

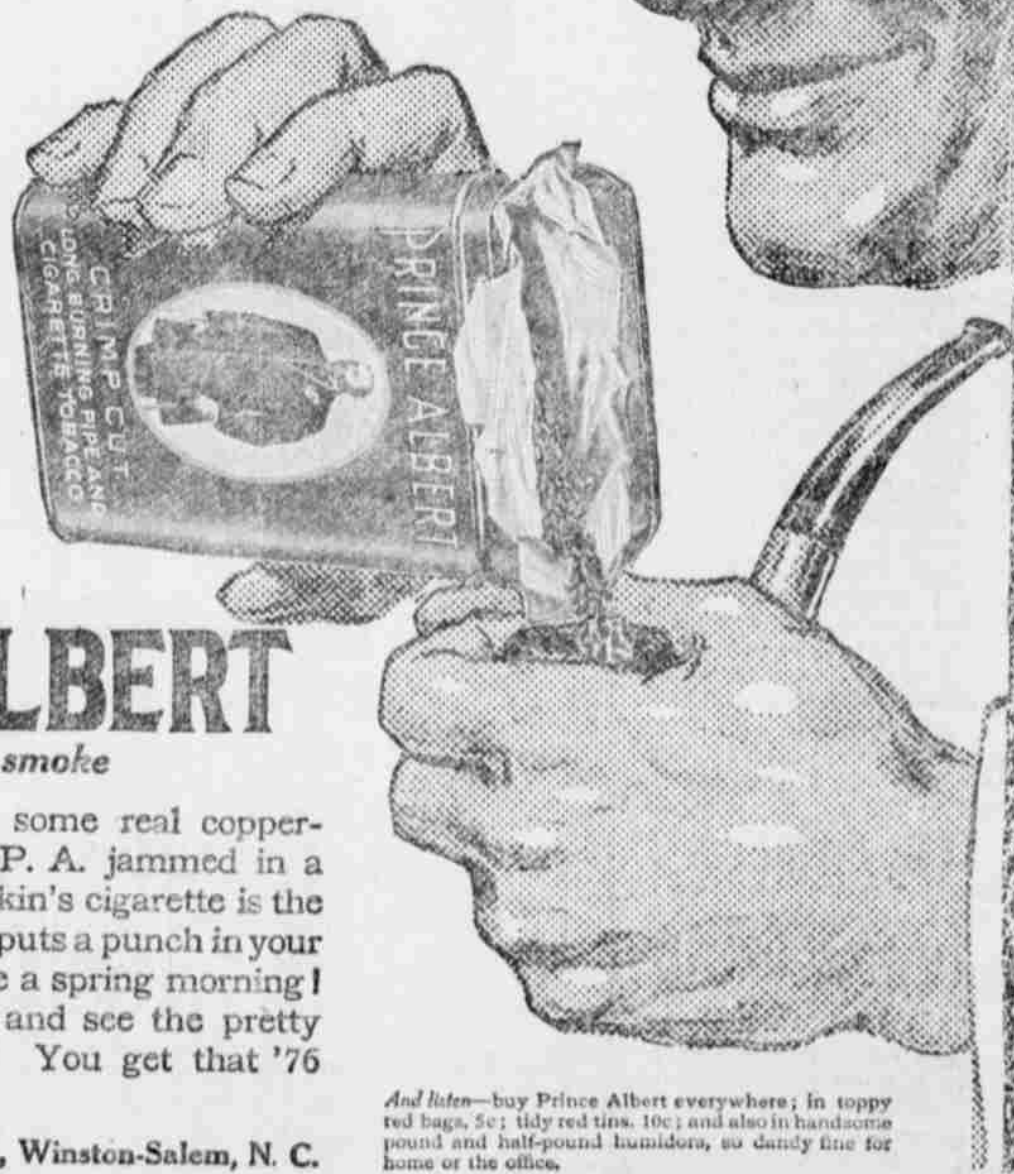
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WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY

The Name of the War

Author's Note: There have been a good many inquiries as to what the Sam Hill is the name of this war over on the other terminal of the steamer routes. We call it The War—but that indefinite title isn't going to satisfy history and a discriminating posterity. You know

Oliver Wendell Wise, D. D. Was writing himself a histo-ree. He fared quite well with the ancient Greeks; he got by clean with the Turks and Sikhs. Rome and Egypt and Babylon, he met and conquered them one by one. He tagged his wars and he tagged 'em right; there wasn't a single snag in sight. Till he got clear down to the present year and the scrap on the other hemisphere. Then he scratched his whiskers and scratched his head, but finally gave it up and said: "There's no way out—I must call it The Graeco-Beigo-Portugese-Serbo-Franko-Japanese-Anglo-Turko-Russian-Prussian-Polish-Bulgarian-Austro-Hungarian-Montenegrarian War."

what a person is talking about when he mentions the Civil War, the War of the Roses, the Boer War, etc. But nobody has taken time to christen this war. We submit herewith one suggestion for a label. The music, professor.

Harold Henry Chumley Vane Rode on an S. P. Railroad train; His ticket—'twas an ardent green— would stretch from here to Aberdeen. And when I asked him where he went and on what sort of business bent He hitched his trousers (London made), filled his lungs and gaily said, "I'm going far away, Old Dear, I'm going far away from here To get my guns and bayonets, to don my swords and epaulets, To fight for Hail Britannia in The Graeco-Beigo-Portugese-Serbo-Franko-Japanese-Anglo-Turko-Russian-Prussian-Polish-Bulgarian-Austro-Hungarian-Montenegrarian War."

THE KAISER AND THE BOERS

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany, is a grandson of the late Queen Victoria of England and he asserts that during the Boer War he gave valuable aid to the English in conquering the South African Dutch republic.

In an interview with the London Daily Mail given a long time ago, the Kaiser claimed credit for the success of the English arms in the Transvaal. He said:

"Just at the time of your Black Week, in the December of 1899, when disasters followed one another in rapid succession, I received a letter from Queen Victoria, my revered grandmother, written in sorrow and affliction, and bearing manifest traces of the anxieties which were preying upon her mind and health. I at once returned a sympathetic reply. Nay, I did more. I bade one of my officers procure for me as exact an account as he could obtain of the number of combatants in South Africa on both sides, and of the actual position of the opposing forces. With the figures before me, I worked out what I considered to be the best plan of campaign under the circumstances, and submitted it to my general staff for their criticism. Then I dispatched it to England, and that document, likewise, is among the state papers at Windsor Castle, awaiting the serenely impartial verdict of history. And, as a matter of curious coincidence let me add that the plan which I formulated ran very much on the same lines as that which was actually adopted by Lord Roberts and carried by him into successful operation."

The statement indicates that either the Kaiser is somewhat conceited or else he was then much more friendly toward England than he is today.

Holland Hard Hit by War

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 14.—Prudent men in Holland continue to talk of the European war in whispers and behind closed doors, and would almost think of the Duke of Alba was making another descent on the Lowlands. A few days ago—Lefore Queen Wilhelmina addressed the opening session of the Staten-Generaal on the subject of neutrality, expressions pro and con could be heard in the cafes and other public places. But the gentle language of Her Majesty penetrated deeply—editors have again taken to their mental retreats and the burghers again think of the floods that will inundate most of North-Central Holland in case any warring nation should attempt an invasion.

Holland has begun to realize the delicacy and difficulties of her position, and the danger of any pronounced sympathy with one or the other of the belligerent powers. It is feared that London might take advantage of any expression of feeling in favor of the allies in the hope of getting The Hague to make concessions which would bring the Germans over the Dutch borders. This part of the issue is clear enough—even to the Germans, whose press refers to it now and then guardedly, and with the intimation that it is better to have Holland afraid of England than in love with Germany.

Holland on the whole seems to have been well satisfied with the pre-bellum status in Europe. Germany was a good customer of the Dutch colonies and put annually millions into the Dutch railways and overseas, river and canal bottoms. That there are at present out of work in Rotterdam some 15,000 men who heretofore made a comfortable living in the transport business created by German industry, is a daily reminder that after all the interests of Holland do not lie wholly in the destruction of Germany's foreign commerce. Holland, in addition to handling a great part of Germany's supply of food, also carries fully one-fourth of the raw material imported by the German manufacturers and about one-fifth of the German exports, having almost entirely the traffic originating in Rhenish Prussia, Westphalia and other parts of the empire enjoying canal transportation facilities accessible from the Rhine.

What the conditions of this traffic will be after the war, is a problem with the Hollander. Certain it is that Germany's industrial position could not be reduced without causing serious losses to the Netherlands—of this some 60,000 men, women and children suffering from unemployment are the evidence. Formerly about 300 sea-going vessels entered the port of Rotterdam every week. At present the average is below thirty-five and most of these are said to go with half cargoes. River and canal traffic is all but paralyzed, and the railroad receipts are dwindling constantly. As a member of the local Chamber of Commerce remarked: "Our railroads are kept busy hauling coal for themselves." He might have added that when not doing this they are obliged to handle one-tenth of the Dutch army back and forth, the men under arms being entitled to one day with their families every tenth day.

Much has been done by the government to avert disaster, employ the unemployed and lessen the suffering of those unable to find work. The

government has issued "Zilverbons"—script calculated to replace the actual currency which disappears from circulation as soon as the war threatens. The cities, too, have been given the right to issue such money, backed by the municipal prosperity. This has had the tendency to restore confidence and recently much silver has been taken out of hiding so that now conditions are fairly normal.

Public work which has been delayed for one reason or another has been inaugurated by the national government, and most cities are having their sewers given a thorough overhauling. In Rotterdam, for instance, many streets have been torn up from one end to the other, and a large force is being employed in lifting black evil-smelling ooze from the canals by means of wire baskets at the end of a long pole—a primitive way of doing things, but one which helps to keep the people in bread, if not in butter. Then, too, the artificial advancing of food prices has been given much attention.

Proclamations and announcements everywhere direct that this or that be sold at such and such a price. Money is being collected for the support of the poor. The fact is that Rotterdam, like all port cities, has a sub-stratum of inhabitants to whom bare feet, ill-clothed back and empty stomach are of greater concern than all else. Already the policemen patrol in pairs, and where formerly it was a crime to spend a night sleeping on a bench in the park, this no longer arouses even the slightest attention.

What will come with the advent of winter is something of which men think but do not talk. There will be an end even to the amount of money the better classes can spend in charity work. Realization of this was signalled when a few days ago the Chamber of Commerce and other civic societies decided to bring collections to a definite basis. Contributions are made in certain amounts and at stated intervals, but their continuation necessarily depends upon the economic conditions of those who make them. With business almost at a standstill there is no telling when that time will be reached. With the coming of winter, too, the demands are bound to become heavier and needs more pressing. All this is best understood when one sees and hears that the better classes are taking the wise precaution of providing against mol violence against their homes.

The systematic interfering of England and France with Dutch shipping is not relished here. Holland, it is said, has given every proof that she is willing to do her best for the preservation of her neutrality. The some grain has entered Germany from Holland cannot be denied, but recent by the government has put a stop to this. All railroad cars entering Germany are now examined by the military authorities along the border, and all contraband is confiscated. The Dutch government has agreed that food belongs to those articles which have been included in the list of articles coming under the head of "hostile assistance" and at present Germany is getting none of these. Some time ago it was learned that some Dutch farmers along the border had been doing a little business with the Germans, but now this has been stopped.

It is felt here, therefore, that England and France might be a little more lenient with Dutch shipping. Holland herself needs the products of

PIRIEST TAKING LETTERS HOME SHOT AS A SPY

DEPARTMENT DU NORD, France, Oct. 14.—Falsely arraigned as a spy, Abbe Delebecque, formerly a professor in the College of Our Lady at Dunkirk, was summarily executed at Valenciennes on Friday morning. The abbe was returning on a bicycle to his parish at Mainz after a memorial service for his father, who died a month ago. When arrested by a patrol of Uhlans he had no incriminating documents, but he carried letters from French soldiers at Dunkirk to their families.

The abbe was tried at midnight by a court martial composed of officers, who after a trial which was a mockery, condemned him to be shot at daybreak as a spy. The priest was confined to the care of the German military chaplain and passed the night in praying in one of the waiting rooms of the station.

At 5 in the morning the abbe was placed in a motor car and taken to the place of execution on the outskirts of Valenciennes. On the way he repeated the prayers for the dying and gave his captors a letter to his mother. Then he knelt in prayer for a moment and soon fell lifeless, pierced by a dozen bullets. The Germans first ceremoniously threw the body into a hastily made grave which was not deeper than a foot and a half. A passerby, seeing a portion of a cassock protruding, placed stones on the grave for a cross and the women of the vicinity covered the grave with flowers.

The Abbe Delebecque is the seventh priest in the diocese of Cambrai to be shot by the Germans.

her colonies; but as the case of the Rotterdam Lloyd steamer Tambora has demonstrated these two belligerents are not greatly interested in the cargo taken consisted largely of foodstuffs, such as coffee, tea, cocoa and the small quantities of rice and tapioca could not have materially increased the food supply of Germany had it really found its way into that country. It was also felt that the seizure by the French of 250 silver ingots consigned to the Netherlands Bank, and virtually Dutch government property, was not an act of necessity.

But with the Hollanders it is truly a case of win and bear it though it is not likely that they will forget—provided it will serve their purpose ultimately to remember. That Germany might have done the same thing, had positions been reversed, has no bearing on the matter. The fact is that Holland has been given a strong taste of what supremacy means, and the feeling is that the flag of Holland has never meant so little or counted for less. For a people as intensely patriotic as the Netherlands this is cause for keen resentment and that this resentment must not be given expression hurts all the more.

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