

STRENGTH OF THE WARRING POWERS

Statistics Show Huge Preponderance in Favor of the Entente.

WORLD HAS A GREAT TASK

To Nullify the Plans of the Kaiser is a Large Order—Strength in Wealth and Man Power of Nations at War Compared.

New York.—The comparative strength of the allies and the central powers is graphically shown by "The Balance Sheet of the Nations at War," which has just been compiled by the Bankers Trust company.

"The world has a great task still before it in order to nullify the plans of the Hohenzollerns," says the introduction. "The task must not be belittled, but it is at least interesting to see resources existing successfully to accomplish this task, provided that the nations of the world now opposed to Germany, continue to co-operate intelligently and loyally until Germany and her allies have been absolutely defeated and their plans of world dominion rendered permanently ineffective."

Figures showing, for both sides, the combined area, income and interest charge, and cost of the war in treasure and men, are presented with the explanation that they have been gathered with great care from the "best available sources" and are believed to "reflect with substantial correctness the relative economic strength of the opposing groups of nations," although it is impossible to vouch for their absolute accuracy.

Controlled by Allies.

The allies, including the United States, are shown, by this tabulation, to control 19,529,000 square miles of the earth's surface, or 94.1 per cent of the total area held by the nations at war, as compared with 1,222,000 square miles, or only 5.9 per cent held by the Teutonic combination. The aggregate population of the allies, exclusive of the large Asiatic population tributary to the British empire, reaches the huge total of 475,250,000, or 75.3 per cent of the total of warring peoples, while that of the central powers is but 147,000,000, or 23.7 per cent.

Without counting Asiatics and Africans, the allies have available for military service 91,700,000 men, or 75.5 per cent of the total possible fighting men, while the Teutonic powers can command but 25,000,000, or 21.5 per cent. The number of men actually enrolled in the armies and navies of the allies is 21,400,000, or 66 per cent of the total, while the enrolled military strength of the Teutonic allies is 11,000,000, or 34 per cent, as shown by the following table:

FIGHTING STRENGTH.			
Original Man Power	Present Man Power	Army-Navy, Present Present	
		Man Power	Strength Power
Entente Allies and the United States:			
United Kingdom	12,000,000	6,000,000	48.7
Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa	2,000,000	1,000,000	46.1
France	8,000,000	4,000,000	38.9
Italy	10,500,000	5,250,000	14.1
Japan	1,200,000	600,000	22.1
Portugal	2,000,000	1,000,000	14.4
United States	24,000,000	12,000,000	16.4
Russia (excluding Poland)	99,529,000	51,700,000	23.3
Total	159,229,000	81,450,000	49.3
Teutonic Allies:			
Germany	14,000,000	7,000,000	61.9
Austria-Hungary	12,000,000	6,000,000	30.5
Turkey	4,000,000	2,000,000	25.4
Bulgaria	1,000,000	500,000	10.9
Total	31,000,000	15,500,000	16.3
Entente Allies and United States	188.229,000	96.950,000	50.6
Teutonic Allies	32,000,000	16,500,000	16.8

*Figures for these countries especially unreliable.

The combined national wealth of the allies is estimated at \$553,000,000,000, or 80.5 per cent of the total of the nations engaged in the present conflict, while the wealth of Germany and her allies is placed at \$134,000,000,000, or 19.5 per cent. Contrasted with this is the national debt of the allies, \$83,000,000,000, or 14.7 per cent of their aggregate wealth, and the combined debt of the Germans and their allies, \$38,500,000,000, which is 28.7 per cent of their aggregate wealth. The figures for the various countries are found in the following table:

WEALTH AND DEBT.			
National Wealth	National Debt	Pct. of Debt to Wealth.	
		Entente	Teutonic
Entente Allies and United States:			
United Kingdom	\$ 85,000,000,000	\$21,500,000,000	25.3
Canada	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	100.0
Newfoundland	50,000,000	50,000,000	100.0
Australia	65,000,000,000	793,000,000	1.2
New Zealand	800,000,000	800,000,000	100.0
Union of South Africa	800,000,000	800,000,000	100.0
Total British Colonies	8,500,000,000	8,500,000,000	100.0
France	62,000,000,000	30,000,000,000	48.4
Italy	25,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	16.0
Portugal	25,000,000,000	2,500,000,000	10.0
Japan	8,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	18.8
United States	225,000,000,000	4,500,000,000	2.0
Russia (excluding Poland)	55,000,000,000	24,000,000,000	43.6
Total	\$523,000,000,000	\$83,000,000,000	15.7
Teutonic Allies:			
Germany	\$ 12,000,000,000	\$20,000,000,000	167.5
Austria-Hungary	10,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	150.0
Turkey	5,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	30.0
Bulgaria	4,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	25.0
Total	\$31,000,000,000	\$37,500,000,000	121.3
Entente Allies and United States	188.229,000	96.950,000	50.6
Teutonic Allies	32,000,000	37,500,000	117.2

BRITISH BOOTS COST \$1.68

250,000 Standard Pair to Be Turned Out Each Week Made of Leather.

Northampton.—Arrangements are now complete for turning out every week 250,000 pairs of standard boots made of leather, as soon as the government gives the word for the work to be started.

There will be three grades of men's boots at prices ranging between \$1.05

The aggregate national income of the allies is placed at \$82,100,000,000 and the interest charges each year at \$3,891,000,000, which is 4.6 per cent of the income, while the combined income of the Teutonic alliance is estimated to be \$16,000,000,000, and interest charges \$1,970,000,000, which is 12.3 per cent of the income.

Regarding the cost of the war a table is presented showing that the allies have spent \$72,200,000,000, or 64.3 per cent of the total cost of all warring nations, while Germany and her allies have spent \$100,500,000,000, or 35.9 per cent.

In killed, wounded and missing the conflict has cost the allies 8,902,956 men, or 58.7 per cent of the total human losses, while it has cost the central powers 6,301,773, or 41.3 per cent of the total of 15,294,729 for last September.

In the introduction to the balance sheet it is pointed out that, while the exact figures are not available, it is a well-known fact that the surplus food producing sections of the world are practically controlled by the entente allies, either directly or through their control of the seas. The same is true, to a great extent, of territories producing metals and coal.

"Japan has not yet been an active factor in the European theater of the war," comments the pamphlet. "It has, however, effectually guarded the Pacific ocean. It has enrolled in its army about 1,500,000 men, out of an effective man power of 10,500,000. The entire army and navy, as well as the unenrolled man power, may be said to be still in reserve.

"While Russia has nominally about 5,000,000 men enrolled in its army and navy, it still has an enormous reserve, as the total number of men available for military purposes aggregates around 30,000,000.

Russian Situation Grave.

"The extreme gravity of the present situation in Russia is, therefore, apparent, especially when it is borne in mind that, if Germany can gain control of Russia or force a separate peace with Russia, even if Russia remained thereafter simply neutral, it would be possible for Germany to draw therefrom an enormous quantity of foodstuffs and the raw material for munitions of war. On the other hand, if Russia can be kept in line with the entente allies, it would mean that the Teutonic allies must be compelled to capitulate, at a reasonably early date, from sheer exhaustion.

"While considering the danger points we must not overlook the fact of the virulence of the Teutonic submarine campaign. It is impossible, however, to present figures in this connection which have statistical value.

"The fact should not be lost sight of that Germany now controls Belgium, northern France, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro, and a large portion of Poland, having a combined population of about 82,300,000. It is true that

JAIL CONDITIONS UNSATISFACTORY

Twenty-four Inspected by State Board of Health Show Low Scores.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Things and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Twenty-four county jails, recently inspected by officials of the State Board of Health, have made an average score of 55 out of a possible 100, which the State Board of Health pronounces as unsatisfactory. The inspection was conducted under the authority conveyed by an act of the last Legislature. The examination had to do particularly with provisions for the health of the prisoners, and examiners dealt mainly with precautions against vermin, ventilation, floor space, water supply, sewerage disposal, furniture, recreation, clothing, bathing, beds, flies and mosquitoes.

Before the last examination seven other county jails had been inspected with similar results. The results of inspections for the entire State will be included in a booklet to be published by the State Board of Health not later than March, 1919, which will contain, in addition to the reports of the surveys and gradings determined by the score card system, actual photographs of conditions.

The jails inspected, with their scores, are: Buncombe, 53; Burke, 49; Caldwell, 67; Cabarrus, 66; Craven, 55; Edgecombe, 60; Franklin, 67; Halifax, 69; Harnett, 62; Haywood, 49; Henderson, 52; Hoke, 60; Madison, 73; McDowell, 40; Mecklenburg, 65; Moore, 59; Northampton, 31; Orange, 60; Richmond, 60; Scotland, 55; Transylvania, 28; Vance, 78; Watauga, 42; City of Asheville, 53. Transylvania and Northampton county jails scored lowest, while Vance and Madison, it may be said, made the only passable scores.

Among the conditions found that were violations of the rules and regulations for the sanitary management of county jails, as provided for in chapter 386, Public Laws of 1917, were: In a number of the jails the present of vermin and failure to separate prisoners having infectious diseases, and in the majority of the jails inspected lack of proper and sufficient clothing, particularly night clothing; lack of facilities for bathing, lack of cleanliness as to beds, as well as sufficient bedding; lack of screens against flies and mosquitoes and lack of the required measures for comfort and recreation.

WINS BRIDE ON SOUP RECORD

Cook in Ohio Regiment Finds Way to Sorter Heat of Alabama Girl.

Montgomery, Ala.—Robert Fisher of Company C of Lima, Second Ohio Infantry, knows the way to a woman's heart. He met Miss Lillie Belle Swann of Greenville and won her hand upon proving to her that he was the best soup-maker in the Ohio guard. He proved his worth as a citizen by having the mayor of Lima and the chief of police of that city, as well, were to the young lady that he was a regular fellow, and held down the position of second cook at the Manhattan hotel, Lima. He is at present second cook of Company C, and has promised his bride to save for her each day a portion of the soup made for the Lima soldiers at the camp.

SUSPECT EVASION OF U. S. COAL PRICES

Newcastle, Pa.—What are suspected to be methods of evading the coal price fixing regulations of the United States government are being practiced here, it is charged. Consumers, when offering their orders to some of the big mining companies, are told that the entire output has been sold to brokers. Inquiry at the brokers shows that the coal can be bought at a considerable advance over the set figures. Coal prices continue to advance here in spite of the government regulations.

CATS ARE UNPOPULAR HERE

Kankakee People Make Reprisals on Milk Dealers by Turning Felines Over to Them.

Kankakee, Ill.—Kankakeeans are getting rid of their cats, and incidentally making reprisals on members of the Milk Producers' association in this district because of the price of milk being raised two cents a quart.

Ohio Girl Real War Bride

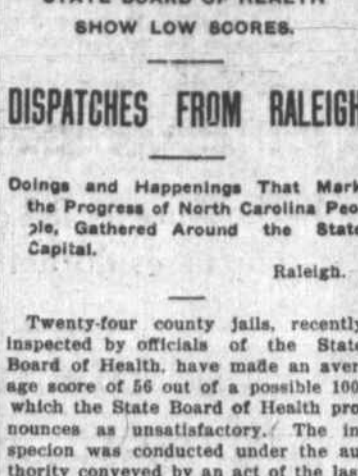
Minneapolis, N. Y.—A real wartime wedding was solemnized at the camp of the rainbow division when Sergt. Walter Valentine of the 103th Infantry, formerly the Fourth Ohio, was married to Miss Mary Winter of Delaware, Ohio, at an outdoor altar by Chaplain Duffy of the 165th Infantry. Sergeant Valentine and Miss Winter marched across the field, escorted by 800 soldiers of the Ohio regiment. The troops also escorted them to their automobile when they left camp on an 18-hour wedding trip.

Dog Travels 400 Miles

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IN THE LIMELIGHT

COL. GARDNER DESERVEDLY POPULAR



Colonel Augustus P. Gardner, former representative in congress from the Sixth Massachusetts district, and the man who started the preparedness movement in congress, is the adjutant general of the Thirty-first Division, National Guard, now at Camp Wheeler, Ga., six miles from Macon. This division, now commanded by Brig. Gen. J. L. Hayden, in the absence of Maj. Gen. F. L. Kernan, is composed of the National Guard forces of Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

THANKSGIVING DAY, 1917

A Proclamation by the Governor. Salvation comes through sacrifice. He who would truly save his life must be ever ready to give it. The man or the nation that prizes breath above honor, and riches above righteousness, is just already, and can never hope to put on immortality.

In the providence of God the world today is engaged in blood-red debate to determine whether governments shall henceforth be guided by the love of justice or by lust for self and power. Not in rashness nor in anger, but thoughtfully, in the fear of God, and out of reason for its own conscience, this nation has consecrated its unlimited resources and its unconquerable spirit to the maintenance of governments that will guarantee fair treatment to every man and every nation.

It is cause for universal thanksgiving that in the most august hour of human history the conscience of our people triumphed over the counsel of selfishness and fear.

This is the blessing of the year. Now, therefore, I, Thomas Walter Bickett, governor of the State of North Carolina, in obedience to the sacred custom of our fathers, and in accord with the proclamation of the President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, a day for universal thanksgiving.

And I do call upon the people of North Carolina to assemble on that day in their places of worship, and with humble and contrite hearts give thanks to the Lord of Hosts and the Harvest for His omniscient care.

And let us remember in helpful ways the widow and the orphan and all who walk in the shadow of adversity.

And let us pray unceasingly that He who "rides the whirlwind and directs the storm" may crown our forces on sea and land with everlasting victory, and that war may come no more upon the earth.

Done in our city of Raleigh, on this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the one hundred and forty-second year of our American Independence.

T. W. BICKETT, Governor.

By the Governor: SANTFORD MARTIN, Private Secretary.

Women Agents Are Named

Announcements made some time ago that the North Carolina Agricultural Extension service would place a home demonstration agent as well as a farm demonstration agent in every county in the State, is now followed by the additional plan to place women agents in some of the larger cities of the State to aid in the movement for food conservation.

Miss Mary Clifford Bennett, a graduate of the State Normal of Harrisburg, Va., and a post-graduate in dietetics at Battle Creek, Mich., will be stationed in Wilmington; Miss Ethel McDonald, a graduate in home economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and a post-graduate with the degree of Bachelor of Science at the same school, will be stationed at Asheville; Mrs. M. M. Davis, a graduate of the Tennessee State Normal School and with considerable experience in special work at the University of Tennessee and in Columbia University, will be stationed at Durham and Raleigh, devoting her time between the two cities; and Mrs. Kate Brew Vaughan, one of the best-known demonstrators of the South and teacher of home economics in the recent summer school held at the college at West Raleigh, will be stationed in Winston-Salem.

Governor Grants Seven Pardons

Seven pardons granted by Governor Bickett brings his total during the ten months of his administration to 179 against the 432 during Governor Craig's term. But the pardon gates are becoming increasingly difficult to open. Sweeping surveys of prisoners of the State have been followed by batches of pardons for men who, alone and without outside influence, have not thought of liberty. Generally speaking, Governor Bickett is getting down to the rock bottom and it is understood that pardons hereafter are going to be few and far between.

New Enterprises Authorized

The Smith Novotry Electrical Company, Inc. of Charlotte, capital \$10,000 authorized and \$5,000 subscribed, by S. J. Smith, E. H. Isenhour and A. B. Justice, for manufacturing mechanical toys and other purposes.

The N. P. Sloan company, Charlotte capital \$20,000 authorized and \$10,000 subscribed, by N. P. Sloan, H. V. Sloan, W. H. Dunn and others.

The People's Building company, of Washington, capital \$100,000 authorized and \$1,000 subscribed, by F. W. Cox, J. A. Trickett and F. Allwood.

The East Coast Manufacturing company, of New Hanover county, capital \$25,000 authorized and \$2,500 subscribed, by C. F. Howell, T. C. McEachern, Y. B. Groom and others, for developing timber lands, operating mills and the like.

The Twin-City Motor company, of Leaksville, capital \$50,000 authorized and \$5,000 subscribed, by S. M. Wilson, S. L. Martin and others.

The Shelby Motor company, of Shelby, capital \$25,000 authorized and \$5,000 subscribed, by J. W. Spanglen, J. F. Jenkins and others.

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