

Estimated Cost of War Mounts From Day to Day

An Army Division in Combat Fires Away \$333,000 In 24 Hours—Seen as Excellent Reason For Not Repeating World Conflict.

The cost of war has gone up, along with a lot of other things, since nations did their figuring in 1918.

If the World War cost an estimated \$190,000,000,000—and with interruptions to trade, property destruction and the like, this figure has been added up to \$340,000,000,000—it is now apparent that any war of today on the same scale could boost these figures considerably.

New and improved weapons, more expensive construction and higher

cost of materials are chiefly responsible. Soldiers' wages have not gone up much, but their wages are only a small factor in the whole complicated picture of modern warfare.

Basically, there are certain war costs that can be judged fairly accurately in view of World War experience. Ammunition, as it is being consumed in China and Spain, for example, can be estimated to cost from \$800 to \$1,000 a ton, or roughly 50 cents a pound for all kinds of ammunition, from small arms to shrapnel and air bombs.

An army of six divisions, or 150,000 men, with 300 field guns, might well do away with 2,000 tons of artillery ammunition, 1,000 tons of

small arms ammunition and 100 tons of air bombs in the first day of fighting in a major effort.

Which boils down to the fact that six divisions, in a day of really heavy action, can shoot away \$2,000,000 worth of ammunition. Every round fired from a 75 mm. gun costs slightly under \$10. Shrapnel costs about \$14 a pound. An airplane that lets go of two 1,000-pound bombs sets off more than \$800 worth of destructive power.

\$12,500 A Torpedo
On the naval side of warfare there are such costs to consider as \$12,500 for a modern torpedo, while a 14-inch shell complete with detonating charge costs about \$120.

What it costs to carry out an air bombing expedition these days needs a lot of fancy figuring to ascertain. It can be assumed, however, that a bombardment group of sixty bombers would release up to 100 tons of explosive during an important day's fighting, at \$900 a ton. This is without consideration for cost of airplanes shot down.

Additional to all these costs would be all the varied costs of weapons, transportation, food, communication and the like, plus a host of intangible factors which might increase the costs to the point of doubling them and more.

At \$60,000,000 a Battleship
Decidedly expensive at the present time is the cost of preparing for war. Modern battleships, fully equipped, cost \$60,000,000, where they once cost \$30,000,000. The United States Army's new "flying fortress" bombers cost \$250,000 each. Britain's rearmament program of \$7,500,000,000 for five years is about as much as Britain spent during four years of the World War.

Instinctive Property Destruction
Property destruction in modern warfare is a question which experts say has had only a partial answer in bombardments in Spain and China. So vast are its possibilities that major powers of the world are likely to think long and seriously before they go to war.

Seventeen Wars Since Armistice

1914-1918 Was "The War To End All Wars," But Since Nov. 11, 1918, There Has Been Active Strife Between Nations In All Parts of the World.

It is only a few days since peoples all over the world celebrated the anniversary of the Armistice Day which marked the end of "the war to end all wars" on November 11, 1918.

During the 19 years that have elapsed we have seen 17 more wars in all parts of the world. The conflict in China is the latest, while the sixteenth—that in Spain—still proceeds.

Here is a list of the conflicts which seem to make a mockery of the sacrifices of 1914-18:

Galicia, 1918-19: The Poles and Ukrainians fought for control of Eastern Galicia, the struggle ending in the area being awarded to Poland.

Ireland, 1916-1921: Sporadic and bloodthirsty guerrilla fighting in Ireland between armed Republicans and British "Black and Tans."

Russia, 1919: Red Russia crushed the White Russians who were led by Admiral Kolchak in Siberia, by General Denikin in the South, and General Yudenich in Estonia—all of whom were supported by the Allies.

Morocco, 1919-22: Spanish War in the Rif country of Morocco.

Arabia, 1919-26: War between Ibn Saud and King Hussein, the latter being dethroned.

Poland, 1920: Russia attacked Poland and threatened Warsaw—the Poles inflicting a heavy defeat upon the attackers.

Armenia, 1920: Turkey attacked the Armenian Republic and opened up a direct route to Russia.

China, 1920-26: Warfare among rival generals and armies of China.

Asia Minor, 1921-22: Invasion of Asia Minor by the Greeks, who were finally defeated by the Turks after a battle lasting continuously for a month. During this Smyrna was destroyed. The damage was estimated at \$250,000,000 and thousands of people were massacred.

Syria, 1925: Druse Rebellion in Syria against French control.

South America, 1925-35: Long-drawn-out war between Bolivia and Paraguay over rival claims to territory of Gran Chaco. Huge loss of life.

China, 1926-28: More warfare in China ending in the establishment of the Chinese Republic.

Manchuria, 1931-32: Japan invaded Manchuria, defeating and driving out the Chinese ruler Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, and setting up a puppet Emperor while retaining full control for themselves.

China, 1932: Hostilities between Japanese and Chinese forces at Shanghai with terrific losses and \$350,000,000 damage to the city.

Abyssinia, 1935-36: Italy invaded Abyssinia.

Spain, 1936: Spanish War—still continuing.

China, 1937: Japanese and Chinese again in conflict at Shanghai and North China.

Because of Japan's increased output of synthetic fibres, production of sulphuric acid in that country is increasing rapidly.

London Newsboys Never Shout On Street Corners

Only Call Out Name of Papers They Are Selling, Not the Headlines

London has newsboys—who do not cry the news, who sell not one newspaper, but all newspapers, and who are not boys.

In that country of Town Criers it is just not done, to shout on street corners, although sometimes the news-vendors will cry the names of the papers they are selling and the type of issue. "Star, News and Standard: Late Night Final Paper!" That is their modest call.

The reason they remain silent about the contents of the papers, and still manage to sell them, is that they carry with them contents bills, issued by the papers concerned.

Placards Tell The Story
These placards have cryptic statements upon them, seldom more than five words in all, and the fewer the better. But the visitor need not be misled by these messages in print. If he buys a paper which announces upon its placard "England in Danger: Latest," will usually find that the reference is to the fate of an English team in an international match, usually cricket. Once when England was cut off from the continent of Europe by a terrific storm the contents bill read, with typical British directness, "Great Storm: Continent Isolated." Perhaps the neatest of recent years was when the airman, Charles Scott, had put up a fine performance flying to Africa and one evening paper announced, "Great Scott!"

Another reason for the failure of newsboys to cry the news is that most of them have a "pitch," a set territory, which may belong to a private person or company, such as the entrance to a railway station, and where noise is forbidden. Furthermore, a large proportion of news-vendors are newspapers without a shop, individualists on their own, selling all daily newspapers and keeping eight-pence (16 cents) from the proceeds of every quire (24) sold. If a vendor has anything which might be called a stall, and which requires a set pitch on the pavement, he has to pay five shillings for a license.

There are many street salesmen who are real newsagents and sell every conceivable type of journal, daily, weekly and monthly, and there are minor magistrates who pay youths regular wages to help sell papers at various street corners.

Football Results Only
The rights of these men are confirmed not by law but by custom. In return, it has become the custom for the men to make as little noise as possible.

The only cry approximating to the cries of other cities is at about five o'clock when those who have no set pitch run down the streets shouting, "Football Results, paper!" To the British public that is news, for the public's attitude champions the importance of sport, and a very good attitude it is.

Racer Will Attempt A 350-Mark Record

Capt. Eyston Is Expected to Return Next Year to Win New Laurels

BONNESVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah. With the salt dust hardly settled on Capt. George E. T. Eyston's 311.42-mile an hour land speed record, friends predicted this week he'll be back next year for a shot at the 350 mark.

Eyston's eight-wheeled "Thunderbolt" smashed Sir Malcolm Campbell's 301.2 record for the measured mile. En route, it was clocked over a measured kilometer at a sensational 319.11.

Eyston refused to say definitely he would return but hinted at another speed drive when he said Thunderbolt "clearly demonstrated its possibilities."

Other Contenders
Two other contenders for the record appeared:

John Cobb, retired London fur broker who drove an endurance speedster here last year. R. C. Pillsbury, American Automobile Association timer, said Cobb had reserved September 1 to 15, 1938, for measured mile tests.

Ab Jenkins, American driver, who for two years has been dreaming of a two-motored speed car and a 350 m.p.h. record.

Reaches 317.74
Eyston drove one mile at 305.34 m.p.h. and on the return trip boosted this to a dizzy 317.74. He broke the kilometer mark of 276.16 with a brief spurt at 312.20 m.p.h.

"Thunderbolt," which we built in six short months as an experiment, performed perfectly after clutch difficulties were remedied," the retired British army officer said.

The clutch stalled two previous record attempts.

Sir Malcolm Campbell set the previous mile record here in 1935. He also held the kilometer record established at Daytona Beach.

BEHIND THE NEWS

An Interpretation
Of the Week's Major Events.
By ELIZABETH EEDY

WHEAT INSTITUTE: Deploring the fact that Canada has never had a definite wheat policy, has left the marketing abroad of Canadian wheat almost entirely to chance. Henry L. Griffin, Director of the Research Department of United Grain Growers Limited, is urging upon the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, the formation of a Wheat Institute to conduct research in uses of Canadian wheat. The immediate purpose of the institute would be to increase Canada's export trade in wheat. Trade relations would have to be studied, research made concerning markets, direct advertising done. Sooner or later a market plan for wheat would lead to planned marketing of all other farm products.

TENSION EASED: Since Britain's commercial recognition last month of Gen. Franco's ascendancy in Spain, tension has gradually been easing off in the civil war crisis there. Three other factors have in the meantime operated to reduce the situation to its quietest since July 1936:—Franco's willingness to establish, if he wins the war, a pro-British monarchy in Spain; withdrawal of Russian participation in the conflict; departure of 20,000 Italian troops from Spain and from the Balearics, a bad danger-spot. It is expected that other powers will shortly rush to recognize Franco, with Japan, Portugal, Austria, Hungary and Poland in the lead. It's all just jandy, except that the poor Spanish Government (Loyalist) is left out in the cold.

STATION NEAR POLE: Interest in the potentialities of Canada's Arctic areas was given a big lift this summer by Baron Tweedsmuir's tour of the Northwest Territories, and by the penetration into those distant regions of ten separate scientific expeditions. The secrets of the North have a greater drawing power than ever. Now a proposal comes that the Dominion Government build and maintain a scientific station somewhere near the centre of the Arctic Archipelago, a headquarters from which expeditions could operate. The Department of Mines and Resources have the matter under consideration and will probably discuss it with leading scientists interested in Arctic exploration. The site proposed for the station is on the northern end of Boothia Peninsula, the most northerly mainland on the Continent. 'Twill come in handy a few years hence when we begin spending our week-ends at the Pole.

\$1500 INCOME: A survey undertaken in the smaller cities of the United States reveals that the annual income of the typical American family is close to \$1,500. From \$156 to \$288 of this goes for rent, the greater part of the remainder buys food and clothing for the family. The average size of families on relief in nineteen cities ranges from 3.4 to 5.1, while for non-relief families the average is 3.2 to 4.5. Interesting figures, those, from which a number of far-reaching conclusions may be drawn. Colorful sidelight on the story comes from another report, made by a commission of economists and statisticians financed by the U.S. Government, which shows that the poverty accounts to \$4,400. There's a tentative income of every family in the leakage, somewhere, of \$2,900, which certain authorities attribute to economic waste.

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FASCISM IN AMERICA: Brazil's fifth Constitution was proclaimed last week by President Vargas, naming himself as Supreme Head of the State with dictatorial powers. The democratic world was startled, and a little apprehensive at this manifestation of growing Fascism, the establishment of America's first totalitarian state. The new decree abolishes Parliament, replacing it with two impotent, hand-picked bodies which can be jailed or dismissed at will; puts industry, agriculture, commerce, transport and banking under a new corporative "Council of National Economy", also dismissible. The main hope of democratic countries is that the new Brazilian set-up will prove just another dictatorship of the Latin-American pattern with none of the rampant imperialism of the true Fascist state, (such as Italy and Germany.)

Praying Insect Is Increasing

More of Strange Bugs, Natives of Europe, Are Found in Ontario

The praying bug is increasing in Ontario. Take that literally. Its name is the European praying mantis. Charles E. Corfe of the Royal Ontario Museum suspects that these insects crossed from New York State, where they are believed to have been introduced on nursery stock from Europe.

The attitude in which they hold their front legs has given rise to the name "praying." The word "preying" would have done just as well for they eat other insects. The female even devours her own mate. Mr. Corfe told the annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario that their numbers have been increasing in Southern Ontario for several years.

First Seen In 1914
The first one in Ontario so far as known was seen near Cooksville in 1914 by Richard Garrett of Deseronto.

Mr. Corfe also told the society that the moths—which many people mistook for young humming birds last summer—flew here from states to the south and west of Ontario. Drought is believed to have driven them from their homelands.

F. A. Urquhart stated that the insect collection of the Royal Ontario Museum contained a quarter of a million specimens.

Round-The-World Route

Great Britain has figured out a round-the-world air route which it expects to cover in thirteen days, starting "within the next 3 years." Southampton, England, is to be the principal base. From there Imperial Airways plans a schedule of one day to Botwood, Nfld. Depending on the inauguration of Trans-Canada Air Lines next summer, North America will be covered from Botwood, on the Atlantic, to Vancouver, on the Pacific Coast of Canada, in one and one-half days.

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