

THE DAILY EXAMINER

MARCH 8, 1898.

COST OF WAR.

WHILE people, generally, throughout the world, are talking glibly and lightly about war between the United States and Spain, some of the more experienced and thoughtful men in the States have sat down to count the cost. The results of the calculations of some of these appears in the New York Herald of recent date. It is laid down as a truism by General Hawley that "war is the costliest thing in the world." The United States has had some experience of this in the war of the Great Rebellion; and from the data thus obtained estimates have been made. Of course a war between the United States and Spain would be essentially a naval war and a war on the commerce to the two countries. But with both countries having long lines of coast to protect, with Cuba as the field of land conflict, the elements entering into the cost of land warfare would be hardly less than that of the marine struggle. Prudence would also dictate that the scale of preparation would take into account the possibility, even probability, of Spain's forming alliances with European powers by which her fighting strength on land and sea would be largely augmented. With these considerations existing it is estimated by General Hawley that the cost of going to war with Spain, at this time, could not be estimated far below the cost when the first crash of arms came in 1861. There would not be the need of the vast land force, at first 400,000 and fast increasing until the armies exceeded the fabled forces of Xerxes, a million men being in the field at one time. But the manning of ships of war and merchantmen, the assembling of sufficient forces at vulnerable points on the seaboard and borders, would require the men drawn from the field. In the rough general estimate of cost at the outset and for the first six months a considerable reduction was made from the first cost in 1861, in order to give a wide margin of conservatism in estimates, although it is believed the circumstances of a conflict with Spain and her allies would justify an estimate fully up to the cost of opening the civil war. It is to be remembered that Spain is already upon a war footing. She has 183,972 men in the field. The same is true of Spain's navy, which is and has been on a war footing. This, then, would give her the advantage of having her organization of war in actual operation, whereas the United States would be precipitated from a state of peace into one of war. Doubtless the war footing of Spain capable of dealing with Cuba would have to be very materially enlarged in dealing with the United States, but at least it would serve as a nucleus—it would save the extraordinary cost of a first start. Up to this time, however, Spain has known no need of a war footing beyond that above given, which, in detail, is as follows:—

Infantry.....	132,000
Cavalry.....	17,156
Artillery.....	12,166
Engineers.....	11,027
Staff.....	11,140
Hospital Corps.....	483
Total.....	185,972

While this is the war footing of Spain, yet provision has been made by which, in an extraordinary emergency, 1,083,575 men could be put in the field. This vast number, in a country having but 17,000,000 population, is phenomenal in the annals of warfare. It is not conjugal, however, but it is based on careful estimates made by Spain as to her utmost resources in case of need. It contemplates the establishment of military depots in every Spanish district, and making it the centre of a regimental organization of recruits and of reserves. With these forces to draw from, Spain's first cost would be in arming and equipping those in addition to the force now in Cuba and the Philippines and disposing them in the army and navy. What this cost would be has been roughly estimated by competent authorities at the outset at 1,000,000,000 pesetas. The basis for the estimate is the cost of the Cuban conflict to the present time. The war budget of 1895-96 was 140,000,000 pesetas regular and 40,000,000 pesetas extraordinary. This has been mounting up ever since, until the cost of the war to this time is estimated at \$280,000,000, or \$85,000,000 a year. With the increases requisite for a conflict with United States, the cost would be more than that of holding Cuba, and by a most conservative estimate, the total of 1,000,000,000 pesetas, or \$200,000,000, has been made by one well fitted for an intelligent view of the subject.

As the United States is not on a war footing her expense at the beginning would be larger on that account. It is estimated

that new rifles of a pattern equal to that of the guns in the hands of the Spanish soldiers would alone cost, for 200,000 men, \$4,000,000. With the modern use of machine guns, every company of infantry would doubtless have a gun of this character. They cost about \$1,000 each, making another item of about \$2,000,000. These details of equipment are almost infinite and with a force of 200,000, the cost in every instance runs into the millions. Aside from the first cost, there is the additional cost of transporting vast supplies of food and clothing, after it is once purchased. The same scale of elaborate expense runs through all branches of naval equipment, limited, however, by the fact that a navy cannot be expanded in weeks or months, as an army can be formed. Although a war between the United States and Spain would be essentially a marine struggle, both of the parties would have much difficulty at the outset in increasing the number of their ships. From the moment war is declared, every port in the world would be closed against the parties to it in any effort to buy ships. Not only would foreign governments, occupying the position of neutrals, be unable to aid with ships, but it would be impossible to buy of private parties without making the foreign government responsible, according to the rigid ruling of the Alabama award. The arming of merchant ships would be a costly operation, for they would be drawn from their regular service, and the government would have to pay liberally for their use. At such times "war profits" are expected and exacted, and there would be no recourse from it. And aside from the first cost to the government of taking these merchant ships from the coasting trade, the trans-Atlantic, the trans-Pacific, the West Indian and the South American trade, there would be the second cost of mounting guns and giving them such armament as would fit them for war service. Beyond all this there is a ration allowance of ten cents a day, which, for 200,000 men, for six months, would be \$4,000,000. Another detail in reaching the total estimate for six months is the cost of uniforms, two suits at \$8 each being allowed. This, for 200,000 men, would be about \$3,500,000. In the ammunition, the estimate contemplated 200 rounds for each man in six months. Five dollars would about cover the cost of 400 rounds, which, for 200,000 men, would be about \$1,000,000. Upon these considerations the highest military and naval authorities in the United States estimate that it will cost the United States \$200,000,000 to go to war with Spain, and \$300,000,000 to maintain the war for six months.

The cost in human life is, of course, another matter.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

—No reader of THE EXAMINER should pass over the speech of the Hon. D. Ferguson. It deals searchingly with the two main questions of Canadian politics at this juncture.

—It is sedulously reported by the government faction throughout the Province that there are divisions among the Conservatives of the Tignish district,—that Mr. Blanchard is actively canvassing against Mr. Hackett, etc. As a sufficient answer to the letter statement we have a letter from Mr. Blanchard in which he says: "I intend to support him (Mr. Hackett,) for all I am worth." Concerning the general statement we have the assurance of a gentleman who comes direct from the district that never were the conservatives of West Prince more united or harmonious or determined to win than they are now. More than that we hear that many independent Liberals do not intend to oppose the return of Mr. Hackett to the seat which was judicially taken from him upon the ground of a mere legal technicality.

A FUNNY MINISTER.
(Special Correspondence of the Sun.)

Mr. Dobell, one of the business men of this business men's government, is a sort of mystery. He is no doubt a clever business man, who has built up a large trade in Quebec city and made himself rich by his own ability. He then made himself richer by marrying a daughter of the late Sir David McPherson, and when the day after the election he left the conservative camp and went out to the government side to take a place in the cabinet, he seemed to be an important accession. But for some reason, not very clear, the house on both sides has entered into a conspiracy not to take him seriously. When he jokes, the members decline to laugh; but they make up for it by laughing when he says solemn things. There was nothing particularly humorous in his expostulations against the course of the opposition in attributing wrong motives to the government. It was not intrinsically funny for him to say that the ministers were determined to do right and dared not do wrong. Yet the house persisted in being amused. When Mr. Dobell contended that the contract with McKenzie and Mann could not be broken and that it was useless to talk of another tender, Mr. Maclean inquired what a "provisional contract" was and what was the use of referring the matter to parliament at all. Mr. Dobell evaded this issue by reproaching Sir Charles Tupper for his reflections upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It seems that Sir Charles has said that Sir Wilfrid talked too much and "wore his heart on his sleeve." Mr. Dobell contended that this was a commitment and proceeded to read from an unabridged dictionary the definition involved in the words quoted. He got on very well until he reached the word "guileless," "simple minded," when the reading was drowned in a burst of opposition laughter, in which the ministers themselves joined in a constrained sort of way. Mr. Dobell did not get his definition completed and made an embarrassed and sudden ending of his discourse.

HORSES FOR BRITAIN.

The horse trade of Europe has naturally drifted toward Britain, where buyers from the continent attend the sales of Canadian and American horses. Our farmers and breeders have not succeeded in holding a fair share of this. In 1892, Canada exported to Britain 1,755 horses valued at £70,463, and the United States sent 1,072 valued at £55,699. Canada continued to hold the lead in the number of animals, and as a rule in the aggregate value, up to 1895, when the British records show 12,993 horses valued at £369,157 from Canada, and 10,351 valued at £345,375 from the United States. Since that date the record of Canadian horses imported has fallen off, while imports from the United States have rapidly increased, the figures for 1897 being 11,247 horses from Canada valued at £280,457, and 26,520 from the United States valued at £793,565. It is certainly remarkable that the trade from the United States should more than double, while that from Canada has been declining. Under the unfavorable conditions imposed by the McKinley tariff Canadian horse-breeders have been able to force their way into the American market, but in Britain, under conditions of perfect equality, the Americans have been crowding out their Canadian rivals. This ought not to be.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third farther than any other brand.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

1998. . . Models.

of Gendron Bicycles, will be shown to-morrow. Call and see Racers.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd

HOME MAKERS.

Y.M.L.A.

The last concert of the season will be held in

ST. JAMES' HALL

Tuesday Evening, March 8th.

- PROGRAMM**
1. Inst Quintette..... The Misses Hornsby and others.
 2. Reading—(by request)..... Mr. F. W. L. Moore.
 3. Vocal Solo—Sissy..... Miss Forbes.
 4. Male Quartette—Robin Adair..... Emerson Messrs Moore, Cook, Davidson and Newson
 5. Vocal Solo—To You..... Robyn Miss Emma Benoit.
 6. Piano Solo—Fantasie on Scotch Airs..... Bonheur Miss Mabel Allan.
 7. Vocal Solo..... Miss Marion McKay.
 8. Reading..... Miss Edith Stewart.
 9. Violin Solo—Kinawiak..... Meniawski Miss Large.
 10. Inst Duet—Fantasie from Massanello..... Auber Miss Russell and Mr Earle.
 11. Reading..... Miss Flo McKenzie.
 12. Solo and Quartette—Songs my Mother Used to Sing..... The Misses Earle and others.
 13. Vocal Solo—Trusting Only You..... Davies Mr E Mitchell.
 14. Inst Quintette..... The Misses Hornsby and others.
 15. Vocal Solo—Loves old Sweet Song..... Molloy Miss Gillis.
 16. Vocal Solo.....
 17. Vocal Quartette—Good Night..... Emerson Messrs Davison, Cook, Newson and Moore.
- GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.**
Admission 20 cents. Concert at 8 o'clock.

HAY WIRE.

2 tons No. 14 Hay Wire, in coils of 50 lbs each; for sale cheap for cash, or approved credit.
J. D. BELL, Montague.

TO LET.

The new double tenement house on Brighton Road, containing 10 large rooms heated with hot water, large bath room fitted with hot and cold water, electric light, etc. Possession given first of May. Apply to
J. J. McKINNON.

FOR SALE

AT POINT PRIM.
70 acres of land, 20 acres under heavy oak maple and birch, about 40 under cultivation, and 10 ready for stumping, with good new buildings, farm running from shore to shore, lots of mussel mud and seaweed on both shores, good place for lobster factory, good deal of farming gear which goes with farm, 1/4 mile from school, store, etc; 1 1/2 miles from shipping. Also 7 acres marsh, 1/4 mile from farm. Terms easy, apply to A. A. McLean, or John Murchison Esq., Point Prim.
JOHN J. MURCHISON.

wkly 3 mos
atal result.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE

The undersigned, administratrix of the estate of the late David May, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., Master Mariner, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment to her and all persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present the same, duly attested to her, at her residence Grafton St., Charlottetown, within three months from this date.
CATHERINE J. MAY.
Charlottetown, Feb'y., 16 1898.
dy law & wk

Assignee's Sale.

Of a Farm and Farming Implements, and Household Furniture, at Harrington, Lot 33

The undersigned having taken possession, under a deed of assignment to him, of all the forming implements, hay and household furniture, of William Matheson of Brackley Point Road, Lot 33, hereby gives notice, that he will sell the same by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 12th day of March inst, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises lately occupied by the said William Matheson, on Brackley Point Road, aforesaid. As everything will be sold without reserve, good bargains may be expected. The farm of the said William Matheson consisting of 100 acres of good land in good cultivation, will also be sold at the same time and place. The dwelling house and outbuildings on the said farm are almost new, and in excellent condition.
JAMES STEWART,
Assignee.

March 4 '98 w2i

Lace Curtains

Compare Prices

And Draw Comparison Yourself

BETWEEN THIS AND NEW CASH METHOD

If your credit is good come and share in the bargains with cash buyers
Reductions that reduce on Lace Curtains—new stock for 1878.

The .50 kind marked .35	The .80 kind marked .60
The 1.00 kind marked .80	The 1.10 kind marked .85
The 2.40 kind marked 1.00	The 2.50 kind marked 2.10
The 3.00 kind marked 2.45	The 3.50 kind marked 2.60

The \$4, \$5 and \$6 kind marked down to meet all cut prices. All we ask is compare ours with any cut prices.

KID CLOVES

49 prs light and drk. brown 7 stud lacing glove,	\$1.25, for \$1
31 prs " " " " " " " " " "	1.35 for 98c
40 prs " " " " " " " " " "	1.20 for 90c
24 prs black and col'd. 7 stud lacing gloves,	\$1.40 for \$1.20
11 prs light and dark tan, 4 clasp gloves,	\$1.05 for 78c
18 prs black Monsqu gloves,	\$1.50 for \$1.25
21 prs black 7 stud lacing gloves,	\$1.25 for 95c
25 prs 7 stud lacing black gloves,	\$1.25 for 95c
13 pairs 4 clasp black gloves,	\$1.00 for 78c
21 pairs 5 stud lacing gloves,	95c for 65c
13 prs 4 buttoned black gloves,	75c for 59c
29 prs 4 buttoned black gloves,	\$1.10 for 75c
17 prs 7 stud lacing gloves	\$1.00 for 75c
25 prs cream, heliotrope and tan tipped gloves,	\$1.20 for 95c
One lot of mixed goods,	95c for 75c
Muquotare style,	\$1.20 for 95c

A few pairs long gloves for every wear, slightly soiled, at a big reduction.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

A full line of guaranteed gloves always on hand. Money back if you want it.

Jas. Paton & Co.

PRINTING

BY **PRINTERS**

No establishment out better work than we do.

Not every establishment in Charlottetown can turn out the variety of jobs that come our way.

As to prices. The only way to find out who is cheapest and best is to enquire.

The verdict will be in our favour.

The Examiner Publishing Co.

Clear Them Out

BUT—and a great big BUT, it must be for cash.

What!

Our Hay Bale Ties, the best in the market, 10 1/2 feet, gauge 14, at cost for spot cash, at the

CITY - HARDWARE - STORE

R. B. NORTON & CO, LTD