

FOR HIM WHO WAITS.

Everything comes in its own good time;
It is we who get in a hurry,
The wires get crossed and our hearts grow sad
Some have a way of catching cold
With watching and waiting and worry.
To have and to hold of worldly goods,
Or winning a common living.
Absorbs of our time a greater share
Than all of our schemes of giving.
Everything comes to the one who waits,
Save the things we dread from habit.
Some have a way of catching cold
As a boy might catch a rabbit.
Some have a way of looking down,
No matter how bright the weather;
They seem at a loss to understand
Why troubles all come together.
Everything comes our way in time,
Whether we're brave or shrinking.
Comes in about the way we shape
Our habits of life and thinking.
Lives that are lived in a stress of pain
Cannot be blithe or cheery.
While the heart that sings in its love of song
Will never of singing weary.
Everything comes to us all in time—
Money and health and station.
None are so small but they have a right
To the bounty of all creation.
A right? Why, yes, there's a place on top
For the best in every calling;
The fellow who climbs without looking down
Need never have fear of falling.
—A. M. Thurber.

FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. A Night Drive. Queer Customs and Curious Night Effects. Death of Hindu Woman. A Wedding and a Birth.

JHANSI, JULY 10th, 1913.

Dear Home Folk:

I went out for a little drive tonight and took with me a young man and his bride. The young man is just recovering from a bad attack of quinsy and looks much the worse for wear. Unfortunately, although I had only been gone for an hour and a half, when I returned one patient was dying and another is so bad I know she will go before morning, so that I feel as though I ought to stay at home.

On my way I met a big crowd of women coming along and two of the lot would walk a few steps, then stretch their full length in the dust and after staying so for a few seconds would arise, and repeat the process in a few minutes. Two only of the lot did this and seemed not to care a bit when we came along; in fact, looked so wrapt in their duties that they did not see us. I, of course, asked what it was all about and was told they had vowed to prostrate themselves so many times, and that all the crowd were on their way to worship at some temple.

We went on, and I wish you could have seen the curious cloud effects; off in the south a heavy storm was raging and besides the rain coming down in sheets, and the lightning flashing, a rainbow was beautifying the heavens and just where we were the sky was a clear blue, the sun shining and not a whisper of rain, and nature was so beautiful one almost forgot to remember humans.

Going through the bazaar, again my attention was caught by a crowd of very sombre women, beating a drum and moving slowly along; no singing, no laughter and talk as one usually sees with such a crowd, and again I was told they were on their way to worship and they must not make too much noise.

But another sight: Coming home from the hospital last night I saw two moving lights coming bobbing and swaying toward me. They were up in the air about six feet and about three feet apart and I wondered what it could mean. When I met them, I found a man in as few clothes as possible, a large brass tray (three feet in diameter) heaped high with sweets, balanced on his head and high upon each side of this tray, fastened by means of wires, were set two bobbing lanterns and as the man jogged along with his burden he resembled nothing I have ever seen; he looked like a child's conception of the devil with his two bright horns. He was a sweet merchant, with his store upon his head and his woven bamboo pedestal to put his tray upon, under his arm; a simple store.

Tonight the young Hindu woman, who has just died, afforded me another opportunity to see Indian customs. She had been ill for four months before they brought her to us, and looked as though dying the day they walked her into the dispensary. Well, we did all that we could for her and I felt so sorry for I liked her, she being the one who did the native dancing at the first "Tamascha" (wedding) I attended, and although the mother of several children, she was but twenty-two years of age yet wasted and frail. There was some one being married at her home so that all day her mother was away, and she was sinking rapidly. Toward the end, after having called continuously for her mother for three hours, and we having sent three times for them, the women finally came. After first greeting her, they proceeded to take off all the gold jewelry she had on—all jewelry on a person dying must be taken off before death, or must be burned with the body—then, although the girl was simply gasping and writhing, she was lifted, sheet and all, and carried out of the hospital and laid upon the ground and there, with perhaps six or eight white-draped figures hunched up beside her, she died. At first, such crying and screaming as there was, (until we made them hush

up on account of the other patients) you have never heard, and I smiled at the irony of it all. All day trying to get them to come and see her and then, when all was over, such a fuss. Sometime during the night, or just as soon as the friends could collect, and the red cloth procured in which the body is wrapped, (many times before the body is cold) she was carried to the burning "ghat" and "finis" written to her life. Perhaps it is best; her brother's wedding can now go on and all grief for her will be forgotten.

I have been over at the club tonight and one of the people was telling a crazy joke and wanted a susceptible person and I, of course, played the part. That whole lot of people had a rather good laugh at my expense; but when they asked me why I was so stupid, I remarked that "jokes would always be flat if some one didn't play the game, so I did not mind in the least."

The longer I live out here the more I am impressed by the fact that, either among Indian or English people, money counts more than anything I know about. Give an Indian girl a dowry and she is married to a high up noble and holds a high rank; and this English society is the same.

But to tell you of something else. The sweeper class is nearly the lowest we have here and the other day one of our sweeper women had a little girl, her next eldest child is about two and one-half or three years old and she told us that that daughter was engaged to be married, and some one remarked, "too bad this new baby's marriage has not already been arranged for." You see, that even in the lowest strata of society, the child's future must be planned and arranged for, since no girl is supposed to be provided for by her own people after she is fourteen years of age. But in most houses she works with her husband's people, and if poor, often side by side with her husband—either in carrying burdens as a "coolie" or in the field, or in fact any place else, and usually gets even wage, but must be married and be a child producer or she is a most unpopular object.

But I am off for a drink, since it has been a drippy day, and from that think I'll go out to bed and see what the moon will do to me.

(Continued next week.)

Hundred Million Robins in the Eastern United States.

Partial returns from the census of birds which, for the first time in its history the United States government is now undertaking, indicate that there are wide variations in the bird population in different parts of the country.

A call for volunteers was published some time ago for observers to help in the bird census and replies have come from all parts of the United States. Each volunteer observer was asked to select a certain definite area of from 40 to 80 acres and enumerate the different kinds of birds occurring there and the number of pairs of each kind actually nesting within each territory.

The most numerous bird life so far reported is in Chevy Chase, Md. An average was found there of about seven pairs per acre. Only a few places report as high a population as four pairs per acre, while it seems probable from the data so far received that the average for the whole United States east of the plains will be not far from a thousand pairs to the square mile after omitting the land in corn and potatoes where there would be small chances for any birds to nest, and after omitting also the land covered entirely with forests. Timber land supports a much smaller bird population than an equal area of farm land.

The most extensive census of forest so far received comes from Montana, where the careful counting of the birds on nearly a thousand acres showed an average of one pair to each three acres.

The arid lands of the Southwest show the smallest bird population, and large stretches in Arizona and New Mexico do not contain more than one pair of birds to seven acres.

Apparently the most abundant bird in the United States east of the Mississippi river is the robin, with an average of about 50 pairs to the square mile, or 100,000,000 robins in the eastern United States.

Human Hair Market.

Many strange exhibitions for booming trade are held each year, but the palm for oddity must be awarded to the display of human hair which takes place in London every summer.

The exhibition is held mainly for the benefit of dealers in human hair. London, it may be explained, is the chief human hair market in the world, and deals with something like \$300,000 (\$1,500,000) worth of hair every year. This mostly comes from the heads of peasant girls in Italy, Brittany and the South of France.

The best fetches over 50 shillings (\$12.50) an ounce, but white hair is the dearest, because of its rarity. The explanation is that a lock of pure white hair is only obtainable by picking out the white hair strand by strand from about 50 pounds of gray hair, which, of course, is a mixture of white and dark. It is a long, tedious process, and prices as high as \$5 (\$25) an ounce are paid for such hair. Natural white hair above 30 inches in length is impossible to obtain.

It would be just as sensible to fill your pockets with coal and expect to keep warm, as it is to fill the stomach with food and expect to keep strong. Coal is converted into heat only by combustion. Food is converted into strength only by digestion. When the digestive and nutritive system is deranged the food crowded into the stomach is an injury to the body it should sustain. Many a severe illness would be saved if people would pay more attention to the warnings of the deranged stomach. Many a person pays a doctor's bill for treatment for "heart trouble," nervousness, sleeplessness or other ailments caused by "stomach trouble," who could have been cheaply benefited by a few doses of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great remedy for diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

Division of the "Sinews of War" Among European Nations Concerned in Conflict

New York.—In view of the war situation in Europe there has been a great deal of interest in the financial district in the relative financial strength of the nations involved in a general conflict.

It will be seen from the following table that the resources of the triple entente substantially exceed those of the triple alliance, although the national debts of the former group of powers far exceed the aggregate of the indebtedness of the latter group.

The revenues of the United Kingdom, France, and Russia are much larger than those of Germany, Austria, and Italy. Figures show, however, that the wealth of the United States is greater than that of all the nations in the triple alliance combined, and exceeds the total resources of the Franco-Russian alliance. It is greater, too, than that of the United Kingdom and Russia combined.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.			
	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Depts.
Germany	\$ 879,656,000	\$ 879,656,000	\$1,177,418,000
Austria	636,909,000	636,852,000	1,433,511,000
Italy	512,800,000	505,841,000	2,706,609,000
TRIPLE ENTENTE.			
United Kingdom	\$ 918,805,000	\$ 917,929,000	\$3,425,813,000
France	914,604,000	914,550,000	6,233,675,000
Russia	1,574,038,000	1,674,038,000	4,553,488,000
UNITED STATES.			
United States	\$ 992,249,000	\$ 965,274,000	\$1,028,344,000

The above tabulation does not include the resources of the colonies of the respective nations or of their dependencies.

London's Black Day.

Five Billion Dollars, It is Figured, Would Have to Be Drawn From World's Working Capital to Pay Cost of Conflict.

London.—With 15 failures on the stock exchange and general conditions tending to justify the characterization of the first day on which a general European war seemed inevitable as the blackest day the city had known in 20 years, with the stock exchange committee considering the necessity of taking the gravest steps to protect members, and with war rates at Lloyds rising by leaps and bounds, London financiers are in anything but a bellicose mood.

The fact that one steamer alone, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, had \$10,000,000 in gold aboard, bound for a German port and mostly insured with the London market, made for peace until the steamer arrived.

As to the possible loss that a European war would impose on the belligerent countries and the world, a correspondent was informed by a high financial authority that the cost could scarcely be less than \$5,000,000,000, all of which would have to be drawn from the resources of industry, from the world's working capital. This authority points out that the South African war cost this country far above \$1,000,000,000, and if a European war cost only two and one-half times as much the total would be \$2,500,000,000, which is probably a very conservative estimate.

The money publicly raised in London every 12 months is about \$1,000,000,000, so a war on a \$5,000,000,000 scale would be draining the capital market directly of five years' supplies of the greatest money capital in the world.

But when the direct cost of the war has been calculated and the bills paid to the last cent, the world would only be beginning to realize the waste, only touching the edge of the actual loss. In every part of the world today capital is in a difficult and strained position. The supply is not adequate, and the amounts already expended in industry are jeopardized because further amounts are not at hand to keep the works moving.

Army Mobilization Stirred Sobs; No Cheers Heard

Berlin.—The Vorwaerts publishes from its correspondent, who has been on a holiday in Bohemia during the mobilization of the troops, a pathetic description of what mobilization really means, especially to men of thirty-seven or so years old who are called out with the rest.

"To every train," the correspondent writes, "they came in unhappy crowds through pouring rain—men and wives, children and weeping relatives. Fruitlessly does the band of the veteran corps try to play the national anthem, 'Watch on the Rhine'; fruitlessly do the veterans try to stutter out their cheers in response to the commanding officer's speech.

"There is no echo save tears and sobs of misery. One unforgettable scream uttered a soul's misery as a crammed train moves off, the bayonets of the country gendarmes glittering over the heads of women.

"Not a single person dreamed of taking up the chorus of the songs played. As the train passes into the distance the deserted mothers, children, wives, fiancées, and sisters move weeping away, and with the next trainload the same scenes are repeated.

"I hear dozens of cases where children, orphaned of their mothers only a few days before, are now made wholly orphans. I hear also of numberless other cases where the mother is struggling with death in a hospital, and now the father is called away.

Cause and Effect.

"It must be great to be a man; One dress suit lasts you for years and years, and a woman must have a new gown for every party." "That's why one dress suit lasts a man for year and years."

Press Sheds Light.

Day Has Gone By When Monarchs and Statesmen Exercised Their "Right" to Force Subjects Into Undesired Conflict.

In the old days, which not a few people are accustomed to characterize as "good," the question of war or peace between neighbors was decided by their respective kings, with a little help from court favorites. The common folk, who did the fighting and paid the bills—when the decision was for war, as usually happened—had only the vaguest ideas as to the cause of the trouble, knew about its progress little more than what they could see for themselves, and exercised no influence whatever on the ultimate terms of settlement. With or without cheers, they did what they were told, and the fortunate survivors accepted the result much as they did the weather.

In some parts of the world kings and statesmen can still plunge nations into war almost at will, but no longer can they do it without having their acts promptly disclosed and their motives made the subject of general comment and criticism. For the press, nowadays, shows a fine disregard for the censorship by which the war lords and their servants always try to restore the old conditions of secrecy, and not infrequently the departmental chiefs get from the newspapers their events in which they are themselves deeply interested.

Incidentally, journalistic enterprise and achievement create innumerable judges, all more or less well informed, as to the sufficiency of the reasons for war, as to the competency with which it is conducted, and as to the propriety of the peace articles finally signed. In other words, private ambitions and dynastic interests do not have the free play they did in the good old days, and though at the present moment it is reported that the press of several countries is clamorous for war, still, even there, the papers are telling facts with more or less accuracy and completeness, and in a dozen other countries they are printing columns and columns of matter the general tendency of which is to emphasize the disproportion between the excuses for belligerency and the consequences that follow an appeal to arms.

That all wars cannot be thus prevented is unfortunately true, but unquestionably their number and size are diminished by the involved compulsion to justify and explain.—New York Times.

PROBLEM OF THE AEROPLANE

Conflict in Europe Looked for Show Real Value of the Airship in the War Game.

London.—C. G. Grey, editor of the Aeroplane, a leading authority on aviation, writes on the use of aeroplanes in a European war.

"The utility of air craft in a European war would be almost entirely in connection with reconnaissance," he says. "Under certain circumstances both aeroplanes and airships might be used for offensive purposes, but no nation owns enough air craft to make them an important consideration as weapons. It is possible that a couple of German airships might make a dash for Paris or London with the idea of creating a tumult of the populace, but they would run big risks of being destroyed by faster aeroplanes.

The aeroplane fleets of the rival powers rank as follows:

	Triple Alliance.	Number of Craft.
Austria	150
Italy	200
Germany	350
Totals	700

Method. Every great man exhibits the talent of organization or construction whether it be in a poem, a philosophical system, a policy, or a strategy. And without method there is no organization nor construction.—Bulwer

In Naval Strength.

Discrepancy Is Not Great, While, of Course, With the British Navy Added, There Could Be No Comparison Possible.

London.—In effective fighting ships, there is by no means a great discrepancy between the strength of the triple alliance and that of France and her ally Russia, according to the 1914 edition of the Naval Annual, edited by Viscount Hythe, which has been recently published. The difference is small enough to leave the struggle for sea supremacy in doubt, even without the intervention of Great Britain, whose naval strength, based on the latest figures available, is such that with the nations of the triple entente looking to the sea together, the navies of the rest of Europe are overawed.

By effective fighting ships, the Annual defines those which are classed under the head of battleships and cruisers. In the first group are placed modern battleships, battle cruisers, and older battleships; the second group contains first-class and light cruisers. Another category, one in which the navies of Russia and France more than hold their own against the combined navies of the triple alliance, according to the Annual, is torpedo flotillas. Here the Franco-Russian alliance actually outnumber Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. With the enormous flotilla of Great Britain added in, the triple alliance is hopelessly outclassed.

Viscount Hythe gives 76 battleships to the triple alliance, including those being built, contributed as follows: Germany 48, Austria-Hungary 13, and Italy 15. Against them Russia has 19 battleships and France 21, a total of 50, including those under construction. In the same class Great Britain is credited with 82. In the cruiser class, built and building, the triple alliance's combined strength is 84 vessels, more than half the number being German, and the combined strength of these vessels of France and Russia is 52. Great Britain's strength in cruisers is 127.

When the comparison comes to torpedo destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines, France's activity in this style of construction gives the Franco-Russian alliance a great advantage in destroyers. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy combined could muster but 217 vessels, against 228 commanded by their opponents when all the vessels laid down by both parties shall have been completed. And of submarines the triple alliance could collect but 73, whereas France alone has a larger number, 93, and with Russia's equipment the total is brought up to 136 underwater craft.

In torpedo boats the advantage is slightly the other way, Austria is particularly strong in these craft, possessing 35, or more than are found in the navies of either Great Britain or Germany. Germany and Italy bring the total up to 207, while the Franco-Russian combination totals only 178, even with France's strong equipment of 153 torpedo boats.

In the matter of torpedo flotilla strength, Great Britain is in a position to contribute 238 destroyers, 70 torpedo boats and 96 submarines. Looking to the future, the Naval Annual says:

"At the end of 1915, we (Great Britain) shall have 41 modern battleships, as compared with 23 for Germany and 23 for the triple alliance. At the end of 1916 we should have 46 ships completed, Germany 26, and the triple alliance 36, though it is possible that Austrian ships laid down this year may be completed in 1916. At the end of both years it should be noted that the strength of the Franco-Russian alliance in this class of ships will nearly equal that of Germany.

OFFERS HIS SWORD TO SERVA

General Giuseppe Garibaldi, Grandson of Famous Liberator, Would Fight Against Austria.

New York.—General Giuseppe Garibaldi, soldier of fortune and grandson of the great Italian liberator, offered his services to Servia. In a letter to the Servian representatives here he said:

"My family and all the Italians who follow the traditions of the red shirt, put ourselves at your government's disposal. I am preparing to return to Italy with a small number of officers, and should Italy remain neutral we intend to proceed to Servia and support it in its fight."

Why He Remembers.

"I don't believe any man remembers the first dollar he ever earned, though a great many claim that they do." "I do." "Now, what was there about it that fixed it so firmly in your memory?" "Because all I got was a nickel."—Houston Post.

Counts War's Cost

Something Like \$55,000,000 a Day Is Given as the Expenditure Necessary for Keeping European Armies in the Field.

Paris.—What the cost would be of a war between four or more first-class European powers has repeatedly been subject of calculation and estimate by European experts. When the matter was under discussion at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904, a well-known French statistician, M. Jules Roche, estimated that a conflict involving two or three large powers, with, say, 3,000,000 men in all under arms, would absorb \$400,000,000 in the first two months. On the same basis of operations the average cost would be about \$6,000,000 a day. But a war in which France, Russia, Germany and Austria were all engaged would cause a total average expenditure, for purely military purposes, of \$18,000,000 per day. His calculation may be thus summarized:

In January, 1871, the actual cost per day to the French treasury, according to the Bureau-Lajanadie official report, was 16,000,000 francs (or \$3,200,000); this for 600,000 men under arms. The actual cost per day of every man under arms during the entire period of the war was exactly 13 francs 88 centimes. Into the costs of forage and of keep of horses, which are usually figured at the rate of, say, \$1 a day for each horse, M. Roche did not go. But even with the figures for the war of 1870-71 before him, he admitted that it was no easy matter to estimate the financial expenditure of a great war that might happen in our times. He continued:

"Conditions generally have considerably changed within the last thirty years, and warfare is now far more expensive. To begin with, the number of men under arms in France on a declaration of war, would be far greater than in 1870. France then began by putting 600,000 men into the field; but in the next great war in which she may be engaged her military organization is such that within forty-eight hours she can mobilize, in round figures, 2,000,000 men and 600,000 horses and mules. The first troops to be called up would be the thirteen 'classes' of active and active reserve troops. Each 'class' numbers 160,000 men, so that the actual number of men to be mobilized at once would be 2,080,000. Against this the Germans can pit 2,550,000 men, the Austrians 1,300,000 men and Italy 1,200,000 men."

Herr Schaffle, the eminent Austrian economist, who was for some time minister of commerce in the Hohenzoller cabinet, estimated in 1895 that a European war in which any of the above powers were engaged would cost France \$5,100,000 a day, Russia \$5,600,000, Germany \$5,000,000 and Austria-Hungary \$2,600,000, and with this estimate M. Roche agrees. He calculates, in American values, an outlay of \$3.12 a man for each day for the forces under arms, in a first-class contest between European powers.

A still higher estimate is that published in 1913, at the time of the Balkan war, by Dr. Charles Richet, a statistician of the University of Paris, in a very detailed and elaborate calculation.

He bases his estimate on the assumption that, roughly, 20,000,000 men would be called to arms, of which at least half would be sent to the front. On this basis he works out the daily expenditure for the seven powers as follows, the figures being here rendered into dollars:

Provisioning of troops	.....	\$12,500,000
Feeding of horses	.....	1,000,000
Pay	.....	4,250,000
Wages, arsenals and harbor	.....	1,000,000
Mobilization	.....	2,000,000
Transport of foodstuffs, weapons, etc.	.....	4,000,000
Ammunition	.....	4,000,000
Infantry	.....	1,250,000
Artillery	.....	375,000
Ship artillery	.....	4,000,000
Fitting out of army	.....	500,000
Ambulance service	.....	500,000
Movement of ships	.....	10,000,000
Deficit in taxes	.....	6,750,000
Support for population without means	.....	6,750,000
Requisitions, damage to towns, bridges, etc.	.....	2,000,000
Total	.....	\$54,125,000

If such a war lasted only as long as the brief Franco-Prussian conflict in 1870 the outlay on this basis would exceed five thousand million dollars, irrespective of war indemnities.

Improving.

Husband—"There you are, my dear; you see I'm improving. I've brought my umbrella back." Wife—"That is very extraordinary, considering your umbrella is still in the stand, and that you went out with your walking stick!"

In Number of Soldiers Available for War Triple Entente Is Superior

	Peace Strength.	Reserves.	Total War Strength.	Available for Duty Unorganized.
Austria	390,000	1,610,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Servia	32,000	1,610,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
TRIPLE ALLIANCE.				
Austria	390,000	1,610,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Germany	870,000	4,430,000	5,200,000	1,000,000
Italy	250,000	950,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Totals	1,510,000	6,990,000	8,400,000	5,200,000
TRIPLE ENTENTE.				
Russia	1,290,000	3,300,000	4,590,000	5,200,000
England	254,500	476,500	730,000	2,000,000
France	720,000	3,280,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Totals	2,264,500	7,056,500	10,230,000	8,200,000