacturers of shoes frankly say that merchants must expect higher prices.

The spread of European and American fashions in footwear among the oriental races is also a factor in sending up the price of leather. Every time a leather shoe is worn, it helps to boost the price of footwear. Shoe manufacturers are in agreement that all leather footwear will be considerably higher in price within a year or so. Men's shoes of the quality that sold in 1904 for ninety-three cents, wholesale, had last year advanced to \$1.22, or about 31 per cent in eight years. Men's vic' cut shoes of the sort that sold for \$2.25, wholesale, in 1909, sold for \$2.95 in 1912. In the past two years alone the price of leather has advanced from 25 to 50 per cent.

Our losses from the export to be able to sell shoes any cheaper for the condition of the cattle market makes certain that reductions in the price of leather cannot be expected," said the traveling man. "In a letter I have just received it is asserted that while fluctuations in the price of hides and hide products will occur from time to time, the underlying tendency in the price movement has been upward for the past twenty years and promises to continue in that direction.

Decrease in Production.

The largest part of the domestic hide supply is obtained from cattle other than milk cows, in other words from the beef and range cattle, but there has been a gradual decrease in the number of beef and range cattle in the United States during the past thirteen years. In Texas in the thirteen-year period the decrease was 41 per cent; for the United States as a whole it was 28 per cent. During the same period the increase in population in the United States was 26 per cent. This year Texas will market approximately 5,000,000 head of cattle compared with 5,000,000 head in 1900. The production of cattle in the United States this year totals 36,900,000. The population of the United States is estimated this year at 92,000,000, compared with 75,000,000 in 1900.

In 1909, it is said, there were for every 100 people, sixty-two head of cattle. In 1910, there were for every 100 people, forty-five head of cattle, and in 1911 there are for every 100 people thirty-seven head of cattle.

If the cattle continues to decrease at the present rate, and the population to increase, it is not too much to say that five years from now there will not be more than thirty head of cattle for every 100 of population. It is fair to assume that supply of cattle in 1918 will be less than half what it was at the beginning of the century.

The shoe business of the United States is flourishing and hides must be imported in immense quantities. The increase in middle weight hides since January, 1911, has been 10 per cent. The increase in Ohio bull has been 50 per cent and the increase in the cost of Chicago City calf skins has been 25 per cent.

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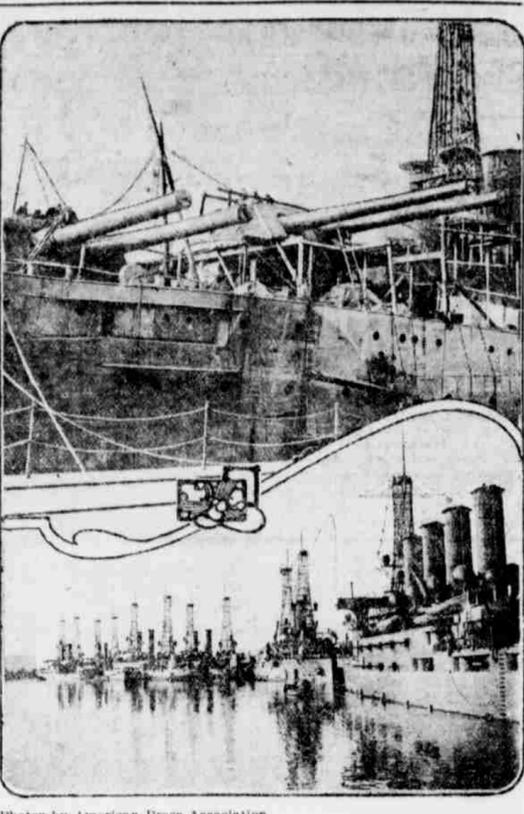
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Over a Dozen American Warships Are Active In Mexican Waters



Photos by American Press Association.

MORE than a dozen American warships were in Mexican waters ready to blockade the principal ports and bottle the fiery republic up in case war was declared. Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, in command of the second division of the Atlantic fleet, had been at or near Vera Cruz for six months with the Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, Tacoma and Wheeling when Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush of the third division was sent with the Rhode Island, New Jersey, Nebraska and Virginia. The scout cruiser Chester followed later, thus placing seven battleships, two cruisers and one gunboat on the east coast of Mexico. On the west coast were the armored cruisers Pittsburgh, California and Maryland, the gunboat Annapolis and the supply ship Glacier. More ships were made ready at the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, for service. The top picture shows the "business brigade" of one of the big battleships, and the bottom one shows the warships at League Island.

Daddy's Bedtime Story

Orpheus, The Wonderful Musician.

DADDY was very fond of music. He liked to talk to Jack and Evelyn about the people who had written the beautiful songs and the lovely pieces that mother played on the piano.

"I don't know who was the first musician," daddy said one evening, "but one of the first we hear about was Orpheus, of whom the Greeks told wonderful stories.

"Orpheus sang the songs he made up to the music of his lyre, an instrument that must have been something like the harp. When Orpheus sang it is said the music of his lyre charmed all who heard it. The story is told that when he began to play in the forest wild animals would gather around and listen with the greatest pleasure.

"Now, the wife of Orpheus was a lovely lady by the name of Eurydice. One day when out in the fields a snake which lay hidden in the grass bit her heel, and she died of the wound.

"Orpheus grieved and grieved for her. He no longer cared to play his harp or sing his beautiful songs.

"At last Orpheus started out, taking his lyre with him. He said, 'I will go seek my Eurydice.'

"Up and down the earth he wandered until at last he came to the gate that led to the Land of Shadows, where the souls of the dead were believed to stand. Orpheus played so lovely an air on his lyre that the grim guardian of the land let him go in. Past the shadows, who started wondering at him, Orpheus went steadily until he came to the great field of poppies that grew close by the garden of the king of the Shadows. The garden was a wonderful place, in which grew lovely fragrant white flowers called asphodel. They clustered all about the golden palace of the king.

"Orpheus passed straight through the garden, into the palace and, standing before the throne on which sat the king and his beautiful wife Persephone, sang a wonderful song about Eurydice.

"The stern king wiped the tears from his eyes, and Queen Persephone wept openly.

"Then Orpheus begged the king to give back Eurydice to him.

"And the king said she might go if Orpheus would promise not to look behind at her until they had passed out of the Land of Shadows and were safely in the world again.

"Orpheus promised, but when he had almost reached the world he forgot his promise and looked back. Then Eurydice had to go back and leave him. He grieved for her so much that it was not long until he joined her. At least that is the way I have heard their story told."

"IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS"



"BUT NOW" THE DAMNANT IS THE LATEST GAME

"THIS IS MY 48TH BIRTHDAY."

David John Carnegie, tenth earl of Northesk, was born Dec. 1, 1865, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father in 1891. The title dates back to the middle of the seventeenth century. Several of the earlier holders of the title were famous as sea fighters. The sixth earl of Northesk was a distinguished admiral in the British navy. The seventh earl, also an admiral, was third in command at the battle of Trafalgar. The present earl is descended from naval heroes on the maternal side also, his mother being the daughter of Admiral Sir George Elliot. But despite these hereditary influences the earl has never manifested any inclination to follow the sea. After completing his education at Eton he served for some years as aide-de-camp to the Earl of Hopetoun, while the latter was governor of Victoria.

FATHER OF CHEMISTRY.

The first great original investigator in the realm of modern chemistry, and the father of that science, was Dr. Joseph Black, who was born of Scotch parentage in France in 1728, and died in Edinburgh 111 years ago today. His work as a scientific discoverer revolutionized chemistry, and disproved scores of theories that were relics of the superstitious dark ages. By proving that a gas not identical with atmospheric air was found in alkalies, he made it plain that various dissimilar gases might exist, and thus laid the foundation for pneumatic chemistry. He introduced the name and theory of latent heat, and this discovery suggested to Watt, his pupil, his improvements in the steam engine. After a long and useful life, he died while sitting at table, and so gently that he did not drop the glass of milk which he held at the moment in his hand, but rested it upon his knee, and was, at first, thought to have fallen asleep. Dr. Black's original theories inspired many of the most wonderful and useful inventions of the last century.

Earl of Kinnaree, owner of the famous lakes of Killarney, 53 years old today.

Louis Laverne, member of the Canadian senate, 48 years old today.

Elmer J. Burkett, former United States senator from Nebraska, 46 years old today.

Rev. Ross T. Campbell, president of Cooper college, Sterling, Kan., 59 years old today.

Edward M. Roelbach, pitcher of the Brooklyn National league baseball team, 21 years old today.

Her mother, Queen-mother Alexandra, 50 years old today.

Lawrence W. (Pat) Brown, well known pugilist, 21 years old today.