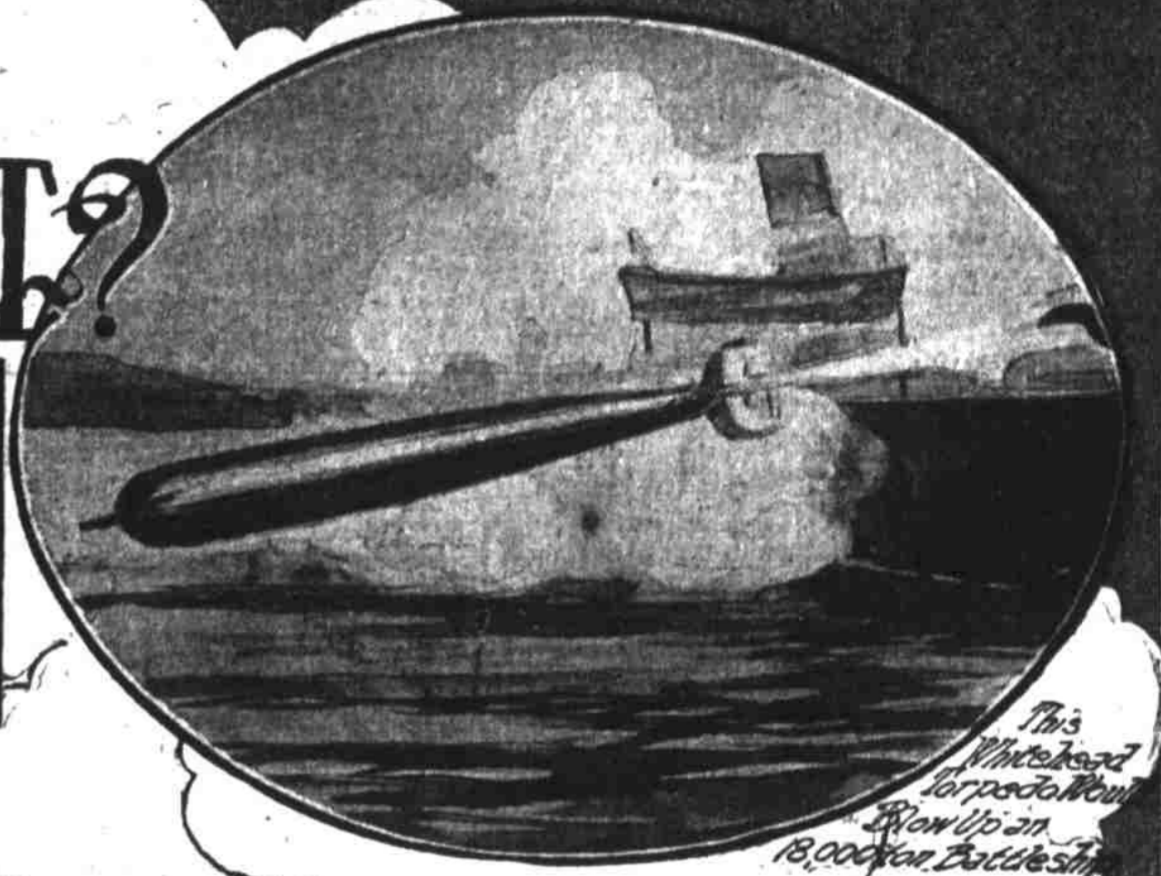
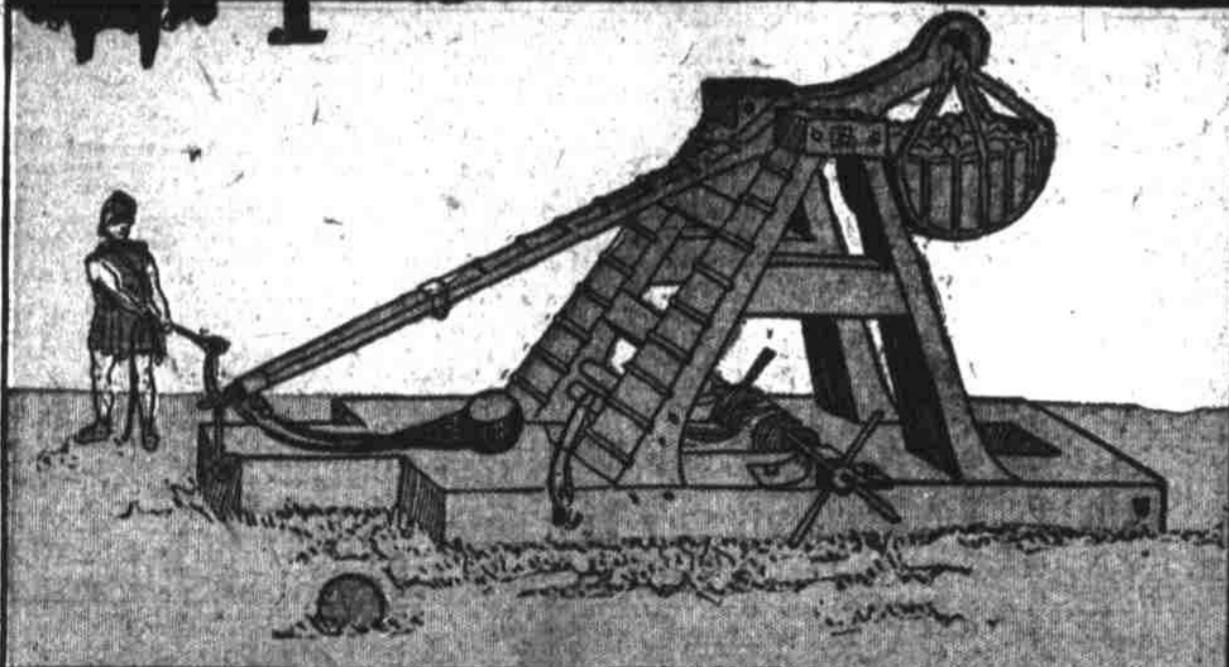


PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1908

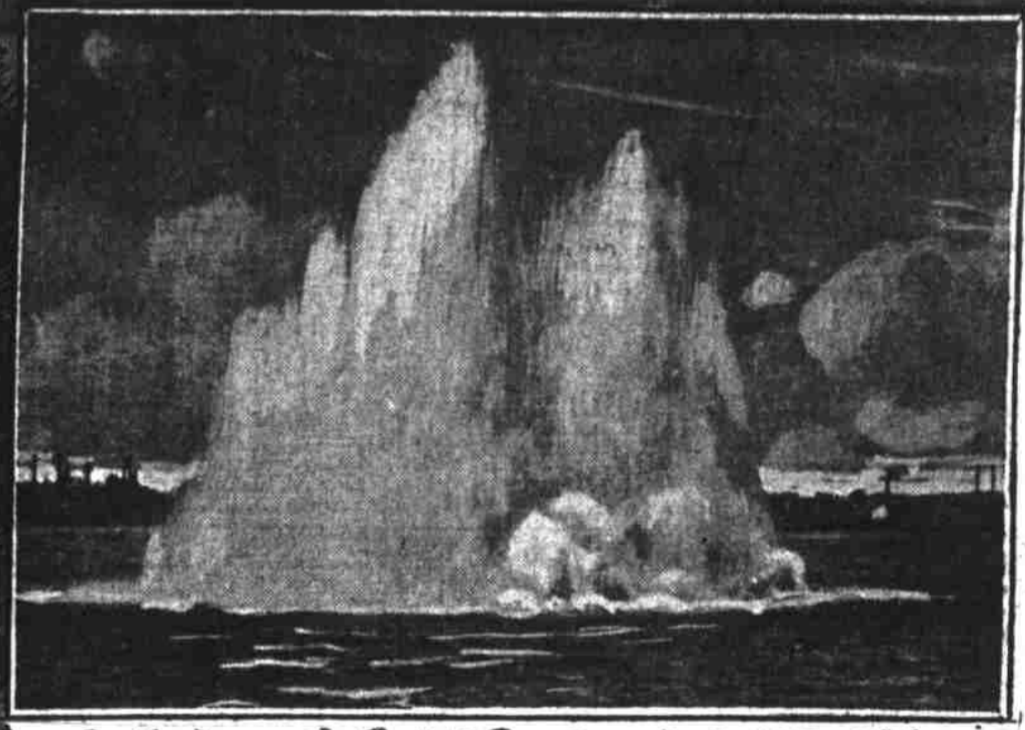
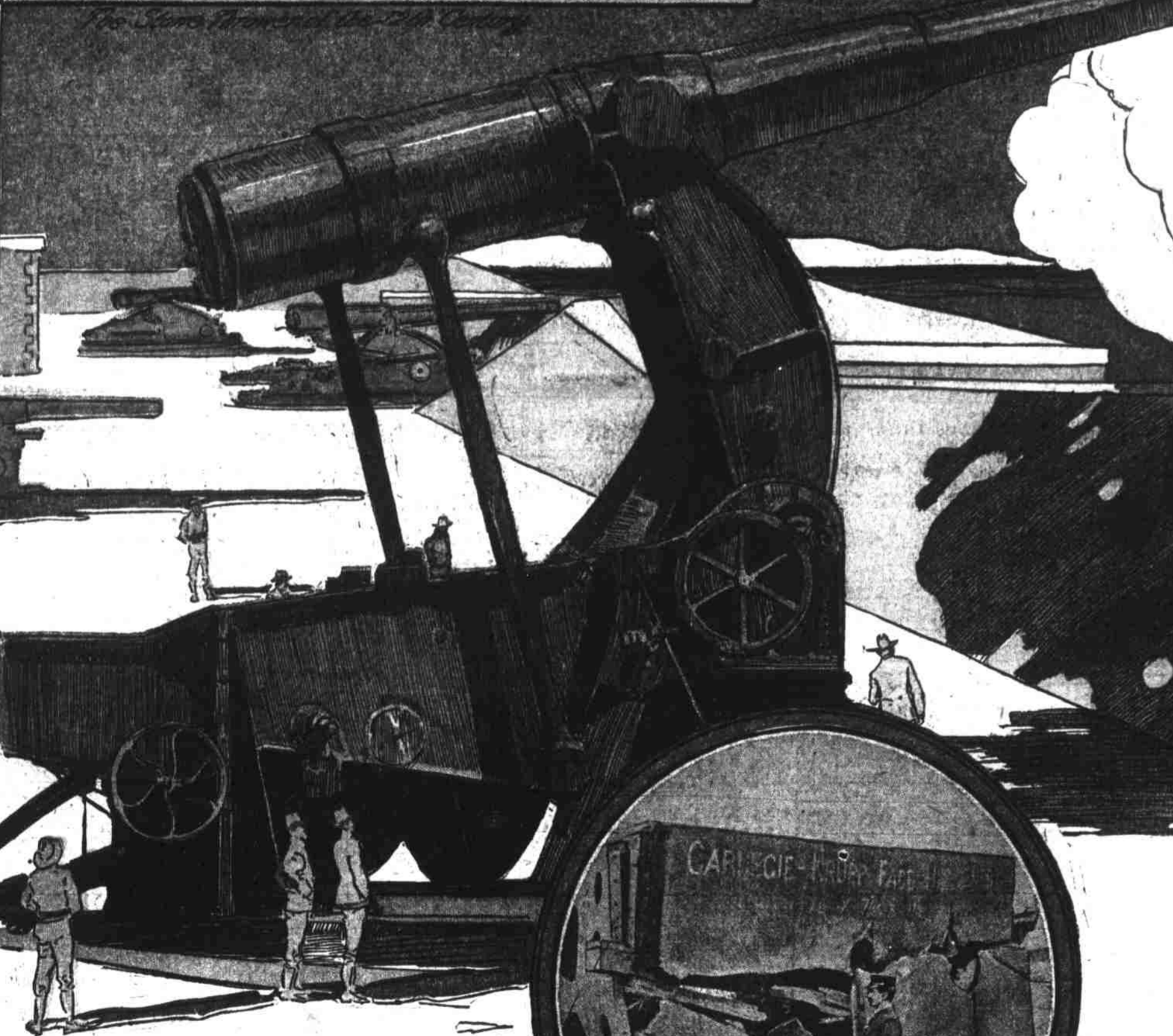
WAR OR PEACE?

WHY MODERN
INGENUITY FOR
DESTRUCTIVENESS MAY
FORCE NATIONS TO DISARM.

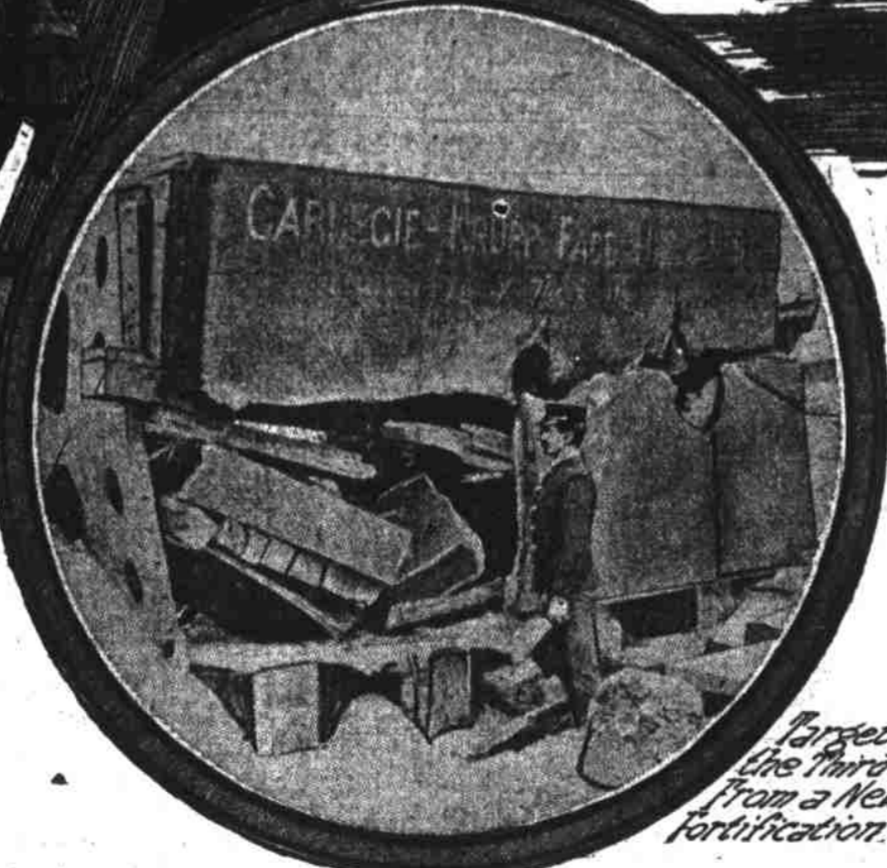


This Whitehead Torpedo Weighs 18,000 lbs. and is 18 ft. long.

A Far Cry From The Modern 16-inch Coast Defense Gun



An Explosion the British Dreadnought Could Not Withstand



Target Area for the Third Round From a New 12-inch Fortification Gun

WITH the advent of the practicable flying machine, for which governmental departments of war are letting contracts, the world's most expert advocates of war's cruel arbitrament as well as the most ardent partisans of peace find themselves confronting, in a new and most impressive guise, the momentous question which sprang into existence with the invention of the repeating rifle, and was believed to be on the verge of final answer with the introduction of melinite:

Is war at last on the eve of ending war?

Over the face of the earth, upon the bosom of the waters, amid the clouds and beneath the seas—throughout the whole wide domain of his world's elements—man has at length extended the range of his powers for destruction.

Does the prospect of a universal annihilation come so nearly home that nations will realize the futility of the sacrifices which buy the huge and useless armaments they maintain? Will the dream of the last Peace Congress be the reality of the next?

IN OTHER words, must the very terrors of modern warfare end all war? Innumerable during the last few years have been the inventions of deadly devices intended to kill by wholesale. Every year, every

month, it seems, adds something startling to the list of terrifying explosives, submarine devices and other methods of legalized murder. And as fast as a new gun of hitherto unknown power, or an explosive more deadly than has been dreamed of, is invented, along comes a genius with a method of guaranteeing steel plate still nearer the impenetrable mark, or some other means of defense equally costly. Startling, indeed, are recent inventions for wholesale destruction in war. Were these alone considered, one could readily fancy a speedy arrangement for universal peace. But nations are still preparing feverishly for war that may come, and it may be that the question of cost alone will soon become so important as to cause general disarmament. Observe the peoples of the populous earth denying themselves clothing and food, the tobacco of men and the little luxuries of women, in order that they may load the land with the heavy tread of their soldiery and the seas with the burdens of their battleships. Germany's 613,000 men under arms take more than 1,000,000 producers from the factory and the field—first, the men who follow the

guidon; and next, the labor of the men who must furnish the standing army's unproductive idleness with food, drink, clothing and lethal weapons—the labor of 400,000 men, at \$500 per year, to pay the German army bill of \$206,000,000. Every battleship worth \$10,000,000 that Great Britain launches to nullify Germany's invincible legions costs 2000 workmen's labor to support a crew of fewer than 1000, with many thousands of dollars more for maintenance, besides the value, \$10,000,000, of the year's labor of 20,000 ordinary men that constituted the first investment. Then try to realize the war burden of all the peoples of the earth. Consider the 4,622,510 soldiers now armed and ready for instant service, with Switzerland's 143,000 fighting force omitted because, while they class among the best and most ready fighting material in the world, they are organized on a militia system and make no drain upon their government in comparison with the useless standing armies—yes, and with 300,000 men omitted who are to supplement the 60,000 modern Chinese soldiers already in the ranks of her reorganized standing army.

world's armies, calculated for the latest single year, amounts to \$4,205,839,694.32. Consider the navies of the fighting nations, with their lists of war vessels: 170 first class battleships, 109 second class battleships and coast defense vessels, 127 first class cruisers, 83 second class cruisers, 164 third class cruisers, 10 scout ships, 180 torpedo gunboats, 465 torpedo boat destroyers, 785 torpedo boats and 150 submarines. That means a total present tonnage of 4,311,345 tons, with 470,109 fighting men to wield it. And it is far from enough. When the warships now building shall be ready to hurl their fearful missiles across the waters, the world's oceans will carry 5,286,110 tons of fighting craft. The four nations which now lead, in their willingness to give up the riches which their energies wring from their resources in exchange for ships they expect to throw on their scrap heaps, are Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany. With a total tonnage of 1,633,116, it costs Great Britain \$160,000,000 to maintain her enormous navy. It costs the United States, with its

tonnage of 611,616, \$104,000,000, if its maintenance is to be in accord with the expert views of the navy's secretary, however parsimonious Congress may feel about it. France, her tonnage 609,079, spends \$65,000,000 a year; and Germany, with a tonnage of 529,032, spends \$68,000,000. In all, those four nations, to carry a total of 3,382,843 ship tons, expend \$397,000,000 a year, an average of more than \$117 a ton of fighting craft. For the total naval tonnage of the world, if the average be assumed to prevail generally, the direct cost today is \$504,427,365; and when the ships are afloat that are now on the stocks—when the 4,311,345 tons of the present shall have risen to the 5,286,110 tons of the immediate future—the direct cost, at the rate of \$117 a ton, will be \$618,474,870. But the men behind the guns—and the firemen and the admirals and the pleasant little midshipmites—all do nothing but make ready to kill and destroy. It takes one of them, by computation, to handle 9.171 tons of their floating arsenals; so, where there are 470,109 of them now, there will be 576,394 in the very near future. At the labor value appraisement allotted the soldiery, \$500 a year, the naval forces of the world are, by their inactivity in productive forms of labor, causing the nations to lose \$235,054,500 a year; in the future the loss upon the 576,394 men required for the navies must amount to \$288,197,000. The total expenses of the world's navies are now \$739,481,871, but they must soon amount to \$906,671,870, the full charges of the direct investment in ships and men, plus the immense indirect, yet no less certain, waste of human productive values. The world's total war budget at present is \$4,945,321,565.32. The cost of preparation for war planned for the immediate future is \$5,112,511,564.32. Five billion dollars, in round numbers, the working, productive capacity of 10,000,000 hale, strong, skilled men. The supporting power of 10,000,000 families. The energies of a nation of 50,000,000 people! A portion amounting to 3 1/3 per cent. of the entire human race, which is 1,500,000,000 souls, with an estimate of indi-

(CONTINUED ON INSIDE PAGE.)