

25,000,000 are in Java, 3,000,000 in Sumatra, 2,000,000 in Celebes, and 1,000,000 in Bali and Lombok. Dutch New Guinea, though the largest section of the island, does not contain more than 200,000 people. In her Dutch East Indian possessions, Holland finds 460,000 Chinese, 24,000 Arabs and 27,000 other Orientals; the rest, 32,000,000 in number, are natives of the Malay race. The Dutch West India Islands only contain 50,000 people, and Dutch Guinea 65,000.

In spite of the Monroe and other doctrines to the contrary, the United States now finds itself burdened with oceanic responsibilities in the shape of peace and good government in Cuba, with a population of 1,500,000—blacks, 35 per cent., Porto Rico, with 300,000 blacks and 500,000 whites, and the Philippines with at least 5,500,000, most of them still to be "pacified."

Among the multitude of other burdens, voluntarily or necessarily borne

by the white man, none, perhaps, is more enthusiastically borne than the burden of missionary enterprise. Simply and solely to extend their own particular beliefs or creeds, Caucasian peoples freely spend millions every year, and send forth an ever increasing army of educated and well trained men and women, who for the most part show a persistent energy and determination, in the face of apparently insuperable obstacles, that form, at any rate, an admirable object lesson to the savage or barbarous peoples among whom they spend the greater part of their effective lifetime.

This missionary enthusiasm is not confined to the Anglo-Saxon race only, but the Latin and Slav races are as incessant in their efforts to impart their own religious beliefs to their subject races. France, Spain, Italy, and particularly Germany and Scandinavia, maintain important mission

stations in all parts of the heathen, Mohammedan and Buddhist world.

The heavy burden of excessive armaments is not placed on the white man's shoulder so much by the "black terror" or the "yellow danger" as by the mutual distrust of otherwise civilized nations, and an ineradicable suspicion of each other, which are as strongly marked now as they were a hundred years ago. Huge armies and powerful navies are maintained at a frightful cost, ready at a moment's notice to fly at each other to destroy, to kill, to harry, to waste.

The cost of actual war, as in the present desperate conflict for supremacy in South Africa, though enormous, is, however, often enough less burdensome than the losses caused by rumours of war.

The cost of war—a really great war such as is now raging in South Africa—is enormous, but unless some terrific political convulsion throws the

great Powers of Europe and America into collision, none of the wars of the early twentieth century is likely to cost anything like the colossal struggle in which England and her allies on the Continent were involved a hundred years ago. The twenty-seven years' war against the arrogant French Republic, and then against Napoleon, cost England, in actual hard cash, nearly nine hundred millions sterling. Add to this the destruction of property, the waste of life, the loss of labour, stagnation of trade, and the burden—which we still to an enormous extent bear—laid upon the century by that war alone, is almost incalculable. The present war is estimated to cost nearly a million a day.

The cost of a war crisis, a mere rumour, is often very heavy.

For instance, on the mere threat of war with Russia in 1885 consols shrank in value some twenty-five millions sterling.—J. F. Williams in 'Pearson's.'



A DEADLY BAYONET CHARGE BY THE YORKSHIRES AND NEW ZEALANDERS NEAR RENSHURG.

The Boers, creeping up the hill, were surprised by the sudden appearance of the British, directed by Captain Maddock, who put the Boers to flight in disorder.