

FRENCH PEOPLE LEND \$3,000,000,000 IN WAR

Generosity of the Citizens Has Enabled France to Stay in Conflict.

COST \$18,000,000 A DAY

Country Has Learned Many Things of Teutons Since Start of Strife.

WAR'S EFFECTS IN FRANCE

By HENRY WOOD

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Thanks largely to the historical "wollen sock bank" of the thrifty French, France today is financially and economically supporting the war without any serious strain on her national life while new elements the war has injected into industrial and economic life assure France industrial expansion without precedent when peace comes.

At the close of the war in 1870, when Germany imposed an indemnity of one billion dollars it was the same "wollen sock bank" that saved France. To date, the war has cost France some \$8,000,000,000, 73 per cent for military expense.

To meet this gigantic financial burden, the people have loaned the government nearly \$3,000,000,000. They have also paid nearly \$1,500,000,000 in war taxes, making a total of \$4,500,000,000, over half the cost of the war to date.

The French government has left with its people all the ready capital necessary for the full resumption of her industrial, commercial and agricultural activities the moment the war ends.

War Costs \$18,000,000 a Day.

By not imposing on her people the financial burdens of the war faster than their earning capacity will bear, France is able financially to continue the war now costing her over \$18,000,000 a day, for an indefinite period, without crippling either her financial, economic or industrial life.

The influx of female labor into all branches of French industrial life since the war began, the suppression of absinthe and the restriction generally of alcoholic consumption, and above all the great lesson of industrial efficiency and maximum production which the war has taught France hold out for her roseate prospects of the future that promise to compensate the loss in everything but human life the war has entailed on her.

Of the three great elements mentioned above that in two short years have revolutionized French industrial life, the greatest perhaps is the industrial efficiency and maximum productivity. Previous to the war, industrial efficiency was almost unknown outside the United States and

Germany. But today France is industrially efficient. It was the necessity of saving the nation by incredible increases in the production of munitions and military supplies that taught France the lesson.

A Large Powder Output.

France's output of powder today is 44 times greater than before the war, her output of rifles 237 times greater, machine guns 98 times greater, cannon 25 times greater, 75-shells 54 times greater, heavy artillery 23 times greater.

This increase in productiveness, due in part to increased number of factories, is due principally to perfected efficiency.

Munitions, however, tell only half the story. All supplies necessary for equipping and maintaining millions of men in the field tell the other half.

The chemical industry in France which before the war was monopolized by Germany, has tripled in southern France, in the vicinity of Limoges and Dijon, doubled; while in the vicinity of Lyons it has taken the form of new lines, entirely unknown in France before the war.

When peace comes, this lesson of efficiency will be applied to every industry in France with an increase in the national productiveness and wealth calculated to startle the world.

French Learn from Germans.

Other lessons of efficiency and maximum productiveness have been taught to the French by the Germans at heavy cost. The French iron fields of the Basin of Briey, held by the Germans since the beginning of hostilities, produced for the French in 1915, 15,000,000 tons of iron and steel. The Germans, since they got possession of them, have made them produce 21,000,000. When France gets them back, she proposes to make them produce as much for her as they did for the Germans.

Efficiency in agriculture also has come to France through the hard necessity of Prussian occupation. Since the beginning of hostilities the Germans have occupied 2,000,000 out of 53,000,000 acres, 2,000,000 acres that are the most productive in France. Before the war they produced \$1,000,000,000 annually or one-tenth of the national production and wealth.

Prosperity at End of War.

Unfortunately with their passing into the hands of the enemy, France did not experience a corresponding decrease in her population. She has within her borders today, 1,000,000 war refugees—Belgians, Serbians, French, Alsatians—so that 2,000,000 acres less of territory she is still obliged to maintain her normal population of about 40,000,000. Enforced agricultural efficiency is enabling her to do it. Her wheat acreage for 1916 is 5,034,510 acres as against 6,571,580 for 1914 when she had 2,000,000 more acres of territory; her 1916 rye acreage is 920,975 as against 1,201,630 of 1914.

With the close of the war this agricultural efficiency and intensity will increase.

France has been unable to complete statistics on the miracles being

wrought in her national productiveness by the suppression of absinthe and the restriction of alcoholic consumption. Minister of Finances Ribot, however, states that the results are amazingly apparent and insure even greater restriction with the return of peace.

Before the war female labor was almost unknown in France. Estimates just completed state that with the end of the war women will represent from 75 to 80 per cent of the labor in France. In the munition work alone 150,000 women are now being employed.

Industries newly invaded by women here include food, chemicals, paper, printing, textiles, clothing, leather, wood, metal, pottery, transportation and business generally.

ENGLAND RULED U. S. COTTON PRICE IN 1915

British Government Prepared to Spend 250 Million to Prevent a Panic.

By United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (by mail).—That the British government decided not to let American cotton to go below 8 1/2 cents to planters; that it is prepared to spend 250 million to prevent a possible cotton panic in America and that it sent agents to the United States to buy cotton in unlimited quantities to keep the price normal; and also that these agents are still in the United States, are facts given to the United Press today.

The British government, when it decided in 1915 to make cotton contraband, realized that it might cause a panic in the United States. Felix Rose, who directed the British plan to prevent this, told today how he did it. "We had to declare cotton contraband," said he, "but we wanted to protect the cotton planters. We knew the speculators would make capital of the order in council and drive cotton prices to ruinous depths.

"So the British government decided to go into the market as a buyer. I looked over the market and decided we should be ready to buy five million bales; and we had to have 250 million dollars at our disposal constantly. We thought the planter should not get less than 8 1/2 cents, so we sent agents to the United States with unlimited authority to buy. That was in July of 1915. We told the American government of our plan. On August 18th the king signed the order in council declaring cotton contraband.

"No panic followed. What we had done was not generally known and the strength of the cotton in the open market must have been a mystery to the speculators. In the first week cotton went up a cent. Within a month it was up 3 1/2 cents. So the planters received \$60,000,000 more for their crop that year than they would have received in normal times."

"Is the British government ready to follow with the same action for the 1916 crop?" was asked.

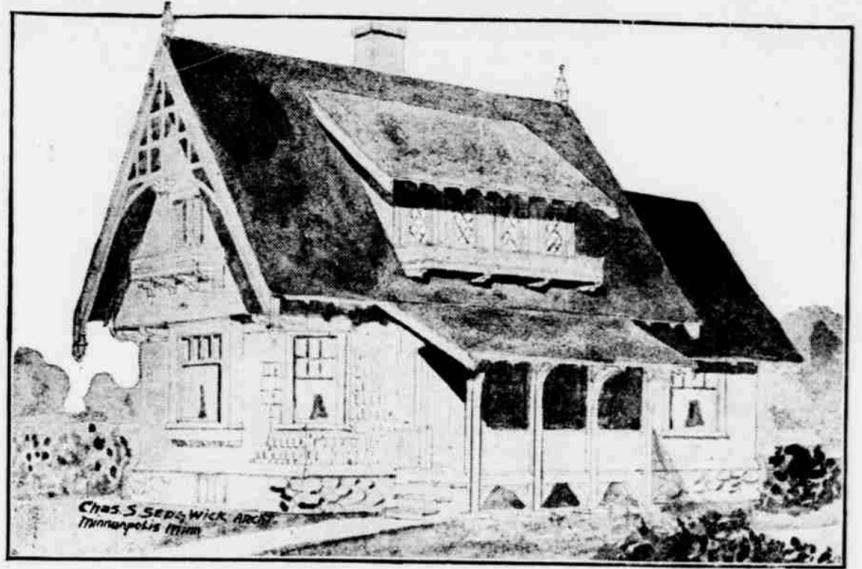
"It looks as if the 1916 crop would be able to sell itself without further British aid," said Rose. Rose, an English subject, has been in the cotton business all his life. He added in conclusion that every bale of cotton that has been seized by the British has been paid for and no shipper has lost money except possibly on cotton for which he would have received an exorbitant profit if he had gotten it to Germany instead of its being seized by the British. Every bale seized, he said, had been sold to spinners in England and not a single bale remains in storage.

Visiting in Macon County.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Melloway, Miss Maggie, Miss Beulah, and Bolder Melloway, of Easley, Mo., went to Elmer, Macon County, this morning to visit Mr. Melloway's sister.

Send all your local and society news to the Missourian. Telephone 55.

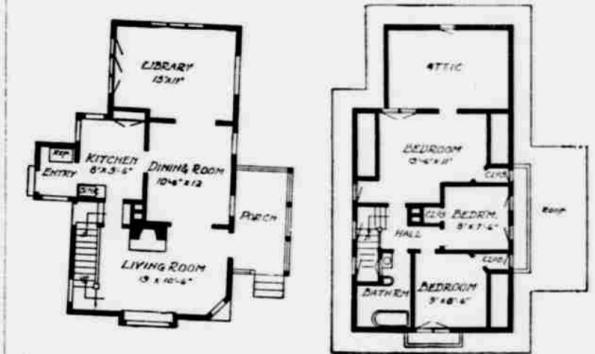
PLANS OF AN ATTRACTIVE HOME



A Swiss Cottage Costing \$2,000. Designed by Charles S. Sedgwick.

Here is a pretty little cottage suited to a corner lot with a southeast exposure. The size is 20 feet by a total depth of 35 feet. Built with a high-pitched roof and overhanging gables with balconies and other characteristic features seen in Swiss cottages. It is being built at the present time at a cost of \$2,000 to \$2,500, exclusive of heating and plumbing. The exterior is covered with wide shingles with alternating courses wide and narrow and the roofs are shingled. There are four rooms on the first floor and three chambers and bathroom on the second floor, also good clothes closets and attic storage space over the library. There is a good basement for heating plant, laundry, etc.

The first story is finished in oak with oak floor and the second floor is finished in pine and enamel white.



The exterior shingles on the walls are stained moss green and the roof shingles stained silver gray, all outside trimmings, casings, cornices, etc., are painted white, making a very artistic and pleasing appearance.

Daily Market Report

By United Press.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Aug. 24.—CATTLE RECEIPTS—5,800 including 1,500 Texans. Market steady to 10 @ \$10.75. Yearling steers and heifers cents lower. Native beef steers \$7.00 @ \$10.75. Yearling steers and heifers \$8.50 @ \$10.25. Cows \$5.50 @ \$7.75. Stockers and feeders \$5.30 @ \$8.00. Calves \$6.00 @ \$11.75. Texas steers \$5.50 @ \$8.50. Cows and heifers \$4.50 @ \$8.00.

HOG RECEIPTS—8,500 Market 10 to 15 cents lower. Mixed and butchers \$10.70 @ \$11.00. Good and heavy \$10.95 @ \$11.00. Rough \$9.75 @ \$9.90. Light \$10.60 @ \$10.95. Pigs \$7.50 @ \$10.40. Bulk \$10.70 @ \$10.95.

SHEEP RECEIPTS—1,800. Market steady. Slaughter ewes \$5.00 @ \$7.25. Breeding ewes \$9.00 @ \$10.00. Yearlings \$6.00 @ \$9.50. Lambs \$7.00 @ \$10.50.

HORSE SHOW DRAWS BIG CROWD

Twentieth Annual Newport Affair Opens Today—Three Judges.

By United Press. NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Forty-six classes are included in the twentieth annual exhibition of the Newport Horse Show Association which opened here today.

Twenty-one classes are for harness horses and ponies, twelve for saddle horses, nine for hunters and jumpers and four are championships.

Judges are Reginald C. Vanderbilt, for harness classes; Alfred B. McClay of New York, for saddle classes, and R. Penn Smith of Stafford, Pa., for hunter classes. Newport society was out in force to attend the event.

Leaves for Macon City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wren went to Macon City on a visit this morning.

HUGHES GETS BIG WELCOME

Republican Candidate Getting Ready for a Week's Vacation.

By United Press.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 24.—Ogden gave Charles E. Hughes a tremendous welcome this afternoon when the Republican candidate arrived to address a crowd which jammed the city's largest auditorium. He will leave shortly after speaking here for Salt Lake City, 30 miles south, where he will deliver his second and last set address in Utah this evening.

While showing no marked effects from his swift trans-continental cam-

paign trip which opened August 5, Governor Hughes is looking forward to a week's vacation in the Estes Park region of the Rocky Mountains beginning next Sunday.

Visitor Solves "Olsen" Puzzle.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 24.—One of the many summer visitors strolling about here today saw "Olsen, Hardware;" "Olsen, Meats;" "Olsen, Rugs;" "Olsen, Groceries;" Olsen this and Olsen that and Olsen the other. He saw so many, in fact, that when he came to the big building with "Olsen Manufacturing Co." on it, he said that must be where they all came from.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Phone 55 Half a Cent a Word a Day

ROOMS

Wanted: To rent before Sept. 1, small furnished cottage. Must be modern and in good neighborhood. Mc 306 tf.

Wanted: A sitting-room and bedroom in a private home for entire school year. Ralph Dodson, 58th and Paseo, Kansas City, Mo., D. 203-306.

HOUSES FOR RENT

For Rent: September 1st, six-room modern house, at 1416 Rosemary lane, Phone 122, between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. M. 304-307.

FOR RENT: A 9-room house, all modern conveniences. Will rent for \$30 per month. 1171-Green, 209 Thilly avenue. P-301tf

For Rent: Partly furnished house at 462 Matthews St. 10 rooms and two baths. Convenient for both campuses. Ready September 1st. May look at it now. Terms reasonable. S. 297 tf.

For Rent: A six-room house, hot water heat, modern in every way. Corner of Hudson and College Avenue. Phone 180. W. 296 tf.

For Rent: A ten room house at 403 Matthews street. Can be used either as a flat or dwelling. For particulars phone 421. B-235-tf.

For Rent: New four or five room apartments in exclusive neighborhood.

opposite agricultural farm. Heat and water furnished. Barn or garage can be furnished. \$15 College Ave. Phone 1179 Green. C. 285-311.

For Rent: After September 1, five room cottage in East Highlands, city water, wires for lights, large garden and pasture. W. McN. Miller, Phone 707 or 802. M. 288 tf.

FOR SALE

For Sale: One dining room table and six chairs and one iron double bed mattress and springs. Phone 1171 White. C. 306 tf.

For Sale: Quick meal kitchen range, in good condition. D. O. Bayless. Phone 651. B. 305 tf.

For Sale: In next few days, beds, springs, mattresses, rugs, dresser, chairs, rockers, and other household goods. 605 Sanford street, Phone 584 Green. W. 302-tf

For Sale: Lot, 50 by 135 on Willis Avenue; paved street and granitoid sidewalk. Phone 876. Q 290-tf

For Sale: A genuine Navajo Indian blanket. Cost \$85, will sell for \$50. Apply 111 Cousins St. F. 182 tf.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dancing lessons taught privately at 709 Hitt St. 50c per lesson. Phone 1125-White. G. 147 tf.

\$2.50
to St. Louis and Return via the **KATY**

For all trains leaving Columbia August 26th, the M. K. & T. will sell tickets to St. Louis and Return for \$2.50 good returning on all trains up to and including train leaving St. Louis 9 p. m. Aug. 27th. No baggage checked. Tickets not good in sleepers. Tel. 322.

H. L. WILSON, Ticket Agent.

Low Rate Excursion Via WABASH

Fare \$2.50 Round Trip Columbia to St. Louis, and Kansas City and return. Tickets on sale to St. Louis and Kansas City for all trains of Saturday, August 26th, limited for return passage on all trains of Sunday, August 27th.

No Baggage will be checked. No reduction for children. Tickets are not good in parlor or sleeping cars.

J. C. Abbott, Agent.