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THE STATE AND THE IMMIGRANT.

Some of the states of the Union, but unfortunately Michigan is not among them, have awakened to the fact that federal laws and regulations do not fully handle the problem of immigration, says the Detroit Journal. It is beginning to be recognized that the proper distribution of the foreign population seeking America's shores has become a necessity, and that the country can absorb a great host providing these happiness seekers are put where they belong.
 Hereafter in California and Massachusetts the distribution, housing, schooling and political fusion of these workers, with their low standards of living, are not to be left to chance. Both these states have established state immigration commissions. Thus far Massachusetts has only been investigating, but the probability is that the care of the immigrant will no longer be a matter of good luck or bad luck, whether he becomes a wealth-consumer or a state burden. California has taken hold in earnest, for it was a foregone conclusion that the opening of the Panama canal would give the opportunity of immigrants reaching her shores directly from Europe, and that federal regulations would not be competent to handle the ever-increasing numbers seeking an opportunity to earn a living.

NOT GUILTY.

Twenty-one officers and men of the National Guard of Colorado were tried by court martial on charges growing out of the famous "Lindbergh Battle" last April 29.
 The members of the National Guard were charged with various crimes and misdemeanors—ranging from murder to arson and larceny—in connection with the Lindbergh battle which turned Colorado into a state near to civil war last spring.
 The court martial failed to find a single state trooper guilty of a single crime or a single misdemeanor.
 Every one of the twenty-two defendants have been acquitted.
 The incident—and its moral—is worthy of more than passing note.
 Whenever citizen soldiery is called upon for strike duty, an almost inevitable result is a veritable hemorrhage of accusations seeking to credit state troopers with iniquities as unnamable as they would be criminal if true.
 Michigan had this Colorado experience in the upper peninsula one year ago.
 But almost without exception, if the "charges" can ever be put to a test for veracity, and if the character assuants can ever be brought face to face with the necessity for proving their inductments, complete vindication for the National Guard is almost always the result.
 In those instances which result in calling out National Guardsmen for strike service it is only fair play for public opinion to remember this Colorado verdict—typical, as it is, of the verdict which would be rendered nine times out of ten in all similar instances—and give guardsmen the benefit of a general doubt when their motives, their actions and their morals are subjected to charges and counter-charges.

A CENTURY LATER.

Heretofore Waterloo will be of small account than it has been ever since the battle that was fought there one hundred years ago next June. Of course, the famous field, hardly a dozen miles from Brussels, will always have the distinction that it is the place where Napoleon made his last stand. But this month of August in the year 1914 is witness to military operations which in human probability, will obscure in history the long series of exploits that came to their finish in 1815.
 Present-day war operations are so gigantic that they make the set battles of former times look insignificant, and this new war will unquestionably be of so much account in map-making that posterity will little heed what happened to boundary lines just prior to the time when Napoleon tarried at St. Helena, wrote memoirs and died of cancer.
 At Waterloo the fighting area was small; the forces numbered, at all, hardly two hundred thousand men; the whole affair lasted less than eight hours. The place is a part of a region where, now, the battle line is more than two hundred miles long, with wireless communication and with weapons of destruction aimed in the air. There are radical changes in everything relating to war—except with respect to the human beings who participate and the human agencies that involve millions of men in the fighting.
 The things transpiring just now illustrate the melancholy fact that war in its present form is worse than it ever was. How vain all the preaching and teaching by the apostles of peace!

PRESS OPINIONS ON WAR NEWS

It goes without saying that if the United States government establishes a steamship line for the purpose of maintaining and developing foreign commerce it will not attempt to furnish contraband or conditional contraband of war to countries engaged in hostilities.—Washington Post.
 We in the United States, who happily have followed for more than a hundred years the wise, foreseeing advice of Washington and Jefferson to refrain from entangling alliances with foreign nations, should appreciate the sagacity of our forefathers.—Buffalo Courier.
 Science and secrecy are working in conjunction to rob war of that glamour that once fascinated and thrilled all people. It may be safely predicted that the world's greatest war will produce fewer popular heroes than did various wars of the past.—Chicago News.
 It seems to be forgotten that as the struggle widens and the statistics of the war grow more stupendous the resources behind the armies and the fleets are correspondingly augmented. And it should be borne in mind that the wider the spread of the war the more complications must stand in the way of peace.—Cleveland Leader.

LONDON FEARS GREAT DAMAGE BY ZEPPELINS

Bombardment From Air and Huge Ransom Is Talk of City

London, England, Aug. 29.—What secret does the little island of Heligoland hold, what menace, what threat?
 Will it send down a fleet of flying Zeppelins, dropping its bombs of annihilation, bringing destruction to the greatest city in the world?
 Is there a chance of an aerial invasion, a war from the clouds against a defenseless city?
 Military officials scoff at such a possibility. Few of the people have any fears. But the memory of flying ships over England a few years back has turned speculation towards the skies.
 London is the most vulnerable of all European cities to an attack from the sky and it is the richest prize in the world.
 A ransom of billions as a guarantee against attack would be cheap.
 Has Many Priceless Treasures.
 The Bank of England alone has millions of pounds in gold reserve in its vaults. The money guarantees the English bank note issue and insures the credit of the nation. In addition there are 300 lesser banks in the city, all carrying large reserves in gold and silver.
 London is the biggest and the richest city in the world. Outside of values which can be measured in money, London is the home of priceless treasures of art, archaeology and science. The British museum is the greatest in the world. The famous Elgin marbles were stripped from Greek temples. The Rosetta stone, which enabled savants to decipher the inscriptions on the monuments of ancient Egypt, was taken from the khedive.
 The British crown jewels, valued at \$10,000,000, and priceless from a historical standpoint, are inadequately guarded in the Tower of London.
 The Kohinoor, the largest diamond in the world, is part of the treasure within the tower.
 Most important of all, to an Englishman's eyes, are the historic landmarks of the city, St. Paul's cathedral, the houses of parliament, the 1,000-year-old Tower of London and the equally ancient Westminster Abbey.
 If an attack from the sky comes, the base of German operations will be the little island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, lying 6 miles east of the mouth of the Elbe and Weser and less than five hours' distant from London by the big German dirigibles.
 In making an attack, the Germans would give notice of their intention through a neutral power. They would demand a ransom to be paid within 24 hours. Non-combatants would be warned to leave the city and city dwellers given plenty of time to escape into the suburbs.
Menace From the Clouds.
 Then a fleet of Zeppelins, painted sky color to make detection difficult and with muffled motors, would leave the island at dusk and before 10 o'clock the same evening be above London. The huge sky cruisers, 455 feet long and 46 feet in diameter, are inflated with 671,000 feet of hydrogen gas carried in 18 reservoirs within a rigid aluminum frame. Their engines develop 510 horsepower and can drive the ships at the rate of 70 miles per hour.
 The English have never prepared for an attack on the city, believing their navy capable of preventing all attempts at invasion. There are no forts around London as there are about other European capitals. Paris lately thwarted a German attack from the air by blazing searchlights from the Eiffel tower and other points of vantage by getting aerial cannon in readiness in its forts and by sending swarms of aeroplane scouts buzzing over the city.
 But England is unprepared. At Aldershot, 20 miles out of London, are two dirigibles. There are a few aeroplanes at Aldershot and a few private machines at Hendon. Of all European nations England has been backward in developing the fourth arm of the service which, in comparison with Germany and France, is negligible.
 With a few searchlights hastily mounted on the towers of the city sweeping the sky and with all other lights out, London would await its doom.
Tempting Targets for Bombs.
 The huge Woolwich arsenal, which supplies England with arms and ammunition, is in direct line of attack. The houses of parliament and the adjacent Westminster Abbey and Buckingham palace, the residence of the king, half a mile away, are tempting targets and by their size impossible to miss.
 Even in a sweeping attack the Germans would not destroy all the buildings in their power in one night, but would give the Londoners an object lesson and ransom failing, continue the attack. Then the invaders would turn their attention to Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds, the great manufacturing cities, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast.
 Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, has for years pointed out the danger of attack from the sky. His efforts failed to arouse England from its complacent lethargy. England had not been invaded for 1,600 years, and the conservative Briton rests on that fact. Churchill's warning made him the butt of the jokes of music hall performers.
 W. A. Plummer, sought for eight years, has been found in Checotah, Okla., heir to an English estate valued at \$200,000.

WHAT OF THE AIR?



Now that the Germans have taken Belgium clear to the west coast, England fears a flight of Zeppelins armed with explosives may be made over London some foggy night soon.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE BONE OF CONTENTION FOR 1,000 YEARS

Buffer Provinces Between France and Germany Often Made Theater of Military Operations By Both Countries.

ly explains what seems to so many the impenetrable mystery of the loyalty and devotion of Alsace-Lorraine to France after forty-four years under the government of Germany. What is spoken of as love for France could more properly be described as belief in the rights of man upon which the institution of the French republic are founded.
 As soon as war was declared between France and Prussia, July 15, 1870, Alsace-Lorraine became the theater of operations. The first decisive battle of the war was fought in Alsace at Woerth-sur-Sauer, Aug. 6, 1870, the French under Marshal MacMahon retreating before the Germans, led by the crown prince, afterward Kaiser Frederick, father of Kaiser William II.
 Metz, the capital of Lorraine, and a march of only fifteen days from Paris—nearer to the French capital than the English port of Plymouth is to London—was the next point in the line of the German attack. France had an army of 200,000 men near its strong fortress under the command of Marshal Bazaine, considered the best officer of Napoleon III.
 The battle of Courcelles, Aug. 14, was the first act of the great battle drama around Metz and important to the Germans because they were able to force Bazaine backward and cut off his retreat to Verdun on the Meuse river, French reinforcements being in that neighborhood. The German army, to frustrate the plan of Bazaine and isolate him, crossed the Moselle several miles above Metz, mainly at Pont-a-Mousson, and the 16th gained the territory south of the road from Gravelotte to Mars-la-Tour.
 When Bazaine discovered he was surrounded he gave battle, his soldiers making the attack energetically at Mars-la-Tour in an attempt to break through and get to Verdun. His army was stopped in retreat and two days later met the Germans at the great battle of Gravelotte, on Aug. 18.
 The Germans had brought on reinforcements up to the number of 230,000. The king of Prussia, afterward Emperor William I, was there with his sons, the crown prince (the Emperor Frederick) and Prince Karl (the "Red" Prince), the crown prince of Saxony (later the king) and Prince August of Wurtemberg. Field Marshal von Moltke was in command and Bismarck was there as a spectator.
 The battle of Gravelotte was General von Goeben, after whom was made the battleship Goeben, which made a heroic dash from Messina a few days ago and now is in the Dardanelles.
Sieges of Metz and Strassburg.
 The French had about 150,000 men; the Germans sustained greater losses as they took the offensive, Bazaine retreating into the fortress of Metz. He held out all through the month of September and made several sorties in an effort to break through the German lines and receive the reinforcements Napoleon III had dispatched to him. The Germans lost some 3,000 men, but they kept them bottled up. He capitulated with 170,000 men on Oct. 27, 1870.
 Strassburg was even more stubborn and held out for three months before it was forced to surrender. It is an ancient German city, famous for its university which Goethe attended, equally famous for its goose-liver pies, so delicious that both German and French soldiers and statesmen, poets and philosophers will travel far for them.
 When Thiers came as the ambassador of France to sue for peace from Germany, Bismarck laid down as the first stipulation that Alsace-Lorraine

History of Germany and the history of France as separate nations began in 843, and the history of the woes and tribulations of Alsace and Lorraine as a buffer state between the two, and as conquered first by one and then by the other, begin soon after that same year 843. This was one thousand and seventy-one years ago. The present campaign of the Germans and the French in Alsace-Lorraine is therefore the continuation of a struggle over one thousand years old. It is likely to continue in some form or another just as long as there is a France and a Germany in existence, even into another thousand years.
 The facts of geographical position have created the problem. It is a problem which will remain unsolved and unsolvable as long as the River Rhine flows and the Vosges mountains stand. France says that the river is her true eastern frontier; Germany says the frontier lies beside the mountains. The two countries have sometimes settled it one way, after a bloody war and then a proclamation of peace. But the sons or the grandsons have begun all over again to fight it out and settle it the other way—by another proclamation of peace, after one side, conquered and humbled, had to sue for peace.
 It was in 843 that the three grandsons of Charlemagne, fighting among themselves, decided to end it by dividing their grandfather's possessions among them. They acted on that ancient principle that the lands, and the people dwelling upon them, tilling the soil in time of peace and fighting the battles in time of war, were the private property of the sovereign, ruling by the "divine right of kings." Charlemagne had ruled the whole of Europe as one united government from his capital at Aachen—the Aix in Chapelle of today which belongs to Prussia. The private possessions of the pope of Italy alone were excepted.
 Charlemagne's son, Louis le Debonnaire, was too weak to hold together such a heterogeneous empire of peoples of different race and temperament and speaking different tongues, their only bond being an official religion—that of the sovereign and a common government. He had too weak even to rule in his own family. Long before he was dead his sons were quarreling over their inheritance.
 The one who was the strongest, called Louis the German, had the first choice in the division and he became the first king of the Germans. The second strongest, Charles the Bold, had the second choice, and he became the first king of the Franks, the people of modern France. These two brothers took land which formed a compact whole and which could be easily defended. The subjects of Charles all spoke one language, those of Louis all spoke another.
The Inheritance of the Weakest.
 The third brother, Lothair, the weakest, had to take what was left of his father's empire, and that included what is now comprised in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Alsace, Lorraine and a small strip of northern Italy. It was made up of many different nationalities. It could not be

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

Weather Bureau.
 Charles F. Marvin, Chief.
DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.
 Houghton, Michigan, Saturday, August 29, 1914.
 All observations taken at 8 a. m. (75th meridian time).

Station.	Temp. at 8 a. m.	Change in 24 hrs.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.	State of sky.	Relative humidity.	Barometric pressure.
Alpena.....	54	↓	W		6-00	Cloudy			
Buffalo.....	60	↓	SE		8-12	Cloudy			
Chicago.....	62	↓	W		6-72	Clear			
Duluth.....	52	↓	W		4-02	Cloudy			
Escanaba.....	50	↓	W		4-00	Cloudy			
Green Bay.....	48	↓	W		4-00	Clear			
Houghton.....	45	↓	W		4-00	Cloudy			
Marquette.....	48	↓	W		4-00	Clear			
Milwaukee.....	46	↓	W		4-00	Clear			
New York.....	72	↓	W		6-12	Clear			
New Orleans.....	52	↓	SE		30-38	Rain			
Port Arthur.....	46	↓	W		6-00	Cloudy			
St. Paul.....	50	↓	W		4-00	Pt. Cl. yd			
St. Louis.....	50	↓	W		10-00	Cloudy			
San Fran.....	52	↓	W		4-00	Cloudy			
Washington.....	70	↓	W		4-30	Pt. Cl. yd			
Winnipeg.....	40	↓	W		4-08	Cloudy			

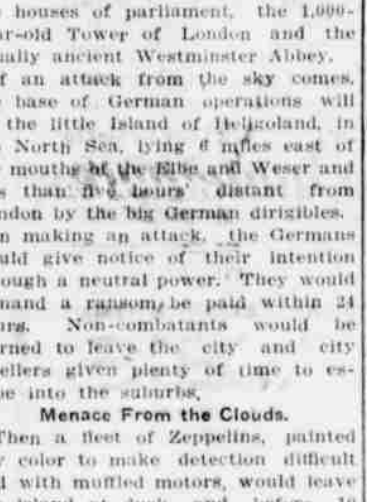
Weather Forecast.
 (Till 7 P. M. Sunday)
 Copper Country: Probably showers this afternoon or tonight. Sunday generally fair.

Weather Conditions.

The storm center which was located over Missouri has moved northeastward to the Lower Lake Region. It has caused heavy rains from the central Mississippi Valley north and east to the Coast. Washington reports 2.90 inches during the last 24 hours. Brief winds are reported from several points in the northeast. The Canadian disturbance is moving slowly eastward, with lowest reported barometer at Winnipeg. Rain has occurred in Minnesota and the Dakotas, Moorhead, Minn., reports 1.56 inches. Higher pressure, accompanied by fair and much cooler weather, covers the northern Rocky Mountains. There is a probability of showers in this vicinity this afternoon or tonight, but Sunday will be generally fair. Gentle to moderate shifting winds are indicated.
 H. B. COWDRICK,
 Official in Charge.

permitted to ride free of charge on London street cars and tubes during the continuation of the war.

CLEARING



London—"I was in a hurry to enlighten" was the excuse of Bandsman Blake, the Yorkshire boxer, when arrested for speeding on his motorcycle. Dismissed.
 London—A woman conspicuously wearing the German and Austrian flags walked the whole length of the Strand undisturbed, and almost unnoticed.
 Paris—At Pont-a-Mousson a hundred huge German shells, each weighing 200 pounds and carrying an enormous charge of picrate, killed only four persons and wounded 12.
 Brussels—"If your emperor's solemn written obligation to respect the neutrality of Belgium is no good, why should I have any more confidence in your word?" This was the reply of General Sienne, the local commander at Brussels, in refusing the request of a German officer to be released on parole.
 London—All uniformed members of the military or naval forces, including Red Cross nurses and Boy Scouts, are

Sunday Dinner

is always the best meal of the week—a little extra or something different. We all appreciate it. It's the same way with animals.
 Mr. Walter Prickett of Roycroft Farm fame has a fine crop of choice home grown alfalfa. We have prevailed upon him to let us have a few carloads for the good cows in this end of the county.
 This is the first opportunity you have ever had to get home grown alfalfa.
 The less you handle alfalfa the less leaves the best part of it, you lose.
 We want you to send in your orders so we can deliver direct from the car to you—
 Give your cow a regular SUNDAY DINNER and she will repay you in extra rich milk.
The M. Van Orden COMPANY
 Houghton Laurium.