

ONE YEAR OF WAR HAS COST THE BELLIGERENTS AN INCREDIBLE SUM

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger]

One year of war has cost the leading belligerents in direct monetary outlay more than all the great wars of the period since Napoleon. Counting all elements of loss, the year's struggle, it is estimated, has cost the nations at war, exclusive of Belgium, Turkey, Japan and the Balkan countries involved, the following sums:

FRANCE	
Direct cost	\$2,767,000,000
Loss of national income	3,125,000,000
Destruction of property	800,000,000
Capitalized value of loss of human life	1,740,000,000
Total	\$8,432,000,000
RUSSIA	
Direct cost	\$3,000,000,000
Indirect cost, loss of trade, destruction in Poland	2,500,000,000
Capitalized value of human life lost	1,500,000,000
Total	\$7,000,000,000
BRITISH EMPIRE	
Direct cost	\$3,540,000,000
Separation allowances	1,500,000,000
Loss of production	1,000,000,000
Loss of income as the world's bankers	250,000,000
Total	\$6,290,000,000
GERMANY	
Direct cost	\$4,690,000,000
Loss on agricultural production	1,090,000,000
Loss of interests on investments abroad	125,000,000
Loss of earnings on shipping power, etc.	150,000,000
Loss of earnings German banking and business abroad	50,000,000
Capitalized loss of human life	4,395,000,000
Total	\$13,875,000,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	
Direct cost	\$2,810,000,000
Capitalized value of loss of human life	1,200,000,000
Loss of production	3,000,000,000
Destruction of property	500,000,000
Total	\$7,510,000,000

count of wars is more than three and one-half times that of hers.

How the Cost of Our Navy is Soaring

1883	\$14,903,559
1893	23,543,267
1894	22,104,061
1898	33,003,234
1899	56,098,783
1900	48,099,969
1903	78,856,363
1908	98,958,507
1909	122,663,485
1910	136,935,199
1911	131,410,568
1912	126,405,509
1913	123,151,538
1914	140,718,434

NO ULTIMATUM IN DIPLOMACY

When Mr. Bryan became secretary of state he said a very wise thing in answer to a question from Japan: "There is no final word among friends." This sentence holds the substance of American diplomacy. We issue no ultimatum. An ultimatum is a confession of lack of resources. It denies all choice save to yield or to resist. It is addressed to enemies, not friends. This nation has no enemy-nations. It wishes to create none. It is "the land where hatred dies."

The ultimatum is a dangerous instrument because it can never represent the nation from which it comes. It may be written by a single person, approved or mutilated by a few others; and there is no limit to its degree of possible insolence. It is, in fact, the weapon of the conspirator, not of the nation. The president, in his two notes on the Lusitania affair, has clearly expressed the thought of most of the American people. What will be Germany's response? Is there any way in which Germany can respond? It matters little to us what the military group who wrote the first answer may say. They may be defiant, scornful, evasive, playing for time—all this of secondary importance. What will be Germany's answer? She has empowered no one to speak.

There are two Germanys; the military Germany with which our republic can have nothing in common; and law-abiding Germany, temporarily submerged, with which we shall bind ourselves in close sympathy whenever the time shall come for us to meet. The facts that have shocked the law-abiding world have brought distress to civil Germany as well—the fear that the nation has committed the unpardonable sin. For the present, the military group is in the lead, and in war time the masses follow like sheep; but the other Germany exists, and its sympathizers are high in the councils of the emperor.

The answer to the president's first note is the work of the military group. With it we can reach no understanding, for we meet on no common ground.

It is toward the co-operation and sympathy of civil Germany that our diplomacy should reach. The hope of Europe is that civil authority, which means law, should triumph over the anarchy of force. To this end it is vitally necessary that the German people should take charge of their own nation. The Tirpitz-Falkenhayn-Revventlow type of anti-statesmen must at last be sent to the rear, even as their like in England were sent after the Boer war. War will not dispose of them—law must be the function of democratic control.

Men of like purpose can meet on equal terms. Mutual respect, mutual aid and mutual understanding yield terms of lasting peace.

Whatever the immediate response of Germany, our duty is the same—to keep in view the primal necessity of friendship with the German nation, as with all other nations; to co-operate as far as may be with the

law-abiding elements in all, we may disregard the chicanery of diplomacy. War at the worst is a temporary spasm—friendship should outlast it. And we should remember that "There is no final word among friends." In the present juncture these is nothing so important to the world as this: The republic of America must remain law-abiding.—David Starr Jordan, Richmond Va.

BRYAN'S COMMONER

For a man who travels so much and talks so much Mr. Bryan does a vast amount of work with his pen or typewriter, and it would seem that his productive capacity is inexhaustible. He is constantly making speeches and giving out interviews, but his paper is always filled with his writings, and it must be said that it contains a vast amount of valuable information—good, not only for present-day enlightenment, but for future reference. Since changing his publication from a weekly to a monthly he has increased its size, and the last number contains thirty-two well-filled pages, covering almost every question of public interest, and especially with reference to our national government. Whether we agree with Mr. Bryan or not, his indefatigable labor presents the country with facts and figures that it could not otherwise obtain without infinite trouble. Mr. Bryan is strenuously opposed to the jingo policy that would have us plunge into war with Mexico and Germany without more ado. He wants his country to keep out of the war, and to figure on the consequences before drawing the sword. The advocates of peace may not be as spectacular and attractive as the swaggering and swashbuckling advocates of war, but they are better friends to their country and to humanity, and they are giving President Wilson greater and more serviceable assistance.—Memphis (Tenn.) News-Scimitar, August 26.

THE TARIFF BOGY

In this last fiscal year our purchases of foreign goods were smaller by \$200,000,000 than in the year before, and at the end of the period commodity prices in the United States, as reflected by Bradstreet's index number, were the highest ever known. But in spite of that the country, our protectionist friends tell us, is being mysteriously ruined by the pauper labor of Europe.

The aforesaid labor is getting killed and maimed to an extent that appalls the world. The factories in which it was employed are increasingly disorganized by war. The capital behind it is being shot away at the rate of tens of millions of dollars a day. But those things were mere broken reeds to lean upon, unless we are further fortified against European competition by a very high tariff.

You might sink Europe in the sea tomorrow, and your true high protectionist would still go about pale and trembling unless he had in his pocket the rabbit's foot of high duties to fend off the specter of pauper labor. A Europe with both arms in a sling and not a leg to stand on would still frighten him into gooseflesh unless he had the tariff horse-shoe over his door.—Saturday Evening Post.

THE DIFFERENCE

A whole lot of men roast Bryan because he delivers lectures at \$250 each, but it's a safe bet that not one of his critics would decline to take the job at that price.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

One of the hardest things in the world for a failure to understand is the success of others.—Philadelphia Record.

Staggering Increase in Army and Navy Appropriations

(Extract from remarks of Hon. Clyde H. Tavenner, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives, February 15, 1915.)

The increase in the cost of our army and navy in the last 20 years is enough to stagger the imagination and bewilder the senses. The cost of our army and navy is greater in proportion to its size than that of any other nation on earth. The increase in cost is absolutely abnormal when considered in proportion to the increase in our population, or the increase in wealth, or when considered with the increased cost of preparation for war in other countries in time of peace. In this connection it is legitimate to ask to what extent the awful increase in cost is due to the systematic agitating of the possibility of war by those who profit financially from the ever-increasing expenditures of the military branches of our government.

In the last 30 years our population has increased 85 per cent, our wealth 185 per cent, and our expenditures 400 per cent.

During the 15 years prior to the Spanish-American war our annual appropriations for the navy ranged from \$14,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and for the army less than \$25,000,000, averaging for both less than \$50,000,000.

In 1883 our appropriation for the navy was \$14,903,559; in 1890, approximately \$20,000,000; in 1914, \$149,000,000! Our appropriations for the army and navy combined for the ensuing year will be in the neighborhood of \$240,000,000.

During the year 1912 our entire revenue, not including postal receipts, amounted to \$702,000,000. Of this we expended \$645,000,000 to de-

fray the entire expense of the government; \$444,000,000, or 67.88 per cent, was paid out for war and on account of war. Just before the outbreak of the present European war Germany was spending 55 per cent of her revenues for war and on account of war; Japan, 45 per cent; Great Britain, 37 per cent; and France, 35 per cent.

Our army contained 91,416 men; navy, 52,757 men. German army, during the year indicated, contained 870,000 men; navy, 66,783 men. Japan: Army, 250,000 men; navy, 51,054 men, with a reserve naval force of 114,000 men. Great Britain: Army, 254,500 men; navy, 137,500 men; France: Army, 720,000 men; navy, 60,621 men.

Great Britain's revenue was greater than our by nearly \$300,000,000, but our expenses for war and on account of war was more than \$100,000,000 greater than hers. Yet the aggregate of her army and navy was nearly four times as great as ours.

Germany's revenue exceeded ours by \$60,000,000, but our expenditures for war and on account of wars exceeded hers by more than \$50,000,000, yet her army is more than eight times as large as ours.

The revenue of France is more than \$233,000,000 greater than ours, but our expenses for war and on account of wars is nearly \$150,000,000 more than hers, notwithstanding her army is eight times as large as ours and her navy excels ours by 10,000 men.

Although our revenue is nearly two and one-half times that of Japan, yet her army is nearly three times as large as ours with a naval force nearly four times the size of ours, yet our expenses for war and on ac-