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AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY ASSURED.

ity." So writes the Count Von Moltke, Germany's most being free from the terrible war-bardens of Europe even in successful warrior. And he might have added To be con- times of peace, and our practical exemption from risk of stantly preparing for war is a national calamity but little in foreign wars, cannot fail to maintain us in our position as ferior to actual warfare. Last year Europe expended for the most prosperous people in the world. The annual tale military and naval purposes something near \$800,000,000, of labor prevented, labor misapplied, and labor driven away and did no fighting. This great burden was borne chiefly by the enormous armies and armaments of Europe finds no by eight powers, as follows: Russia, \$173,740,000; Great counterpart here. All our labor is productive, all tends to Britain, \$153,510,000; France, \$128,520,000; Germany, \$101,- swell our national wealth, and to increase our power to do 626,000; Austro Hungary, \$53,074,000; Italy, \$44,030,000; and to enjoy. This alone would insure our industrial su-Spain, \$28,560,000; Turkey, \$23,800,000.

This profitless squandering of money-which the overtaxed producers have to furnish-is unfortunately not the but one of the great blessings we have to be thankful fornational debts of Europe, due almost entirely to past wars ority in productive power-our supremacy in the arts of and preparations for future conflicts, amount to more than peace. And the advantage of all this must and does accrue twenty billion dollars, the interest of which the producers mainly to the American producer, showing itself in lighter have to meet. About eighteen billions of debt stand against taxes, higher wages, a greater diffusion of wealth, and a

withdrawing able-bodied men from productive labor is an the lives of American workers. item of scarce'y less magnitude, for the standing armies of Europe foot up something over eight millions. In a late report by the Hungarian ministry, designed to show the relaof the five chief States of Europe were enumerated as follows:

1,689,000 soldiers of all arms, the territorial army, 1,208,000 total, 2,289,000; to be increased in 1892 by the addition of all classes is represented by 2,004,300 men, of whom 1,076,-200 belong to the standing army, 307,200 to the landwehr, and 620,900 to the reserve. Italy has an army of 698,000 and 1,016,200, her total strength will reach 2,024,200. Austro- in the year for every year since 1850. Hungary possesses a standing army of 800,000, a landwehr | For the purpose of adding to our specific information in The grand total of all these forces amounts to 16,471,918, bine to lay upon the shoulders of Europe's working population.

Not the least disheartening feature of this state of things condition of the greater part of the city. is its tendency to grow steadily worse. As a leading Engcitizens to disciplinary training.

European workers to meet these heavy obligations is being debt, its credit is poor, and the taxation very oppressive. On

portunities. The problem of industrial supremacy is, there-"Every war, even a victorious war, is a national calam fore, not hard to solve. The single advantage we enjoy in premacy, other things being equal, in a very few years; and fortunately our freedom from Europe's military burdens is whole of the blood tax upon Europe in times of peace. The but one of the conditions which go to make sure our superimore generous style of living; all of which are everywhere This is the tax paid in money. That which comes from recognizable by European tourists here as characteristic of

PROTECTION FROM YELLOW FEVER.

"Out of sight, out of mind," has been too much the rule tive weakness of the Austro-Hungarian forces, the armies in regard to this matter. Two successive years of severe visitation of this dreadful disease at New Orleans and Memphis each time drew general attention to the necessity for The military strength of Russia consists of 3,046,800 men, some action in the way of prevention, but with its disappearof whom 600,000 belong to the reserve and 2,446,800 to the ance the matter appears to have passed almost completely standing army. The regular army of France comprises out of the public mind. Doctors are by no means agreed as to the best method for its treatment, nor as to its original cause, and just how it is propagated, other than by contact 300,000 reserve men to 2,723,000. The German power of with the developed disease or its germs, our knowledge is very limited. The fact that stands out most prominently in connection with the subject is that the island of Cuba, and particularly the city of Havana, seem to be its chosen home, a militia of 310,000. In 1892, when the reserve will number and in the latter city the disease has been present each month

of 299,318, and a reserve of 95,030 men; total, 1,194,318. regard to yellow fever the National Board of Health last year sent a special commission to Cuba, whose preliminary the standing armies alone numbering 7,925,000. To these report has just been published. What they have furnished figures there should be added for the armies of Great Britain, does not throw much light on the pathology of the disease, Spain, and Turkey, about 700,000 regular soldiers and twice but the facts they present as to the sanitary condition of the as many reserves. Allowing that half of the men nominally island are such as should compel our authorities to erect in the European armies are at home on furlough, and able more effectual barricades than have yet been provided against to take part in productive labor, there cannot be less than this pest-house at our very doors. It is impossible to say 4,000,000 men in the prime of life permanently withdrawn when the disease first occurred there, but it was first known from productive industry in the great states named. Count- as an epidemic in Havana in 1761 and 1762, and from that ing the labor of these men as worth no more than a hundred time to this that city has been its principal headquarters, it dollars each a year, the burden of their idleness can be meas being generally epidemic there from June to October. The ured only by hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Add- poison is always present, the climatic conditions favor its ing the value of the time lost by the millions of reserves in development, the government takes no practical measures drilling, and the losses incident to the spoiling of men for to eradicate it, and the sanitary state of a large portion of peaceful industry by enforced soldiering during the years of the city, as described by the commissioners, is bad almost early manhood, a rough idea can be formed of the aggregate beyond belief. Many of our citizens go to Havana every burden which governmental ambition and mutual fear com year, but it is only a small section of the city that foreigners ever visit, and none will be more surprised than those who have been there at what is said in the report of the actual

The water is very impure, and so insufficient in quantity lish journal pertinently remarks, it is the special aggravation that "a large portion of the population purchase their water of this waste of human energies that it is interminable, that it daily in kegs and carboys from street venders." The streets settles nothing finally, that the consequence of war is not are not paved, except in about one-fourth of the city; many peace, but a condition of further preparation, in which vic- of them are so narrow as to afford room for but one vehicle, tory and defeat alike are used as arguments for further pre- and in but few cases have any sewers, while the most of parations. Germany is victor, and becomes a camp; France these are so filled with solid materials as to be inoperative. is vanquished, and becomes a parade ground. Germany is Nine-tenths of the houses are only one story high, many of united and must therefore be drilled; Italy is united and them having the sleeping rooms adjoining the kitchen, privy, must therefore be drilled; the Balkan peninsula is disunited and sometimes a stable. Most of the floors are of brick or and must therefore be drilled. Whatever the circumstances stone, on a level with or below the streets. "The privy is or the sacrifices or the hopes there must be more and ever almost a part of the kitchen; it consists of an excavation, more men drilled, more expenditure on preparations for war, which often extends several feet under the flags of the court; it more devotion by rulers to military work, more surrender of isnever emptied until it will hold no more, which seemed generally to be from five to ten years; it has no ventilating pipe, To this frightful extent Europe is handicapped in the race and belches forth its nauseous odors at times even to the front for industrial supremacy. It is the penalty which the peo- door . . . In the summer season a fæcal or urinary odor ple have to pay for the accidents of their geographical posi- prevails generally, and is distinctly perceptible as it oozes from tion, the forms of government they have inherited, and their the doors and windows of almost every house." Notwithworse inheritance of military history, national hatreds, and standing that the houses are so mean, rents are very high, as political entanglements. At the same time the ability of the are all to the expenses of living. The government is greatly in

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steadily lessened, not only by the drafting of their best this account any material improvement in the sewage system brawn and bone into the armies, but by the voluntary expa- is hardly to be looked forward to, it being estimated that to triation every year of thousands of their more energetic sons make this effective, provide a proper water supply, etc., "to correct some few of the most glaring insanitary evils," and daughters.

great states of Europe combined, and already have nearly the world that are no cleaner than Havana, and where the one fifth as many inhabitants. In all probability children temperature is as high or higher, but where the yellow fever now born may live to see United America equal in popula- never comes, as Canton and Bombay, for instance, and one tion to all Europe. From our continental position any great of the suggestions made in the report is that possibly the aggressive war in America by American men is altogether alkalinity of the air of Havana has much to do with the preimpossible, and the prospect of great civil wars is, we are valence of the disease. The atmosphere of the city is conhappy to believe, not less remote. Our strength is rapidly stantly alkaline, but this condition is especially marked dur becoming so great-if it is not already so-that no foreign ing the summer months, and the times of high atmospheric nations are likely to assail us; and the aversion of our people alkalinity coincide with the greatest intensity of yellow to foreign entanglements is likely to keep us from offensive fever.

foreign wars.

The natural advantages of America for diversified and we have from constant visits of this disease must come from prosperous industries are certainly not less than those en- a more stringent regulation of our commercial intercourse joyed by Europe; and our people are quite as capable as with Cuba, as substantially the same circumstances exist in those of Europe of making the most of their industrial op most other Cuban ports as at Havana, though in a lesser de-

The United States comprise about the same area as the would cost \$20,000,000. There are many other places in

Under these conditions it is quite plain that any protection