

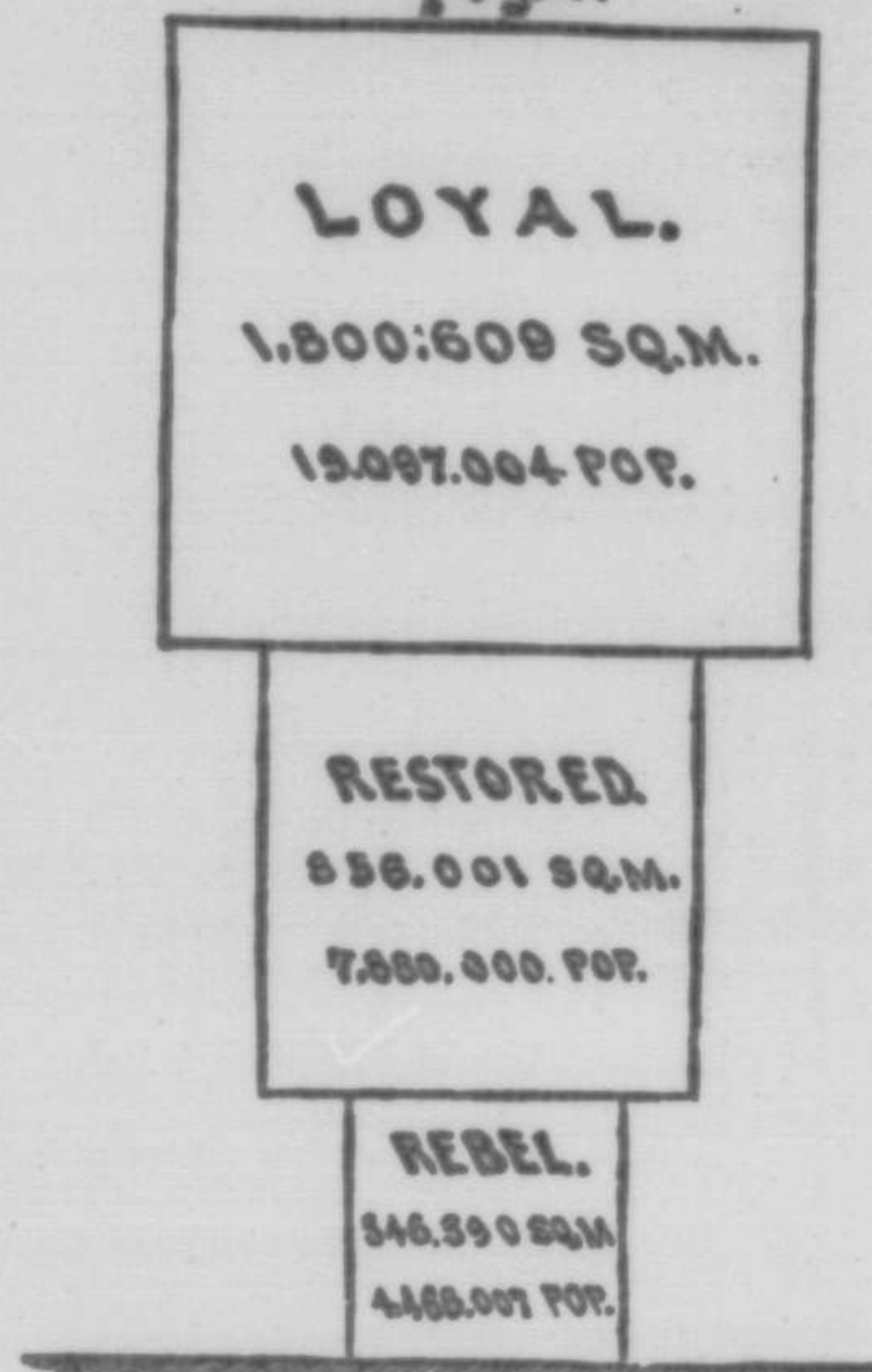
HAS THE WAR RUINED THE COUNTRY?

The Copperheads assert that the War has ruined the Country; that we can never pay our debt; and that the war has proved a failure.

Look at these Diagrams, based on official records, and see if this is true.

Diagram by A. PENFIELD and CHAS. H. BEACH.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE.
Fig. 2.



WHAT WE CAN DO.
Fig. 3.

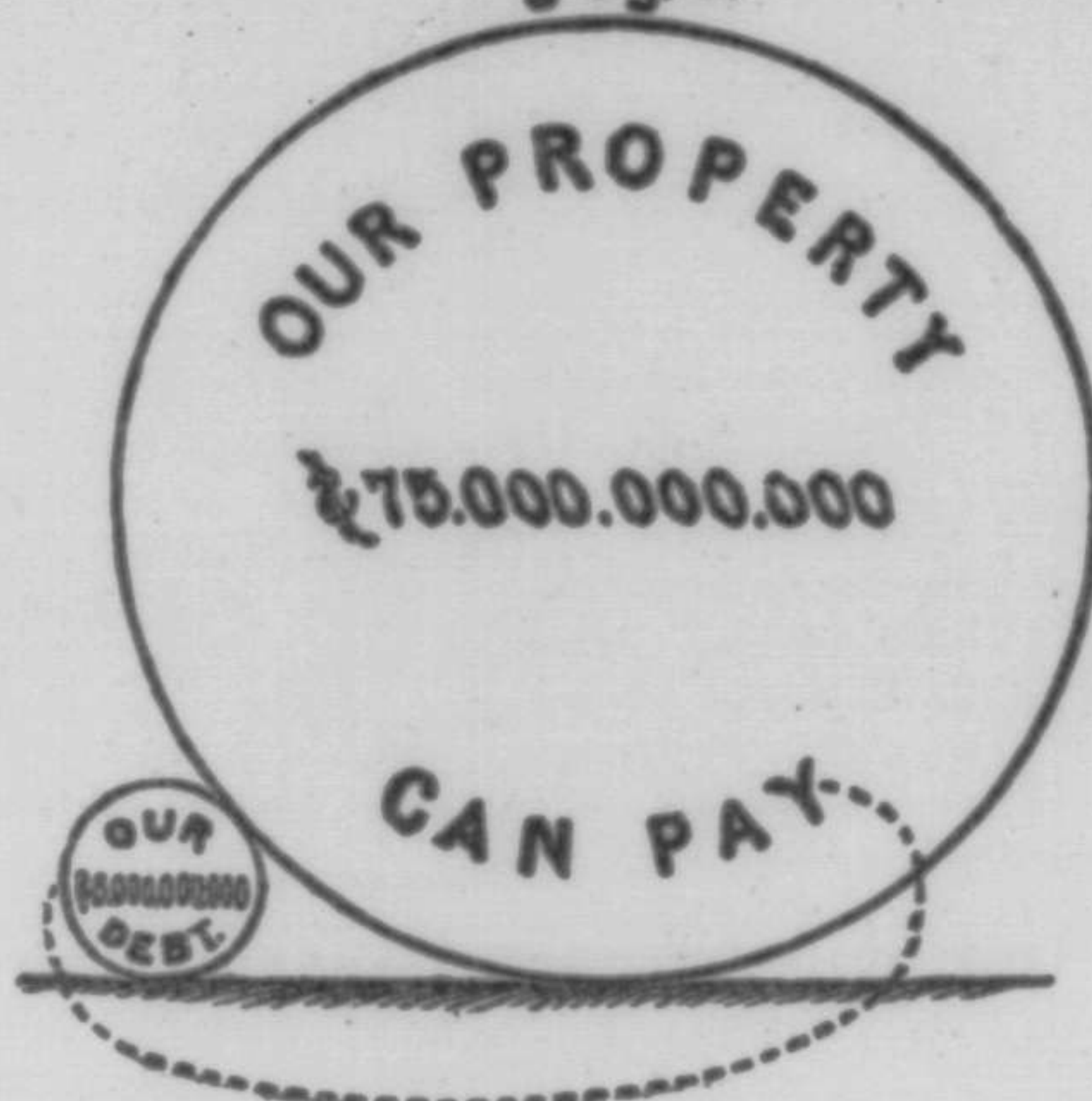
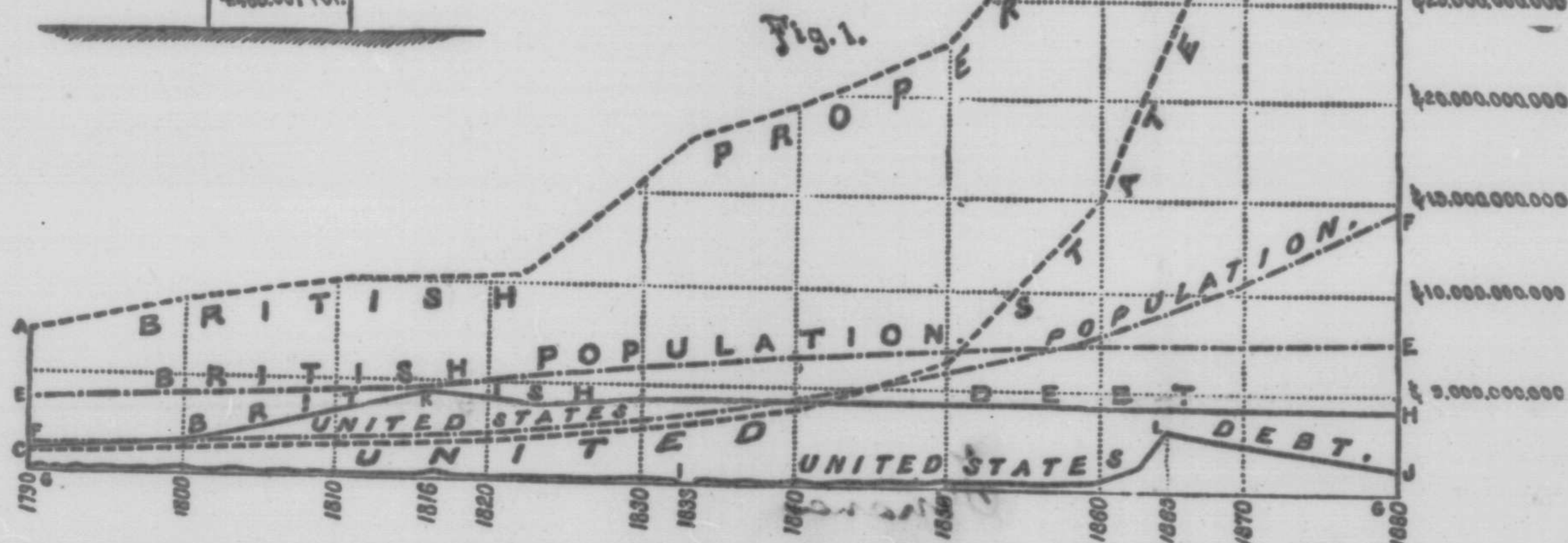


Fig. 1.



I.

The first diagram, marked Fig. 2, shows whether the war is a failure or not. The three squares there given are in exact proportion to the parts of the country represented. The upper and largest square represents the territory held by the Government of the United States, at the outbreak of the rebellion. The second represents the Territory which has been restored to the Union. The lowest and smallest square represents the Territory still in rebel hands. Do these figures look as if nothing had been accomplished by the war?

	Square Miles.	Population.
Originally Loyal.....	1,800,609.....	19,097,004
Restored to Loyalty.....	856,001.....	7,880,000
Total Loyal.....	2,636,710.....	26,977,004
Total Rebel.....	346,390.....	4,468,007

DOES THIS LOOK LIKE FAILURE?

II.

Look at the next diagram. The war will undoubtedly end in 1865; and, according to the best attainable official data, the total debt will then be \$3,000,000,000. The property of the country, according to official estimates, will, in 1880, amount to \$75,000,000,000. Even if none of the debt should be paid before that time, the relative proportion of the debt and resources of the country will be represented by the two circles in Fig. 3. The large circle represents the property of the nation, and the small one its debt. The one is twenty-five times the size of the other. Is a man ruined whose property is TWENTY-FIVE TIMES the amount of his debts?

III.

The large diagram, marked Fig. 1, is more intricate, and requires more careful study. It illustrates, at a glance, the PROGRESS of the United States, compared with that of Great Britain, in DEBT, POPULATION and PROPERTY, from 1790 to 1860, by official documents; and from 1860 to 1880, by estimates based on the experience of the past. Both nations start from the left hand corner in 1790, and their progress is marked at intervals of ten years, going towards the right. The perpendicular line on the right is divided into intervals of about half an inch, marked by the horizontal dotted lines, and each space representing \$5,000,000,000. The diagram shows the following facts:

1. DEBT. The debt of the United States, represented by the irregular horizontal black line, is scarcely perceptible until 1816, just after the last war with England, when it amounted to \$127,334,933. In 1833 it was extinguished, from the proceeds of customs, duties, sale of the public lands, and internal taxation. It soon after began again, and continued gradually to increase until 1861, the beginning of the war, since which

it has increased rapidly until 1865, when, as will be seen, it rises to the highest point, about three-fifths of the distance, to the first line—representing, in amount, 3,000,000,000 of dollars. This debt is to be paid off by installments, in 30 years—the year 1880 being the medium,—and by that time it will have diminished to the point indicated—or to one-half its present amount.

The Progress of the BRITISH DEBT is represented by the black line commencing at C. in 1790, when it was already half as large as ours is now. In 1816, it reached the point marked K, when it diminished for a time, and has ever since been nearly stationary—being now one-third above what our debt will be at the close of the War, that is about \$4000,000,000.

2. POPULATION. The rate of increase in Population affords one very good index of the ability of a country to pay its debts. The progress of Population is indicated on the Diagram by the line made up of lines and dots thus — — — — —: The United States commences at F. in 1790, when it was about 4,000,000. It continued steadily to increase at

the rate of about 35 per cent. every ten years. In 1860, the line had reached a point indicating a population of 31,500,000. Basing our estimates for the future on the rate of increase in the past, in 1880 the Population of the United States will be 57,714,582. The line of British Population begins at E. in 1790, when it was 14,500,000—nearly three times that of the United States. It continued to increase, but was overtaken by the United States in 1858, when its line is crossed by ours—the population of each country being about 29,000,000. In 1880, the British line will reach E. on the right and our line will reach F. Great Britain will have 37,126,000 inhabitants, and we shall have 57,714,582. So much for the relative progress of the two countries in population.

3. PROPERTY. The property of a country sometimes increases faster than its population. A glance at Fig. 1 will show this to be eminently true of both Great Britain and the United States. The line is marked by a succession of small lines thus — — —. That of Great Britain commences at A, in 1790. It continued to increase rapidly, and the increase still goes on; and, according to estimates, it will, in 1880, reach A on the right, and amount to \$52,543,481,560—or more than fifty-four thousand millions of dollars. The line of the United States, commencing at C, in 1790, kept gradually but slowly rising until 1850, when it began to ascend with great rapidity. Taking the same ratio of increase for the future as has marked the past, it will cross the British line in 1872—and in 1880 will reach C; at the top of the diagram, representing a property of seventy-five thousand millions of dollars—or nearly half more than that of Great Britain.

Great Britain has not been ruined by her Debt. Our ability to pay is far greater than hers. Our prosperity has continued to increase in spite of the War, and the moment it is ended we shall go ahead in Wealth and Power with a rapidity hitherto unknown to any nation on the face of the globe.

Is not such a nation able to carry on a War for its own salvation?