

With this experience at hand, some general idea can be had of the cost of going to war at the present time. The circumstances are much different, and yet this is the only experience of the United States in modern warfare from which lessons can be drawn. If anything, the elements of cost are greater now than then. In a war with Spain the conflict would be essentially different from that between the North and South, in that Spain and the United States would be fighting across an ocean instead of hand-to-hand in one country.

This would make it essentially a naval warfare and a war on commerce, and to that extent the elements of cost would be different from land warfare. But with both countries having long lines of land conflict, the elements of providing for the cost of land warfare would be hardly less than that of the marine struggle. Prudence would also dictate that the scale of preparations 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.

As to Spain's first cost in going to war with the United States it must be borne in mind that Spain is now practically on a war footing, and has been since the Cuban struggle became serious. The war footing of Spain is 133,970 men, and this footing has been reached, if not exceeded, in Cuba alone. The forces there have fluctuated, but the official figures a year ago gave 121,136 men in Cuba. Adding the reserve force in Spain and those in the Philippines and Puerto Rico, the total is fully up to the war footing of Spain. 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 a 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 that extraordinary cost of a first start. Up to this time, however, Spain has shown 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

While this is the war footing of Spain yet provision has been made by which, in an extraordinary emergency, 1,033,575 men could be put in the field. This vast number, in a country having but 17,000,000 population, is phenomenal, however, but 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 center of regimental organization of recruits and reserves.

Here are some details on the basis of a force of 200,000 provided to equal Spain's present army:

Rifles for Infantry, etc .....	\$4,000,000
Rations 10 cents a day a man .....	4,000,000
Uniforms, two to a man .....	3,500,000
Ammunition (200 rounds) .....	1,000,000
Machine guns for Infantry .....	2,000,000

Equipment details are almost limitless, no item stopping short of a million in cost. Then following the first cost is the enormous bill for transportation, which can scarcely be computed.

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 was declared every port in the world would be closed to both in any effort to buy ships. While free to buy of the Armstrongs or any other foreign firms at the present, these markets would be closed the moment hostilities began.

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.

The financing of the civil war was a stupendous operation, as may be judged from the fact that today the government is slowly paying off the bonds floating at that time and is maintaining an issue of \$346,000,000 green backs issued on the faith of the government to tide over the demand for funds.

In this connection it will prove interesting to consider the expense of wars to the world since the dawn of the Christian era. The cost in human lives since Christ is computed at 4,000,000,000. The money cost since the Crimean war, less than half a century ago, has been \$13,265,000,000, or enough to give every person on the globe \$10 in gold. During the most peaceful years of the present era the standing armies of the world number 3,700,000 soldiers. It costs the world \$8,000,000 a day to maintain them.

Here are some figures gleaned from the American civil war. The navy cost \$42,000,000 in 1862, \$63,000,000 in 1863, \$85,000,000 in 1864 and \$122,000,000 in 1865. The war department cost for the same years \$394,000,000, \$599,000,000, \$690,000,000 and \$1,031,000,000. Confederate cruisers captured or destroyed 80 ships, 46 brigs, 67 schooners and eight other vessels flying the American flag. The Union fleets captured or destroyed 735 schooners, 155 sloops, 262 steamers and 170 other vessels trying to run the blockade. The Federals withdrew 2,772,468 men from other pursuits. The Confederates withdrew over 600,000.

In 1866 the United States provost marshal general reported that 61,362 men on the Union side had been killed in battle, 34,727 had died of their wounds, 183,287 had died of disease; total deaths, 279,376; total desertions, 199,105. A partial statement on the Confederate side declared that 133,821 men had died in battle of wounds of disease and 104,428 had deserted. During the war the Union troops captured 476,169 Confederate prisoners; the Confederate captured 212,608 Union men. Of the latter 29,725 died in Confederate prisons, while 26,774 Confederates died in confinement.

During the civil war the ordnance department on the Federal side served out to the army 7,892 cannon, 4,022,000 rifles, 2,360,000 equipments for foot and horse, 12,000 tons of powder, 42,000 tons of shot and 1,022,000,000 cartridges. The total cost to both sides has been estimated at over \$6,500,000,000.

Contrasting these figures with the cost in blood and treasure of the two most important modern wars, the Crimean and Franco-Prussian, and some idea of the enormity of the expense will be gained. The Crimean war was fought out with an army now relegated to rust. The civil war with the monitor and the Rodman 3 and 2-10 inch field rifles, set the pace which has resulted in the deadly floating fortress and the breech-loading rifles for field,

naval and sea coast use. The Franco-Prussian was the first war where modern high velocity magazine guns were in service. The figures for the civil war have been given in a preceding paragraph. Here are those of the other two conflicts:

In the Crimean war of 1855 309,400 men went to the front, of whom 8,490 were killed in battle, 39,870 were wounded, of whom 11,750 died in the hospital, 75,375 died of disease contracted during the campaign. The total deaths were 95,615. The war cost £305,000,000.

During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 710,000 French and 1,003,000 Germans took the field. Of the former 41,000 were killed in battle, 36,000 died of wounds, 45,000 died of sickness, 116,000 were in various ways disabled and 446,000 were taken prisoners. Of the Germans, 19,782 were killed in action, 10,710 died of their wounds, 14,259 of sickness, 89,000 were disabled. The prisoners taken by the French were very few in number. In all 684,000 French and 133,751 Germans were killed or disabled, a loss to the world of 817,751 men. The cost was correspondingly great. Germany, it will be remembered, used the deadly needle gun, while France tried the mitrailleuse, or French Gatling. It was a failure, while the Kaiser's magazine rifles picked off the gunners at long range.

These figures show how expensive it is to fight any nation, however feeble it may be.—Chicago Chronicle.

## IN THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[Millennial Star, March 3, 1898.]

Releases and Appointments—Elder Joseph F. Broadbent of the Manchester conference has been honorably released to return home March 10, 1898. Elder Broadbent spent some eight months as a missionary in the Southern States. While there he was attacked with the chills and fever. Getting no relief, and, being anxious to fulfil a mission, he received an appointment to labor in Great Britain. He arrived here on December 9, 1897, and has ever been hopeful that his health would improve, but it has continued poorly, and it has been considered best to release him.

Elder John H. Hammond of the Liverpool conference has been honorably released to return home March 10, 1898. He will accompany Elder Broadbent to render him any needed assistance.

Elder James C. Poulton has been released from the Birmingham conference and appointed to labor in the Liverpool conference.

Quite frequently we are asked for the addresses of a conference headquarters. We herewith give the addresses of each conference house of the Latter-day Saints in Great Britain and the addresses of mission headquarters on the continent, together with names of the respective presidents:

Birmingham conference, 42 Roland Rd., Handsworth, Birmingham, J. H. Paul, president.

Cheltenham conference, 18 Regent street, Cheltenham, William T. Noall, president.

Irish conference, 84 Mount street, Belfast, Ireland, John W. Robertson, president.

Leeds conference, 33 Thirkill Terrace, Spring Mill St., Bradford, John H. Bailey Jr., president.

Liverpool conference, 31 Manchester Road, Preston, Jed Stringham, president.

London conference, 36 Penton street, Islington, London, William E. Clark, president.

Manchester conference, 34 Turkey Lane, Rochdale, Road, Manchester, George H. Bradshaw, president.