

Cost of World War 179 Billions

Official Estimate Made Public at Washington Based on Data in Hands of Federal Reserve Board, Secretary of the Treasury and Bulletins of Swiss Society of Banks.

Exclusive of expenditures by Belgium, Portugal, Roumania, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, the total cost of the European war was fixed at \$179,000,000,000 in an official estimate made public at Washington and based on data in the hands of the federal reserve board, the secretary of the treasury and the bulletins of the Swiss Society of Banks. The table was compiled on estimated expenditures to January 31, 1919.

Total expenditures of the allies and the United States were fixed at \$119,581,000,000, exclusive of the loans themselves, which totaled \$18,375,000,000.

The individual expenditures of the nations were given as follows: Great Britain, \$37,100,000,000; France, \$27,000,000,000; United States, \$18,481,099,999; Italy, \$10,000,000,000; Serbia, \$8,000,000,000; Japan and Greece, \$1,000,000,000.

The loans made by these powers and included in the individual expenditures, although not added to the total as a separate item, were as follows:

Great Britain, \$8,500,000,000; France, \$2,000,000,000; United States, \$7,875,000,000.

The total expenditures of Germany were given as \$36,500,000,000, and of Turkey \$23,000,000,000, making an aggregate of \$59,500,000,000 for these two members of the Germanic alliance.

War Boosted Our Wealth

America's Greatest Danger Now Is Pride, a Writer Says

Uncle Sam has become the world's greatest captain of industry. Here are the figures, according to a writer in Omaha News:

We have 6 per cent of the world's population.

We own 7 per cent of the world's land.

But we produce 70 per cent of the world's copper.

We produce 66 per cent of the world's oil.

We raise 60 per cent of all cotton raised.

We produce 33 per cent of the world's silver.

We dig 52 per cent of all coal used.

We mine 40 per cent of iron ores and 20 per cent of the world's gold.

We manufacture 85 per cent of all motorcars manufactured, and operate 40 per cent of the world's railroads.

We grow 25 per cent of the world's wheat.

Before the war England was, on the surface, the richest nation in the world. At that time the United States owed \$4,000,000,000 to Europe.

Now Europe owes the United States \$10,000,000,000.

In two years we shall have passed England as a shipbuilder.

All we have to do to go to the wall is to become a junker nation, with no other than material ambitions. He whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

But let's not do that. Let's be sensible and decent and thankful that we are so fortunately situated. And let's try to make the best use of our combined wealth so that everybody will be prosperous and educated and comfortable and happy.

TO A FLOCK OF GESE

Ye wild, free troopers of the skies That ride in wedged ranks the blue And unmarked roads of Paradise. Who else but God had tutored you That wild beast and tempest form. To buffet you with mighty sledge, Ye still sweep onward through the storm With that unbroken wedge?

Thrill me again, ye scurried host, With that shrill challenge which defies The strength of whatsoever post. Is set to guard the bending skies Against such rangers as ye are That dare with swift and rhythmic wings The night unlighted of a star To guide, God's feathered things.

Ye are the joy of being wild, The sign and symbol of a blast Estate so sweet and undefiled. It breathes its spirit undistressed Adown the heights to which have soared Since Eden was our deepest sigh— Thrill me again, ye clamant herds, With your wind-ringing cries.

—Clark McAdams.

Some Fellows Who Do Not Get Along Well With Work

When you find fellows wearing that down-in-the-mouth expression and inquiring for a new job in an undertone you can put it down that work and they don't get along well together. The getting up before breakfast and working between meals gets on the nerve of a great many aspirants of the nickel aristocracy. But the plain fact of the matter is they are just downright lazy and can't work longer than it takes to get a few small meal tickets or passage to the next town. There they hope to fall into a general manageryship with nothing to do but draw pay. Their chief anatomy consists in a prominent wishbone which extends where the backbone ought to be.

Expects to Mine Platinum.

Two years of prospecting by a geologist and explorer has established rather definitely the location of extensive lands, tributary to the new Alaska railroad, from which it is expected that platinum can be mined.

Muscular Effort Is Cause of Nearsightedness, Notes an Authority on Subject

It is generally agreed that myopia, or nearsightedness, is an acquired defect resulting from the elongation of the eyeball, but its causation has not yet been determined, the evidence for the assumption that near work produces near sight being unsatisfactory. Dr. Eldridge Green, writing in the London Lancet, advances the theory that the primary and essential cause is an obstruction of the outflow of the lymph. The obstruction may be produced by severe muscular effort, e. g., by lifting heavy weights, when a feeling of tension is always felt in the eyes, which appear, in extreme cases, to be starting from the head. This is more especially the cause of progressive myopia among warehouse boys, porters and others whose work involves excessive effort, while with those engaged in sedentary occupations the form of exercise taken may be responsible, e. g., wrestling, rowing, digging, and also coughing. Thus when signs of commencing myopia appear anything likely to increase the intraocular tension should be avoided. There is no need to avoid reading.

Telescope in California Is Largest in the World

Another largest thing of its kind in the world, the great telescope that has been 12 years in the making, has been set up at the top of Mount Wilson in California. Its mirror required a glass disk 100 inches in diameter, 13 inches thick and 4½ tons in weight. The dome that protects it and the machinery that enables it to follow the stars demanded the building of a new road and the construction of a special kind of motortruck to get them up the mountain. Although this latest astronomical apparatus weighs 400 tons, it moves without vibration or sound by finger pressure on a button. But what would perhaps even more astonish, for instance, the ancient Chaldeans is that it will do its work chiefly by taking photographs.—Christian Science Monitor.

Waves Attain a Height of 400 Feet in Stormy Seas

Some of the most terrible storms at sea are experienced, not in winter, as might be expected, but during the heat of summer. Waves at the seaside are, however, totally different and very puny compared with those in mid-ocean. A Queenstown steamer reported waves 100 feet in height during an Atlantic gale. Waves of 50 feet to 75 feet are common to the Atlantic, but it is in the Indian ocean that we look for those of really gigantic stature. Cold regions also experience immense seas. Wasberg, Norway, can claim a wave of 400 feet in height. The Cornish coast was once bombarded with a wave of 300 feet.

Consciousness Not Lost in Falls.

The popular idea that a person loses consciousness in the course of a fall from a great height seems to be refuted by the experience of aviators. Parachutes, although designed to open after 200 feet, frequently do not open under 1,000 or 1,500 feet, and during this drop the men tied to them are quite conscious.

WITH THE SAGES

A high intellect is a gift from God—a pure heart his dwelling place.—Ruskin.

Thoroughness is one of the priceless qualities of character and work.

Every man is a volume if you know how to read him.—Dickens.

Custom is the plague of wise men and the idol of fools.—Novallis.

Let him who would move the world first move himself.—Socrates.

Smallest Bird Is American; 400 Species of Hummers; Only in Western Hemisphere

The smallest and most brilliantly colored of all feathered creatures are the humming birds, and of the 400 species none is to be found elsewhere than in this western hemisphere, notes a writer in the Arkansas Gazette.

The largest of these birds are no more than eight and a half inches and the smallest about two and three-eighths in length. Of these the largest are never seen far north and the smallest rarely. The ruby-throated humming bird, called by Audubon "a glittering fragment of the rainbow," breeds from the far southern states as far north as Labrador and winters from southern Florida to Central America, remaining with us from May to October. Its length is about three and one-quarter inches. The upper plumage is metallic green, the male having a ruby red gorget, a white collar on the throat and a deeply forked tail of brownish violet. The female is of plainer colorings. The eggs, never more than two, are white and about as large as peas.

It is a popular mistake that humming birds feed only on the honey in flowers. They really for the most part feed on insects, gathered with their barbed and sticky tongues from flowers and leaves. They are, notwithstanding their diminutive size, very pugnacious and will attack birds much larger than themselves, so that the English sparrow, with all his vaunted courage, dare not intrude on their nests.

Game Laws Summed Up by the U. S. Government for the Aid of Hunters

To aid trappers and hunters, the United States department of agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin 1022, "Laws Relating to Fur-Bearing Animals," which is a summary of legislation in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, relating to trapping, open seasons, propagation and bounties. Under the stimulus of high prices there is always danger that trappers will deplete the trapping grounds and permanently decrease the number of fur animals, the federal specialists say. Regulations and seasons should be carefully observed, so that the fur supply of the future shall not be endangered.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, the foreign trade of the United States in raw and manufactured furs reached the largest total in the history of the country. While exports were only \$13,903,631, as compared with \$15,729,180 for 1917, the imports were \$38,389,372 as compared with \$21,553,375 for 1917. The total foreign trade in furs increased over 40 per cent.

FOR A SMILE

A Poor Cooky Maker.
"So she had to let her cook go?"
"Yes."
"Incompetent?"
"Very. She made cookies so bad that even the children wouldn't help themselves to them."

A Fresh Fish.
"Is that a new beau your daughter has been entertaining lately?" asked Dubbins.
"Oh, no," answered Scrubbins, "just an old one who has retained his original freshness."

Why, of Course Not.
"Sir," she ricked, in a voice that would make an icicle seem like a superheated mustard plaster, "I have never met you."
"Well, I know it," the fresh guy with the withered mustache bubbled blithely. "If you had do you suppose I'd be going to all this trouble to get acquainted."
No Limit.
Old Codger—I often kissed you when you were a baby.
Miss Bute—I couldn't help myself then.
Old Codger—I could, and did.

The Great Indoor and Outdoor Sport.
Griggs—Do you think that money is the root of all evil?
Briggs—I don't know about the evil part, but most of us have to root for it.

Why He Likes Home.
"There's no place like home."
"That's right. There if you want to dip your toast into your coffee you can without causing any undue comment."
Item for His Bookkeeper.
"Mr. Jibway is careful to give Mrs. Jibway credit for her part in his successful business career."
"Highly commendable."
"I don't know whether it is or not. He merely gives her credit for \$6,000 she had in the bank when he married her."

Girl by Parcel Post Aerial Delivery



The above shows a precious parcel, mailed at San Diego, Cal. The proper stamps have been affixed to her headpiece and the young lady is ready for delivery via the airplane route.

MEAT SCRAP FOR HENS

Hens cannot produce eggs profitably on grain alone. The grain ration must be supplemented by protein concentrates. Recent investigations show that the source of protein also influences egg production. That is, protein concentrates of animal and vegetable origin differ in ability to stimulate laying. A series of tests have been conducted at the Missouri station to determine the relative efficiency of animal proteins, represented in experiments with meat scrap and sour milk, and vegetable proteins, represented by meal, gluten meal and cottonseed meal, in rations for egg production. Feeding tests have shown that:

1. Meat scrap and sour milk are the most economical sources of protein for laying hens.
2. It is poor economy not to furnish the laying hen a protein concentrate of animal origin.
3. Vegetable proteins alone cannot be fed economically.
4. Twenty-five per cent meat scrap is a sufficient amount of animal food in a dry mash.
5. There is no evidence that vegetable proteins, alone or in combinations with animal food, increase egg production.
6. One pound of egg can be produced with every four pounds of feed if the proper ration is fed.
7. According to these tests, 100 pounds of sour milk is worth 5.4 pounds of meat scrap.

Average Height of People of the Various Countries

The Germans, as a people, do not constitute the tallest of the nations. According to the report of the Anthropometric committee of the British association (1883), of the nations of the British Isles on the average the Scotch stand first in height, 68.71 inches; the Irish stand second, being 67.90 inches; the English come next, 67.36 inches; and the Welsh last, being 66.66 inches. The committee figured the average height of other nations in inches as follows: American whites in the United States, 67.67; French, upper classes, 68.14; Germans, 66.10; Russians, 66.04. They award the greatest stature to the Polynesian tribes, 69.33 inches, and the lowest stature of any known people to the Bushmen of South Africa, with 52.78 inches.

First Written Almanacs Compiled by the Greeks

The first written almanacs were probably compiled by the Greeks of Alexandria between 100 and 150 A. D. Calendars are much older, the ancient Romans having proclaimed the first of the month, and posted a notice of its occurrence in a public place. The first of the month thus came to be called the Kalends from "I call" or "I proclaim." And thus the word calendar was derived. Probably the oldest calendar in existence was found in the ruins of Pompeii. It was cut upon a square block of marble, upon each side of which three months are registered. The first almanac printed in Europe covered the years 1475, 1494 and 1513, and was published at Buda, Hungary.

SHORT AND SNAPPY

All kinds of useful employment are equally honorable. A fussy man gets in his own way when he is in a hurry. Many proverbs are the wit of one and the wisdom of none. Even the chronic bore can help a busy man by not hindering him. If all mothers did their duty there would be fewer jails in this country.

New Words and How They Are Born and Find Their Way Into Everyday Use

"Camouflage" is a manufactured word nearly as new to the French as to the English. You will not find it in your French dictionary. But, somehow, it seems to express its own meaning—all those devices which were used to hide gun positions, etc., from the spyspooks in the air. The word "commandeer" was the chief gift of the Boer war and is now most firmly established in everyday talk. The troubles of the "distressful country" gave us the word boycott. It happened that the surname Boycott belonged to an Irish land owner whom the authorities assisted to reap a harvest that the peasants refused to touch by sending soldiers on his land. He was the first man to be "boycotted," that is, "sent to Coventry" by his neighbors, ostracized, put off the map. Mackintosh, Shrapnel, Macadam, Maxim, Guillotine, Brougham, Victoria, Garibaldi, Gladstone and Lynch are all examples of surnames becoming dictionary words of the very commonest kind.

Mothers' Cook Book

The way is long, the road is steep, The path sometimes is hard to keep; There's sun and rain upon the way We travel o'er from day to day.

Good Dishes. Onions are good wholesome vegetables which should be served at least twice a week in well-fed families.

Escalloped Onions. Peel and quarter six good-sized onions and boil until tender. Drain and put a layer of onions in the bottom of a dish, cover with a half cupful of cracker crumbs, a little butter, salt and pepper, and milk to cover; bake until thoroughly heated and the milk is absorbed. Cooked cabbage may be served in the same way.

Apple Cake Pudding. Cream a tablespoonful of butter, add a half cupful of sugar and three-quarters of a cupful of sour milk, one egg, two cupfuls of sifted flour and a teaspoonful of soda. Season to taste with any spice or flavor desired. Beat well and pour over layers of sliced apples, sprinkling on the sugar and cinnamon baked; have the batter on top and bake. Serve with bits of jelly dotted over the top, or fresh berries may be used as a garnish.

Filled Cookies. Cream half a cupful of shortening, add one cupful of sugar, one egg, one-half cupful of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one of soda, mixed with the flour to roll. Filling—Cook together 20 minutes one-half cupful of sugar and raisins, finely cut, and one tablespoonful flour, one-half cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of hot water, with a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Cool and drop on the cookies after placing them in a pan; cover with another and bake. One teaspoonful of the mixture will be sufficient for each cookie.

Quick Coffee Cake. Take one large tablespoonful of butter and three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one egg, one cupful of sweet milk, three-quarters of a cupful of raisins, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; sprinkle the top with sugar and cinnamon and bake 30 minutes in a sheet. To be eaten warm.

Apple Foam. Peel and slice six apples and cook until tender in a little water; sweeten to taste and cool. Beat the white of an egg with lemon flavoring, one teaspoonful, and beat into the sauce. Beat until stiff.

Heinie Maxwell

Conquest of Typhoid Is Compared by Physicians With Tetanus Victory

Wonderful achievement in medicine comparable with the victory over tetanus is the conquest of typhoid fever. Typhoid fever has been one of the historic pestilences of armies. The discovery in 1880 of the germ which caused it was one of the very earliest achievements of the bacteriologists. Yet even in 1898, writes Maj. V. W. Keen in Yale Review, when I published a book on the "Surgical Complications and Sequels of Typhoid Fever," so little was positively known about it that I had to assemble proofs that the typhoid bacillus could reach the blood stream, that it could cause abscesses in bones and muscles, could cause gangrene of the tissues and even of whole limbs, infections of the gall bladder, and many other surgical disorders. In that same year in the war with Spain we learned a fearful lesson of what it could do. Every fifth man in our army of 107,000 was attacked with typhoid. It caused over 86 per cent of all the deaths in that war. Had the same ratio held in the British army of over 5,000,000 in the world war there would have been more than 1,000,000 cases of typhoid. Instead of that, down to November, 1916, there had been only 4,571 cases! In our own army on the Mexican border in 1916, among 20,000 troops only one man fell ill with typhoid, although it was prevalent in nearby towns. In our present army, from September 2, 1917, to January 25, 1918, with a daily average of 742,625 men assembled from all over the country, often from places where autumnal typhoid was taking its annual toll of lives, only 119 cases of typhoid occurred. Had the 1898 rate prevailed there would have been 144,568 cases. As soon as all these recruits were protected by vaccination, the case rate fell so rapidly that in the 17 weeks from December 7, 1917, to April 5, 1918—a period longer than our war with Spain—there were only ten cases among probably nearly 1,000,000 men.

Why French Girls Prefer To Wed Yanks Instead of Natives of Own Country

To win an American husband seems to be the ideal of more than 40 per cent of the Parisian young women. At all events that is the result of an inquiry conducted by L'Œuvre, a Paris daily newspaper which publishes a series of letters setting forth the reasons that have guided the writers to give preference to Americans over their compatriots.

Those who would rather marry Frenchmen base their predilection largely on patriotic grounds, but a large percentage of young French women confess to a wholehearted admiration of the average American's breezy good humor and courtesy of manner toward the other sex.

Several French girls who have had opportunity to observe American home life appreciate the easy camaraderie between the sexes, and they come to the conclusion that a good comrade must make a good husband.

Some fair writers say that French lovers are given to talking overmuch and are too fussy about their personal appearance.

Migration of Butterflies Is a Most Beautiful Sight

A man from South America recently came north. He stopped for some time in Panama, and in speaking of the country he said: "One of the most beautiful sights in the world is the annual migration of the butterflies across the Isthmus of Panama. Where they come from and whether they go no one knows, and though many distinguished naturalists have attempted to solve the problem, it is still as strange a mystery as it was the first time a European traveler beheld the sight."

Toward the end of June a few scattered specimens are discovered flitting out to sea and as the days go by the number increases, until about July 14 or 15, when the sky is at times almost obscured by myriads of these frail insects. It is wondrously beautiful.

Norwegians Expert Whalers; Big Fortunes Made in Oil

The Norwegians are the most expert whalers today, and the most successful whaling ground just now is the South Atlantic, in the neighborhood of South Georgia, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys. The use of steam whalers has produced an enormous increase, for whereas in 1908 only 183 whales were caught in the Antarctic islands, last year 7,536 were caught, the total value of the products being \$7,500,000. No fewer than 268,000 barrels of oil, valued at \$5,150,000, were got from the whales; the bone brought \$3,700, and the guano, \$12,005. In addition there were 2,491 sea elephants and 95 sea leopards killed, valued at \$160,000.

Windows in the Philippines.

One curious thing noted by Americans in the Philippines was the use by natives of seashells in lieu of window glass. There is a bivalve mollusk, native to the waters of that part of the world, which has a shell seven or eight inches in diameter, so thin as to be translucent. It is plentiful and costs nothing. Glass is expensive.