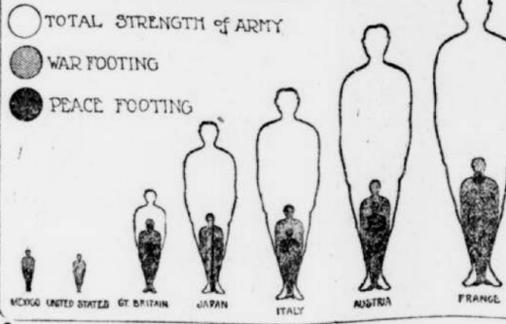


# ARMED PEACE COSTS AS MUCH AS WAR



**INCREASE FOR ARMIES AND NAVIES COMBINED.**

Country	1881	1891	1901	1911	Excess 1911 Over 1881	Estimated Total for 70 Years
Austria-Hungary	\$5,182,000	64,217,000	25,864,000	\$5,244,000	\$1,062,000	\$2,664,000,000
France	15,154,000	185,488,000	201,380,000	270,918,000	255,764,000	6,055,200,000
Germany	102,200,000	144,274,000	275,782,000	318,480,000	216,280,000	5,989,945,000
Great Britain	128,258,000	152,525,000	141,112,000	213,829,000	85,571,000	6,267,280,000
Italy	49,625,000	80,777,000	78,098,000	120,658,000	71,033,000	2,445,445,000
Russia	101,881,000	145,281,000	208,811,000	319,770,000	217,889,000	5,568,425,000
United States	51,624,000	66,283,000	189,729,000	282,086,000	230,462,000	5,506,520,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$666,991,000</b>	<b>\$844,346,000</b>	<b>\$1,102,100,000</b>	<b>\$1,741,906,000</b>	<b>\$1,074,915,000</b>	<b>\$32,205,215,000</b>

The cost of a single war is only equaled by the price the world pays for peace. While the world is staggered by the millions poured into such a struggle as the present conflict in the Balkans, the cost of the armed peace maintained by the nations not engaged in war is not less stupendous.

Never before did the leaders of peace societies in all countries have such financial arguments to direct against the governments responsible for the armed camps of the world. The nations foremost in their preparations for war have received new impetus from the Balkan conflict, and are increasing the already huge expenditures for battleships, armies and munitions of war.

Never before has the world seen anything like the present situation. Extra taxation in Germany, increase of the reserves and length of military service in France, more than a quarter of a billion dollars for battleships in England, together with a big outlay for airships—these are the symptoms of the war fever that holds Europe in its grip.

Even the most enthusiastic believer in insurance boggles the money paid out as premiums, for which he gets practically no return so long as all goes well. Is it any wonder then that millions of the governed all over the world are protesting against the tremendous assessments made upon them by their governments to pay the cost of insurance against war?

Those who advocate the present enormous and annually increasing expenditures for armament answer that they are fully justified if they serve to keep the peace. Which is better, they ask of the disarmament advocates, taxes for armament or the risk of the nation's prosperity and even its existence, by exposure to attack through unpreparedness for war?

Which is preferable, a diversion of part of the national revenues to pay for armies and warships, or the destruction of property and the loss of life inevitable if war should come upon the unprepared? Certainly, the fact that within little more than a year the world has seen two wars in the Mediterranean goes far to refute the assertion of the peace advocates that war is at an end and armament therefore unnecessary.

Considering the fact that they hold a brief for those in favor of the abolition of war preparations, it is not, after all, so strange that figures of the cost of armed peace are most available at the headquarters of the peace societies. Not that the war and navy departments at Washington do not keep a careful record of their own expenditures, and also keep in touch with what other nations are doing; but the men entrusted with the responsibility of preparing the United States against war are more concerned with what other armed nations have than with what it costs them. Therefore, it has remained largely for the peace advocates to collate the figures and dress them up as impressively as possible.

Their figures are impressive enough without any innocently intended padding. To begin with they present the stupendous, incomprehensible sum of \$2,250,000,000 as the combined annual expenditure of all the civilized nations for armaments in time of peace. This vast sum takes no account of the cost of putting Europe on its present war footing or of the cost of the recent Turco-Italian or the present Turco-Balkan war.

One could make many comparisons of the clouds sufficiently to notice that she was sobbing on his shoulder. "Dearest," he murmured, tenderly, "why do you cry?" "Oh, Philemon," she sobbed, "I have deceived you—basely, horribly." "This is awful!" he groaned. "Tell me—the worst—at once!" "I can't do it," she sobbed. His face cleared as if by magic. "Oh, pshaw!" he cried. "Is that all? You needn't worry over that, darling. I'm a poet, and there will be precious little to cook!"

Two Confessions. The new hubby and his new wife were being whirled away from the church in the back with the white horses. Presently he came down out of the clouds sufficiently to notice that she was sobbing on his shoulder. "Dearest," he murmured, tenderly, "why do you cry?" "Oh, Philemon," she sobbed, "I have deceived you—basely, horribly." "This is awful!" he groaned. "Tell me—the worst—at once!" "I can't do it," she sobbed. His face cleared as if by magic. "Oh, pshaw!" he cried. "Is that all? You needn't worry over that, darling. I'm a poet, and there will be precious little to cook!"

Generous Scotch Aristocrat. Three separate ceremonies, each the outcome of the generosity of the Duke of Buccleuch, were carried through by the Dalkeith (Edinburgh), town council on a recent Saturday afternoon. Early in the afternoon a new infectious disease hospital, erected at St. Nicholas, at a cost of £5,000, was opened with fitting ceremony. At a later hour in the afternoon about 1,500 persons gathered at the new water works at the iron mills. The members of the corporation and other

public bodies afterwards assembled at the new bridge which has been erected to connect the public park with its Eskbank entrance. The bridge bears a suitable inscription, referring to the Duke of Buccleuch's generosity in giving the public park to the community.

Wolf Hunt in Boston. The first wolf hunt Boston has seen since the Indians left town took place a few days ago along the railroad banks of the South Cove. Police reserves and a score of railroad employees took part and captured the quarry only after he had become helplessly confused in the network of tracks and switching wires in the train yard.

The wolf, a large gray animal, bound by express from Cambridge, O., to a Lynn man, gnawed his way out of a wooden crate as the train drew into the south station. He was the first one off the train. Dashing through the station he stamped a thousand home-going commuters. A call to two police stations brought a squad of heavily-armed officers, who, reinforced by railroad men, made a prisoner of the beast after an hour's careful maneuvering.

## ON AN ISLE OF BIRDS

Commodore Salisbury Tells of an Expedition to Laysan. Retired Naval Officer With Party of Scientists Spent Eighty Days Gathering Data on a Mid-Pacific Island.

Kansas City, Mo.—Straight from the exploration of an uninhabited isle in the Pacific ocean, Commodore George R. Salisbury of the United States navy, retired, has arrived at the home of his brother, Mark Salisbury, two and one-half miles northeast of Independence. The contrast is great between life in this old mansion hidden among gigantic pines in a quiet Jackson county farm and life on the island of Laysan, where no man lives, and where myriads of water fowl darken the air or hide in the low-lying sandy slopes, barely rising above the ocean level.

Commodore Salisbury was busy writing out a report of his voyage to the government, but not too busy to tell a representative of the Kansas City Star of some of the strange sights on the island. He was in charge of an expedition sent out by the department of agriculture, which has charge of the bird reservation of United States territory. With him were three naturalists. The party left San Francisco December 5, 1912, in the United States revenue cutter Thetis. Their destination was the island of Laysan, eight hundred miles northwest of Honolulu. Laysan is peculiarly rich in bird life. Eighty days were spent there. They returned to Honolulu March 22, and a few days later took passage on the United States transport Sherman for San Francisco. They reached that city April 11. There specimens taken on the voyage were shipped to Washington. After a few days spent in the coast city, Commodore Salisbury started back to Independence, arriving there last Sunday.

A map of the island of Laysan made during their stay shows it to be of peculiar formation. It is about two and one-half miles long and one mile wide. In the center, occupying about one

hundred and sixty acres is a lagoon. This gives the island the appearance of an elongated doughnut. At no place does the island rise more than twenty-five feet above ocean level.

The place swarms with birds. "I learned more about birds on this trip than I had ever dreamed of before," Commodore Salisbury said yesterday afternoon. "We brought home with us 175 rare specimens. These will be mounted and placed in the government museums.

"We found two varieties that are found nowhere else. One is the Laysan rail. It is about the size of a quail and has small wings, but they do it little good, for it cannot fly. We started home with eighty living specimens of the rail, but the return trip was so cold that all except five died. The survivors were left at the Golden Gate park in San Francisco. The other bird peculiar to the island is the Laysan teal, a fowl smaller than the mallard duck, but resembling it in general appearance. Incidentally, we found a pair of mallard ducks that had come over from the mainland of California, thousands of miles away."

LAST RELICS OF THE MAINE Six Thousand Pounds of Brass and Bronze Fittings Stripped From Vessel Cast in Tablets.

New York—Six thousand pounds of relics from the U. S. S. Maine, which were taken from the battleship before she was towed out to sea from Havana and given her final resting place, have arrived at the John Williams bronze foundry, to be cast into a fitting and permanent memorial.

This disposition of the brass and bronze fittings of the battleship which for twelve years had lain beneath the sea is in accordance with an act of congress. The parts of the wreck that were thought to be suitable for the purpose were first sent to Washington, where they were melted together, purified and cast into thirty-pound ingots. It is in this form that all that is left of the Maine has just arrived in New York.

One thousand tablets, designed by Charles Keck of this city, are being cast by the Williams foundry, and will be delivered upon request to patriotic societies all over the country. Two hundred applications have already been received at the office of the assistant secretary of the navy.

The tablets will have a natural bronze finish; they will weigh twelve and half pounds and measure 13 by 18 inches.

Nabs Burglars With Pencil. New Haven, Conn.—Henry Wedland and Alexander Drummond were captured by R. L. Davison of Dayton, Ohio, a Yale senior, at the point of a silver pencil, while they were ransacking his room in Vanderbilt hall on the Yale campus. They thought the pencil was a pistol. Wedland had a loaded revolver at the time.

Wife of New York Policeman Not Even Permitted to Speak to Husband. New York—From midnight until 8 o'clock in the morning, a bride sat shivering on the steps of Grant's tomb, in speaking distance of her husband, but forbidden to exchange even the tenderest bits of honeymoon conversation. She was the wife of Lewis Baumann,

## AGED EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND HIS HEIR



Francis Joseph, who for sixty-five years has guided the destinies of Austro-Hungary, and Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria, and his wife, the Countess Sophia Chotek.

## PRINCES TO PAY TAX

Germany Has Overturned Precedents to Maintain Army.

Rulers of the Different States Hesitate Between Patriotism and Thrift, but Will Have to Make a Show of Generous Giving.

Berlin.—Two and twenty sovereign German princes are hesitating between the rival virtues of patriotism and thrift. They cannot decide whether it is sweeter to pay the new war tax, or to put their savings into some brewery stocks. The trouble is that this is the first time the twenty-two kings, grand dukes, dukes and princes have ever been asked to pay a pretty stiff tax on their accumulations.

Now, in a fit of patriotism begotten of the 1813 centenary, Wilhelm II. has forsworn his resistance; he is ready to be taxed and the other one

for an education increase, or even for old age pensions? The sovereigns feel all the more doubtful because each complains of suffering from chronic poverty. Kaiser Wilhelm it seems, feels this most. He has the biggest income, but he is only the fifth richest person in Prussia. Richer than him are Frau Bertha Krupp, who possesses \$71,000,000, Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck, who has \$63,000,000; Baron von Goldschmidt-Rothschild of Frankfurt with \$40,000,000, and the Duke of Ujest with \$37,000,000. After these comes Kaiser Wilhelm with a miserable \$35,000,000. Kaiser Wilhelm's forests and fields are valued at \$17,500,000; his forty palaces, country houses, castles and shooting boxes at \$19,000,000, and his land titles in Berlin at \$4,500,000. That accounts for \$32,000,000 out of the \$35,000,000. Wilhelm II. also has land in Westphalia and the Rhine province of unknown value.

No other sovereign or prince will pay anything like Kaiser Wilhelm. The crown prince is worth \$3,700,000. Kaiser Wilhelm's brother, Henry, has estates which are worth \$2,000,000. Altogether, the kaiser and these relatives are worth \$51,500,000. The utmost they will pay in tax is \$530,000.

"It is worth while," ask the hard-up sovereigns, "for the sake of our privileges and to rob us of our privileges and treat us as if we were ordinary men?" They ask themselves that in decent secrecy.

## SHOW LEADS TO REVELATION

Boy Who Had Kept Playmate's Death a Secret Suddenly Makes Declaration Which Clears Mystery.

Harrison, N. J.—A moving picture show indirectly revealed to Mrs. Harry Siegel recently the death by drowning of her six-year-old son, Harry. The boy had been playing during the afternoon with William Rosell, a seven-year-old schoolmate. William was afraid to say anything about the drowning. While he was with his mother at a moving picture show a film showing boys trying to rescue a drowning mate was thrown on the screen. William suddenly exclaimed: "That's just the way Harry Siegel died this afternoon."

Mrs. Rosell grasped William by the arm, bolted out of the theater and hurried to Mrs. Siegel's home, where William tearfully recited the story of how Harry had fallen into the Passaic river while playing with him on a sand pile, and how he had failed to come up. Mrs. Siegel became hysterical.

## HERE'S NEW GOLF HIGHBALL

Wilmington, Del.—Redney Warren, a caddy who heard players at the Wilmington Country club discussing "highballs," gained the idea that the drink was connected in some way with the golf ball. He cut open one of the balls and found it filled with a liquid, which he drank. A stomach pump saved his life. The physician found the liquid in the ball was highly impregnated with arsenic.

Infected by Dog's Tongue. Rising Sun, Md.—Infected by his pet dog licking a slight wound upon one hand, Raymond Good, of this place, is a patient in the Pasteur institute. When Good's arm began to swell the animal was killed and an examination of its head revealed the presence of hydrophobia.

## PATROLS BEAT BRIDAL NIGHT

A patrolman on a fixed post, to whom she was married at 9 o'clock. Baumann had expected to be relieved from duty, but an unromantic police captain ordered him to his post as usual. So his bride decided to keep the watch with him. The pair left arm in arm in the morning.

Woman Made Builders Pray. Newburg, N. Y.—Contractors have charged \$2,500 extra on the original estimate of \$4,700 for reconstructing an old-fashioned villa for Mrs. Eva

## RATIONS FOR 7 \$1.01 A DAY

Chicago Charities Start a Campaign to Show Wives How to Buy. Chicago.—Menus have been prepared by the visiting housekeepers of the United Charities showing how families of seven can obtain a day's rations for \$1.01.

Commenting on the situation, the finance committee of the organization has issued the following statement: "Here is a situation of which every man and woman in Chicago should take cognizance. One in every seven of the population has come in some way to the attention of social service agencies in one year. Only one in every 200 give support to the United Charities, yet that organization has benefited one in every seven persons in the city in 1912.

The United Charities can continue work on its present basis only two weeks longer, unless funds are forthcoming immediately. Contributions of any size are welcomed. If one in every seven persons of the entire population is in need, then no organization needs adequate support in order to reach them more than the United Charities. Its facilities in the way of trained visitors to serve the distressed need to be augmented at this acute time, not reduced."

The visiting housekeepers of the society have been initiating housewives in straitened circumstances into the science of judicious buying. Accounts kept by tenement housewives—even those with reputations for economy—often show bad buying. Three mistakes common to the injudicious housewife have been found to be: First, the loss through buying in small quantities; second, the extravagant price paid for package goods, and third, the loss through buying from custom rather than for food values.

## BLIND INDIAN LIVES ALONE

Eschumkein Paul, Aged Brave of Calispel Tribe, Leads Life of Seclusion.

Spokane, Wash.—Totally blind and living entirely alone, two miles from his nearest neighbor, building fires and cooking his own meals, even to making bread, is Eschumkein Paul, an aged Indian of the Calispel tribe, according to the story brought here by Father Louis Taelman, president of Gonzaga university.

Father Taelman, who a few years ago was a missionary to the Calispel Indians, still is their spiritual adviser, and makes frequent trips to their tented village on the Pend Oreille river, some 60 miles northeast of Spokane. But the old, blind tribesman lives apart from his people, a life of the utmost seclusion.

"I was amazed at the case of old blind Eschumkein Paul," states Father Taelman. "I investigated his condition. He is stone blind and yet he lives entirely alone, two miles from



Eschumkein Paul.

the nearest neighbor. The wonderful part of his story is that he travels at will, always going directly to the place at which he desires to visit. He never gets confused in roads by taking the wrong one.

"He lives in a small cabin throughout the year without assistance. He builds all his own fires and prepares his meals. He can cut his meat or make bread as good as most persons who have the use of their eyes.

"The only way in which I can account for his strange case is that the wonderful instinct, which every Indian has, has become so acute in him during the 40 years of his blindness that it has taken the place of his eyes.

"Among the Calispels there is a great deal of blindness and bad eyes, due to the smoke from their teepee fires. It has proved a great detriment to their more rapid advance in civilization. The old head chief, Masalah, is blind."

Man With Too Many Wives. Philadelphia.—Albert R. Heinkle, thirty years old, is charged with bigamy, it being alleged that he has three wives. A woman who says she is wife No. 3 and who before her marriage, less than a month ago, was Mary G. McKernan, made the charges. Wife No. 2 produced her certificate and a search is being made for Josephine Heinkle, said to be wife No. 1.

P. Thompson. The woman had the house reconstructed into a home for superannuated preachers. The workmen were summoned during the alterations to prayers by the sound of a gong or rapping on iron pipes. From ten to fifteen men suspended work for the service, Mrs. Thompson insisting that they participate.

Health is easily the most important condition to happiness. But we can not be healthy for long without living a fairly regular life.