

APPALLING COST OF CRIME, VICE AND PAUPERISM

Six Billions of Dollars a Year, According to Prof. Bushnell, While Our Annual Increase of Wealth Aggregates Only Five Billions--And He Gives the Figures.

INSANITY EVER ON THE INCREASE

Five Million Paupers and Dependent Afflicted--Crooks of Various Kinds, Not Including Political Grafters, Cost Us \$200,000,000 Annually.

Washington.—When Prof. Charles J. Bushnell, Ph. D., of this city, made his recent statement that the American public was on the verge of bankruptcy because it expended \$9,000,000,000 a year on the criminal, pauper and vicious classes, while the annual increase of wealth aggregated only \$5,000,000,000, he called down upon his head a storm of adverse criticism. But Prof. Bushnell is not to be frightened from his line of attack on what he calls the social ills of the country through adverse criticism, and he reiterates the accuracy of his figures and the logic of his conclusions.

"It was to be expected," he said, "that some of my statements would arouse incredulity in the minds of those who do not realize the public ignorance and widespread unfortunate concealment of facts vital to the welfare and happiness of the whole people. Any honest, faithful study of the authentic and sources to which I refer will convince the most skeptical that my statements are surely in the main sound and even conservative."

Dr. Bushnell submitted a set of tables upon which his arguments are based. These are the figures, he says, which show positively that the nation is drifting into bankruptcy.

"If," said Dr. Bushnell, "we compare Table B with Table A it appears that as a nation we are losing more wealth every year through distressing conditions of social disorder than we are actually saving. This is the main conspicuous fact of the situation. By unscientifically dishonest and inefficient methods of business and attendant vicious social habits we are producing a nation less than half of what we ought now to be producing with our present methods of scientific technology. Surely this is too great a price to pay for our vaunted commercial supremacy."

Poverty on the Increase.

"Ten millions of our people, one-eighth of the population, are now constantly in such poverty that they are unable to maintain themselves in physical efficiency, and 4,000,000 of them are public paupers. In 1899, one of our prosperous years, 18 per cent, or nearly one-third of all the people of New York state, had to apply for charitable relief; in 1903 14 per cent, of all the families of Manhattan were evicted, and every year about ten per cent, of all who die there have pauper burials. The average wage of unskilled workmen throughout the country is less than the scientific minimum necessary for maintaining the average workingman's family in physical efficiency.

"The last three United States censuses, also, show that the insane in this country have increased faster than the population. We now have in the United States in continuous charitable care probably 5,000,000 abnormal dependents, including paupers, insane, blind, deaf and dumb, idiotic and discouraged—representing a dead loss to the nation every year equal to the total wealth we have invested in all the colleges, universities and technological schools of the whole country. If we could abolish this one item of abnormal expense we could double the facilities of all our institutions of higher education every year, and do it with no extra effort at all."

Industrial Accidents.

"One large source of this abnormal dependence is our vast aggregate of unnecessary industrial accidents. Few people begin to realize our annual national loss from this source. At a conservative figure 1,000,000 workers in the United States every year are killed or injured in industry by accidents, of which three-quarters are preventable by European experience to be wholly unnecessary, and which cost the nation

annually in lost earning capacity and damage suits at the lowest estimate an amount equal to the whole wage income of all the mine workers or all the farm laborers of the entire country. Josiah Strong says the least possible estimate of our annual industrial casualties is about 550,000.

"Taking the fact at its lowest figure it appears that in our present industrial warfare we are killing and injuring more people every year than all the average annual casualties of our civil war, our Philippine war and the Russian-Japanese war combined. Think of our carrying on three such wars at the same time and all the time against innocent humanity. If all these casualties were every year condensed into one day, or even into a week, we would soon put a stop to them, but because they are diffused in time and space we stupidly and criminally allow them to go on.

"The vast majority of these accidents occur among the working classes, and European statistics show that among these classes 90 per cent. of all accidents cause the families of the injured to be thrown upon public charity. Soldiers suffer because they are professional destroyers, but the members of this great industrial army are struck down every year in this country because they are producers.

Crime and Vice.

"With the growing industrial disorder is associated a startling recent increase in crime and vice. Suicides have increased in the 19 years from 1885 to 1903 more than five times as fast as the population. Murders and homicides in the 20 years between 1885 and 1904 have increased more than three times as fast as the population. Even making allowance for the greater fullness of recent records, nearly 3,000 suicides and 900 murders occurring in 1904, and 10,000 in 1905 is not a good record. Their growth has been almost steady, showing it is

saloonkeepers, gamblers and others who engage in business that degrades; contractors, capitalists, bankers and others who can make money by getting franchises and other property of the community cheaper by bribery than by paying the community; politicians who are willing to seek and accept office with the aid and indorsement of the classes already mentioned. These three classes combine and get control of the party machine, nominate and elect men who will agree to help them rob the city and state for the benefit of themselves, and who will agree, also, not to enforce the laws in regard to the various businesses that degrade a community."

Strike Weapon Ineffective.

After reviewing the labor conditions of the country and their resultant strikes and lockouts, costing in 1903, Dr. Bushnell says, \$55,000,000 in loss of wages and profits, he continues:

"Heroic, though often misguided, as have been the industrial struggles of the labor unions for better wages and living conditions, they are beginning to be less successful with the methods of the strike than in former years. Last year the unions met with unusual defeat in the case of many of their larger strikes. This is due to three causes—growing organization of the employers in opposition to the unions, the use of the injunction and union liability rulings by the courts, and the disapproval of open violence and industrial disorder by the public. By these means some foolishly think the unions are now finished. But the end is not yet. Defeated by financial means, they are turning rapidly into politics, mainly toward the radical party, where their numbers ultimately must cause their voice to be heeded and their righteous demands to be granted."

"To sum it all up, the wealth represented in two-thirds of our total annual loss from abnormal conditions

PROF. BUSHNELL'S TABLE SHOWING THAT MORE IS GOING OUT THAN IS COMING IN.

Table A.—Gains and Assets of Facts of Prosperity in 1906.

I. ITEMS OF CAPITAL.	
1. Total National Wealth.....	\$114,000,000,000
2. Total National Wealth, national wealth.....	5,000,000,000
3. Wealth in all farm property.....	25,000,000,000
4. Wealth in all manufacturing establishments.....	14,000,000,000
5. Wealth in all railroads.....	14,000,000,000
6. Wealth in all mines.....	5,000,000,000
7. Wealth in all public schools.....	750,000,000
8. Wealth in all universities, colleges and technological schools.....	500,000,000
II. VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
9. Value of farm products.....	7,000,000,000
10. Value of factory products.....	17,000,000,000
11. Value of mine products.....	400,000,000
12. Value of agricultural exports.....	800,000,000
13. Value of manufactured exports.....	600,000,000
III. OPERATING EXPENDITURES.	
14. The Federal Government.....	500,000,000
15. Farms.....	1,500,000,000
16. Factories.....	14,000,000,000
17. Railroads.....	1,500,000,000
18. Mines.....	800,000,000
19. Public schools.....	200,000,000
20. Universities, colleges, and technological schools.....	50,000,000
21. Churches.....	224,000,000
22. Home missions, Y. M. C. A. and Salvation Army.....	15,000,000
23. Benevolent institutions.....	60,000,000
IV. INCOMES OF NORMAL CLASSES.	
24. Wages of factory employees and operatives.....	2,700,000,000
25. Average wealth of one per cent. of families of U. S. (not including salaries and dividends).....	450,000,000
26. Wages of farm laborers.....	400,000,000
27. Wages of mine workers.....	400,000,000
28. Salaries of public school teachers.....	400,000,000
29. Average annual salary of college operatives.....	440,000,000
30. Average annual salary of public school teachers.....	440,000,000
31. Average annual salary of factory teachers.....	1,200,000,000

Table B.—Losses and Liabilities of Facts of Adversity in 1906.

I. ADVERSE CONDITIONS OF WEALTH.	
1. Total wealth of one per cent. of families of U. S. (not including salaries and dividends).....	\$70,000,000,000
2. Average wealth of one per cent. of families of U. S. (not including salaries and dividends).....	450,000,000
3. Total wealth of 0.5 per cent. of families of U. S. (not including salaries and dividends).....	28,000,000,000
4. Average wealth of 0.5 per cent. of families of U. S. (not including salaries and dividends).....	600,000,000
5. Average wealth of 0.25 per cent. of families of U. S. (not including salaries and dividends).....	1,000,000,000
6. Average wealth of 0.125 per cent. of families of U. S. (not including salaries and dividends).....	175,000,000
7. Mortgage indebtedness of farms of U. S. (not including salaries and dividends).....	1,000,000,000
8. Total public indebtedness of the U. S. (not including salaries and dividends).....	3,000,000,000
II. LOSSES OF SOCIAL CONFLICTS.	
9. Injuries in industry.....	400,000,000
10. Strikes and lockouts.....	300,000,000
11. Slack employment.....	400,000,000
12. Excessive public taxation.....	1,000,000,000
13. Divorce, suicide, child labor, under nutrition, harmful drugs and adulterated food.....	1,100,000,000
14. Preventable diseases.....	1,000,000,000
III. INCOMES OF ABNORMAL CLASSES.	
15. Abnormal dependents.....	500,000,000
16. Prostitution (both professional and otherwise).....	700,000,000
17. Intoxicating liquor business.....	1,500,000,000
18. Professional crime.....	650,000,000
19. Unprofessional crime (graft).....	1,200,000,000
Total of tables II. and III.....	\$8,550,000,000
20. Average annual income of professional criminals.....	1,500,000,000
21. Average annual income of professional prostitutes.....	1,200,000,000
22. Average annual income of saloonkeepers.....	1,200,000,000
IV. Total annual national loss.....	\$5,000,000,000

not the resultant of accidental causes, but of some sinister evil in the nation, which is steadily working increasing wrong.

"Of professional criminals, such as burglars, footpads, gamblers and other crooks, there are now known and estimated to be some 300,000 in the country, getting an average income each of perhaps \$1,500 a year, and causing an additional national expense for police protection, to say nothing of extra expense for locks, safes, alarms, etc., of \$2,000,000 more, making a total annual loss to the nation from this source, more than counterbalancing the value of all our annual exports of manufactures, or nearly equal to the annual running expenses of all our churches, benevolent institutions, public schools, institutions of higher education and home missions of every kind.

Political Grafters.

"Of unprofessional crime in business and politics, in the form of 'graft,' it is impossible to make an accurate estimate, but the annual national loss from that source must be at least twice that from professional crime. This class consists of an oligarchy composed of three classes—

would pay off all our federal, state, county, municipal and public school debts, the running expenses of all our railroads, the annual income of all the benevolent, religious and educational institutions in the country.

"This enormous annual loss we are sustaining and maintaining by a lack of national foresight and of conscious collective supervision that fosters the grossest and most serious public injury by the unjust distribution of incomes among the different social classes—the average income, for example, of professional criminals being more than three times that of honest factory wage earners; the average income of prostitutes three times that of public school teachers, and the average income of saloonkeepers more than 50 per cent. greater than that of college teachers."

In addition to his own researches Prof. Bushnell cites 67 different private and government publications as authorities for the figures he gives and the conclusions reached. He challenges anyone to disprove a statement he has made regarding the subject of the cost of pauperism, vice and crime, or the causes producing the startling array of facts he displays.

SOME SEASONABLE STYLES



Organdie and chiffon, marquisette, mull, batiste and Swiss for young girls, make ideal dinner gowns and frocks for warm weather wear. In these days, of course, chiffons and equally thin materials are worn in winter for the evening gowns, but batiste and Swiss and the other cotton and linen fabrics are purely summer materials, and should be made the most of during the heated term.

All of these purely warm weather frocks are prettiest and in the best taste when simply made and trimmed with lace and tucks, or a little trimmed embroidery. For young girls, including those recently out, the slightly décolleté neck and elbow sleeves with round length skirts are the most appropriate, and also the most becoming not only because of their youth, but also because youth is prone to angles, and angles and hollows should not be imposed on an inoffensive public save when absolutely necessary. A pretty arm is an exception. Arms should be white, tapering from shoulders to wrists, and should be well covered with flesh if not plump. The wrists and hands should be delicate and small in comparison with the arms. The neck should be round and no hollows or bones should show at its base, and at the same time it should not be so plump that the modeling is lost in flesh.

The exhibition of scrawny arms, bony wrists terminating in hands disproportionately large, and of big, fat red arms almost as large below the elbows as above, and both with ugly elbows, since the advent of the elbow sleeves, have been a revelation and a most unpleasant one. Comfortable as the elbow sleeve is, the possessors of ugly arms should have too much self-respect to expose them to the scornful gaze of the public. Long sleeves with transparent lace cuffs from the elbows down or finely tucked bands with insertions are cool and fashionable, and work wonders in the way of disguising the deficiencies of homely arms.

When it comes to the evening dress, however, one's arms are of necessity exposed, but they may be draped as much as possible with floating draperies, and even veiled half way to the wrists with gauze or tulle. In any event, the arms may be treated with bleaches, creams and liquid powders until the skin presents an attractive appearance.

It is the duty of all women to carefully study their personal appearance and to take careful note of the comments of their enemies rather than their friends in ascertaining their weak points, and to improve or to disguise them as much as possible. Many a woman with a handsome face thinks that it is all that is necessary, when, after all, it is only one asset and a negligible one at that, if a woman has a passable figure with fine neck, arms and hands, and is, above all else, agreeable, intelligent and tastefully groomed.

The dresses shown in our large illustration are exquisite creations, simple yet elegant. The one on the right is fashioned of buttercup yellow mouseline de soie, made in modified Empire style, and arranged in an entirely

new way with broad silken braids in the same lovely shade, tassels to match being also introduced into their design. The chemisette and undersleeves are of white chiffon and Cluny lace, and the crowning hat is a picturesque cloche shaped model in buttercup Leghorn where some clever hand has dropped a carelessly grouped cluster of softly shaded pink roses and their fresh green foliage.

The other lovely gown is of white chiffon with its novel and very effective arrangement of Cluny lace insertion and bands of narrow white satin ribbon, the lace finishing off in widening medallions on the skirt and being fringed with silken tassels, and this same most fashionable trimming appearing too on the bodice, where there is a deep transparent yoke of the lace. The hat adds a note of color to the dainty scheme, its soft peacock blue straw making background for one of the new and wonderful feathers in mole shadings.

The triumph of this season is quite overwhelming. Everything is now trimmed with bands or festoons of lovely ribbons, and in the millinery world nothing else seems thought of. Without doubt many of the new rib-



Robe of Pale Blue Voile with Applications of Fine Guipure and a Sash of Soft Black Satin Tied in a Large Bow at the Back.

bons are things of great beauty; of such beauty that no one could marvel at their popularity.

For party frocks the latest idea is to combine broad Pompadour ribbons with frills of narrow satin ribbon, arranged in bold scrolls. It is a fad of the moment to arrange ribbons to imitate stripes on muslins and piece laces. It is a becoming fashion to slender women, but it tends to make the figure look just a trifle bulky.

A Philadelphia crook has confessed to 60 robberies, but the nights are longer in Philadelphia.

WILL AMERICA CATCH PAGEANTITIS?



THE DUKE OF SUFFOLK ADDRESSING KING HENRY VII. SCENE FROM THE BURY ST EDMUNDS PAGEANT

Pageantitis is prevalent in the British Isles at the present time, and it would not be at all surprising if the craze for the brilliant shows, illustrative of historic incidents, would spread to this country. In fact among the spectators of these spectacular celebrations there are none more enthusiastic than the American visitors to England, and they go away asking the question: "Why should not America have its historic pageants, too?" To be sure, America's history does not go so far back as England's, but what there is of it is extremely picturesque and by no means lacking in thrilling scenes. There are no armor-clad knights concerned in it, but the redskins in their war paint, from a spectacular view, would be just as effective.

Historical pageants have become so popular in England that though the first of them was held only two years ago, no less than a dozen have been given this summer in as many different towns of John Bull's tight little island. Next year there probably will be twice as many. Before many years have elapsed it is likely that every town in England with any claim to historic renown will have held its open air theatricals, depicting memorable scenes in its annals.

The secret of the popularity of this form of entertainment is not far to seek. They afford realistic glimpses of the past such as can be obtained in no other way. They present lessons in history in the most attractive form. They encourage civic pride and local research into the manners and customs of old times. They are far more interesting than ordinary "exhibitions" with their monotonous repetitions of things most of us have seen before.

The matter of fairs and expositions has been rather overdone in America, and it is certain that any new form of popular entertainment would meet hearty approval, and why not the historic pageant. As we have said, America has not the long line of historic incidents from which to choose material for such spectacular shows, but surely the early settlements on American soil, the Indian fights, the colonial wars, the revolution, the war of 1812, afford a wealth of material for vivid tableaux of fascinating interest which would present an epitome of progress and development well worth seeing.

The making of the necessary costumes for American pageants would be a much simpler and less costly undertaking than making them for English pageants, because the folk who have made American history were not given to putting on style. At the same time their costumes were by no means lacking in picturesqueness.

It is estimated that the 12 pageants which make up this year's program will cost \$1,250,000. The Bury St. Edmunds pageant continued through six days. The ancient town is so chock full of history that it could provide far more episodes than the seven treated by Mr. Louis Napoleon Parker the dramatic author, and the originator of the historic pageant idea. They begin with a scene representing the villa Faustini and the revolt of Boadicea. They continue through the story of the martyrdom of King Edmund, the tale of the great monastery and the negligent secular priests in whose keeping the body of the sainted monarch was intrusted. Here it is shown how Canute comes to power, dispossesses the secular priests, introduces the Benedictine monks, and founds the monastery, with Urvus as first abbot. Later is interwoven the story of the famous Abbot Samson, dealt with by Carlyle in "Past and Present." After the meeting of the barons at Bury, where they swear to force King John to ratify the charter of Henry I., comes the murder of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. The last episode, entitled "The Dawn

of a New Age," brings the pageant up to 1550. It shows Mary Tudor present at St. Matthew's fair. Later it deals with the dissolution, the dispersal of the monks and the sale of the abbey for \$2,065; also with the foundation of the first of King Edward VI.'s 30 grammar schools.

Liverpool has just celebrated the seven hundredth anniversary of its foundation with a pageant. The ancient town of St. Albans, which suffers from an embarrassment of riches in the matter of historic associations, also had its pageant, as did Carisbrooke castle, Isle of Wight, where Charles I. was imprisoned.

The Oxford pageant, which ran from June 27 to July 3, achieved a brilliant success and attracted thousands of American visitors to the old university town. That of Romsey abbey, which preceded it, was a scarcely less notable triumph. The gray abbey itself, the millenary of whose foundation was thus commemorated, is admittedly the most perfect example of a Norman conventional building in the kingdom. It is true to its type—a sturdy bulldog of a building. Doubtless that is why it has lasted out the centuries so wonderfully.

Mr. Parker when appealed to as to the possibility of successful historical pageants in America replied:

"My knowledge of American history is limited, but I should say that towns in America with histories suited to reproduction in the form of pageants are rare. But there are a few of them that would lend themselves to such a purpose admirably. Plymouth, Mass., for instance, would be an ideal place for such a show. I could imagine none better in America. According to my ideas, speaking off-hand, an historic pageant there should be worked out something like this: The first tableau should depict a scene in the English town from whence it takes its name. Successive tableaux should represent the landing of the Pilgrim fathers, the early trials of the settlers and their struggles with the Indians, the split with the mother land, and so on through the independent history of the country."

"Salem, Mass., is another town that affords abundant material for an historic pageant, the witch incident, especially, being well adapted to dramatic representation. Boston is another city that has the necessary history, but the city though it is, from what I have seen of it I should say its people are too busy to bother about pageants. The same is true of New York. Its population is too cosmopolitan and too much absorbed in trade and commerce to enter with enthusiasm into the preparation of an historic pageant. There are many people there who know nothing and care nothing about the history of the city."

But the towns in America whose history goes back far enough to afford good material for the presentation of pageants in them are by no means so limited as Mr. Parker's dramatic author, and the originator of the historic pageant idea. They begin with a scene representing the villa Faustini and the revolt of Boadicea. They continue through the story of the martyrdom of King Edmund, the tale of the great monastery and the negligent secular priests in whose keeping the body of the sainted monarch was intrusted. Here it is shown how Canute comes to power, dispossesses the secular priests, introduces the Benedictine monks, and founds the monastery, with Urvus as first abbot. Later is interwoven the story of the famous Abbot Samson, dealt with by Carlyle in "Past and Present." After the meeting of the barons at Bury, where they swear to force King John to ratify the charter of Henry I., comes the murder of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. The last episode, entitled "The Dawn

Damaged Done by Rats.

It is estimated that the rat does \$50,000,000 worth of damage a year in England. In a slaughter house near Paris rats in a single night picked the bones in the carcasses of 35 horses. There is very little that they will not eat; eggs, young birds and animals are among the dainties which they snap up in the ordinary course of business. But when pressed by hunger they will eat anything through which they can drive their terrible teeth. Rat will eat rat. The idea that a trapped rat will bit off an imprisoned leg and so escape is now said to be wrong; it is the other rats which do the biting. They eat the captive.

DIDN'T WORK THAT TIME.

Conductor Was on Scheme of the Lady Gaffer.

The girl at the corner looked worried. She glanced up and down the street expectantly, says the Chicago Record-Herald. She was evidently waiting for some one. Two cars passed. The motorman turned off the power and applied the brake, but the girl motioned them to go on. Just before the third car arrived another girl darted out of a near-by flat building.

"Hello, Edna! Hurry up, the car is coming," screamed the girl on the corner.

The young women had to struggle to secure a foothold on the rear platform.

"Fare, please," he said, addressing the girl who had stood on the corner. She felt for her pocketbook—in her mull, her cloak, her shirt waist. She could not find it.

"I must have left my purse at

home—it is so embarrassing," she murmured.

Her voice quavered and the men on the platform thrust their hands in their pockets for the necessary nickel.

"Why, I've got the change right here," broke in Edna.

The conductor took the proffered dime. Some of the passengers were indignant at the peculiar smile that played about his lips.

One of the men on the rear platform asked the conductor why he had smiled at the predicament of the girl who had stood at the corner.

"We call her the street car gaffer," replied the conductor. "I get her on my car three or four times a week, and every time she rides with me she works the same game."

"It's just as well before you marry a girl," remarked the observer of events and things, "to take her out on the golf links and see how she can handle a club."—Yonkers Statesman.

A STORY OF LIVINGSTONE.

Explorer Won Admiration of Powerful African Chief.

Francis Collard, for many years a missionary in Africa, told an odd story of David Livingstone, the famous explorer. Collard was staying at a village in Bechuanaland. One morning, hearing a noise and unaccountable agitation, he ran out of his hut to find the place invested by the Makololos, under Sebittomane, a mighty chief. Livingstone, who had a sjambok in his hand, felt so indignant at the pillage that, seeing a man crawling out of one of the huts, he brought down several blows on his back, which made the blood start and raised welts. It was Sebittomane himself. He rose, seized Livingstone in fury by the hair and threw him to the ground.

Warriors ran up and their assaigars were about to pierce Livingstone, when Sebittomane stopped them, saying: "Let him go, he is a stranger and a white man." Then, looking straight at him he said: "You have courage,

you are a brave man. Never before has any one dared to strike me. Livingstone then understood for the first time whom he had attacked. "You are strong," he said, and peace was made. Livingstone gave money to Sebittomane and Sebittomane gave Livingstone five oxen.

Seven years later Livingstone and the chief met and joked together over the incident. "You are a strong man," said Livingstone, "to have taken me by the hair and thrown me down like a child." Sebittomane showed a scar on his back and said: "And you are a famous warrior to have attacked all famous Sebittomane, who has conquered so many tribes. Look at this mark. You are the only man who has ever beaten me."

"Excuse me," said the stranger in the village, "but do the trains on this road generally keep schedule time?"

"Always," replied the native. "We can count on a wreck twice a week."

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE COST OF WAR IN BLOOD

Great Britain's Enormous Casualty* List During Six Years of Almost Constant Fighting in All Parts of Her Dependencies—High Price Paid for the Maintenance of Empire.

The cost in the blood of our soldiers and sailors of six years of imperial wars, mostly very minor affairs, is given in a return which Mr. Haldane has just had prepared, says the Sydney N. S. W. Sunday Times. The years under review include 1895 to 1903, respectively (exclusive of the expeditions conducted by the government of India). In those six years Great Britain had to exercise her authority in a more or less serious way on as many as 73 occasions. In south Nigeria there were 28 expeditions or reconnaissance, each being responsible for casualties in a varying degree. In northern Nigeria the number was 21. In Uganda there were

five occasions when the situation demanded military action. The most important of these was the expedition against the Soudanese mutineers in 1897-98, when six officers and 26 men were killed and four officers and 26 men were wounded. The figures given in this return cover the operations in the South African war, 1899-1902. We are told that in that war 714 officers and 6,845 men were either killed in action or died of wounds, and 1,753 officers and 19,292 men were wounded. These figures giving a total of 28,604. The consequences of the most important operations that were carried on in the six years 1898-1903 may be given as follows:

Nile expedition, 1898—Officers: Killed or died of wounds, 7; wounded, 24. Men: Killed or died of wounds, 55; wounded, 199. Ashanta rising, 1900: 10, 46, 141, 689. South African war, 1899-1902: 714, 1,753, 6,845, 19,292. Somaliland, 1901-03: 15,

6, 333, 179. Burin (northern Nigeria), 1903: 1, 5, 9, 102. Sierra Leone rising, 1898-1901: 4, 23, 160, 242. Expedition (southern Nigeria), 1901-02: 0, 10, 23, 76. Operations in China, 1900: 2, 5, 15, 95.

In all the 73 wars, expeditions and reconnaissance mentioned in this return 770 officers and 7,812 men were killed in action or died subsequently of wounds; while 1,924 officers and 21,431 men were wounded. Thirteen officers and 92 men killed in action or died of wounds; 29 officers and 289 men wounded. The heaviest casualties among the naval forces occurred in connection with the operations in China in 1900, when six officers and 63 men were killed in action or died of wounds, and 23 officers and 267 men were wounded. In the South African war six naval officers and 18 men were killed, and five officers and 107 men were wounded. Taking the two services, naval and military, 8,678 officers and men were killed in action or died of wounds, and 23,773 were wounded during the six years dealt with in the return.