



The Phillipian

PHILLIPS ACADEMY
ANDOVER, MASS.

Volume XLII. Number 2

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918

5 cents

MEMBER OF FACULTY ADDRESSES INQUIRY

Subject of Talk Is Based on His Own Personal Experiences in Europe

MR. WASHBURN RELATES MANY FACTS CONCERNING THE TURKS.

Before a representative audience at the Society of Inquiry meeting last Sunday evening at the Peabody House, Mr. A. H. Washburn, a new member of the faculty, delivered an interesting address on his experience in the belligerent countries of Europe.

Mr. Washburn was first at Constantinople where, in his position at Roberts College in that city he had ample opportunity to see the sufferings imposed on the Armenians by the Turks. He said that nearly every night was an occasion for mysterious disappearances, and told how the Turks induct the Armenians into their army. He said that the conditions in the cities, however, were not as bad as in the country districts where many Armenians were literally butchered.

In speaking of the Turks as a people, Mr. Washburn said that poverty was the main cause of disaffection in Turkey. The people for the most part are so ignorant, and therefore, so superstitious, that they think it right if the ruling class, who are relatively few in number, do just as they please. As the rulers of Turkey are but pawns in the hands of the Germans, the people in turn must do exactly as the Germans wish. That the Turks are at last waking up to this undesirable state of affairs is shown in their ever-increasing attitude of ill-feeling and distrust toward the German people.

Leaving this unpleasant region at the breaking of diplomatic relations between America and Turkey. Mr. Washburn traveled through Bulgaria on his way to France. Mr. Washburn told of the kind treatment his party received from the Bulgarians, and showed, as in Turkey, the resentment of the Bulgars to their German overlords. Continuing, Mr. Washburn drew a vivid picture of how he and his companions were held by the Germans for an entire day in a filthy room in the station at Nish, Serbia, where he had to wait to change trains. He and his party were only released by the combined efforts of the Bulgarians and Austrians.

Mr. Washburn then journeyed through Austria where the same kind treatment was accorded him. However, upon his entry in Germany, although no open acts were committed against him, he said he could perceive the difference in the feeling of the Germans toward him and his party. Mr. Washburn said that not all Germans are as hard-hearted as they are generally credited, or rather discredited, with being.

Mr. Washburn then passed over the frontier to Northern France where he had charge of a Y.M.C.A. hut. He described many of the hardships caused by the continuous rains which make things most uncomfortable for the American soldier in France.

(Continued on page 3)

PROVISIONAL FOOTBALL SQUAD HAD FIRST SCRIMMAGE YESTERDAY

Yesterday afternoon on the Administration Building campus the first scrimmage of the year took place. Under the watchful eyes of Coaches Means and Selden, the provisional squad went through the stiffest kind of work. All in all, the material shown would justify the highest expectations for a successful season—and a successful season means a victory over Exeter.

SEVERAL ANDOVER "GRADS" GET COMMISSIONS

Clark Beardslee '16, D. W. Smith '17, "Art" Farley '16, "Bob" Shedden '17, "Jim" Hemmingway '16, "Fat" Mills '17, and "Charlie" Gamble '16, all members of the Yale University R.O.T.C., were recently commissioned and are due to report with 168 others September 25th at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Most of them are under twenty-one years of age, thus making them the youngest group of commissioned officers in the army.

Kimberley Stuart '15, received the Croix de Guerre in Bulgaria in connection with the ambulance service. He is now a naval aviator, stationed in Italy.

Allan W. Ames '14, is stationed at the naval aviation headquarters in London.

New Members of Faculty

There are six new members in the faculty this year, and the subjects they teach are as follows:—

- Mr. L. C. Newton—German.
- Mr. Stearns—English.
- Mr. Washburn—French.
- Mr. Roth—History.
- Mr. Benton—English.
- Mr. Kelley—Spanish.

Mandolin Club Notes

At the trials of the Mandolin Club, held last Monday, J. R. Dayton was accepted as a new member. The final trials will be held Thursday and all fellows who can play are ardently urged to come out and try for the club. If everyone tries, the school will be represented by a club up to the usual high standard.

The next meeting of the club will be held next Monday in the Archaeology Building.

New Maps in Library

Mr. Freeman has just secured some rare maps made in the sixteenth century. They are on view in the library, and it is well worth while to go and see them.

Phillipiana

A. W. Smith '18, C. E. Bailey '18, J. A. Smith, Jr., '18, and J. H. Rose '18, have recently been back at Andover for a short while.

Kenneth Harvey '16, was recently awarded the croix de guerre.

F. Abbot Goodhue '02, Harvard '06, has been appointed by the Treasury Department on an Inter-Allied Finance Committee to negotiate the loans made between the United States and the allied and neutral countries. Mr. Goodhue will sail this month for London where he will stay for the duration of the war.

R. O. T. C. TRAINING CAMP VERY SUCCESSFUL

Camp Lasted for Six Weeks. Much Hard Work Done by Cadets

The summer Military Camp of Phillips Academy lasted for six weeks from the third of July to the fourteenth of August. It was open to boys from fourteen to twenty-one years of age, and its purpose was to train them in the essentials of military work, so that when they were called by their country at some later date, they would know something of the military life.

The camp was located on the Administration campus of the Academy. The headquarters tents were under the Elm Arch, and Day, Bartlet, and Phillips dormitories were used as barracks. Although the cadets kept their clothes and trunks in their rooms, they slept in the "pup-tents" whenever the weather permitted. These tents were erected between the barracks and the headquarters tents. The second floor of the dining hall was used as a mess room, and the lower floor as the recreation room, where the boys could read and sing when drills and fatigue did not call them. The gymnasium was used as an assembly room, for lectures, and other matters that had to be brought before the entire camp. The pool downstairs was in constant demand, especially during the hot afternoons near the end of camp. Near the gymnasium was a small temporary building which contained the canteen. The various good things to eat here made the place very popular during rest hours. But, in addition to supplying the wants of the inner man, the canteen also undertook to supply all of the various wants of the boys, and in this way making it unnecessary for them to leave camp in order to make purchases.

The administration of the camp was in the hands of four senior officers, who were ably assisted by several of the prominent student officers, who instructed in various branches of the work. The commandant of the camp was Major R. N. Davy, R.O.C.E.F.; First Lieutenant Roy E. Wyatt of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was Chief of Staff, and Captain P. S. Page of the Massachusetts State Guard was Medical Officer. Cadet Captain Carl E. Guthe acted a Post Adjutant.

The strictest possible military discipline was enforced, and in every way the attempt was made to make the boys feel that they were actually in the army. A guard of seven men surrounded the camp at all times, day and night, and the rules in regard to leaving camp were carefully lived up to. Breaches of military discipline and etiquette were punished with fatigue duty, the amount of this being determined by the seriousness of the offense.

Reveille was blown each morning except Sunday, at quarter of six. After some setting-up exercises and a dip in the pool, breakfast was served at seven o'clock. At half-past eight the boys fell in for bayonet work and drill, which lasted until about noon. After a half-past

(Continued on page 3)

FORTY-ONE MEN RETAINED ON PROVISIONAL FOOTBALL SQUAD

As a result of the first cut, the following men now remain on the football squad:— Penfield, Scott, P. Wilson, E. Wilson, Ackerly, Adams, Richmond, Scammon, Eddy, Searles, J. Anderson, Whipp, H. Smith, Bowles, Duffy, Fuller, I. Johnston, Blodgett, Martin, Peters, Hatch, Dann, J. Williams, F. Smith, Grant, Bruce, Speer, McDonald, J. K. Davis, Neidlinger, Farnsworth, Hoek, G. Houk, Bishop, Butterfield, Gallagher, Selden, Ryckman, Atterbury, J. Kennedy, and Doyle.

TWO "E" MEN ARE BACK ON EXETER GRIDIRON FOR COMING SEASON

It has been reported previously that the Exeter football team this fall contained only one "E" man, but on Saturday the squad was strengthened further by the addition of Richard Luman who played right end on last year's eleven. The other "E" man on the squad is Ralph Gilroy, halfback. In the signal drills which Coach Blake gave the players for the first time James Kennedy of last year's Boston Latin played halfback and Arthur Barry of Peabody High, quarterback.

The opening game will be played with Cushing Academy on September 28. The schedule will comprise seven games aside from the probable game with Andover.

College Notes

DARTMOUTH

The Athletic Council of Dartmouth announces that all athletic competition will be suspended until after the war. Although the Athletic Council has announced no athletics, the military authorities may allow football, and the Dartmouth-Brown game may be played as usual.

COLUMBIA

Although Columbia has entered upon a great military program this year, the faculty has decided to continue the schools of law, journalism, and other special courses.

WILLIAMS

The faculty of Williams College has lately made a radical change in its entrance requirements. Any graduate of a high school or preparatory school offering a four-year preliminary course, will hereafter be admitted to Williams as a special student; on presentation of school diploma or other evidence of the satisfactory completion of a four-year high school course. This action was taken in order to attract as many voluntary students as possible to the college's Students' Army Training Corps.

The college authorities have decided that a limited football schedule will be played this year. However, all long trips will be canceled

BULGARS FACE A GREAT CALAMITY

Demoralized Army Retreating on Wide Front

ALLIES SURROUND ST. QUENTIN. ITS FALL SEEMS INEVITABLE.

In both Macedonia and Palestine the Allies are pursuing the defeated and demoralized Turks and Bulgarians, while in France the British and French continue to surround St. Quentin and other vital points.

In Macedonia the Bulgarians' position grows more precarious every hour. All along the 100-mile front the Allies have made gains. The important position of Prilep has been captured, thus giving the Allies control of the woods in that region. The greatest advance was made on the extreme eastern front, where the British have advanced ten miles on a 20-mile front. The Allies are keeping in close touch with the enemy, thereby preventing his reorganization. Unless the enemy can outrace the Allies a major calamity threatens him.

In Turkey the British, with the help of friendly Arabs, captured the towns of Hafia and Acre, and the Turks are in retreat along the whole front. The total number of prisoners now greatly exceeds 25,000.

St. Quentin has been practically surrounded by the British and French, while Cambrai is being threatened with capture. To the west of St. Quentin on a front of four miles the British have advanced against determined resistance, taking 800 prisoners. In Flanders they have recaptured some of their old trench system south of Ypres.

In an address before the Reichstag, Count Von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, protested against the public discontent in Germany. Claiming that it was due to the military situation, he said that it far exceeded justifiable limits. The Chancellor called attention to the fact that with Russia and Roumania out of the war, a great part of Germany's eastern army could be used on the western front.

In an address made in New York last night, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo announced that \$6,000,000,000 is the minimum amount to be subscribed in the Fourth Liberty Loan. This is the largest bond issue in the world's history.

At the Theatres

- Colonial: "Ziegfeld Follies 1918"
- Tremont: "The Matinee Hero"
- Majestic: Thurston the magician
- Hollis: "A Little Bit Old-fashioned"
- Plymouth: "Friendly Enemies"
- Ye Wilbur: "Oh, Lady! Lady!!"
- Park Square: "Parlor, Bedroom & Bath"
- Shubert: "Maytime"

Music Notes

The choir organ which is now being assembled in the chapel, will be completed in four weeks. It is the gift of an alumnus, who, through modesty, desires his name to be withheld. The organ will cost \$6500.

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The Phillipian

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Published every Wednesday and Saturday during the school year.

Notice to Advertisers

To ensure change of advertisements copy must be received for Wednesday not later than Tuesday noon; for Saturday, not later than Friday noon. All business communications should be addressed to the Business Manager.

The PHILLIPIAN invites communications, but does not assume responsibility for the sentiments expressed therein. All communications must be signed, although the name of the author will be withheld from publication if he so desires.

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THE ANDOVER PRESS

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1918

This issue is in charge of R. B. Colgate '20.

Although an editorial was written in the last publication of THE PHILLIPIAN on subscribing to THE PHILLIPIAN during the coming year, not more than ten new subscriptions have been obtained since last Saturday. In all, only three hundred fellows have subscribed out of a school of over five hundred and fifty students. That certainly is rotten support from the student body!

This year, even more than last, a big circulation of THE PHILLIPIAN is imperative, for, on account of the war, the prices of paper, ink, and printing have all greatly increased. Shall we cut down to only one issue a week or shall we raise the price? Those are the two alternatives that confront the 1918-19 Phillipian Board. It will be necessary to take at least one of these steps, unless we can get much better support from the school.

As usual, there are some fellows in this school who say, "I won't subscribe for THE PHILLIPIAN; it is no good!" If THE PHILLIPIAN is not up to standard this year, it is mostly the fault of the student body. This term only five fellows have come out for the board, and one or two of them have already dropped out. How is a paper going to be very good with only three or four fellows heeling it? It is up to you to come out for the board. We, the 1918-19 Phillipian Board, are trying to make this paper a success. Are you?

The school authorities have deemed it wise, because of the epidemic of Spanish influenza which is raging through this part of the country, to stop giving any out-of-town excuses as well as excuses to the moving picture shows. It is up to the fellows to cooperate with them and do all in their power to prevent the spread of this epidemic. It is not hard to comply with the request of not going to Boston for a week or two, and by doing so you may prevent not only yourself but also your neighbor from contracting this disease. Likewise, it will do you no great injury to keep away from the "movies" for a while, and it may do a great deal of good. Let us all do our share, and prevent as far as possible the further spread of the epidemic.

Every year it becomes necessary to remind the school in general, and especially the new men, of the importance of keeping off the grass bordering the campus paths. Many fellows make a practice of walking just on the edge of the turf, and as the "traffic" between school buildings is very large, the grass soon becomes worn away and the appearance of these walks is spoiled. Unless this stops, the grounds will soon resemble the dirt playground of some city grammar school. Let everyone who has pride in the beauty of the Academy grounds keep strictly to the original borders of the walks.

Communication

To the Editor of THE PHILLIPIAN: The old men got together shortly after school opened, and decided to have a "prep parade". They did this because the "preps" were an exceptionally fresh bunch this year, and it was thought that the parade would take away a little of the freshness. It did so in a great many cases, but there are still a lot of "preps" who evidently need some more discipline. In Adams Hall, for instance, there are two men who fail to show any respect whatsoever to the second and third-year men in the class. These fellows have been spoken to by old men, but, instead of taking the advice in a good-natured way, they have become even worse.

These "preps" should understand that in acting in this way, they are failing to live up to the traditions of this Academy. It is to be hoped that they will look at it in this light, and change their attitude.

1919

WAR EXHIBIT LIBERTY LOAN TRAINS FOR NEW ENGLAND

Story of the War to Be Told by Relics

Patriots working for their country in localities far removed from those centers which are in active contact with the war are to have the war brought to them, as it were, by means of two exhibition trains to be sent out about Oct 1 by the Publicity Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England.

The trains will carry exhibits of war material now being shipped from the battlefields of Europe by Gen. Pershing and the allied governments, and soldiers who have seen service in the trenches or sailors who have been active on the seas.

The purpose of the trains is to place these loyal citizens of the remote districts in more direct touch with the battle line to which so many of them have sent sons, husbands, brothers, and to aid in the campaign for the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan which begins Sept. 28 and closes Oct. 18.

The two trains, starting at the same time, are to traverse New England. The schedule of dates for the various towns where they will stop will be announced later. This is under the direction of the state chairmen of the Liberty Loan who are now preparing it with the local representatives and the railroads. Each train will consist of two flat cars, one box car and one tourist sleeper. The flat cars will be mounted with guns, bombs, shells, parts of airplanes and other materials of warfare on land and sea and in the air, including captured war material. Among the latter are finishing clubs taken from the Austrians who used them to "finish" the allied wounded who came within their reach.

Uniforms, official photographs and such other things as cannot well be exposed to the weather will be exhibited in the box car.

The approach of the train to its stopping place is to be announced by the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles followed by the firing of bombs or trench mortars. Each community will be asked to declare a holiday on the day of the exhibit or for at least so long as the train is in the town that every one may have an opportunity to hear the word direct from Over There and to see with his own eyes the implements that are being used by the soldiers of all nations in this greatest of all wars.

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(Continued from page 1)

twelve lunch, the boys had an hour to themselves before the drill for the afternoon began at two. At five-thirty retreat was sounded, followed by six o'clock supper. The evening belonged to the boys with the exception of an hour, from eight to nine when they were in the study rooms in Pearson Hall. Taps was blown at nine-thirty. The boys were trained in close order and extended order, in bayonet and trench fighting, in musketry, and topography; lectures were given covering nearly every phase of military work. The trenches in back of the athletic field, built last spring, and the bayonet area built during the camp, as well as the Frye Village rifle range were used freely near the end of camp. Perhaps the most popular work of the camp was the hikes which took the boys away from camp for a night in the pup-tents, and the twelve-hour shifts in the trenches.

Two hundred boys were in camp, and these for ease in drilling were divided into four companies of about forty-five men each. Each boy's progress was watched carefully and when he deserved a promotion he was made a temporary officer, a step higher than the position he already held. Only about a third of the boys were Andover boys. The rest came from all over the country. Among others, the following schools were represented:

German-English Academy, Milwaukee, Wis.; Bulkeley School, New London, Conn.; St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.; Hackley School, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Morriss-town School, Morriss-town, N. J.; The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.; Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham; The Ridgfield School, Ridgfield, Conn.; Huntington School, Boston, Mass.; Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn.; Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I.; Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.; Abbott School, Farmington, Me.; Newark Academy, Newark, N. J.; Country Day School, Newton; Thayer Academy, South Braintree; St. George's School, Newport, R. I.; Woodland School, Phoenixia, N. Y.; Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn.; Milton Academy, Milton; Milwaukee Academy, Milwaukee, Wis.; and Berkshire School, Sheffield.

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In concluding, Mr. Washburn said that the war between America and Germany is due to a conflict of ideals, and that this is caused in good measure by the Germans' undeveloped spiritual side. Finally, he described the great period of reconstruction after the war, and spoke of our duty to fit ourselves for the tremendous labor which this will require.

3,000,000 BUTTONS FOR FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN



Three million buttons for the "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Loan is the order of the New England Committee. This is 50% more than were used in the Third Loan, and the aim of the Organization is to see that every buyer of a bond in the Fourth Loan has a Button and wears it.

No one thing brings home to the people as a whole the fact that all members of the community are taking a share in the Loan more effectively than the general and conspicuous wearing of the button. In many communities and establishments a 100% subscription was secured more easily because of the open demonstration by the wearing of buttons that participation was reaching every person.

The new button is smaller than the earlier ones, but equally effective. On a dark blue ground is carried a flag of red with four blue stripes, the Honor Flag of the Loan, and the words "Fourth Liberty Loan."

The buttons will be distributed by banks, bond salesmen, industrial establishments, and all places where subscriptions are taken. They will be ready in ample supply the opening day of the Loan, Sept. 23rd and free and constant wearing of the buttons will be the best and most convincing proof of aid in placing the Loan.

STOP THESE CASUALTY LISTS—QUICKLY

The Men and Money of America will help do it.

Buy LIBERTY BONDS! Buy them EARLY—Buy often—Buy to the limit of your means—and MORE. Hasten the victory that will bring our boys home. Don't think about the money—that will all come back to you with interest. Think about the brave young Americans who are fighting and suffering and dying "over there" for Liberty.

SOME USES OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Since the United States entered the war, a little more than 18 months ago, the War Department has raised, equipped, trained and, with naval help, sent across the sea upward of a million and a half of soldiers and has practically as many more under training at home. The number of American soldiers lost in transit as a result of U-boat attacks up to September 1 last was less than 500.

In this time more than 2,000,000 rifles of the new 1917 model, considered by many experts the best army rifle in the world, have been made, inspected, assembled and issued, and the weekly production is growing.

The total amount of money directly appropriated by Congress for the Ordnance Program, or for which authorization has been given to incur obligations, amounts to approximately \$12,000,000,000, since the beginning of the war.

From the beginning of the war, to June 30, 1918, the last day of the past fiscal year, contracts were placed by the Ordnance Department from appropriations and authorizations existing at that time amounting to \$4,300,000,000. It is estimated that during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the actual cash expenditures for ordnance will reach a total of \$7,000,000,000.

The major items for which cash expenditures were made or for which contracts were placed, up to June 30, 1918, were:

Artillery	\$1,050,000,000
Automatic Rifles	300,000,000
Small Arms	100,000,000
Artillery Ammunition	1,900,000,000
Small Arms Ammunition	420,000,000
Stores & Supplies	330,000,000
Armored Motor Cars	100,000,000

Artillery Ammunition \$4,100,000,000 and Small Arms Ammunition \$955,000,000.

Expenditures in connection with military engineering operations directly relating to the war have exceeded \$375,000,000 the past year, the larger part going for docks and railways in France.

Since the beginning of our participation in the war, there have been bought for Army use 625,461,332 lbs. of flour at a cost of \$43,375,445; 186,522,316 lbs of sugar at a cost of \$14,452,512; 110,451,670 lbs. of bacon at a cost of \$43,375,445; 102,294,742 lbs. of dried beans, at a cost of \$12,613,469; 72,274,529 cans of tomatoes, at a cost of \$9,278,121 and 38,421,256 lbs. of rice at a cost of \$2,775,519. These are but six standard articles of food but they give an idea of the size of Uncle Sam's market basket.

Here is an idea of the Army's clothing bill from April 1, 1917, to Aug. 1, 1918:

Article	Quantity	Value
Shoes, Marching	11,933,000	\$55,438,450
Shoes, Field	15,343,000	71,651,810
Coats, Cotton	6,673,000	16,399,080
Coats, Wool	12,564,000	87,217,320
Breeches, Cotton	14,361,000	24,370,090
Breeches, Wool	15,469,000	74,512,380
Shirts, Cotton	4,098,000	4,098,000
Undershirts	88,771,000	96,777,600
Shirts, Flannel	21,389,000	74,861,500
Drawers, Cotton	41,352,000	24,811,200
Drawers, Winter	41,690,000	83,380,000
Stockings, Cotton	22,654,000	3,624,640
Stockings, Wool	134,028,000	59,591,500
Hats, service	7,779,000	15,558,000
Blankets, 3 lbs.	14,134,000	91,871,000
Blankets, 4 lbs.	6,871,000	54,968,000

The axes and helves bought for the army since we entered the war number 5,121,729, costing \$6,397,961. There are 34,972 rolling kitchens, which cost \$47,480,000; 38,427 field ranges, costing \$1,635,994; 109,306 carpenter's chests costing \$2,732,650; and 5,600 blacksmith's chests, costing \$224,000. The army is using 2,574,982 shovels costing \$1 each; 1,392,500 lantern globes costing 30 cents each; 105,727 desks, costing \$1,377,360 and 47,541 portable forges, costing \$950,820.

There have been contracted for 106,000 motor trucks of all types sizes and styles costing \$240,315,000; 10,700 passenger cars, costing \$12,275,000; 54,400 motorcycles, costing \$10,255,000; together with many thousand bicycles and cargo and tank trailers.

These figures show how the people's money is going into the war to register a will for victory. The sums are large but the need is great. The results, it is believed, will vindicate them.

Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan Facts and Figures

BOND PRICE VARIATIONS

On the basis of the relation between national indebtedness and wealth at the time of the Civil War the United States Government should be able to float a loan of \$25,000,000,000 with every prospect of its forming a safe, sound and thoroughly desirable investment for the individual, an authority on the subject, E. Kerr, statistical expert, said as this country was entering the great war.

On the basis on which Great Britain and France were borrowing, the United States might with comparative safety borrow up to \$38,500,000,000, this statistician said, for "The United States has proved that it can easily and rapidly pay off a considerable debt, and it is still a country with magnificent opportunities for development and the production of new wealth."

After being at war a year and a half, with its always excessive first cost, the war indebtedness of the country as expressed in Liberty Loans and War Savings stamps is less than fifteen billion dollars. The new Liberty Loan, the Fighting Fourth, therefore, offers a good and safe investment to the loyal as well as an opportunity to give practical expression to their patriotism.

In the entire history of government loans, and it goes back through the centuries, there are very few occasions on which the interest on the bonds of responsible governments has been defaulted, repudiated or funded. This has happened only in the case of new and untried governments or as a result of anarchy and repudiation of the debts then incurred by the responsible incoming government. Even then the repudiation has usually been temporary. War is usually followed by a period of expansion and invention in the defeated as well as in the victorious country. Taking past wars as a precedent, the present war, being on a larger scale than any which have preceded it, should have larger results.

When the present form of government came into existence in this country in 1790 the total indebtedness of the United States exclusive of paper currency was \$2,788,722 and state debts amounting to over 18 million were assumed by the federal government. The foreign debt of 10 million with an interest rate of 5% was repaid by 1795. The domestic debt also was funded and gradually repaid, the interest rate being reduced to 6%, 5 1-2%, 4 1-2% and 3% in various ways.

To the total indebtedness of approximately 83 million in 1800 was added \$11,250,000, the purchase price of Louisiana but more than half had been paid when the country entered into the war of 1812. In 1811 an attempt was made to introduce United States bonds on the London market. The 3% were quoted at 65 to 70.71, the 6% at 101 and 102. Interrupted by the War of 1812, a second attempt was made in 1816. The 3% were then quoted at 51 and the 6% at 81 1-2 and 82. These same bonds were quoted in Philadelphia at the same time at 61 and 92. A 6% loan put out in 1813 was sold at 88 1-4.

Although the war added about 88 million to the public debt the floating debt had been reduced to such small proportions by 1817 that payment into the sinking fund recommenced. By 1836 so much had been paid off that 28 million surplus revenue was distributed among the states. Although it added approximately 49 million to the public debt the Mexican war did not interrupt this prosperity. A 6% loan which partially financed it was issued at par.

On the basis of all claims being adjusted the Civil War is stated to have cost the Government three billion dollars. At its maximum in 1865 the national debt was \$2,756,431,571. Up to the present war the Civil war was one of the most expensive and exhaustive of all history yet: the last war loan bond was redeemed 42 years later, in 1907. This was a feat regarded by Europe as astounding.

The most popular loan of that war was the 6%, 5-20-year of 1862 of which \$515,000,000 was placed at par. Refunding operations from 1870 to 1877 reduced the interest rate to 5%, to 4 1-2% and then to 4%. All issues were at not less than par.

The prices of the 6s of 1881 were as follows during the war: 1861, from 84 1-2 to 94; 1862, from 87 1-2 to 107 1-4; 1863, from 91 3-4 to 110 3-4; 1864, from 102 to 118; 1865 from 103 1-2 to 112 3-8.

Just previous to the Spanish War the national debt amounted to something over \$986,000,000. At the end of the war this had mounted to \$1,155,320,235. A \$200,000,000 3% war loan offered at par was subscribed seven times over and went to 106 inside of three months. The debt was steadily reduced during the nine years following the war and bonds for the Panama Canal were issued at or above par, showing the high credit standing of the country. During this period government securities rose to a maximum of 139 3-4 for the 4% and 103 1-4 for the 3% issued to finance the canal.

Since then there has been no decrease, the 1916 net indebtedness of the United States standing at \$1,132,639,195 and having interest rates at 4%, 3%, 2 1-2% and 2%. Of the gross debt 66% was non-interest bearing and 24% was bearing interest at 2%.

SIX

The Kaiser's Sons Versus the Six Sons of Presidents.

"Cited for conspicuous bravery in action." "Enlisted as a private." "Killed in action." Under such headings the sons of American former presidents appear in accounts of the great war that has rent the world. They were of the first to respond to the country's call and have been conspicuous in its service. No safe place in the rear for them! Theirs not to say "go" but "come!"

There are six of them, six sons of our former presidents, shoulder to shoulder with the sons of you and me, sharing with them the dangers, the tortures,—yea, the death—of the trenches, of No-man's Land, of the ferocity of the Hun.

And the six sons of the arch-Hun? Where are they when danger calls? They are brilliantly placed "in command" and then disappear from the public eye only to reappear at some safe vantage point or in revolting escapade with victims of invaded countries. Only one of them, the Crown Prince, has ever been reported in a battle and then hedged about so that no harm could come to him.

For all his dashing about the Kaiser himself has stayed far from the danger zone. This self-styled co-partner with God takes care to surround himself with his legions, his airplanes and every other known device to protect him from his enemies whenever he invokes the Divine protection in the open field.

Just one of the imperial family have the dispatches said anything fine about, Duke Ernest August of Brunswick who married the Kaiser's only daughter. He is reported to have commanded some troops on the Russian front and gone insane over the horrors he saw there.

Bacchanalian feasts for the Hun princes while the men suffer and die in the trenches.

Voluntary assumption of peril and sacrifice for America's "first sons." No honorary positions for them but hard and dangerous service.

Shall it be the rule of the Hun or the reign of democracy? Verily he who loseth his life shall find it.

SUCCESS DEPENDS ON WOMEN.

If the mothers and sisters over here could be made to realize just what has happened "over there," there would be no hesitancy, no reluctance, but they would go out and fight over here to make the fighting Fourth Liberty Loan the biggest and the quickest the world has ever known, says Dorothy Gish. Miss Gish is a noted movie star. With her mother and sister she spent a number of weeks in the territory invaded by the Germans in the first big drive of the war and it is from the fullness of that experience that she speaks. The success of the loan, she says, depends on the women.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

One \$100 and one \$50 Liberty bonds will provide 10 pistols and four signal rockets or enough T. N. T. for bursting 20 mm howitzer shells or 300 hand axes to be used in the prosecution of the war. Two \$100 bonds will provide 5,000 machine gun rifle cartridges. Nine \$100 bonds will provide 20 demolition drop bombs. Fifteen \$100 bonds will provide one 37 mm gun.

Three \$1000 and one \$500 bonds will supply the army with five dozen pack outfits. Nine \$1000 bonds will provide 20,000 gas or phosphorus grenades and 10 \$1000 bonds will purchase 20,000 rifle grenades. One 16-inch sea coast gun can be bought with 175 \$1000 bonds.

WHY MONEY IS NEEDED

The cost of a 3-inch (23 calibre) gun and mount complete for the United States Navy is \$4000, yet with the exception of the airplane machine guns which cost \$560 it is the least expensive of any. A 16-inch gun (50 calibre) costs \$256,000 and a 18-inch (45 calibre) costs \$215,000. A 14-inch (50 calibre) costs \$166,000. An 8-inch Howitzer costs \$22,000 complete, \$10,000 for the gun and \$12,000 for the mount. If our sailor boys are to accomplish the thing for which they left home, and friends they must be supplied with these guns and plenty of them. Fighting Fourth Liberty bonds will buy them.

LIBERTY LOAN INTEREST RATE

Secretary McAdoo has definitely announced that the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds, the Fighting Fourth, will bear 4 1/4 per cent interest. The Secretary has been insistent that the Government interest rate should be stabilized, say at 4 1/4 per cent, so that all business and all investments might be adjusted to that basis, "and so that we ourselves may protect ourselves against successively increased rates of interest on Government loans," as he said in the Third Liberty Loan campaign.

Neither our patriotism nor our support of the Liberty Loans are measured in fractions of per cent.

The Andover Press

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COAL CONSUMERS MUST BUY WINTER SUPPLY NOW

Consumers must buy their winter supply of coal during the Spring and Summer for storage if production is to be maintained at a maximum and the country enabled to avoid a serious coal shortage this winter.



H. A. Garland
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