

The Cost of War.

It is estimated by military authorities that the yearly cost of putting and supporting a thousand soldiers in the field, is about one million of dollars, or a thousand dollars a man. This includes, of course, the whole expense, pay, arms, clothing, rations, etc. The annual expense of the regular U. S. Army of 13,000 men is about \$15,000,000.

To keep 100,000 men in the field, therefore, and keep them there one year, will cost one hundred millions of dollars. Double the number, and you double the expense; treble the one, and you treble the other.

There are, therefore, two great points always to be considered in war—how many troops can you pay, arm, and maintain.

Thus money becomes “the sinews of war.” As the old European proverb says—with a fling at our brother Republicans in the Cantons—“no money, no Swis.” And the maxim is tolerably true of all countries and all peoples. No money no soldiers.

One soldier in fifty inhabitants is said to be the largest number that can easily be maintained, even by such a nation as Great Britain. One soldier in forty was the average in the great war with Napoleon, when England had 300,000 men in arms. France had only one in eighty-six.

The free States, exclusive of California and Oregon—which will hardly be called upon for their quota—