

The Calumet News

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

A WAR OF SILENCE.

An instance of the French censor's pitiless treatment of letters from the soldiers at the front to their wives and sweethearts in Paris, is the case of a wife who received the following note from the censor as a substitute for the long letter her husband had written.

"Madam, he said, 'your husband is well but is far too loquacious.'"

This certainly is a war of silence—one in which letter writers and correspondents are not conspicuous. It is a war that is all too real.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, does not approve of the plan of using the current war news for the purpose of inciting pupils to take greater interest in the subject of geography. Considering the composite character of the population of Chicago, Mrs. Young shows excellent judgment.

"Our God, who is over us," says Emperor William to his troops. "God of our fatherland," said a Frenchman recently. "God of all the French," said President Poincaré. "God of our race," was Emperor Franz Joseph's expression. This nationalizing of the Supreme Being, who is the God of all nations, great and small, at war and in peace, is one of the distressing traits of European statecraft.

REPORTS CONFLICT.

There's only one way to account for the conflicting reports of the operations of the Russian armies. If the dispatches concerning them are true, the Czar's minions must be marching in a circle. From Petrograd comes the word that the Russians are advancing; in Berlin it is stated positively that they are on the run. So, if they are both advancing and retreating, the inference is that they are traveling in a circle.

The truth is at this distance we don't know what is going on in East Prussia. Last week we read that the Russians had begun the bombardment of Koenigsberg; more recent dispatches are to the effect that they are about to invest that stronghold. Yet if a German general is pursuing the Russians to the east, it is difficult to reconcile the other reports.

With the war correspondents not even within sight of the rear guards, and a capable and industrious censor on the job at the European end of every cable and telegraph line, we are not going to get much news from East Prussia very soon. After the war is over and the generals begin to write their memoirs, perhaps we will know what really did happen in East Prussia during the first two weeks of September, 1914.

The best way for Congress to make the war revenue bill acceptable to the people would be to cut out the enacting clause and economize by refraining from extravagant and needless appropriations.

If anyone believes England was unprepared for the war let him read Sam Hynes's war letter in the Saturday Evening Post. It isn't like Great Britain to be caught napping.

"HOW FAR THAT LITTLE CANDLE THROWS ITS BEAMS—SO SHINES A GOOD DEED IN A NAUGHTY WORLD."

No matter how small or trivial the good little deeds seem, they help to light up the dark corners of the "naughty world." However, coal isn't trivial, it's important and very necessary. So if it's good coal, why so much the better. And, by the way, that's the only kind of coal we have for sale.

The M. Van Orden COMPANY Houghton Laurium.

CAN'T FORCE FOREIGNERS TO GO TO WAR.

Foreigners residing in the United States who have not become citizens are not liable to military service in the mother country. This is a fact that should be generally understood but one which is, in reality, comparatively unheard of.

One reads in the daily papers of a foreigner who almost wrecks a train so that he would be put in jail to escape foreign military service.

Congressman Mapes has had his attention called to this situation by a subject of Austria who lives in Michigan. He wrote the congressman asking if he is liable for military service in the old country and whether his property there is subject to seizure.

The congressman immediately took the questions to the state department and he was informed by Secretary Bryan that the United States is not a party to any treaty under which persons of foreign origin residing in this country can be compelled to return to their native land for military service.

There is no way in which such persons can be forced into foreign armies against their will so long as they remain in this country.

The man's property, however, is liable to seizure and he has no way by which he can protect it unless by military services.

The case also brings up another interesting feature along this line. The man had declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States three years ago but had never taken out his final papers.

This declaration of intention is not equivalent to renouncing allegiance to one's original sovereign and does not give one the status of an American citizen.

MINIATURE WARSHIP IS MADE BY BOY.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 18.—With a trail of smoke coming from her smokestacks, her turret guns firing a broadside, sailors marching along her decks and the band playing the "American Patrol," the superdreadnought Massachusetts sailed her course on the waters of Spy pond, Arlington, yesterday afternoon.

With her "Jack" snapping in the wind, she moved along at her full speed capacity of fourteen miles an hour.

On the shores of this expanse of water a moving picture operator trained his camera, and reporters were in evidence. Wild excitement prevailed among the crowd of youngsters who watched the Massachusetts majestically sail into port.

This good ship was not the U. S. S. Massachusetts, but a model 13 feet long, the product of the brain of a young Boston jeweler, Samuel Orkin, 24 years old, of 373 Washington street.

Propelled by an electric clock attached to seven electric motors, the triple propellers drive the Massachusetts through the water, fire the dummy complement of guns, march the dummy crew up and down the decks, raise and lower the anchors and flare and play a phonograph. Every part of the American dreadnought to the smallest detail has been built in this model.

The inventor has exhibited a smaller similar model to Secretary Joseph Daniels and many other high officials of the government at Washington. Orkin is a graduate of the Washington Grammar School and Mechanic Arts High School of Boston. He has exhibited mechanical ability since his early childhood. He intends to build in succession a torpedo boat, a destroyer, a submarine and a scout cruiser. The submarine he promises to go down in himself for his trials.

He has asserted that he has valuable inventions that he is to submit to the Navy Department at Washington for their consideration. He declares that he can build a large battleship along his plans, and the whole operation of navigation, fighting the batteries and the other necessary duties of such a fighting unit can be performed by a few men without any loss of efficiency.

To Be Shown at Exposition. When one stands on the shore and watches the automatic operation of his model, one believes in the inventor's capacity to make good what he promises. It is intended to ship this model in addition to others which will be constructed to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, to sail through the miniature Panama canal which the government will construct at that place.

Orkin wanted to join the navy, but his brothers, knowing his natural mechanical ability, dissuaded him from carrying out this plan. Nothing daunted, Orkin determined to build a battleship. In order to carry out this plan successfully it was necessary for him to learn many things. Today he has a knowledge of mechanical engineering, which would be unusual in even the graduate of a scientific school.

History and Geography of the War

By the National Geographical Society

Facts Concerning Places That Are Figuring Prominently in The News of The Military Operations in The European War

GALICIA—The largest province of Austria, bounded on the north and east by Russia and separated from Hungary on the south by the Carpathian mountains; on the west it is bounded by the province of Moravia and on the southeast by the province of Bukovina. Long winters, with an abundant snowfall, short and wet springs, hot summers and long and steady autumns give it the severest climate in Austria. Its principal agricultural products are barley, oats, rye, wheat, maize and leguminous plants, and its minerals are salt, coal, petroleum, zinc and sulphur. Galicia makes nearly forty per cent of the total production of spirits in Austria. It also manufactures lumber, paper, sugar and cloth. In 1910 the province had a population of 8,022,126. On the first partition of Poland in 1772, Galicia came to Austria; in 1795 West Galicia was added to the district and the further addition of Cracow was made in 1846.

BUKOVINA—A small Austrian province in the extreme eastern part of Austria-Hungary lying next to that part of Russia which was formerly owned by Turkey. Its area is 4,055 square miles and its population in 1910 was 890,099. Its industries are brewing, distilling and milling, its agricultural products, wheat, maize, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, flax and hemp. The official language is German. The province belonged originally to that part of Turkey which is now in the possession of Russia. It was occupied by the Russians in 1769 and by the Austrians in 1774. In 1777 Turkey ceded the province to Austria. It was incorporated with Galicia in 1786, but was separated from it in 1849.

BRESLAU—The capital of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 250 miles from its mouth and 202 miles from Berlin on the railway to Vienna. The city is fifty miles from Russian Poland. Its population in 1910 was 511,891. Breslau is exceedingly rich in fine monuments and handsome fountains. The industries comprise machinery and tools, railway and tramway carriages, furniture, gold and silver work, carpets, furs, paper, musical instruments, glass and china. Coal, sugar, cereals, spirits, petroleum and timber are traded in extensively. Breslau is the headquarters of the Sixth German Army Corps and contains a large garrison of troops in peace times. The city came into the possession of Frederick

the Great in 1741. It was recovered by the Austrians in 1757, but was regained by Frederick in the same year, and has since belonged to Prussia, although the French held it for a few days in 1807 and again in 1813.

BAVAY—A town of northern France, 16 1/2 miles south of east of Valenciennes, two-thirds of the way to Maubeuge, with about 5,000 inhabitants. Under the Romans, who called it Bagacum, it flourished, but it was destroyed during the invasions of the barbarians and never recovered its prosperity. It was pillaged and burned several times and laid waste in the 15th-17th centuries. It stood at the intersection of eight Roman roads, seven of which still remain.

SEMLIN—A Hungarian town, on the right bank of the Danube, on a tongue of land between that river and the Save, five miles northwest of Belgrade and about six miles from the Serbian frontier. Its population is about 17,000. Much of the town is modern, but its suburb Franzenthal consists partly of mud huts thatched with reeds. It is the principal customs and quarantine station for travelers between Austria-Hungary and the Balkan States. It has a few factories, but its transit trade in grain, fruit, livestock and timber is far more important.

SERAJEVO—The capital of Bosnia, Austria-Hungary, where the assassination that precipitated the present war took place. It is situated on a small tributary of the Bosnia, forty-seven miles from the Serbian frontier and forty-two miles from Montenegro's border. Its population in 1910 was 51,919, chiefly Serbo-Croatians, with small colonies of gypsies and Jews. The city, frequently called "The Damascus of the North," spreads over a narrow valley closed on the east by a semi-circle of hills. Though still half oriental it was largely rebuilt after 1878 in western fashion. The castle and barracks, occupied by an Austrian garrison, stand on a cliff overlooking the city. The sale of embroideries, rugs, embossed fire-arms, gold and silver filigree-work and other native wares, and the manufacture of pottery, beer, silk and tobacco comprise the industries. The neighborhood is rich in prehistoric remains. During the wars between Turkey and Austria its ownership was frequently contested. It was burned in 1489, 1644, 1656, 1687 and 1789. In 1878 it was seized by the Austrians.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

James K. Hackett is to open his season in Canada in "Othello." Jefferson de Angella and Eva Davenson are appearing in vaudeville. "George Broadhurst's latest melodrama is called "The Law of the Land." Miss Elsie Ferguson has withdrawn from the cast of "The Dragon's Claw." Nat Goodwin is to appear this season in a play called "The Bohemian," by Jack Lait.

Edward Sheldon's dramatization of Sudermann's "Song of Songs" is to be called "The Song of the Soul." A dramatic version of Earl Biggers' new novel, "Love Insurance," has been made by A. E. Thomas. De Wolf Hopper is to give "Trial by Jury," by Gilbert and Sullivan, at the Greek Theater in California next month.

It is said that E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe have reconsidered their plans and will return to the stage before the end of this season. "Eleanor Gates" play, "The Poor Little Rich Girl," has arranged to begin their third season in Rochester about the end of this month. Frank Loewe and Pedro de Cordova have been added to the cast engaged for "The Hawk," which is soon to be produced by William Faversham.

Laura Hope Crews is to be the leading woman for Leo Dittrichstein, when he appears in his own adaptation of Molnar's play, "The Legend of the Wolf." Chrystal Herne, daughter of the late James A. Herne, is to be married next month to Harold S. Pollard, an editorial writer on a New York newspaper.

Muriel Starr, a young American actress who went to Australia last year, is said to be creating a sensation there by her work in "Madame X." One of William A. Brady's most notable contributions to the stage this season will be the comedy drama, "The Things That Count." Charles Frohman has engaged Florence Fisher for the leading female role in the new play, "The Candie of Faith," in which, Otis Skinner is to appear next month.

Clarence Oliver, who played the leading role in "Officer 666," and who later appeared in vaudeville, has taken Frank Craven's place in "Too Many Cooks" in New York. "The Little Cafe," one of the musical successes of last season, has been sent on tour by Klaw and Erlanger. It is the work of C. M. S. McLehlan and Ivan Caryll. Paul Armstrong's play, "The Heart of a Thief," is to open its season October 5 at the Hudson Theater, New York. The cast of fifty people will be headed by Martha Hedman, who will represent the character of a Swedish girl brought up in New York. More people are leaving Argentina than are entering the country. Depression. Yellow watermelons from France have been introduced in California.

ATE HORSE MEAT DURING THE 'SIEGE OF PARIS.'

In the October Woman's Home Companion a French woman gives her personal recollections of the siege of Paris, at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, when the half-starved people resorted to the most desperate efforts to obtain food. What they were forced to eat is described in the following extract from the article:

"For four months I never saw a piece of bread. A few potatoes we had, but long before the siege was over they had gone. All horses disappeared from the streets. The government took them, and the elephants in the parks. We were issued a card on which was indicated how much horse or elephant meat would be allotted to us every four days. Horse meat was not bad, but dogs—I could not bear it. And there were those who ate much worse than dogs."

"I walked home alone one afternoon in the dusk; two old men, beyond the age of military service, walked in front of me, and as they came opposite our house one stopped and snatching something hastily from the ground, hid it in a bag. 'It will mean food tomorrow,' he said triumphantly to his companion.

"Afterward I discovered what it was that they had snatched up so eagerly. It was our cat."

'THIS DATE IN HISTORY.'

1709—Samuel Johnson, famous English writer, born. Died Dec. 13, 1784.

1792—General Washington laid the cornerstone for the national capitol in Washington.

1810—Chili declared its independence of Spain.

1838—Anti-Corn Law League founded in Manchester, England.

1849—Rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey and Austria, as Turkey refused to give up Kossuth and other Hungarian refugees.

1850—President Fillmore signed the Fugitive Slave law.

1858—Revolution in Spain; feet and Garrison of Cadiz opposed the government.

1890—Dion Boucicault, noted actor, died. Born Dec. 26, 1822.



THEY DON'T WASTE WORDS.

Nyasaland Natives Exist in a State of Partial Coma.

Referring to the native peculiarities in Nyasaland, the author of "Hunting the Elephant in Africa," Captain C. H. Stigand, comments on a certain state of coma into which the "boys" descend when there is no active work for them to do, or at least when there is no compulsion to do it. He believes that the native is capable of assuming a state in which the mind is absolutely detached and not working, and when in such a state he is only recalled by a start to his present surroundings.

The life of the head man of a village in Nyasaland, when not engaged in the strenuous pursuit of his official duties, is something like this: At sunrise he crawls out of his hut and sits outside. After a short time his wife crawls out and offers him some food. He eats this and then makes his way to a tree, perhaps a hundred yards from the village. Under this he sits in deep abstraction, till about noon a child brings him some food and water. After partaking of this he moves a little so as to get the afternoon shade. He then sits in deep meditation until sunset, when he crawls into his hut and goes to sleep.

Sometimes he is joined by a few other old men under his tree. They hardly ever speak to each other, and if they say anything it is to make some obvious remark, as, "There is a dog." "Yes, it is a dog." "Oh," "Ah," and a further period of silence.

MADE HIMSELF AT HOME.

When He Got Through His Standing Was Unquestioned.

Robert Thorpe, an old Missouri stage driver, used to tell a story of how Anderson, the jayhawker, got one of his recruits. The Anderson boys held up Thorpe's stage near Glasgow one day. Among the passengers was a raw-boned young Missourian who looked about as tough as the jayhawkers themselves.

"Give me yer y'ables," Anderson demanded of the youth, as he went down the line.

"Ain't got none," answered the young squirrel hunter.

"Where ye goin'?"

"To join Anderson's jayhawkers." The leader sized him up a bit.

— The —

Scrap Book

One Favor He Graved.

Augustus Thomas in his recollections of Frederic Remington relates the following: "One Sunday morning in those later days I went with him to the office of an osteopathic physician who was treating him. The osteopath was a slight man and not tall. Remington, lying face downward on the operating table, presented a sky line so much higher than that of the average patient that the doctor standing on the floor lacked the angle of pressure necessary to his treatment. The doctor, therefore, mounted a chair, from which he stepped to the table and finally sat astride of Remington, applying his full weight to the manipulation which he was giving to the spinal column. 'I hope I'm not hurting you, Mr. Remington?' said the doctor. Remington answered, 'It's all right, doctor, so long as you don't use your spurs.'"



THE DOCTOR MOUNTED A CHAIR.

There is a peace which no man know. Save those whom suffering hath laid low— The peace of pain.

A strength which only comes to those Who've borne defeat—greater, God knows, Than victory.

A happiness which comes at last. After all happiness seems past— The joy of peace.—Author Unknown.

Gave It In Full. An old Scottish minister took it into his head to marry his housekeeper. His precursor being ill on the day when the banns were to be proclaimed, the minister, not caring to make the intimation himself, arranged with his herd boy to do it.

"Now," he said, "you just call out in a loud voice. 'Proclamation of marriage between the Rev. Mr. Murray of this parish and Jean Love o' the same! Ha, ha!'"

"What'd hee thocht it?" The Sabbath came round and the congregation assembled. When the moment arrived the lad, who had duly prepared himself, rose and called out: "Proclamation of marriage between the Rev. Mr. Murray of this parish and Jean Love o' the same! Ha, ha!" he laughed, thinking this to be a part of the proclamation. "What'd hee thocht it?" The effect on the minister and the congregation can be imagined.

THE HANGMAN'S ROBE.

Dennis Didn't Like It, So He Sold It to "Old Cain."

James Berry was not so well paid for his services as his French confrere, M. Antoine Deliber, who draws £500 a year, while his four assistants have a similar amount to divide between them. Sanson, the first executioner to wield the guillotine, was originally paid £1,520 a year, but when executioners were appointed in each department this was reduced to £800.

Before the revolution the legal tariff in France was 25 shillings for a beheading. It's 8d. for a burning at the stake, and the same amount for the erection of a scaffold or the provision of fuel.

One of James Berry's predecessors, for a brief period, donned a uniform when at work. In 1785, according to a contemporary chronicler, the sheriffs of London were "so pleased with the excellent mode in which Edward Dennis, their hangman, performed his duties that they presented him with a very elegant official robe—a kiltail, in fact, as eastern potentates term a similar garb of honor. Dennis found this inconvenient when at work on the scaffold and sold it to a well known character of those days, 'Old Cain,' who, having set up as a fortune teller, wanted a robe to complete the costume in which he received dupes."—London Chronicle.

A Spoiled Scene. E. H. Sothern once found his wit fall him in time of need. It was in the fourth act of "The Lady of Lyons." Sothern played Claude Melnotte, and Virginia Harned was cast as Pauline, Beaumont, the villain, was pursuing Pauline, and she cried loudly for help. Claude is supposed to dash to her rescue and catch the fainting Pauline in his arms. Sothern dashed on to the stage, but slipped and slid, sitting down near the footlights. Losing his presence of mind, he declaimed the line: "Look up, Pauline. There is no danger." As Virginia Harned was standing, this was, of course, an impossibility. By this time the audience was in an uproar, and when Arthur Lawrence, who played Beaumont, scornfully said, "You are beneath me," the amusement of the audience knew no bounds.

Marksmen and Rifles. No marksman ever holds a rifle "as solidly as a rock." He may think he does, but Arnis and the Man insists that the best shot gives merely the "necessary impulse to the trigger, while the rifle is moving in the right direction"—that is, when he takes deliberate aim. The snap shooter works apparently by a sort of instinct. Firing successfully at a running deer through the woods and over broken ground implies a knack like that of thrusting one's finger toward an indicated object.—New York Times.

Natural Inference. A schoolteacher was reading a story to a class of very small folks and paused at the words "lay brother," to explain their meaning. "Does any one know what 'lay brother' means?" she asked.

For a moment a row of perplexed little faces looked up at her. Then one face brightened suddenly, and a small voice piped, "Yes, ma'am, it's a rooster!"—Youth's Companion.

He Was Sensitive. Blodbs—You're pretty much stuck on Miss Gobbs, aren't you, old man? Hobbs—I was once, but after what she said to me last night I'm not going to pay any more attention to her. Blodbs—Geel! What did she say? Hobbs—No!—Cleveland Leader.