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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916.

Let thy speech be better than silence, or be silent, - Dionysius.

It was push and not the push pin that made the late Edwin Moore successful.

Under the circumstances it's a safe bet that Felix Diaz will decide to postpone his revolu-

Mr. Stokowski was learned in music before the trustees of the University decided to label

Russia and England Flirt With Sweden .-

Those blondes do catch the eye of a military

Is Lillian Russell right when she says that women want to read about something besides how to cook and how to keep the hair from falling out?

The affection of the Irish for the old sod

is so great that one day is not enough for them

to show it in. They simply boil over in honor of St. Patrick. The Mayor rides only one horse at a time on his vacation in Georgia. He cuts a much

better figure there than when trying to ride two horses at home. The English dukedoms are not the only ones to undergo partition. The estate of the once

celebrated New Jersey character, "the Duke of Gloucester," is being divided. Universal military training is advocated by Colonel Glenn, chief of staff of the Department of the East, U. S. A. He would "Prussianize"

American youth at the tender age of 12. This seems to go beyond the demands of reasonable Mr. Garrison has arranged to practice law in New York. He will find it easier than per-

suading a pork-barrel Congress to practice the precepts of the fathers of the country, who said that in time of peace we should prepare for war. It's a belligerent era. War, or at least the rumor of war, has invaded the peaceful ranks

of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. If the historians cannot maintain an impartial attitude, the vociferations of the average war debaters have some semblance of an excuse. General Soukhomlinoff, former War Minister

of Russia, faces cashiering for "illegal practices." Possibly one of them was the volubility with which he gave interviews to certain American newspaper men at Petrograd. Another victim claimed by yellow journalism.

They are exhibiting a machine at the business show which automatically fills thirty pay envelopes a minute. If some one would invent a machine for increasing automatically the amount in the pay envelope, the employes of every large company would buy one as a

While the verdict at Verdun is still in proceas of writing, the Grand Duke Nicholas and General Aylmer are rushing the campaign in the Orient. Junction between the Slavs operating in Persia and the British in Mesopotamia is a matter of traversing a small terrain of comparatively practicable ground.

It is hardly credible that Germany purposes pressing into garrison and supplementary military service neutrals who have lived in the country for five years or more. Persistent dispatches to this effect come from Dutch and Swiss sources. With settlement of the submarine crisis still in abeyance, it is hardly likely that the Imperial Government will court further international controversies, which, moreover, would involve it with all the neutral nations and alienate favor in such sympathetic countries as Sweden.

It was Napoleon who told one of his generals that he could equip him with as much of everything as he wanted except time. One cannot visit the Business Show in the First Regiment Armory without being impressed with the inefficiency of the great soldier. Inventors have devised ways of equipping business men of the present generation with much more time than their fathers had at their disposal. The time-saving devices are so numerous that the flippant youth was not far wrong when he said that a properly equipped office could do all its business for next week today. Filing cabinets, calculating machines, high-speed typewriters that will automatically add, subtract, multiply and divide; machines that will make up the payroll and fill the envelopes and many other like devices have made it possible to do more business in an hour than it used to be possible to do in half a day.

Civil Service Commissioner Kreider appar ently wishes the public to believe that he did not know until after the young man had been working for a month that the new chief of inestigation and research was the Mayor's sonn-law, Perhaps he was unaware of it, but one will believe that the Mayor did not ow it. The duties of the new chief of invesare so intimate and confidential that the Government is to be a family affair it is grant that a member of the family should enacyed with them. There is nothing like ratheres. Therefore, we may expect that athous put by the Civil Service Comwith the applicants for office will soon record by a committee made up of as or neplicity or wife's gunt's closer's

son-in-law's near relations. Then nobody could get an appointment who was not in some way connected with the clan. If the city likes this sort of thing, then, as Lincoln said, it is the sort of thing the city likes.

VON TIRPITZISM

The resignation of Von Tirpitz, father of the submarine policy of Germany, is taken in some quarters to mean the end of sca-frightfulness. You Tippit showed to what end the submarine, as a commerce raider, must always lend, on account of the conditions under which it operates. Germany, in losing his services, loses none of the respect of the world.

AFTER 24 hours of persistent rumor, official announcement was made yesterday that Alfred von Tirpitz, Grand Admiral and Minister of Marine for the German Empire, has resigned. The diplomatic kindliness which cloaks his departure under the cover of Illness, and invists that his resignation did not forestall dismissal, will be accented by many persons with a smile flavored with Attic salt. The departure of Von Tirpitz is as significant as the subsidence of Von Kluck, as the disappearance of Von Hindenburg, almost as symp tomatic as the breaks in Cabinet which have affected Germany's enemies, and, so far, have left her uninjured.

Hopeful English commentators take the event to be a confession that German "millitarism" is, after all, to be crushed, and are happy to recall that territorial differences can be settled as soon as the downfall of Prussianism is complete. They are delightfully unconscious of the ironic circumstances that Von Tirpitz was the head of German navalism, and their very optimism indicates what a surprising power he wielded.

It is said, on the other hand, that the policy of "frightfulness" will continue, and it is darkly hinted that the reason for Von Tirpitz's fall was his insistence that the German fleet remain safe at Kiel.

In these conjectures the United States takes secondary interest. Primarily, Von Tirpitz is known here as the father of the submarine policy, which, avowedly designed as an answer to British blockades, came into murderous conflict with this country on May 7, 1915, and has since brought us frequently to the perilous edge of war. It is not necessary now to detail again the achievements of this submarine pollcy, but it is desirable to restate the conditions under which those achievements took place,

The undersea boat, in its capacity of commerce-destroyer, is designed to take the place of cruisers which, through some unhappy circumstances, cannot keep the sea. Unlike cruisers, the submarine cannot with safety approach its enemy in the open, even if the enemy be a merchantman armed with but one gun, and the difficulties of identification, the dangers of mistake and the impossibility of the practice of visit and search are obvious. Except in most unusual circumstances, the submarine cannot capture; it must destroy. It cannot give aid to passengers or crew. It cannot distinguish between enemy and neutral. It is, except as a weapon against enemy warships, inherently and inevitably an inhuman device.

So it is not to be wondered that the name of Von Tirpitz is to sympathizers with the Allies a byword and a hissing. If he was not directly responsible for, he did at least approve the transfer of the submarine from its destined purpose to the work of destroying merchantmen. Flushed with early successes and girded by the circle of floating steel which England threw about his country, he prosecuted his new advantage until it became bloody and wild. Because he fought his superiors in mad defense of his work, because his talk became, at the end, loose and uncontrolled, he became a menace to the world's humanity. None the less, he did the world a service, for he showed that either the laws of warfare must be changed in favor of the undersea raider, or the submarine, as a menace to commerce, must go.

So much was admitted by the German Government in the memorandum of September 1. 1915, in which Ambassador von Bernstorff assured this Government that liners would be granted the ordinary rights of the sea. In the more recent controversy concerning armed merchantmen, Germany has implied an admission that the submarine is illegal. It has only insisted that the law be discarded, and, since that was refused, has not pushed its submarine policy to its violent end. For Germany that is sufficient to render futile all the work

Nor has the submarine been a consplcyous success in any other way. So long as the German fleet refuses to give battle, the submarine is responsible for German commerce for the destruction of enemy commerce and for the maintenance of blockade. In two yers important scenes, the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea, Germany has held Russia fast, but in neither case has she depended upon the submarine alone. The blockade of England has resulted in a negligible loss of commercial tonnage. The transport of troops has gone on with conspicuous but unimportant losses. Britain's fleet, legitimate prey of the submarine, is virtually intact. And Germany, blockaded or not, can receive neither comfort nor sustenance except through neutral

It is not hard to understand why Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who is dedicated to no policy except success, should have opposed extension of the submarine's activities to the point where friendship of neutral nations might be the price.

THE DAY

"GREEN ST. PATRICK'S DAY" is as A seasonable as a "white Christmas"—and as irregular in occurrence. Spring sometimes succeeds in making the 17th of March as comely hereabouts as it is on the "Ould Sod" by its garniture of the shamrock's color. But it is not always successful in our latitude; this year the crocusus and daffodils give a hint, and in eastern exposures the grass is springing up.

The green symbolizes the perennial hope fulness and faith of the Celtic character; it is the one vivid phase on the ensanguinea pages that narrate "Dark Rosaleen's" tale. That hope has fairer prospect of achievement now than ever before in imminent home rule, though the war has prevented immediate realization. The line applied by Byron to Greece: "Art, Freedom, Glory fail, but Nature still is fair," once transferred to Erin, now fits only by contrast. Nature always has been fair in the afflicted isle; Art is active through the Celtic Renaissance; and Freedom to the limit of local autonomy is well in view. Glory Ireland never has lacked.

"An exite from Erin went down to the shore" in Campbell's poem, and he has been multiplied manifold, as the immigration statistics of this country show. Here they have found a haven of hope and prosperity; they have quickly been amalgamated in the Amercan nationality; and while no others have been more loyal to the foster land, they have preserved fealty to the "old country." The better the frinhman the better the American. | days."

Tom Daly's Column

AS WE announced yesterday, nothing gets into this column today that hasn't a bit o' green about it. Now for the morning mail! Here's a green envelope that looks promising:

T. D., Eve. Ledger, Sir-In re. Your favor 16th, where you say I introduce these friends of mine:

Green-myer, baum, berg, blatt, walt, stein, " -gross, feld, helmer, burger, lein? With thanks for all past favors, I'm

OH, come on in Mr. Greenaheim—first name Moses or Michael? Make yourself at home. We were just about to sing an old Irish song of ours. It's not such an old song at that, but we've revamped it lately and we're dedienting the new version to our friend, Oscar Loeb, who didn't like our opening notes when we first warbled the thing seven or eight years ago. Here's the way it goes:

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE L'ave the yellow gold to those That are watchful where it goes, Though they scarce could do it worse, L'ave them run this universe. Sorra wan of us that cores For their high an' mighty airs,

wid attache But there's wan day in the year When they mustn't interfere-

Sure, the whole world is Irish on the 17th of March.

Of domin-

"Mr. T. D., please! Mr. T. D., please!" We are angry, quite properly, and we demand:

"Why do you interrupt in this fashion? There's another verse to it. Yes, we're the guy. What do you want?"

"Before you let him in, I think you ought to

"Very well, sir; but he told me to ask you what's the difference between St. Patrick's

"Run along now, and don't disturb us." We address ourselves to the second verse of our

Of dominion or of gold But we make all lands our own,

TO AN IRISH GIRL

Now, cen Napoli, Kathleen, Evratheeng ees fresh an' green; Grass an' evra bush an' tree-Eef you jus' could walk or ride Up an' down da countryside-Green so like you say dey be You would finda justa same Now, een Napoli.

ow een Napoli, da aky Eet ees blue, so like your eye; Also blue ees bay an' sea. Yes, Kathleen, da sama blue, Dere ees laughter een your eye, Ah! but warma smiles da sky Now, cen Napoli.

Now een Napoli, Kathleen, Evratheeno's so softa orcen I am sure dat you would be Verra moocha softer, too; An' your eye would match da blue Smilin' from dat sky an' sca-Ak! you soon would ondrastand

Ect I jus' could hold your hand, Now, een Napoli!

our own paper? He's one of the best makeup men in the country-except a few!"

In through a window, leiting upon an areaway, finats a rancous voice;

harp of Tara, the harp of ould Ireland! May it never lack a string while there's a g-

polite name for that word is 'intestine'." "Zat so? Oh, very well. The harp of ould Ireland! May it never lack a string while there's-wan o' them polite things left in an

Enters the lad in the green uniform, who asks:

"If Mr. McClure changes his necktie, can

"This is not Mr. McClure's day. Ask him if he knows why St. Andrew was chosen by the Scotch for their patron; and before he can ring the bell on you tell him it's because Andrew was the spostle who discovered the boy, in the multitude, with the loaves and fishes. Shut the door after you, and stay out till I finish my song."

In the blessed isle that saw us first a nation. But we made all lands our own, While we apread from zone to zone;

An' the joy that's everywheregrand triumphal arch, An' the earth below is goy

March! The door flies open and J. McClure bursts in.

"I ask you again, what's the difference between St. Patrick's Day and the 12th of July?" pick up a green book—one of our own—to be to rescut the insuit we expect him to huri ut un-ers at us and says:

You don't want nothing here today But what it's green. I ask you may

Respectably, M. GREENAHEIM.

L'ave the balance o' world power to the Saxon; Tis for little that they have that we'd be axin'.

Or the robes o' r'yal purple an' the linen stiff

Oh, it's little that we hold

Here enters a page (in a green uniform, of course) and ories:

The routh presents the eard of J. McClure, but at the same time he leans over and whispers:

know that the color of the necktie he's wearin' is a deep or-" The lad's mouth is large, but so is our hand. We cover the one with the other.

"You mustn't mention that word here. You mean a reddish yellow color, don't you? Yes; well, tell him we're busy."

Day and the 12th of July."

Oh, it's little that we hold

In the blessed isle that saw us first a nation As we spread from zone or zone-

Here enters the lad in the green uniform again, ollowed by a red, white and green flag, in the hands a short, swarthy man, who will not be dealed and the slags:

Een da land from where you came,

Of so mooch more warm to me!

The troubadour passes out, and a moment later a greasy mechanic from the floor above pokes his head in the door and says:

"Hey! if you're so strong for the emerald, why don't you give a line to Tom Green, of

"Up with your glasses, lads! I give ye the "Cut the rough stuff! Be a gent! The

he come in? He told me to ask you."

Oh, it's little that we hold Of dominion or of gold

Bo, come all o 'ye! an' share our jubilation. Oh, the music in the air! Sure, the whole blue vault o' heaven is wan

Wid its tender green th'-day, For the whole world is trish on the 17th of

"The difference between St. Patrick's Day and the 13th of July is just 16 weeks and 5

"OH, YOU'LL BE REMEMBERED, ADMIRAL!"



THREE MILLIONS SICK IN AMERICA

Wage Loss Is \$500,000,000 a Year, With Other Costs Piled On-11 States Considering Compulsory Health Insurance

By RAYMOND G. FULLER

ELEVEN States of the American Union are now considering the adoption of compulsory health insurance laws. The term "health insurance" follows the German usage, It puts the emphasis on the main object of this kind of legislation, namely, the conserva-

tion of health. Insurance is a commonplace. Nobody denies that it is an excellent thing. Nobody asks anybody if he believes in insurance. Individuals insure against loss of goods at sea, against fire, against accident, against sickness, against death itself. It is simply a practical application of the theory of the distribution of losses and the subsequent elimination of risk. Some of the economic hazards against which individuals insure are the same hazards against which the community may insure itself. The losses are community losses. The risks are community risks. Social, or community, insurance is rapidly coming into favor. It signifies not merely governmental action, but governmental action in behalf of its source of power, the state. The state is the public behind the government, which is the instrument created for the promotion

of the general welfare. Preventive Power of Insurance

munity needs. It cannot cover even the needs of all individuals. It leaves unprotected the classes that most need protection. The cost of accidents and illness falls chiefly on those who can least afford to bear it. Is that fair? Society is a party to the conditions under which they live and work. Society is the beneficiary of their daily labor. Society is responsible to all groups within society. Merely as a method of social self-protection, insurance is the most effective means available against the pressure of incapacitated individuals who otherwise would be thrown upon the community for support. As a means of prevention it is equally effective. Out of workmen's compensation has come the safety first movement and the rapid decline of industrial accidents in this country. Meanwhile the amount of illness is increasing, The effect of compulsory health insurance, in respect to prevention, will be the effect already produced by workmen's compensation. Insurance is the greatest preventive force known. Individual insurance puts a premium

on prevention. But individual insurance falls as social insurance. Why don't the wage-workers voluntarily insure themselves against the risks of accident and illness, invalidity and old age, early death and unemployment. There are several reasons, but one of them is simply this; they can't afford to. Can't afford to in this country of prosperity, free labor and high wages? It shocks the American conscience, perhaps, this further fact that the average wage-earner with a family is not receiving pay for his labor sufficient to secure the elements of a normal standard of living. The Russell Sage Foundation has estimated that an income under \$800 is not sufficient to permit the maintenance of a normal standard for a family consisting of man, wife and three children. The average income of the industrial worker is \$600. In the manufacturing industries 75 per cent. of the workers earn less than \$520. What constitutes a normal standard of living? From the standpoint of the physician, this: Plenty of good food; abundance of fresh air; physical exercise in the open air; a substantial annual vacation; peace of mind; intellectual work; proper distribution between city and country life; congenial occupation; normal sexual life; good medical care. Not a single one of these conditions can be realized by the average workingman or workingwoman. Shall any of us thank God we are not as other men and women are?

Five Years Back, Five Years Ahead

In a little more than five years the principle of workmen's compensation has been incorporated in legislation in thirty-three of the American States. The fact that eleven Legislatures are now considering health insurance laws is a fair promise for the next five years. In its economic effects illness is much more destructive than industrial accidents. The Webbs have written in one of their books. "We are apt to forget that in all countries, at all ages, it is sickness to which the greatest bulk of destitution is immediately due." In the United States 3,000,one persons are dick at any one time. Each of our thirty million wage earners loses on an average approximately nine days from this cause every year. The resultant wage loss totals \$500,000,000. Sickness is directly or indirectly responsible for 75 per cent, of the applications for aid received by the New York Charity Organization Society. Illustrations of the individual and social cost of illness might be continued indefinitely. Distribution of the dollars-and-cents cost among workmen, employers and the state would secure economies impossible for the individual. One ardent advocate of compulsory health

insurance is John B. Andrews, Ph. D., secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation. "This does not represent a new and costly luxury," he says, "for sickness is a nuisance which everybody is paying for and nobody profiting from, excepting a few special interests like the undertakers. Society cannot be run successfully in the interest of the undertakers, or a few profit-making insurance companies. We want to be alive and well, The real purpose of this kind of nuisance is to keep us so; to prevent sickness, not merely to relieve it or to bury the victims. Employers can't afford to have 30,000,000 workingmen in America laid up nine days a year by sickness. The workers surely cannot afford it. It means a loss of \$500,000,000 to them in wages and \$180,000,000 more in doctors' bills. Millions go without proper medical treatment because they cannot afford it individually. Socially we cannot afford to let them go without it. If we will not interest ourselves in the problem of individual suffering, we will all have to pay extravagantly. We were paying extravagantly here, as in the case of injured workingmen, before we introduced workmen's compensation."

Germany the Fatherland Workmen's compensation and health insurance are two among several divisions of social insurance. The comprehensive scheme of social insurance established in Germany by William I and the Iron Chancellor has markedly increased the national vitality and efficiency. Germany is the fatherland of social insurance. Every country in Europe except Turkey has workmen's compensation. Ten have compulsory health insurance. A few years ago the idea of social insurance in this country was a novelty. It was almost

a joke. The public attitude has radically changed. As Professor Lindsay of Columbia says: "The psychology of America is distinetly individualistic. For reasons growing out of American conditions we have been generally slow to take up social legislation. 'Each man for himself' was the slogan to be expected in a new country of boundless resources and opportunities. The greater prosperity of our wage-earners, and the bountiful way in which the social surplus has been shared with the less fortunate through private charity, have helped to maintain this individualistic point of view. But when this country has once perceived that a given problem is not merely individual, but social, it has moved with astonishing rapidity."

Social insurance has its basis in good economics, as individual insurance has its basis in good business. Economics is no longer "the dismal science." It is actively engaged in the work of human conservation.

ON THE JOB

Now comes a lady discussing a man's place in the home. No two persons are likely to agree about it, but we fancy that the man who builds the fires, milks the cow in the morning, washes the dishes, works 10 hours a day downtown and then comes home to put in three hours nursing the baby while mother takes in the movies is on the job, all right.-Houston Post.

HOUSE OF TOO MUCH TROUBLE

In the House of Too Much Trouble Lived a lonely little boy: He was eager for a playmate, He was hungry for a toy. But 'twas always too much bother, Too much dirt and too much noise the House of Too Much Trouble

Left a book upon the floor, Or forgot and laughed too loudly, Or he failed to close the door: In a House of Too Much Trouble Things must be precise and trim-n a House of Too Much Trouble There was little room for him

He must never scatter playthings He must never romp and pyry room must be in order And keep quiet all the day: He had never had companions, He had never owned a pet— In the House of Too Much Trouble

It is trim and quiet yet

Ev'ry room is set in order— Every book is in its place. And the lonely little fellow Wears a smile upon his face. In the House of Too Much Trouble He is silent and at rest— In the House of Too Much Trouble. With a lily on his breast.

-Albert Bigelow Pains.

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

QUIZ

1. What is an ohm? How is the name of the conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra pronounced? 3. What is the official designation of the Na-

tional Guard of Delaware?
4. How many bishops are there in the Methodist Episcopal Church?
5. Who is the president of the Philadelphia

and Beading Ballway Company?
6. How far is it from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh? 7. Is Portland, Ore., north or south of Port-

land, Me. 8. What is the difference between an heir apparent and an heir presumptive? Who is the Roman Catholic archbishop of Philadelphia?
 Who is in command of the American troops

on the Mexican border?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. S. Weir Mitchell. A corporation sole is a corporation consisting of one person. The King of England is a corpora-tion sole, so is each English Bishop.

3. Allan L. Benson, of New York. . The Greek Church.

5. About 15 miles. Andrew Jackson carried Pennsylvania every time he ran for the Presidency. 7. At Buena Vista.

 Khaki is an adjective, meaning dust colored. As a noun it is the name of a twilled fabric of cetion or weel the color of dust. 9. The City Hall, in Philadelphia

10. Governor Brumbaugh will be 54 years old on April 14. "Good Indian" Poem Wanted

Editor of "What Do You Know"-I wish to know the author of a poem entitled "Lines on the Grave of a Good Indian." This is composed of five stangas, of which the first is as follows: 'In a summer land, where the honey bees be,

And the birds and flowers abound : Where the woodchucks chuck and the wild ducks In the lakes and rivers around.

poetry in them. Will you give the rest and tell me who wrote it? ERH CHANG YAO. Possibly a reader will be able to furnish the author's name and the remainder of the verses "The Scourge of Damascus" Editor of "What Do You Know"-I know of

I don't remember the rest, but I recollect much

story entitled the "Scourge of Damascus," which appeared in the New York Ledger in the years of 1862 or 1863 in serial form. It has since appeared in 10-cent novel form, but I do not know the publishers. the publishers. Please kindly give the informa-The book is not listed in the United States Catalogue. Possibly it can be obtained at one of the second-hand book stores.

Logging Measures Editor of "What Do You Kaow"—Will you please give through your column "Doyle's Rule" for calculating feet, board measure, in logs, with solution of same? Think it is sometimes also called "Scribner's Rule."

J. H. K.

Scribner's Logging Book gives the following rule for ascertaining the number of cubic feet in round timber: Find the average circumference by adding the circumferences of the large and small ends and dividing by 2; multiply the square of one-fourth of this average circum-ference by the length in feet; the result gives four-fifths of the real contents in cubic feet, one-fifth being customarily allowed to the pur-Scribner's Logging Book gives the following one-fifth being customarily allowed to the pur-chaser for waste in sawing. To measure con-tents of square timber, multiply the width by the thickness in inches, multiply this result the thickness in inches. the length in feet and divide by 12 to ascer

Naval and Military Strengths

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Kindly iblish in your columns (1) the comparative publish in your carmies and navies of the four largest Powers, including the United States, if it does not happen to rank among the largest four. (2) Also state the estimated number of men killed or wounded in this war. (3) the estimated cost, and (4) approximate number of M. ships lost.

ships lost.

First. It is impossible to answer your question on the basis of absolute comparison unless the total war strength (theoretical) is taken as the standard. On that basis the nationa rank: Russia. 5,400,600; Germany. 5,400,600; France. 5,300,000; Austria. 3,600,000. The military strength of the four nations with the largest establishments, quoting figures published in works of reference issued the first of this year, is: Russia. 1,384,000; Germany, 870,000; France. 750,000; Austria. 436,000. The standing army of the United States numbers 80,000. By a lately passed act of Congress this is increased to the United States numbers \$9,000. By a lately passed act of Congress this is increased to 100,000. Relative naval strength, measured on the basis of total number of ships of all classes, is: Great Britain, 631; France, 444; Germany, 355; United States, 282. These figures do not allow for losses in land or naval battles, as authentic statistics are not available. Second. No complete official lists of casualties have been issued. Widely varying claims of deaths, wounded and captives have been issued by the belligurent war offices. At the end of the first year of the war Frussia alone admitted by the belligerent war offices. At the end of the first year of the war Prussia alone admitted a casualty list of 1,509,000. Last October Great Britain acknowledged land losses alone of 45, cot. Third. Great Britain has issued war credits of more than ten billion dellars. Ger many has spent at least half that amount. No figures for France are available, nor for Russia-Fourith. Approximately 500 merchant and failing vensels and 50 warcraft.