

WAR'S COST ANALYZED BY SIR GEORGE PAISH

If Continued For Another Year War Expenditure Will Total Five Billion Pounds Sterling-- How Economic Loss May Be Repaired.

By Edward Marshall. London, Feb. 12.—Sir George Paish is recognized as one of the really great economists of Europe. I asked him, when I saw him at the office of his publication, The Statist, to estimate the cost of the war, as far as this may be done by anyone at this time. "Up to October 1st, or after the war had continued for fourteen months," said he, "it had cost £4,275,000,000, or about five times that many dollars. "Since then, up to January 1st of the new year, the expenditures have been at the rate of about £14,000,000, or \$70,000,000 a day. "The current rate of expenditure in the war, if continued for a year, would total about five-thousand-million pounds sterling, or twenty-five-thousand-million dollars—a sum even less conceivable by the average mind. "These utterly staggering figures prompted my next query, "How long a time," I asked, "would be required for the exhaustion of the world's total wealth if expenditures should be kept up at this rate?" "We cannot reckon in that way," Sir George replied. "Out of this money which is being expended something like half the populations of the various countries involved, excluding Russia, are being maintained. "For the most part war expenditure has simply taken the place of other expenditure. Whether the nations are at peace or at war the men who make up armies must have food and clothing. "The only extra expenditure, entirely peculiar to war time, is that involved in the unusual wear and tear of clothing worn by the men in military service and their unusually great consumption of food. "The vast numbers of people who are now engaged in the production of munitions, clothing and other supplies for the armies would need to be maintained in any case. For the most part they are doing much the same sort of work in peacetime that they did in peace times. The tailors are making clothing for soldiers,

instead for civilians, and so on. Such are the principal differences. "If anyone would form a clear idea of the actual cost of war it is essential that he should look at net results rather than at gross costs. Therefore let us ask: What has the world lost through this war? "What Has The World Lost? "In England very few new houses have been built since the war began. The great sums of money which ought to have been devoted to this purpose have been spent in making cannon, ammunition and other war time commodities, practically all of which have been or will be destroyed. Had the houses been built with the same money they would have endured for years. "Again, had there been no war, great sums of money would have been spent in England and in all the other belligerent countries, in town-planning, sanitation, beautification and other public improvements, all tending to make human life more agreeable and fruitful as well as more enduring. But the money which would have been used for this purpose has been spent, instead (at least in part), in raising and maintaining armies. "But for the war Great Britain would have been able to find vast sums of money for the building of railroads, particularly in India and China, where every mile of new-built railway means new human progress and the advancement of civilization. "Fortunately railway construction in Canada, the Argentine and South America, generally, had been practically completed for the time being when the war began. "The new railways in China and India are very badly needed, but the money which might have been available for their construction has been used, and will be used, for building nothing whatever unless it builds, as everyone must hope, a lasting peace.

England's Real Expenditure. "The loss which Great Britain has suffered through the war is not her total war expenditure of about five-



LATEST GROUP PHOTO OF J. CANUCK AND A FEW OF THE GENTLEMEN HE EMPLOYS TO TRANSACT IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

hundred million pounds sterling, or seventy-five hundred million dollars (the greater part of which has been spent in maintaining her population), but the much smaller sum that she otherwise would have spent for productive purposes. "In recent years Great Britain has devoted about four hundred millions a year to productive purposes. Half of this, about, was spent at home on construction of houses, the extension of factories, the improvement of railways, ports and docks, the building of ships, etc., and about half was employed abroad in building railways wherever they were needed, in generally developing the natural resources of the world, such as, for instance, rubber culture, oil production, mineral developments, etc. "What has happened in these war times? "It is true that Great Britain has called in large amounts of floating capital from various parts of the world, has realized on some of her American securities, and has borrowed two hundred and fifty million dollars from the United States, but against these her loans to her allies, her colonies and foreign customers have been very large—in the aggregate about £450,000,000, or two thousand two hundred and fifty million dollars. Nor has the building of houses, the extension of factories, etc., entirely stopped in Great Britain. "Money in Current Income. "So, in the case of Great Britain, as any person versed in international finance will know, the floating capital called in and the money realized by sales of American securities has been replaced by other forms of wealth—mainly loans 'to Allies' and colonies. "So far as the financial influence of the war goes with Great Britain, and so far as the money alone is concerned, the struggle has been financed out of her current income.

"Apart from this destruction it may be calculated that, whereas the gross cost of the war to all belligerents is now at the rate of five thousand million pounds sterling, or twenty-five-thousand-million dollars for a year, the net cost is not over fifteen hundred-million pounds, or seventy-five-hundred-million dollars a year. "All this," I commented, "is not much of an argument against war. It seems to minimize what we had all thought to be true of war's disastrous consequences as considered from the financial side. "When you say that," Sir George replied, "you forget what I have told

you about savings. The money which has not been saved constitutes an enormous loss. That may be said to be gone forever. The loss of the greater part of the world's entire savings for even eighteen months is a very serious matter, and its seriousness will become more and more intense the longer the war lasts and the period of loss extends. "Should the struggle be continued for so long a time the world will be poorer at the end of two years by nearly three thousand million pounds, or the unthinkable sum of fifteen-thousand-million dollars, than it would be if no war had occurred. "Of course the injury may be repaired if the war leads to a notable increase in efficiency of production and to a still larger measure of productive expenditure after the struggle ends. "If, following the war, the world realizes (as I think it will) the advantages of greater efficiency and deliberately sets itself to make good the losses imposed by the conflict, it is possible that they may be recovered within ten years' time; but if this is to take place humanity must be animated by feelings of confidence and of hope, and everyone must work with diligence and with skill. "Mixed Farming in Iowa. "A recent survey of the farming situation showed that Iowa is no longer the grain-selling state that it was a few years ago. Of all the sales now made by its farmers seventy-five per cent, live animals and animal products, twenty-two per cent, crops and three per cent, miscellaneous produce. In other words, the Iowa farmer has learned that there is more profit in feeding grain to animals than in selling it. "She is indeed a wise woman who knows when to stop talking and turn on the flow of tears. "Until a man learns how to obey he fit to be put in command.

A FAREWELL AT QUEEN'S

To Hospital Reinforcements Going To Cairo.

THE TRIBUTES PAID TO TWO HEROES WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY

Principal Gordon Referred To The Late Lieut.-Col. Duff and Capt. Richardson—Prof. D. J. Fraser, Montreal, Preached. "It matters not where, when, or how the good man dies, if he does the will of God abideth forever. The above words were spoken by Principal Gordon, during a very impressive tribute he paid to the late Lieut.-Col. H. R. Duff and Capt. George T. Richardson, on Sunday morning, in Convocation Hall, at the service in connection with the departure of reinforcements to the hospital in Cairo, Egypt. Capt. Richardson was a graduate of Queen's University, and during his days at the college, was one of the most beloved of all the students. Lt.-Col. Duff was a warm friend of all the members of the staff. The service took the form of a farewell to the medical students and nurses who are leaving for Queen's Stationary Hospital, at Cairo, Egypt. It was most fitting that Principal Gordon should make reference to the two Kingstonians who have given up their lives for their country, in this fight for righteousness. Seldom, if ever, has Convocation Hall been the scene of such a solemn service. Prof. D. J. Fraser, acting principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, preached a most impressive sermon on "The Secret Of Immortality," and Principal Gordon followed with his tribute to the fallen heroes and his farewell to the reinforcements for Queen's Stationary Hospital. "In connection with our service to-day," said Principal Gordon, "I wish to make some remarks regarding losses we have recently sustained, and to make this a memorial service as well as one of deep interest. The reinforcements expect to leave very shortly for Queen's base hospital, at Cairo, are with us to-day, and it is almost certain for the last time. For them it is a farewell very solemn and touching. "Continuing, Principal Gordon referred to the sad death of Lieut.-Col. Duff, stating that no person would have greeted the reinforcements for the hospital more cordially than Col. Duff, and that no person would have been more helpful to them than the deceased who had been called to a higher service. "I would like to say to those who are going to Queen's Hospital, that the University follows her graduates, undergraduates and friends who go forth to do service for the Empire, with fondest wishes and firm prayers. "The late Col.-Duff was known to many of you, and to some very intimately. He was esteemed by every one who knew him. His training as a physician, his experience as a soldier, his executive and administrative ability, his thorough Christian manliness marked him as a strong gentleman. He always showed sympathy and willingness to help and cooperate with others. These were among the characteristics which marked him as an eminently qualified man for the position he occupied. At first he found that it would be impossible for him to go. He had not been in robust health, but it was thought that the change of air in Cairo would be helped. "But it matters not where, when, or how the good man dies," added Principal Gordon. "He that does the will of God abideth forever. He laid down his life just as truly as the man who died on the firing line and in the trenches. This life is but the probationary sphere. They who do the will of the Father shall be called upwards—promoted to a higher service. "To-day, we are mourning the

loss of another graduate of this university," continued the speaker. "He was a man much younger than Col. Duff, widely known and highly esteemed, and fondly loved by so many. Capt. Richardson was known to the most of you and I am sure that you will agree with me that among the students of our university you did not know a more fairer, purer, or a more honorable soul, and one more ready to help his fellows and to respond to the call of duty. "Capt. Richardson graduated when nineteen years old, and took part in the old Intercollegiate championship, in the days when they held for more interest than in recent years, and through all his athletic career no one was esteemed more highly than he was. His manliness was based upon that which is higher than mere manliness. "When the call came for men for this supreme struggle, in which our empire is engaged, he was firm in his reply and eager to respond, and his responding led many others to the front, as he was beloved by all, and many young men were ready to follow him as their leader. "Prof. Fraser delivered a forceful discourse, dealing with the question of people living worldly things and forgetting God. World success, and material success, made us forget God. "Only he that doeth the will of God abideth forever."

PITH OF NEWS Despatches From Near And Distant Places. The deficit of the Turkish empire has grown to 14,000,000 Turkish pounds to the medical students and nurses who are leaving for Queen's Stationary Hospital, at Cairo, Egypt. It was most fitting that Principal Gordon should make reference to the two Kingstonians who have given up their lives for their country, in this fight for righteousness. Seldom, if ever, has Convocation Hall been the scene of such a solemn service. Prof. D. J. Fraser, acting principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, preached a most impressive sermon on "The Secret Of Immortality," and Principal Gordon followed with his tribute to the fallen heroes and his farewell to the reinforcements for Queen's Stationary Hospital. "In connection with our service to-day," said Principal Gordon, "I wish to make some remarks regarding losses we have recently sustained, and to make this a memorial service as well as one of deep interest. The reinforcements expect to leave very shortly for Queen's base hospital, at Cairo, are with us to-day, and it is almost certain for the last time. For them it is a farewell very solemn and touching. "Continuing, Principal Gordon referred to the sad death of Lieut.-Col. Duff, stating that no person would have greeted the reinforcements for the hospital more cordially than Col. Duff, and that no person would have been more helpful to them than the deceased who had been called to a higher service. "I would like to say to those who are going to Queen's Hospital, that the University follows her graduates, undergraduates and friends who go forth to do service for the Empire, with fondest wishes and firm prayers. "The late Col.-Duff was known to many of you, and to some very intimately. He was esteemed by every one who knew him. His training as a physician, his experience as a soldier, his executive and administrative ability, his thorough Christian manliness marked him as a strong gentleman. He always showed sympathy and willingness to help and cooperate with others. These were among the characteristics which marked him as an eminently qualified man for the position he occupied. At first he found that it would be impossible for him to go. He had not been in robust health, but it was thought that the change of air in Cairo would be helped. "But it matters not where, when, or how the good man dies," added Principal Gordon. "He that does the will of God abideth forever. He laid down his life just as truly as the man who died on the firing line and in the trenches. This life is but the probationary sphere. They who do the will of the Father shall be called upwards—promoted to a higher service. "To-day, we are mourning the

IN FIVE MINUTES NO SICK STOMACH, INDIGESTION, GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the Quickest and Surest Stomach Relief. "If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, indigested food, or have a feeling of sickness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach headache, you can surely get relief in five minutes. Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula—plainly printed on these fifty-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin, then you will understand why dyspeptic troubles of all kinds must go, and why it relieves, sour, out-of-order stomachs or indigestion in five minutes. "Pape's Diapepsin" is harmless; tastes like candy, though each dose will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat; besides, it makes you go to the table with a healthy appetite; but what will please you most, is that you will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for biliousness or constipation. This city will have many Pape's Diapepsin cranks, as some people will call them, but you will be enthusiastic about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever take it for indigestion, gases, heartburn, sourness, dyspepsia, or any stomach misery. Get some now, this minute, and rid yourself of stomach misery and indigestion in five minutes.

Left Arm Became Powerless Saved From Paralytic Stroke

By the Timely Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food—Has Built Up Nervous System Wonderfully.

Paralysis is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. Even nervous prostration and locomotor ataxia are among the most dreaded conditions. It is always better to avoid these results of neglected nervous troubles by keeping the nerves in health and vigor. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done wonders for people suffering from the more severe forms of nervous diseases, but we prefer to recommend it as a means of preventing such conditions. This letter from Mrs. Nichols well represents what we mean, for she was undoubtedly on the verge of more serious trouble when she heard of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and sought its aid. It is best to be warned by nervous headaches, sleeplessness, nervousness and irritability, and to apply the remedy in time. Mrs. Merritt Nichols, R. R. No. 2, Dundalk, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in writing to tell you the great benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I was so nervous I could not sleep and found it hard to get my work done at all, but having no help at the time, had to do the best I could. Finally my left arm became powerless and cold and this continued to get worse until my whole side was affected, head and all. I decided to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and the first box helped me so much that I used several and believe that this treatment saved me from having a paralytic stroke. It has built me up wonderfully, and I can recommend it most heartily, believing that if more Nerve Food were used, there would be much less sickness. "There is no lack of evidence as to the great work of restoration being carried out by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The sales of this great nerve tonic are rapidly increasing as its virtues are being found out. But this will not help you unless you put it to the test in your own particular case. It is well worth trying, and will not disappoint you. Fifty cents a box, six for \$2.50 all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL Run-down, Weak And Nervous—Made Strong By Vinol.

For the benefit of Kingston school girls who overwork and get into highly nervous, weak and run-down condition, we publish this letter from Dorris Coppler, of Fonth Worth, Tex. "I go to the high school and take music lessons, and became run-down, weak and very nervous, so I could not do anything. I would shake all over and could hardly stand at times, and was really unfit to keep on with my studies. Mother purchased a bottle of Vinol for me and within a week I was better, and in two weeks I had gained five pounds and felt fine. "It is the curative strengthening elements of the true cod liver extract, aided by the blood-making, revitalizing effect of peptonate of iron and beef peptonate, contained in Vinol, which made it so successful in building up health and strength and overcoming the nervous condition of Miss Coppler, and we ask every school girl in Kingston who is in a like condition to try Vinol, on our guarantee to return their money if it fails to benefit. Geo. W. Mahood, Drugist, Kingston, Ont.

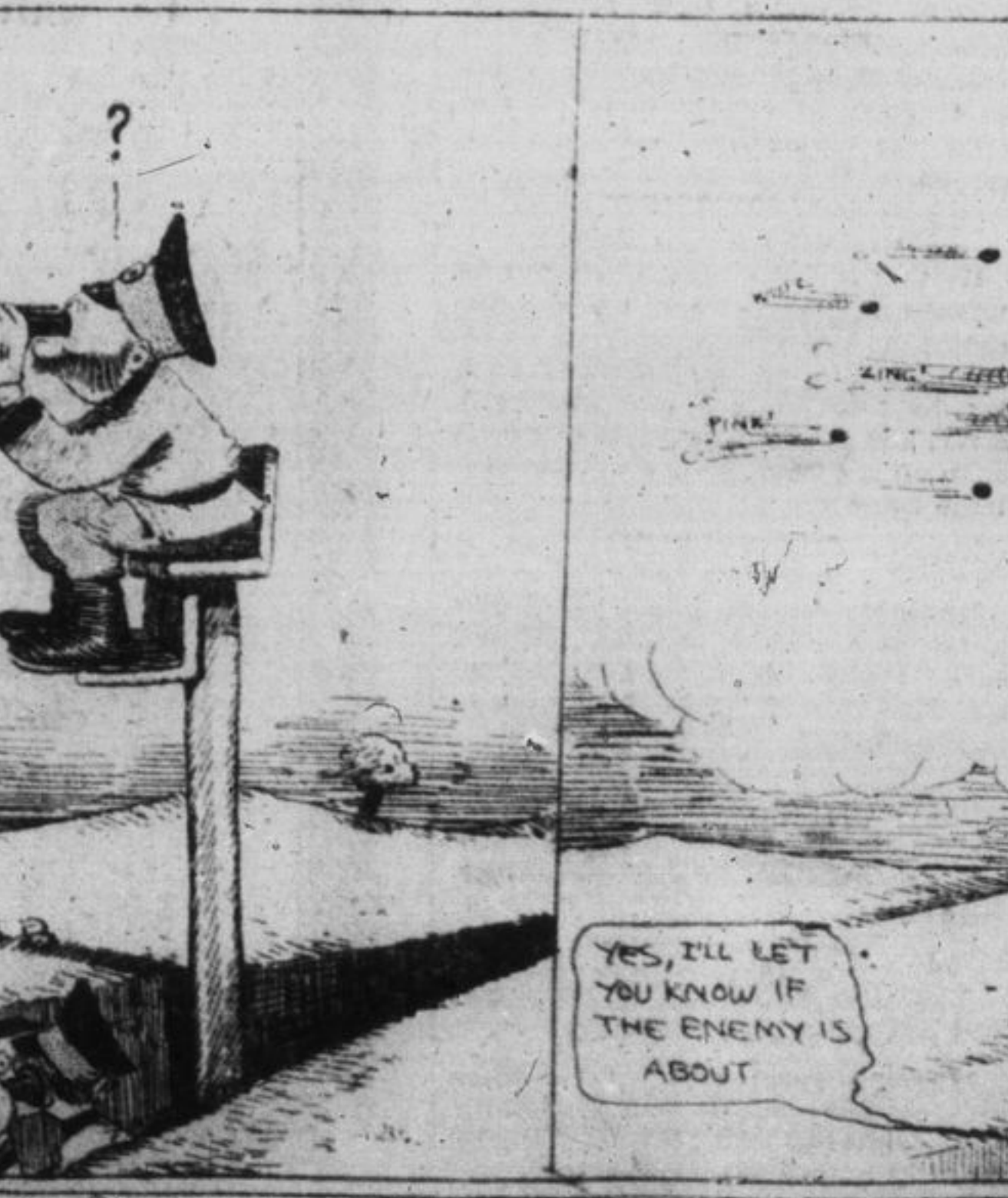
Mixed Farming in Iowa.

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Leave it to Mutt to Pick a Soft Job for Himself



By Bud Fisher



By Bud Fisher



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