

AINSE BATTLE STILL RAGING

LITTLE ADVANTAGE GAINED ON EITHER SIDE—FIERCE ATTACKS BY GERMANS.

ALLIES MAINTAIN FIRM GRIP

French Advances Declare No Ground Has Been Given to Invading Enemy—Censorship on News from Front Becomes More Rigid.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Paris, Sept. 28.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"On our left wing the reports on the situation are favorable.

"On the center our troops have successfully withstood new and very violent attacks. We have made some slight progress on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woivre region a thick fog has caused a suspension of operations.

"On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been no change in the situation."

London, Sept. 28.—There is no change in the situation in any of the theaters of war and reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue.

Reports of the fall of two of the Przemysl forts are inventions.

London, Sept. 28.—Furious fighting continues in northern France, where the allied French and British armies are at grips with the German forces in what is characterized as the crucial action of the battle of the Aisne. Beyond admitting this fact, the official statements are vague. Few details of the struggle which may be the turning point of the western campaign have been given out.

One sentence in which there is "no change in the situation" epitomizes the official reports from London, Paris and Berlin. The allies claim to have made slight advances here and there, notably on the heights of the Meuse. The German official statement, however, declares that "reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue."

Both the British and French official statements refer to the violence of the attacks made by the Germans, who seem to have redoubled their efforts in an attempt to hurl back the allied line. The reports indicate, however, that the French and British have given no ground before the onslaught of the invaders.

A very rigorous censorship evidently has been imposed at virtually all points, particularly in London, regarding the operations at the front, as very little news is being permitted to come through. The war officials probably hesitate to raise the hopes of the people without some decisive result having been attained, and fear that the publication of even the smallest details of the operations might be of aid to the Germans.

Austrian Army Retiring.

Petrograd reports officially that the Austrian stronghold of Przemysl, in Galicia, is completely invested by the Russians and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians into Hungary, pursued by the Russians. Berlin, however, declares that "reports of the fall of two of the Przemysl forts are inventions."

London, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Venice, dated Sunday, says: "French fleet at this time has been in action for the last forty-eight hours bombarding the port of Cattaro and the fortified island on the Dalmatian coast."

London, Sept. 29.—A Reuter dispatch from Ostend says that a traveler from Brussels reports the town full of German troops coming from the south.

London, Sept. 29.—The operators of a German Zeppelin dirigible dropped a bomb into a school house at Bielostok, Russia, yesterday, killing 11 children, according to a dispatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post.

London, Sept. 29.—An official statement issued at Nish and sent to the Reuter Telegram company, says: "The Serbian and Montenegrin troops, marching on Sarajevo, have reached Mount Kamalke. Reports from all our commanders concur in stating that the enemy is everywhere employing explosive bullets. The first discharge from the Maxim is always of explosive bullets."

Paris, Sept. 28.—A resident of Mauge who had been made prisoner, but later escaped, states that Mauge was three-quarters burned by the Germans.

London, Sept. 28.—The casualty list received from British headquarters at the front, covering losses up to September 24, contains the names of one officer who was killed, seven who died of wounds, nineteen who are wounded and ten who are missing. These missing men had previously been reported as wounded.

London, Sept. 28.—The Dardanelles have been closed to navigation, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Reuter Telegram company. The duration of the closure is not stated.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 28.—Dispatches from Nish, Serbia, say that the Serbians and Montenegrins have been ordered by the Austrians as follows: "The Serbians are to be placed in the line of the front. The Serbians have joined the Serbians."

LITTLE CHANGE AS THE RESULT OF BIG BATTLE

Allies and Germans Pound Each Other, but Result Is Not Very Apparent.

GERMAN LINE HOLDING

French Claims of Important Advances Not Admitted by Berlin—Petrograd Reports That Craacow Has Been Put Under German Administration—General Summary.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The following official statement was issued by the official press bureau:

"Our left wing in the region to the northwest of Noyon, our first lines, having come into collision with superior forces of the enemy, were obliged to yield a little ground. Reinforced by fresh troops, these detachments have vigorously resumed the offensive. The conflict in this region is taking on a character of special violence.

"At the center there is nothing new. On our right wing, before the attacks of our troops coming out from Nancy and Toul, the enemy has begun to give way in the southern part of the Woivre district, and is falling back towards Le Rupt-de-Mad. The action continues on the heights of the Meuse. The German forces have been able to penetrate to the vicinity of St. Miel, but they were not able to cross the Meuse."

French and British troops, intermingled Turcos and Moors, not only held their own, but caused the strongly reinforced German western wing to reel backward near St. Quentin and imperiled the German line of communication toward the frontier of Belgium.

The German center has been weakened by the rush of troops from that position to meet the threatening movement of the allies and two strong forces were engaged at close quarters between St. Quentin and Tergnier.

Fresh British troops have been landed in France and are being rushed

smaller guns continue their bombardment of the Verdun-Toul line with good effect.

"The field engagements in France during the 24 hours ended at midnight have been minor affairs without any important developments. We hold our positions, there being no appreciable change in the lines.

"The situation in Belgium and the eastern war theater is unchanged."

Allies Gain Ground.

On the Battle Front, Sept. 26.—The German offensive was extremely vigorous today at the western end of the long line stretching along the rivers Oise, Aisne and Woivre.

The allied troops, whose gaps had been filled with freshly arrived reinforcements, not only repeatedly thrust back the masses of Germans thrown against them but eventually carried out a successful counter-attack which resulted in the gaining of considerable ground and the capture of Peronne, about which town the fiercest engagement occurred.

Machine Guns Kill Hundreds.

At one place the victims of the deadly German machine guns were counted in hundreds, especially where the advance was across an open wheat field that recently had been harvested.

Some men of a French regiment which was making a dash toward the German position when it was struck by the sweeping fire were found dead in the kneeling posture they had taken behind sheaves of wheat and from where they had emptied their magazines, intending to start a final rush and bayonet charge.

After the fight 900 dead were buried in a single trench six feet deep, the Germans being placed at one end and the French at the other.

Many Germans Near Reims.

Further toward the east, near Reims, there appears to be concentrated a large German force which has stolidly occupied strong intrenchments from which it is most difficult to dislodge them. Hereabouts the fighting has been of a desultory character, with, however, slight advantage in favor of the allies.

The men of both armies in this vicinity seem to be enjoying their rest. On the eastern wing the Germans are throwing enormous masses of men against the French troops protecting the line of defensive forts above Verdun; but up to the present their efforts, although costing immense sacrifices, have been vain and the French line remains intact.

Telegraphing from Amsterdam to London, the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company says the thirty-

lies on the German right wing have failed and that the battle there has come to a standstill.

These messages say there has been no fighting on the center, but that the German left has taken Varennes, attacked the forth to the south of Verdun, and repulsed sorties from Verdun and Toul. The Germans are said to be bombarding the towns of Troyonles-Paroche, Camp des Romains, and Lionville (Lironville).

It also is claimed that French troops in French Lorraine and on the border of Alsace have been repulsed.

Allies Claim Big Gains.

London, Sept. 26.—The official announcement regarding the progress of the battle of the Aisne made public in Paris tonight said that the flanking movement of the allies' left wing continues to develop and that the town of Peronne has been occupied after desperate fighting with the Germans.

This report tends to confirm the earlier unofficial reports that the Germans had been driven back further on their right wing than had been previously reported and that the main stand of the Germans to the north and west will be made along the line from Cambrai to St. Amend.

The official dispatch adds that there has been a lull in the fighting along the center of the great line and that the German attacks on the right wing of the allies have been checked.

RUSS ADVANCE ON CACROW

Petrograd Reports That the City Has Been Occupied by German Troops—Other War News.

"That Craacow has been occupied by German troops, that the town has been put under a German military command, and that the Austrian civil administration has been displaced is the gist of the latest advices received here," says the Petrograd correspondent of the London Morning Post.

"All the original administration of the town and all civil officials of the Austrian government have left and the residents are feeling in a panic."

The Germans have thrown three army corps into the Craacow district, according to this information, and are bringing more troops in preparation for the expected Russian attack.

Craacow is in Western Galicia, and an important fortified city, on which the Russians are reported to be advancing.

New German Casualty List. Telegraphing from Amsterdam to London, the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company says the thirty-

ARMIES IN WAR MOOD

MEXICAN SITUATION MORE SERIOUS—CARRANZA IS URGED TO RETIRE.

AN ANSWER SENT TO VILLA

Fighting General's Proposal that Calderon Be Chosen Provisional President Meets with a Response—Pacification Committee Consults with the Rival Leaders.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Mexico City.—The pacification committee organized among officials here in an endeavor to adjust differences between Gen. Carranza and Villa departed with the immediate object of reaching the nearest point where they can consult the generals of the division of the north.

They will try to arrange a cessation of hostilities and secure an arrangement which will prevent further clashes between the factions.

Mexico City.—Gen. Carranza has answered a message sent by Gen. Francisco Villa's division of the army, which, while protesting loyalty, asked the first chief of the constitutionalists to resign in favor of Ferdinand Iglesias Calderon, thus maintaining the honor of the constitutionalists' cause and preventing bloodshed, anarchy and general intervention.

While the text of Gen. Carranza's answer has not been made public, government officials are most optimistic regarding the results it may have. It is semi-officially stated that the general conference is to be postponed from October 1 to October 5, when all differences between Gen. Villa and Carranza will be amicably adjusted through an understanding that no northern chief shall be a candidate for either temporary or permanent president.

Washington, D. C.—Formal announcement from Gen. Villa that he will not be a candidate for president or vice president of Mexico was received at the state department through Consul Agent Carothers at Chihuahua City. This dispatch, the first to reach Washington from the interior of Mexico since Villa's revolt against Gen. Carranza's authority as first chief of the constitutionalists, greatly strengthened the hopes of officials here for a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the two leaders.

FANCY PRICES FOR HORSES.

Danish Government's Restrictions Force Purchasers to Norway.

London.—The restrictions recently imposed by the Danish government upon the purchase of horses in Denmark have compelled German horse buyers to turn to Norway, according to a dispatch from the Copenhagen correspondent of the Standard.

The Norwegians are not anxious to sell and the Germans are offering fancy prices. A party of Germans is also endeavoring to arrange for a shipment of horses from America.

Tinned provisions, foodstuffs and tea are now largely imported into Germany from Scandinavia, says the correspondent, buyers explaining that the Russian and English prisoners want tea, so Germany must buy, irrespective of cost.

Keeping Close Tab.

New York.—Cholera having been reported in a violent form on the eastern frontier of the European war, precautionary measures were taken here to prevent any possible infection being brought to this port by vessels from the Mediterranean. In a special order to boarding officers, Dr. Joseph O'Connell, health officer of the port of New York, instructed them to make the most rigid examination of all vessels, passengers and crews coming from eastern ports.

Woman Gets Place.

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, of San Francisco, was appointed assistant United States attorney there. She is the first woman in the United States to occupy such a position. Representative Baker, of California, declared he considered the appointment a recognition of woman suffrage.

Employees Locked in a Vault.

Salt Lake City.—Within a hundred yards of the Utah state prison a masked man held up George A. Goff, cashier of the Sugar House bank, and Clifford Goff, a bookkeeper, locked the two men in the bank vault, took \$1,525 and escaped unnoticed forty minutes before the two men were able to get out of the vault and give the alarm. The lock of the vault door did not turn completely and the men were able to open it inside after forty minutes and give the alarm.

Hopes for Peace in Colorado.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson will continue to press for acceptance as the basis of the settlement of the Colorado strike the agreement proposed by federal mediators, despite the partially unfavorable reply of the operators. President Wilson told callers he does not consider the situation closed, and he will work for further negotiations. The president said he did not consider the reply of the operators as closing further discussion and he expected a favorable settlement.

NEWS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Prospects are bright for Summit beag supplied with an electric light system in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cochran have taken charge of the Antlers hotel at Eagle Butte and have changed the name of the hotel to the Star.

The 21-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. G. Sikkink, living on a farm several miles from Andover, fell into a water tank and was drowned.

The state convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of South Dakota was held in Elkton, and every division in the state was well represented.

A contractor with a large force of men has commenced improving an important highway extending from Plankinton southward to the Douglas county border.

As the result of efforts extending over a number of weeks, an arrangement has been made whereby the Congregational and Methodist churches of Geddes will unite.

A. Friedel, a farmer living near Bruce, suffered a broken jaw, had one of his ears severed and sustained a fracture of several ribs, when he was knocked down by a horse and trampled on.

Homer Aikin and Oliver Marion, of Fort Pierre, the two young men who were guarding a melon patch and who fired into a group of boys and girls, were fined \$25 on a charge of assault and battery.

While camped with a party of friends at the Jim river, Miss Agnes Friedek, a Scotland young woman, found what is known as a "strawberry" pearl, which is estimated to be worth several hundred dollars.

All the material for the new school building to be erected at Garden City has arrived and the work of construction is being pushed. It is planned to have the building ready for occupancy before winter sets in.

Miss Mary Axtell secured a judgment in justice court in Perkins county against Mrs. Marie Garrison, for \$40 for damages sustained in a prairie fire alleged to have started from the ashes on Mrs. Garrison's farm. The fire burned over eighty acres and Miss Axtell sued for \$83.

The women of Newell have organized a Rebekah lodge, with a good charter membership. Mrs. Alice Henton, of Spearfish, a leading Rebekah of western South Dakota, instituted the new lodge, assisted by members of the order from Cale and other places in that part of the state.

A Sioux Falls jury awarded Mrs. Muelie DeBood \$4,000 in damages in a suit against A. K. Pay, for the death of her husband. DeBood was a carpenter working in the construction of a large building for Pay, and fell from a scaffolding and was killed. It is alleged the scaffolding was defective. Pay will appeal.

As a result of being struck by the fangs of a rattlesnake, the 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hutton, living on a homestead near Kadoka, is dead. He was taken to a physician with as little delay as possible, but the poison had spread through his system so rapidly that his life could not be saved.

Dr. J. H. Fonger, of Gary, for many years has been gathering all sorts of firearms and now has what without doubt is one of the most interesting and valuable collections of his kind in the state or northwest. His collection contains guns and pistols of all sorts and makes, a number of them being very ancient.

J. H. Carleton, G. A. R. post of Parker, is making great plans for a big campaign to be held October 6th, when they expect to have the department commander, C. A. B. Fox, of Sioux Falls; department president, Mrs. Lola Tucker, of Canton, and a number of the noted grand army and W. R. C. workers present.

Rural schools of Minnehah county won seven prizes for art and school work offered by the state fair management, according to an announcement received by Superintendent T. T. Thompson. Four of the exhibits were awarded first prizes and three received second awards. The premium money will be given to the individual schools which won the prizes.

Fire of unknown origin set fire to the prairie near Morrilton, and before the flames could be extinguished the fire had burned over a wide scope of country, destroying a great deal of hay and burning off much pasture land. The fire finally was stopped by a heavy rainstorm. Had it not been extinguished when it was a great damage would have been done.

If residents of Sioux Falls want the advantage of free postal deliveries in the future, they must secure mail boxes and place them at some convenient location in front of their houses or at their places of business, according to an order received at the local office from First Assistant Postmaster General Roper. The order is compulsory and becomes effective November 15th.

Alleging that the Dakota Silo company of Mitchell is infringing on its patents, the United States Silo company of Lansing, Mich., has brought an injunction suit against the Mitchell company in the federal court to restrain it from selling its silos.

Prof. Aderholt, who had been elected as principal of the Groton schools for the coming year, at the last moment decided he did not want the place. Now the board of education has secured Prof. Winger, late of Northfield, Minn., who will perform the duties of principal.

At a meeting of the members of the Pierpont Commercial club a committee of three was appointed to take charge of the good roads work in that vicinity, and will superintend the improvement of the highways leading to Pierpont.

An auto driven by A. Lorentzen, a driver for a Yankton auto livery, collided with a buggy drawn by a single horse while turning a corner after dark. The horse was killed and the occupants of the buggy, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Faust, and baby, were badly injured.

WORK OF SKILL AND DARING

Japanese Whalemens Constantly Risk Lives in the Pursuit of Most Dangerous Quarry.

Many of the Japanese whalemens are most expert and daring men. After a whale has been corried, harpooned and is slowly giving out from exhaustion the nimble expert of the whaling crew must prove his mettle.

The skilled Jap, after jumping upon the animal's back and cutting down gashes in the head, one on each side, through which a rope must be run, and tied, cannot always perform his work in one trial. Often the animal makes a deep dive. But the little Jap must hold fast to his quarry and dive also, trusting to the fates that his own air supply in his lungs will last as long as that of the whale's.

The Jap is safer from being drowned than the whaler, for being crushed by the infuriated animal's tail. If the little Jap lets go it usually means his death—so he hangs on to the diving quarry. Frequently these whalemens lose their lives from drowning, but the members of their crew look upon this misfortune with something of a fatalistic regard.

But the main business in hand is the capture of the whale. As the fight progresses and the maddened, frightened mammal grows weaker and, finally, is dying, the boat crews row closer to the body and pray for the ease of his departing spirit. Members of the crew will call out the words, "Joraku! Joraku! Joraku!" and on the third day after the mammal has been hauled ashore a service is held and prayers offered for the animal's soul, a contest of spirit.

As soon as the animal has been towed to the shore line he is cut up, the Japs are making huge excavations and penetrating inside the animal's body as though entering a mine shaft or gallery, and eventually making their exit, all covered with blood. It is a gruesome sight, but is looked upon purely as a matter of course among the Jap whalemens.

Distractions of War.

Among the distractions of war it's plain that there's got to be a bit of brushing up in the knowledge of geography and history on the part of the parent if he would maintain his high seat of omniscience in the sight of his inquiring offspring.

"Papa, what are the Balkans?" inquired a little chap who had been poring over his papers.

"High hills, my son, high hills."

"They're mountains, aren't they?"

"Why—ah—yes—believe they are," answered papa, who has a somewhat vague notion of that distant rampart.

"The paper says Austria is going to take them," pursued the persistent Willie. "What are they going to do with them?"

Here papa has to cast about in his mind for an explanation.

"Oh, well," he equivocates. "I guess that's just figurative language. I don't suppose they'll really try to move them, you know."

"But, papa, the paper says—"

"Tut! tut! Never mind what it says—and say, don't you think it's about time you were going to bed?"

Battle of Lake Champlain.

One hundred years ago the Americans defeated the British in the battle of Lake Champlain, the last big naval engagement of the war of 1812. In the scale of military importance to the outcome of the war, this defeat and capture of the British squadron by Commodore Macdonough more than offset the British raid on Washington. With Macdonough's success command of the lake passed to the Americans, and the invasion of New York state by Sir George Prevost's army was necessarily abandoned. That was the most formidable army the British brought into the field in the whole course of the war. General Macomb with a mixed force of regulars and Vermont militia had held the British in check on land while Commodore Macdonough was defeating their fleet on the lake. Prevost dared not continue the campaign after his flank was exposed to the American fleet, and quietly returned to Canada. The result of the battle of Lake Champlain was to expedite the program of the peace negotiations at Ghent.

Story of St. Paul's London.

There is an anecdote concerning St. Paul's worth recording now that the cathedral's repairing is under consideration. Sir Christopher Wren tells it in The Parentalia: "In the beginning of the new works of St. Paul's an incident was taken notice of by some people as a memorable omen. When the surveyor in person had set out upon the place the dimensions of the great dome, and fixed upon the center, the common laborer was ordered to bring a flat stone from the heaps of rubbish (such as should first come to hand) to be laid for a mark and direction to the masons; the stone, which was immediately brought and laid down for this purpose, happened to be a piece of gravestone, with nothing remaining of the inscription but this single word in large capitals—Resurgam."—London Chronicle.

A Late Book.

Mrs. Hoyt, who became the possessor of a fortune by the death of an aunt, did not like to admit her ignorance of any subject.

One afternoon she had a call from a prominent society woman, and the conversation turned upon books.

"Have you read Shakespeare's works?" asked the caller.

"Oh, yes, indeed," replied Mrs. Hoyt, "all of them—that is," she added hastily, "unless he has written something very lately."—National Monthly.

The Mafé of the Species.

Patience—I see some farmers in Germany use roosters for hatching eggs and raising the chicks. They take better care of the chicks than hens do, even fighting hawks to protect them, and running with them much longer.

Patience—Perhaps the hens have the vote over there.

GERMAN OFFICERS ON THE FIRING LINE



to the firing line to support the exhausted soldiers who have been under fire continuously for more than a month.

It is understood that the British reinforcements are being placed along the Oise and Aisne to support both the left flank and the center of the allies. The thirteenth day of this special conflict found the French troops still pressing vigorously against the army of General von Klueck in their efforts to encircle the German right and crush it or force it back.

An official statement given out at Berlin says: The siege guns have been taken from Metz to bombard Verdun. The French are striving to prevent the arrival of these guns, but they are steadily approaching nearer. The reduction of Verdun cannot be averted when they reach a position where they can be operated with full effect. Our

Germans have recaptured three towns opposite the French right wing in Lorraine was made clear when the full text of the official statement from the French war office was read at the French embassy here. The official statement, as given out in Paris, set forth that Domèvre, south of Brantome, had been recaptured by the enemy. The embassy received a statement, however, which contains this phrase: "On our right wing in Lorraine the enemy have again passed the frontier with several small columns. He has recaptured Domèvre, south of Brantome, and Nomeny and Dillme, north of Nancy."

Claims Made by Germans.

London, Sept. 28.—Messages which come from German sources carry reports which are diametrically the opposite of the foregoing. These say that the flanking movement of the al-

first German casualty list, containing a total of about one thousand men killed, wounded and missing, has been given out. It includes the names of 23 officers of one regiment who were killed in five days' fighting.

Canadian Troops on the Way.

The major part of Canada's latest contingent of 32,000 men for service in Europe is already on its way to the front in 20 transports heavily armed and guarded by British men-of-war in sufficient force to prevent any attack by German cruisers.

Belgians Capture Germans.

The Rotterdam Courant says that Belgian troops are showing at many places from which they have long been absent. Two thousand Germans were captured, it says, on September 23 between Malines and Aershot. Two hundred officers among them will be kept at Antwerp. The remainder of the prisoners will go to England.

Employees Locked in a Vault.

Salt Lake City.—Within a hundred yards of the Utah state prison a masked man held up George A. Goff, cashier of the Sugar House bank, and Clifford Goff, a bookkeeper, locked the two men in the bank vault, took \$1,525 and escaped unnoticed forty minutes before the two men were able to get out of the vault and give the alarm. The lock of the vault door did not turn completely and the men were able to open it inside after forty minutes and give the alarm.

ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR

Seaman of the Battleships Are All Men of Varied Training, Writes Rear Admiral.

New York.—It is a simple fact that the seamen of today must, of necessity, be trained in warfare with virtually every known weapon. Rear Admiral Schroeder writes in Scribner's and he has come to be properly known now as a "seaman" rather than sailor. Ships no longer sail. The term "sail-

or" carries one back to the days so delightfully portrayed in the novels of Captain Marryat and Fenimore Cooper; and it is suggestive of a rollicking, tarry-handed son of Neptune with a quid in his starboard cheek, who gives his trousers a hitch and says, "Shiver my timbers!"

Counting Net Cost of Arms.

The German naval estimates for 1912-13 amounted to \$100,250,800. The military budget of France for 1913 showed an estimated expenditure of \$300,916,790 for the military establishment. The navy estimates for 1913 amounted to \$30,400,000. Italy, during 1912, spent about \$40,271,800 on her navy and about \$75,842,638 on her army.

their concomitant groups of fast cruisers, torpedo craft and all the rest could well have as great influence upon the issue of the war as a crushing victory over an army of 1,000,000 men. It therefore surely behooves us to have it ready and efficient in the second. Neither the building of an adequate fleet nor its training can be done when war has begun or is imminent. Both take more time, probably, than any war could last. Ships must be built and sailors trained in time of peace.

Counting Net Cost of Arms.

The German naval estimates for 1912-13 amounted to \$100,250,800. The military budget of France for 1913 showed an estimated expenditure of \$300,916,790 for the military establishment. The navy estimates for 1913 amounted to \$30,400,000. Italy, during 1912, spent about \$40,271,800 on her navy and about \$75,842,638 on her army.