

# COST OF WAR 400 BILLIONS

186 Billions Direct and Equal Sum Indirect.

## HEAVY TAX ON HUMANITY

First Comprehensive Report on the "Direct and Indirect Costs of the War" Just Made by Carnegie Endowment for International Peace—Total Number of Known Dead is Placed at 9,998,771 and Presumed Dead at 2,991,800.

The first comprehensive report on the "direct and indirect costs of the war" has just been made by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

After taking each of the countries separately, those on both sides, and then summarizing the total direct and the total indirect costs, the report gives the direct cost as \$180,000,000,000, and states that the indirect costs "have amounted to almost as much more."

The capitalized value of soldier human life, which is given among the "indirect" costs, is placed at \$33,551,270,280.

### Property Losses.

The property losses are divided as follows: On land, \$29,960,000,000; to shipping and cargo, \$6,800,000,000. Loss of production is an indirect cost of the war which has meant to the nations \$45,000,000,000. War relief added \$1,000,000,000.

The loss to neutrals through the indirect cost to them is placed at \$1,750,000,000. The total indirect costs to all nations, those engaged in the war and the neutrals, is \$151,612,542,500.

The report, which was gathered from hundreds of reliable sources by Ernest L. Bogart, professor of economics in the University of Illinois, in estimating the "capitalized value of human life," fixes the worth of the individual at figures ranging from \$2,020 in Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Japan, Roumania, Serbia, and several other countries, up to \$4,720 for the United States, where the economic worth of the individual to the nation is placed at the highest.

In addition to the \$33,551,000,000 given as the economic worth of those who lost their lives or were injured in actual warfare, an equal amount is allowed for civilian losses. Although many of the latter were of children and old persons, instead of men in the prime of life, the estimate given for the civilian loss is believed to be conservative.

### Capitalizing Human Life.

"Granting the propriety of placing a capital value on human life," says the report, "the total amount of losses, both civil and military, on the basis of M. Barriol's computation, which includes women and children as well as men, may then be set down as \$87,000,000,000."

The number of known dead is placed at 9,998,771, and the presumed dead at 2,991,800. To the losses from death and wounds there are added "those resulting from disease, pestilence, privation, hardship, physical exhaustion, and similar causes."

## FRANCE REPAIRING ROADS

Great Progress Made in Rebuilding 20,000 Miles of Track.

Rapid progress has been made in the reconstruction of the more than 20,000 miles of railroads torn up in northern France during the war. The work so far completed includes the rebuilding of 1,180 bridges and the reconstruction in whole or in part of more than 350 railroad stations.

Great progress has also been made in restoring the public highways, 30,000 miles of which, with numerous road bridges, were found in an unusable condition. The work gave employment to over 30,000 men.

## LONDON CATS HAVE "FLU"

A New Disease Is Causing the Death of Many Hundred Animals.

The outbreak of a disease which has many symptoms common to influenza is causing the death of cats by the hundred in London.

The disease is not thought to be communicable to human beings, but distinguished surgeons are unable to confirm the exact nature. It spreads with amazing rapidity and the symptoms are said to resemble closely that of poisoning, except that death usually takes place within two days.

### First Time in Years.

Zachariah Coffin is at Greenfield, Ind., from Shawnee, Okla., and the other day, at a dinner in this city, at the home of his brother, Edward Coffin, the brothers and two sisters, Mrs. Frances Linebach, of Carthage, and Mrs. Susan Luce, of McCordsville, met for the first time in forty-six years.

### Will Put All Loafers to Work in Mines.

Loafers in Lawrence, Kan., will be put to work in the coal mines, according to an announcement of the mayor. Orders have been issued to the police to arrest every able-bodied man in that city who has not a steady job.

46x42 Feet Brings \$450,000. Striking testimony as to the value of land in New York's financial district was offered in the sale of a plot 46 by 42 feet for \$450,000.

## GRANDMA DIXON

By HELEN PATTERSON.

Carefully Grandma Dixon loosened the moist earth around the roots of her famous larkspur, shook the particles of dirt from the trowel and, before standing erect, touched the tender shoots lovingly with her fingers.

The larkspur meant more than tall blue flowers to her. It meant memories of the past; memories of the morning when a young soldier in a faded blue uniform had found her re-jeeling over their first blossom. There had been four weary years of war and this, their first meeting, the larkspur had witnessed. Since that morning the flower had occupied a place of honor in her garden.

"Want any help, grandma?" asked a young man looking over the fence. "You know, I'm great on digging."

"Bless you, Dick. Of course I know it, when I look at this garden, but there is nothing to do this morning. Thank you. Come here and tell me about your work."

"I'll come over, but there is nothing to tell. I haven't any yet."

"Do you mean to say, Richard Hawkins, that you are not going back to your old work?" asked grandma, as the young man vaulted the low fence and stood beside her.

"That's just it, grandma. Your humble servant has to find a new job. You know, the girls are doing our work so well that many firms are keeping them, and Bolton & Mason's is one of them."

"But the girls will certainly resign when they know you are home again," said grandma. "I remember when Abner came home from the Civil war, I gave up his school I had been teaching and we were married."

"I'll bet you did," answered Richard, "but whose coming through the gate?"

"Why, bless me! If it isn't Betty," said grandma, hurrying to meet a young girl dressed in a stylish suit and a very becoming small hat. "Come on Dick, you know Betty. Why, you used to play with her when she was a tiny girl. You remember, she is the only grandchild I have."

Nothing loath, Richard followed Grandma Dixon down the garden path and was reintroduced to Betty. For a moment a pair of laughing blue eyes, the color of the larkspur, looked into his while they uttered a few commonplace remarks, and then Betty followed grandma into the house. It was not until Richard had walked the length of the garden that he remembered, with a queer feeling, that he had seen those same blue eyes in the girl that occupied his desk at Bolton & Mason's office.

In the meantime, Betty in the house had casually asked grandma "When had Richard's people moved back to the old homestead?"

"They haven't moved back," answered grandma. "Richard is spending the week with me trying to recuperate from his work of the last two years."

"Was he in all of the war?" asked Betty.

"Most of it," replied grandma, "although it's little he talks about it. Just now he's all upset over not getting his old work back."

"But grandma," protested Betty, "perhaps the girl needs the money she is earning as much as he does. I know some of the girls in our office are taking care of their mothers and younger brothers and sisters."

"It may be all right for those girls to keep our returned soldiers out of a job, but what about the girls like you, Betty Dixon, that don't really need to work?" indignantly asked grandma.

"Why—grandma—you know we girls took up their work so the boys could go and fight, and we have all bought Liberty bonds and worked for the Red Cross," stammered Betty as she thought of the young man she had casually glanced at at the cement works yesterday.

"Yes, you all did your best while the war was being fought and won, but now that it's over, show your gratitude to the boys in a more substantial way than cheers. I'm ashamed of you."

"You won't need to be ashamed of me any longer, grandma," said Betty meekly. "I'll make good. I just hadn't thought about it before; and now I'm going to look at your tulips."

But it wasn't tulips; it was Richard that Betty found sitting disconsolately on an old seat by the laces. No one could resist Betty when she wanted to be extra charming and soon they were talking and laughing like children.

The next day Betty returned home and the day afterwards Richard received two letters; one was from Betty, which after reading, he kissed and put in his inside pocket. The other one was from Bolton & Mason, inviting him to call at their office.

It was at the close of the summer, on one moonlight night that the tall blue flowers awoke from their sleep to bear a low voice say:

"Betty, I'm to be made sales manager next week and the salary is very good—and—oh, Betty, dear, I've always loved and wanted you. Won't you please say 'Yes?'"

But as Richard's arms closed around Betty the larkspur discreetly turned away and whispered:

"Did you hear that?" "Yes," answered another sleepily, "and it reminds me of the story of another young girl and the soldier in blue."

# READ TODAY'S NEWS TODAY IN THE NEWS

The warm welcome accorded the Palatka Daily News has been most encouraging to the publishers. It is proof positive that the American people are demanding more speed, even in getting the world's news. We print it the day it happens. The afternoon paper is steadily gaining in public favor. It is distinctly the home paper everywhere.

## World's Greatest Afternoon Service

The Palatka Daily News carries the United Press afternoon service. This organization serves more afternoon papers than any two news associations in the country. It is crisp, interesting and reliable. It speaks for itself as it is presented daily in the columns of the Daily News. This service will be increased in number of words as soon as additional facilities for handling it are received.

## Why We Chose The Afternoon Field

The publishers chose to enter the afternoon field, in preference to the morning field for reasons that are so obvious that there was no occasion for hesitation. If experience had proven that the morning fields is the most desirable in cities the size of Palatka present conditions here would not have decided the publishers not to enter that field. But the afternoon field is the field for the advertiser and the reader—locally.

In the United States there are two afternoon papers for every morning paper. In Florida there are nineteen afternoon papers and eleven morning papers. In no city is there a morning paper where there isn't an afternoon paper—except Palatka.

These figures prove that the demand of advertisers is that their store news shall be circulated on the day it is printed and on the day that current news happenings are chronicled. In large centers of population the morning papers depends, to a large extent, on its general circulation outside the local field.

Seventy-five per cent of the advertising for local readers in New York and Chicago is carried by the afternoon papers.

The afternoon paper goes into the home before supper, just when the housewife is finishing her day's work and when the husband has come home from his labors. From it is mapped out tomorrow's purchases, as there is no time in the morning for wife or husband to look over the morning paper until after the first rush of activity incident to the starting of the day.

This is the age of speed and people want the news the day it happens. That's why the publishers chose to enter the afternoon field.

## A Paper For All Of The People

THE DAILY NEWS will be published in the interest of all of the people of Palatka and Putnam County first. Our editorial aims and purposes will be found on the editorial page. The paper will be all home print and will issue every day in the week except Sunday. It will be delivered in the city by carrier and in the county and elsewhere by mail at the following rates:

Per week	-	-	15c
Per month	-	-	50c
Three months	-	-	\$1.50
Six months	-	-	2.50
One year	-	-	5.00

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