

377,100; Guantanamo, \$801,500;; Alangapo, \$1,389,395; Pearl Harbor, \$9,103,000; torpedo station, \$907,450; and for the naval academy at Annapolis, \$10,640,500.

Secretary Meyer's Estimates

Secretary Meyer's estimates for public works for principal manufacturing establishments for 1911 were \$105,000 at Boston, \$516,000 at New York, \$215,000 at Philadelphia, \$10,000 at Washington, \$320,000 at Norfolk, \$885,000 at Puget Sound, \$107,000 at Mare Island, \$10,000 at Indian head, \$6,000 at Cavite, \$100,000 at Guantanamo, \$2,045,000 at Hawaii, \$57,100 at the torpedo station—a grand total of \$4,376,100.

Mr. Meyer's estimates for the years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 totalled \$17,279,550 for the principal navy yards.

Great sums of money have been expended by the navy on the Great Lakes Naval Training station at Chicago, which was the pet project of former representative George E. Foss, republican, for years chairman of the house committee on naval affairs.

The initial appropriation for the Great Lakes Naval Training station was contained in the naval act approved April 27, 1904, when \$250,000 was provided for the purchase of land and an appropriation of \$5,000 made for the expenses of the board to be appointed for selecting a site. The \$250,000 was not used for the purchase of land as a site, for the site was donated by citizens of Chicago, but was devoted to developing the station, and therefore, becomes part of the cost of the establishment.

The appropriations for the establishment of the Great Lakes Training station were as follows: Naval act approved April 27, 1904, \$255,000; act of June 29, 1906, \$750,000; March 2, 1907, \$500,000; May 12, 1908, \$1,095,600 (which includes \$75,000 for the fee of the architect and \$25,000 for cost of inspection); March 3, 1909, \$413,400—a grand total of \$3,014,000.

The initial appropriation for maintenance was contained in the act of June 29, 1906, and called for \$26,940, including \$6,940 for a civil force.

Other appropriations were: March 2, 1907, \$26,940, including \$6,940 for a civil force; May 13, 1908, \$36,800, including \$6,940 for a civil force; March 3, 1909, \$102,769.36, including \$48,139.36 for a civil force; June 24, 1910, \$106,599.36, including \$49,779.36 for a civil force; March 4, 1911, \$106,599.36, including \$44,553.36 for a civil force; Aug. 22, 1912, \$106,500, including \$44,553.36 for a civil force; March 4, 1913, \$98,457, including \$44,553.36 for a civil force; June 30, 1914, \$98,457, including \$1,500 for a civil force; March 3, 1915, \$80,000, including \$1,500 for a civil force.

The drop in the amount for civil force in the act of June 30, 1914, was the first year for which Mr. Daniels submitted estimates.

The Great Lakes Station

The democrats came into power in the house in 1910, thereby stopping the flow of funds to the Great Lakes station, which on August 30, 1915, contained 893 recruits. At 6 per cent, interest on the sum that it cost to establish the station amounts to \$180,840 a year. This sum, divided by the number of recruits, shows the cost of each student to be \$202—without considering anything for maintenance. In other words, the immense cost of the Great Lakes station resulted in 1915 in an interest charge of \$202 for each man there.

The government reservation at St. Helena, Va., was a naval magazine under the bureau of ordnance. Having ceased to be used for that purpose about 1913, it was turned over to the commanding officer of the re-

ceiving ship Franklin, for the training of recruits. Tents were used for camps, and, later, buildings. For several years the station had no definite status, although the act of March 3, 1905, contained certain items under public works, the bureau of yards and docks for wharf extension, roads, storehouses and issuing room for clothing. Not until July 1, 1913, however, was the establishment recognized by congress as a training station.

St. Helena Station

During the past ten years the training of recruits has been conducted continuously at St. Helena and the station has been improved year by year. The temporary barracks, already referred to, accommodated about 900 men, 500 additional were quartered aboard the Franklin, making a total in the early stages of about 1,400 recruits. The barracks were later replaced by tent-houses, now called bungalows, which number about 200, and are substantially built, with elevated floors, and weather boards on the side to a distance of three feet of the sills.

A WEEK OF TARIFF "HAVOC"

The democratic tariff, everybody knows because republicans have told them, has ruined beyond repair every industry it touched—especially the textile industries.

Yet—not now listening to the republicans, but reading the actual records—these ruined industries by now must be eager to welcome some more ruin of the same kind.

Here is a list, compiled from an issue of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, of one week's manifestations in the ruined industries:

Groat Knitting Mills, Scranton, Pa., incorporated with a capital of \$250,000, to manufacture yarn and knit underwear.

Goodwin Bag Co. to build new bag factory at Hatfield, Mass. Employ seventy-five workers.

River Spinning Co. to erect new plant at Philipsdale, R. I.

Taft-Pierce Manufacturing Co., Woonsocket, R. I., lets contract for construction of a three-story brick storehouse, 32x140 feet.

Unicorn Cotton mills, Centerville, Md., taken over by new company to put mills in full operation by Sept. 1.

Brewer & Co. have opened their new starch factory at Foxcraft, Me. Will make four tons of starch a day.

William F. Traubel contracts for a three-story hosiery mill, 50x150 feet, at Trenton, N. J.

Bell Cotton Fabric Co. at Cedarville, N. J., has been sold to a Philadelphian who will put in new machinery, a leachery, and go to manufacturing at once.

Holliston Woolen Mills Co., has been incorporated at East Holliston, Mass.

Boehm & Stehle, dyers, Philadelphia, are enlarging their plant.

Forsyth Dyeing Works, New Haven, Conn., is building a large addition. Present plant is running twenty-four hours a day.

Anglo-American Cotton Co., capital \$50,000, has been organized in Boston.

H. A. Romberger Knitting Co., Philadelphia, is enlarging its plant to increase capacity 25 per cent.

Alonquin Printing Co., Fall River, let contracts for addition, three stories, 104x255 feet. Can't keep up with cloth printing requirements.

Appleton Co., Lowell, Mass., contracts for \$75,000 storage house.

Bigelow-Hartford Co., Clinton, Mass., having plans drawn for a new mill.

A knit goods manufacturer is negotiating for the lease of the Perker-ville plant at Pittsfield, Mass., which has been idle since and prior to the

passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff. Cedar Cliff Silk Co., reopens its mills at Paterson, N. J., after installing a new electric power plant.

Centredale Worsted mills, Centredale, R. I., have installed large quantity of new machinery. The mills are running full time.

Julius A. Gebauer, Frankford, Pa., contracts for four-story mill, 64x130, to manufacture goods for men's wear.

Millheim Knitting Co., Millheim, Pa., has started a branch factory at Pleasant Gap, Pa.

Seekonk Lace Co., at Pawtucket, R. I., contracts for new factory, 100x150 feet, two stories, to give employment to 400 more hands. Concern is now working night and day, keeping its machinery running continuously.

Century Knitting Co., Spring City, Pa., is enlarging its Pottstown plant.

Bermans Knitting mills have begun operations at Stapleton, N. J.

Royal Gem knitting mills, Herkimer, N. J., are building an addition 20x90 feet. Mills have been running to capacity.

Moreover, the American Woolen Co., the biggest of them all, says that its product is sold several months ahead, that the present woolen business is "excelling any ever experienced by the company," and that the prospects are for "the best woolen business in the country's history."—Duluth Herald.

LESS HATE IN EVIDENCE

Significant evidence of a new perspective in Europe may be found in recent statements concerning the famous "Hymn of Hate" against England written by Ernst Lissauer, a German poet.

Lissauer was decorated by the kaiser for writing his hymn, and it acquired tremendous vogue. But a week or two ago, the Cologne Volkszeitung published a protest against its inclusion in school readers, saying that it did not represent the feeling of the German people, and the protest was taken up in other cities. Lissauer has now issued a declaration that he wrote the hymn when laboring under supreme excitement and that he doubts whether it represents the feelings which he will hold in the future. Thus it passes to the discard.

The Volkszeitung's protest and Lissauer's recantation may be interpreted in two ways. Either the Germans do not hate the English so much as they thought they did some months ago, or they are striving to win the approbation of neutral countries by evidence of moderate feeling. Even the latter supposition implies realization that hate is unworthy, and when a nation starts self-criticism, if only for effect on the outside world, it is in a frame of mind to welcome an early ending of hostilities.

The theory that Germans and Englishmen hate each other has probably been overworked. Most of their hate has been bred of mutual fear, and the violent antagonisms have not gone deeply into the masses of the people. A little instance back of the trenches will illustrate the friendliness of the everyday citizens of the two countries. A group of British soldiers and German prisoners arranged a musical programme, over which one of the Tommies presided. After a few selections by Britfishers, the chairman announced: "ans and Fritz will now oblige with the 'ymn of 'ate.'"—Des Moines (Ia.) Tribune.

COULD PICK HIM OUT

Young Hibbard was exhibiting his pictures to a charming girl. "This one," he said, handing her a picture, "is my photograph, taken with two French poodles. Can you recognize me?" "Why yes, certainly," she replied, looking at it intently, "You

are the one with the hat on."—Oklahoma Farmer.

PRECEDENT FOR BRYAN PEACE TREATIES

Madison, Neb., Sept. 22—To the Editor of the Omaha World-Herald: During Colonel Bryan's negotiations, while secretary of state, of peace treaties with other nations, he was frequently sharply and facetiously criticised by a part of the press and by magazine and other writers in his efforts along that line. If those who ridiculed and sought to make game of him had read the treaty between the United States and Tripoli of 1796, they would have observed that it contains a provision to the effect that in case of dispute neither party should appeal to arms "nor shall war be declared on any pretext whatever," but that a year should be given for an adjustment of difficulties, "during which time no act of hostility shall be permitted by either party." This provision was carried into article 15 of the treaty of 1905 between the United States and Tripoli and is now in force.

Thus it will be observed that the early policy of the United States was pacific and that this government was early inclined to prevent war by peaceful methods, and that a year was to intervene before resorting to war. Colonel Bryan had ample precedent for his treaties in the Tripoli treaties and in the drift of public sentiment on the subject.

It is easy for those who differ with a man occupying a public position to find a pretext to criticize him and his discharge of public duties, but in this instance, as in many others, Mr. Bryan was amply fortified by precedent for the course he pursued.

WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

INCOMES TAXED 34 PER CENT

A London cablegram, dated Sept. 25, says: The income tax provided in Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna's new budget, with the super-tax, will bring the total tax to from 3 shillings and 7 pence on the pound (89 cents on \$5) to 6 shillings and 10 pence (\$1.70). The latter figure represents a 34 per cent rate. Incomes of £100,000 (\$500,000) will pay £28,000 (\$140,000); incomes of £500 (\$2,500) will pay £42 (\$210). The difference is between earned and unearned incomes.

It is believed in financial circles that the budget will be successful.

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