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MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1914.

The Kaiser has a fine battling average.

The Germans continue to retreat in the direction of Paris.

"Who started the war?" This question isn't nearly so important as "Who will stop it?"

The war will not be without its advantages. It will make some people settle down and others settle up.

There is danger that France will be as shocked at American made dress fashions as America has been by French fashions.

Unless the war ends pretty soon, newspaper readers will need a new introduction to one Theodore Roosevelt of Oyster Bay.

Wonder if the cowardly assassin who sneaked up and shot down the unarmed duke and his wife and brought on the war, is a fighting soldier or a coffee cooler in the rear?

Eleven German warships destroyed by the British fleet, and not an English ship lost! And only one Englishman killed and twenty wounded. The Britishers seem to be playing a strong shell game.

London pins its faith to "Kitchener of Khartoum." But Kitchener can't beat the Germans single handed. Looks as if England will have to give up its cricket and football long enough to help him out a bit.

The apple crop of the United States this year amounts to two hundred and ten million bushels. This would mean boundless wealth for the growers if the apples brought a price on the farm approximate to that which often is extracted from the consumers.

No naturalized American can go abroad and enlist in a foreign army without losing his American citizenship. This is as it should be. The United States is strictly neutral and any citizen who fights for one or another of the warring nations will have to swear allegiance to that nation. This cancels his Americanism.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY. Elbert Hubbard likes to have a finger in every pie going, even if he sometimes gets it burned. So he breaks into present day history to the extent of a column in a New York daily to show what a wonderful opportunity Americans will have in the next two years, both to increase their own legitimate business and to benefit humanity.

Uncle Hubbard has been lecturing at Chautauqua in five of the agricultural states, and he says the farmers are jubilant everywhere. Over 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,700,000,000 bushels of corn, and \$750,000,000 worth of cotton are among the agricultural assets of this year; to say nothing of the oats, hay, potatoes, poultry and live stock of every kind.

And there never was a time before when the rest of the world wanted all these things so much as it does now. America, Argentina and Russia produce most of the food crops of the world. Russia will have one for every-

"IT IS NAUGHT, IT IS NAUGHT, SAITH THE BUYER; BUT WHEN HE IS GONE HIS WAY, THEN HE BOASTETH."

What was the buyer buying? Certainly he wasn't buying coal for there's no such thing as bargains in coal, for either buyer or seller. There's no deviation from the set price. You pay the same price as your neighbor and so would the President of this little old U. S. A., if he were buying from us. It's the square deal with us, both as to quality and price.

You should have coal in your bin right now, brother. How about it. The present chilly weather is probably making you think WE WANT YOU TO ACT.

The M. Van Orden COMPANY. Haughton Laurium.

thing she has at home this year, and Argentina has just been making arrangements for a form of money changing that will greatly increase her trade with us.

England wants most of our cotton, and as her navy will be able to keep the Atlantic an open sea her merchant vessels and ours will be able to transport all our products that she needs to her markets. While some factories in the cities are cutting down their working forces, there is a greater demand than ever for agricultural laborers and at better prices.

TEACHING CHILDREN WAR.

It requires no marshalling of argument to convince Americans that what our children learn now is of more importance for the future than the mauling of men abroad.

What, for example, will be the teaching in American schools on the subject of war? Fighting has a tremendous fascination for children, especially boys. Little fellows like to drill with sticks and imagine themselves military heroes. So far history has come to them chiefly in the exploits of warriors. The school books in vogue a generation ago gave far more space to Israel Putnam's escape down the mountain side than they did to the beginnings of the textile industry in New England which grew out of the separation from Great Britain, Washington at Valley Forge was limned with greater detail than Washington telling his country to avoid entangling alliances and keep at peace with the world.

Here is a problem requiring extreme nicety of judgment. How far is it to the best interests of the nation to teach patriotism of the spread-eagle sort, to drill into youthful minds the warrior ideal? All grown men know that the most dangerous of crowd impulses is that overflowing of patriotic zeal which occurs when nations are close to the breaking point. Frequently that mob passion for war overrides the discrimination of statesmen. It broke loose within the month in all the capitals of the great powers, Europe would not be at war if the aim of education for the last twenty-five years had been to deaden national hatreds instead of inflaming them. Love of country is one thing and detestation of other countries quite another.

It should be possible to instill into young minds the idea that war is the most wasteful of all enterprises, the open enemy of a civilization founded on reason and enlightenment.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Persistent and confident efforts are being made to adjust business to war conditions both at home and abroad, says Henry Clews. Here much progress has been attained and more will follow.

Abroad the situation is different. Germany's enormous commerce and industry is of course practically paralyzed. Beyond taking care of her own immediate internal necessities, industrial Germany is unavoidably at a standstill. Upon that country the stress of war is falling with intense severity; and, whether sympathizing with the German cause or not, one cannot but deeply regret the gigantic disaster which has fallen upon that progressive and enlightened nation.

Upon little Belgium and upon France also, two of the most advanced countries in the world, the blast of war has come with crushing force. These two nations will suffer relatively even more than Germany; for their fairest and most prosperous section are being devastated by immense armies and wholesale destruction.

Upon Russia, Austria, Japan and other nations, the blow will be much less severe because they are out of the field of conflict.

Upon Great Britain the effects of the war cannot yet be told. If short, the loss will not be so great as in the case of Germany; and would soon be at least partially compensated for in various directions, such as new avenues of commerce, new colonies, new markets, new industries and the hope of a decline in militarism. But her military leaders are not indulging in false hopes. Germany's ability and endurance as a fighting nation are not to be underrated; and if overcome it will only be through overwhelming numbers and superior resources.

At the moment the best that can be hoped for concerning this colossal conflict is that before long a decisive battle will be fought, which will check the mad carnage and induce all parties to refer their claims to some form of diplomatic conference.

A great battle might easily be the occasion for proposing an armistice, and it goes without saying that from its country in the world could such a suggestion come with more grace and more force than the United States. Let us hope that in some such way this stupendous struggle may be quickly brought to an end, and not prolonged by passion on either side. When sanity regains its sway in Europe there will be reasonable hope of such consummation.

UP IN THE AIR.

"Gen. Funston," said a war correspondent just back from the front, "was admiring one day in Vera Cruz the splendid flying of one of our army airplanes."

"No uncertainty about the chap," the general said. "He's not like a flyer I heard about recently."

"A millionaire paid this flyer \$100 to be taken up in his monoplane. Up they rose, but the dipping, the zig-zagging and the sidestepping were terrible."

"Easy, man, easy!" the millionaire roared above the shriek of the wind and the thunder of the motor. "Easy! This is only my second trip, remember!"

"It's my first," said the pilot. Washington Star.

LONDON—Changes of name announced in the latest issue of the London Gazette are Rosenheim to Rose, Elgenberg to Curzon and Schacht to Deat.

England Will Use Her Great Brown and Black Force Against Germans

England will use her native Indian and Sudanese troops against Germany.

England has in her Indian army one of the finest bodies of troops in the world. Constant frontier warfare has given them training such as none of the men involved in the European war have had. They are hardy brave, efficient, dangerous to any foe. The Sudanese are, if possible, better.

England has about 200,000 trained native troops. In addition to her white army. All are largely officered by Englishmen, all are drilled and equipped on a par with the best of white troops. They are under rigid discipline and can be depended on to obey orders and keep the rules of civilized warfare. Also, they can be depended upon to fight like tigers, and to give any German troops an argument they would never forget.

The English army has at one time or another fought against all of the peoples whose sons now fill her ranks, and has tested their caliber. She found that the best way of keeping her conquered nations quiet was to set them to guarding themselves, and hardly one of the fighting races under her dominion, but has its own quota of troops. This keeps them out of mischief. The military castes in the native peoples find a place for themselves, and are too contented with the high pay, honor, and good conditions of the English service to think of revolts. Also she knows that there are other regiments of trained men who have been their hereditary enemies, and that if they should mutiny England could subdue them without calling on her white army. The plan has worked splendidly, and the troops of black, and brown, and yellow skin are not only loyal to the empire, but respond to the call of the field with joy.

Fuzzy-Wuzzy Leads.

Probably the best of these native troops from the fighting point of view, are the Sudanese, both horse and foot and camel corps. "Chinese" Gordon learned their fighting powers to this cost, and it took England many hard-fought campaigns to bring them into subjection. It was against them that Kitchener won his reputation in Egypt.

For centuries the Sudan has furnished splendid soldiers to the world. Egypt used them, the Bible refers to them as Ethiopians, and Rome found them her best cavalry calling them Lybians, from the country, or Nubians from their race. They have furnished guards to the emperors of Constantinople, to caliph and sultan in many countries, and it has been only for the last few hundred years that they have withdrawn into themselves. The early attempts of the English to open the Upper Nile were followed by what is known as the revolt of the Mahdi and the wiping out of General Gordon's army. Kitchener's Khartoum campaign finally subdued them.

The men that have been enlisted are of the fighting class, and their fathers have been warriors for centuries. Of mixed Arab and Negro stock, they are not quite jet black, big, raw-boned and with amazing endurance. They like best to live in the open, and the desert has taught them that neither food or water is necessary to keep up their spirits. They can fast for days and be none the worse. They are fine swordsmen, splendid riders and wonderful shots. And they are very, very hard to kill. England has some 20,000 of them and could easily get many thousands more.

Sikhs "Best in East."

Next in order of value come the Sikhs. These six-foot soldiers are recruited in India in the northern part of the Punjab, and are by nature farmers and herdsmen as well as warriors. The Sikh is not necessarily a member of any particular tribe, though the Jat tribe, the best of that region, and probably partly of Egyptian descent furnishes most of England's recruits. The Sikh is a member of a certain sect a religious order formed in a revolt from Brahminism. He has no idols, worships no God, rejects the caste system, and lives under a strict and healthful code of morals even the smoking of tobacco being forbidden. The marks of the Sikh are long hair, which must be worn twisted around a steel dagger, short drawers, such as appear so frequently in the pictures of East Indians and the ad-

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

1800—John Blair, a former justice of the Supreme court of the United States, died in Williamsburg, Va. Born there in 1732.

1813—The British under Wellington stormed and captured San Sebastian.

1814—The island of Nantucket agreed with the British to remain neutral in the war.

1857—Work of excavation for the Mont-Cenis Tunnel was begun.

1871—Louis Adolphe Thiers was elected president of the French Republic.

1874—Abdul Hamid II. was proclaimed Sultan of Turkey in place of Murad V, who was deposed.

1880—Lord Roberts reached Kandahar after his celebrated march from Kabul to relieve the British force besieged there by Ayub Khan.

1886—An earthquake at Charleston, S. C. resulted in great loss of life and property.

1891—Santiago was captured by the Chilean insurgents.

1903—King Edward VII. visited Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna.

dition to his name of the word Singh. England had conquered the Sikh country only eight years before the great mutiny in 1857, and the Sikhs were too recently educated in English power to join the revolt. Several regiments of these men, in fact, helped in subduing the mutiny and performed notable services. They are described by Lord Roberts as "the finest soldier of the east," and though slow witted, are hardy, brave, obedient and loyal to the death. They are steady and merciful in victory, and will die at their posts rather than surrender or retreat. England has about 30,000 of them, and there are a million more where they came from.

Cavalry From Deserts.

Another race wearing British uniforms are the Rajputs, whose homes are near Delhi, in the half desert mountains to the north and west. They are herdsmen and warriors only and have been for centuries. Till the English came they held the earlier native races in subjection, and were a turbulent, chivalrous, honorable people. They are Mohammedans and were the strength of the mutiny. Now they are thoroughly contented with their lot, and as the Bengal Horse and Bengal Lancers, are as fine a cavalry as a commander could wish. There are a dozen regiments of these men, superbly mounted, and their chargers are their first point of pride and honor.

Other cavalry from this region is the Mahratta, chiefly recruited in the Madras presidency. The Mahratta is the Brahmin warrior, driven out of the north by the Rajput. It is true, but carrying out a new home with his sword and maintaining equal battle across the border from his new state, till the English came and conquered friend and foe alike. Natural horsemen, these, of proud blood and high caste, less hardy, but more dashing than the Rajput, and among the finest swordsmen in the world. There are several regiments which boast that no enemy has ever stood under one of their charges.

Little But Oh! My!

Last of the Indian troops and least of stature, but not in valor, comes the Gurkha. He is mercenary, so far as England is concerned, as his home is free. He is happy in English service, and has nothing that could lead him to any unrest. During the mutiny, he, along with the Sikh was loyal, and as a result his numbers in the army have increased.

The Gurkha, or more properly, the Gurkhal, comes from across the Indian frontier from Nepal one of the few remaining independent Indian states. His is the ruling tribe there and arms has been his profession since the earliest tradition. Now that England forbids mauling he is glad to find professional employment in her armies.

The Gurkha is small in stature and always on foot, as his own country is too rough for horses, and he has never learned to ride. His marksmanship is startling, and his value as a scout is increased even beyond his natural ability, by his constant use in border fighting against Pathans and Afghans in the Himalayas. He is wiry, of almost superhuman endurance and he dearly loves to fight.

In spite of his marksmanship, the great trouble the English have had in handling the Gurkha is in keeping him at long range. He is happiest when he is carving his foe into little pieces and he does this with a peculiar knife, the "Kakri," the weapon of his ancestors. It is a little over two feet long broader at the point than at the hilt, and curving sharply into a hook at the end. The edge is the inside of the curve, and then whole weapon is much like a magnified pruning knife. There is no parry which will stop the swing of this knife, started from about the knee, and landing if possible close to the arm-pit. The man who is once hit never fights again. There are 30,000 Gurkhas in the Indian army, a million more at home.

Mountaineers and Others.

Hardly Indian, yet attached to the Indian army, is the Baluchi, a mountaineer closely related to the Afghan, and one who has been brought up to regard courage as one of the highest and all redeeming virtues. He is a kind of Mohammedan in religion but holds the precepts of the Koran lightly, so long as he can fight. He is a horse breeder by trade, a racer by avocation, and a rider by nature. He is of middle height, very strong and wiry, an ideal cavalry man, and particularly handy with the lance. In the field he takes much to the customs of his Arab ancestors and is swift, silent and deadly.

There is hardly room to more than mention a few of England's other native troops. Burman finishes several regiments of small brown, active infantry who are very little, like the sweet maiden pictures in Mandalay. Madras gives other regiments, farmers strong and patient. There is a regiment of Chinese at Wel-Hai-Wel, and one of Malays in the islands of the Indian ocean.

There are Fellahs regiments in lower Egypt not much good, and several kinds of full blooded negroes—the Lagos in West Africa, who have done well in border warfare, the Ashantis in Central Africa, and the Kaffirs on the south, as well as one regiment of Jamaican and another of West Indian Negroes. There are even organizations of the natives of the Fiji islands and of Borneo.

Two hundred thousand of them altogether—and three hundred million of people to draw on.



WAR ODDITIES.

LONDON—In the British Museum reading room the greatest present demand is for books on the Napoleonic wars.

PARIS—All French military uniforms in the wardrobes of Paris theaters have been confiscated by the war office.

BERLIN—By unwritten law, only noblemen are admitted to the commissioned ranks of the German Death's Head Hussars.

LONDON—British saloonkeepers are taking no chances. "The Lager beer sold here is brewed in Belgium," reads a sign posted in bar rooms throughout London.

LONDON—A London paper published a request from a "lonely Tommy" for the address of someone with whom he might correspond while at the front. The next day the paper received 532 letters from would-be correspondents, the list including clergymen, old ladies and young girls. One was selected and the address forwarded to "Lonely Tommy."

Paris—Seeing his arm lying on the ground, a wounded colonial trooper brought from the front, said he picked it up and ran several yards before falling unconscious. The trooper said he felt no pain when his arm was shot off and did not know anything had happened until he saw the arm on the ground. He said he did not want to leave it "as meat for the Prussian dogs."

OUR NATIONAL HYMN.

It was the 14th of September, one hundred years ago, that Francis Scott Key, a gentleman and a patriot, under circumstances as thrilling as any that ever inspired a poem, wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was on the morning following the unsuccessful British attack on Fort M'Henry, which defended Baltimore, that Key saw the starry flag still flying from the ramparts of the fort; and it will, therefore, be in Baltimore that elaborate centennial exercises will be held during the week, beginning September 5. But it is expected that the event will be celebrated with more or less formality all over the country and in our foreign possessions.

Not only did "The Star Spangled Banner" come straight from the heart of a patriot, but, the circumstances that inspired it were thrilling—as dramatic, indeed, as would be the climax of a great drama of National significance.

That shortly before the attack on Baltimore a British force under Ross had been landed from Admiral Cockburn's fleet, had taken Washington and burned the public buildings, is history. The Americans had been defeated at Bladensburg, where some of the regiments, as they arrived before the fight, were assigned to their positions by a handsome young aide-de-camp, Francis Scott Key, who, although a lawyer, had volunteered for military service. On their march to Washington, the British had been quartered in Upper Marlborough, where Key had a friend, Dr. William Beanes, but for whom, as will transpire, "The Star-Spangled Banner" probably never would have been written. Several officers put up at his house and, though they were unwelcome guests and enemies, Beanes entertained them. Gustav Kobbe, in

Incidents of The War

Sir A. Conan Doyle, author of "Sherlock Holmes," at the request of the British war office, will reply to the German utterances "by wireless" regarding the progress of the war. The statements thus far made by Germany are declared "mendacious and at variance with the true facts."

Count Zeppelin, inventor of the famous dirigibles which bear his name, has enrolled as a volunteer in the German army. He is 79 years old.

Singapore riflemen with the French army are becoming distinguished for their daring and bravery. Before going into battle at Charleroi they slid off their shoes, but before coming back had equipped themselves with German shoes to avoid punishment for losing equipment. Eighteen of the

Aldershot will be used as a concentration camp for prisoners of war taken on by the English. The corral, which covers forty acres, will be fenced by barbed wire.

Japan is stirred by intense patriotism and lantern processions are of almost nightly occurrence in the cities. Motion picture shows depicting war scenes are crowded at all performances. The empress is occupied daily in making bandages for the Red Cross workers. Japan announces she will be merely an onlooker after Kian-Chau is taken.

King Alfonso has taken a decided stand against any influence likely to disturb the neutrality of Spain at the present time.

At Merbes Le Chateau, near Mons, 250 Belgian riflemen held several thousand German riflemen at bay for several hours until a German spy disguised as a Belgian soldier showed the Germans a way to enter and take the riflemen in the rear. All were killed except twelve villagers.

Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, the emperor's brother-in-law, while leading his regiment during a recent battle, seized a flag from the hands of the wounded flag-bearer and carried it to victory.

President Wilson, Vice President Marshall, Senator Martine, Senator Smoot, Senator Thornton and the Baroness von Ketteler were contributors to the Red Cross fund.

The Belgian legation announces that Prince George de Ligne, who joined the Belgian colors as a volunteer, has been killed, also that Count Vanderbosch, lieutenant in the Third Belgian regiment, was killed in the fighting near Diest.

An official announcement from Paris says that Prince Ernest of Sax-Meining, a lieutenant in the Thuringian regiment, has been seriously wounded and is in a hospital at Mambous, France. He is a son of Prince Frederick of Sax-Meining who was killed at Namur, August 23.

The royal family of Belgium is showing special interest in the welfare of the people. To give them confidence eight-year-old Princess Marie Jose appears on the streets of Antwerp twice a day. Queen Elizabeth busies herself with Red Cross work.

The duke of Brunswick has occupied the royal palace at Laeken, a suburb of Brussels, where King Albert dwells in summer. The duke of Brunswick married Princess Victoria Luise of Hohenzollern, daughter of Emperor William of Germany.

Prince Louis Antoine of Orleans and Braganza who resigned his commission in Austro-Hungary army at the outbreak of the war, has been authorized by King George to serve in the British army. He left for the front to join the staff.

The keenness of the Frenchmen of all classes and all over the world to join the colors is instanced by the priests in Palestine. A number of those in Jerusalem, hearing of the mobilization order, left on the first boat for France. Among them is the Dominican Father Vincent who was engaged at the time in writing an archaeological work on

UNSETTLED

A storm of considerable energy is centered in the Red River Valley this morning; the accompanying area of low pressure covering all of the Great Plains, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Lake Region and the Northeast. The skies are overcast at nearly all points in the low area and local rains have occurred along Lake Michigan and at several Lake ports. The barometer is high over the South and fair weather is general. Moderately high pressure covers the Northwest and the weather is fair and cool, except that showers have occurred in the northern Rocky Mountains. Unsettled, showery weather is indicated for this vicinity during the next 36 hours.

H. H. COWDRICK.