

Third Liberty Loan

Secretary McAdoo authorizes the following:

The campaign for the third Liberty loan will be opened on the 6th of April, 1918, the first anniversary of the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany.

The amount, terms, and conditions of the loan have not yet been decided because these features are dependent upon further legislation. I expect to ask the congress at an early date to grant the necessary additional authority. Of course, the opening date of the campaign is somewhat dependent upon the new legislation, but it is hoped and believed that the matter can be considered and determined in ample time to begin the campaign on the date suggested.

Day Consecrated in History.

April 6 will forever be a consecrated day in American history and it seems peculiarly appropriate that the opening of the second year of our participation in this war for the honor and rights of America and the freedom of the world should be celebrated with a nation-wide drive for another Liberty loan.

The campaign should begin with great demonstrations of patriotism in every city, town, and hamlet in the country that will truly express the spirit of aroused America. On

this date every American should pledge anew his government the full measure of his resources and resolve to make every required sacrifice in the same fervent spirit that impels our gallant sons in the trenches of France and on the waters of the Atlantic to shed their blood in America's sacred cause.

Date Considered a Fitting One.

To carry forward America's essential part in this war for righteousness and justice, every man and woman in the country must lend their available means to the government, and I know of no more fitting time for such a patriotic response to the call of duty than the beginning of the second year of the war.

The campaign in all probability will last three or four weeks and announcement of the opening date is made at this time in accordance with my promise to make public all matters connected with the loan as soon as determined and in order that ample time may be given every community to prepare for the event.

I earnestly hope that parades and patriotic meetings will be held in all parts of the country. The treasury department will endeavor to make the observance of the anniversary of the declaration of war as memorable as was the patriotic observance during the second Liberty loan campaign of Liberty Day on the 24th of October, 1917.

\$97,600,000,000 FOR WAR SPENT BY FIVE NATIONS

A Paris cablegram to the New York American, dated Feb. 16, says: Investigations by French economists have elicited some remarkable details of war expenditures in the various belligerent countries. The latest figures show the cost of the war to France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary amounts to something like \$97,600,000,000.

Tabulations based on the statements issued by the various governments show that the amounts expended in the larger allied countries from August, 1914, to January 1, 1918, are approximately as follows:

Nation.	Amount.
France	\$15,040,000,000
Britain	32,800,000,000
Italy	6,000,000,000

Total \$54,200,000,000

In regard to Russia the published information is so confusing as to render it practically impossible to arrive at any satisfactory total.

In studying the above tables it is necessary to keep in mind that the interest on the loans contracted during the war is also included, and as this reaches a very appreciable figure, the staggering character of the totals is more easily understood.

When one attempts to examine in detail these various totals, it is necessary to explain the immense variations by the leading facts which have dictated them. While France put all her men into the field at the beginning of the war—with the exception, of course, of the boys who have been absorbed by the army year by year as they reached the proper age, Great Britain has had to create everything, from the divisions which have taken their places in the "line," to the factories which have supplied them with ammunition.

France was organized and equipped to provide for an army of several millions of men. Britain, however, had little more reserve stores than were necessary to provide adequately the first seven divisions—the "contemptible little army," as the kaiser called it—which took the field at once.

The result naturally has been to

involve the unprepared country into much greater expenditures, added to by loans to equally unprepared colonies.

Worked out per head of population of the United Kingdom, the war has cost each inhabitant \$713, compared with \$490 a head in France and \$172 each in Italy, which entered the war much later than the other two nations. These are amazing figures when it is recollected that the population of each country is formed chiefly of people who earn no more than a bare living wage, and they have had to meet vastly increased living costs besides, although the purchasing value of their money has been reduced by half.

While it is fairly easy to estimate the war costs of the Allies, it is very difficult to approximate clearly and definitely those of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Finance is as important in the great struggle as victories in the field, and the central empires have adopted what the Allies admit to be a legitimate ruse of war in making their published financial statements as baffling as possible. So far as it is possible to judge, however, the figures being given with reserve, the cost of the war to Germany and Austria to the first of this year was:

Germany	\$26,600,000,000
Austria-Hungary	16,800,000,000

Total \$43,400,000,000
These figures share out \$398 per capita in Germany and \$330 in Austria-Hungary.

A LONG MEMORY

At a little dinner the statement was made that the colored race has longer memories than white folk. Mark Twain, who was present, agreed with the remark, and to prove it told the following:

"Some years ago, when south, I met an old colored man who claimed to have known George Washington. I asked him if he was in the boat when Gen. Washington crossed the Delaware, and he instantly replied, 'Lor, Massa, I steered dat boat.'

"Well," I said, 'do you remember when George took the hack at the cherry tree?'

"He looked worried for a minute, and with a beaming smile said:

"Why, suah, Massa, I dun drove dat hack myself."—New York Times.

RECORD JUSTIFIES PROHIBITION LAW

A Pierre S. D., special to the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, says: Governor Norbeck stands today on the platform that prohibition as carried out in South Dakota is a success in every way, and one of the best moves ever made in the state.

That the attempt to bring prohibition to South Dakota at the time of statehood nearly 30 years ago was a failure, is admitted by the governor and by all who know the conditions of those days. But there has been a decided change in sentiment all over the country since those days, and in South Dakota the movement at this time has been made a practical one through the enforcement provisions which were placed in the law, and carried out by a state sheriff who is not affected or swayed by local sentiment when he goes after liquor law violators along with other offenders.

This is put forward by Governor Norbeck as among the main reasons why prohibition in South Dakota is a success in this day, instead of the failure which it proved a third of a century ago, when the local sentiment in many communities winked at any violation of the law of that time, and officers were more inclined to assist in violations of this law in many

communities than they were to enforce it.

The record in Sioux Falls, the largest city of the state, is one which would show a duplication in every city and town in possibly the same degree according to population.

The Sioux Falls record of arrests, for a series of seven months in 1916 and 1917, the first showing the work of peace officers under the saloon license law, and the latter under prohibition, speaks for itself. The record:

	1916	1917
Arrests	1916	1917
July	154	16
August	215	8
September	172	6
October	142	2
November	165	11
December	119	7
January	56 (1917)	8 (1918)

Totals 2923 58

These figures can be duplicated on a smaller scale in every town in the state, and even Deadwood, which held out against prohibition longer than any other town in the state, has come into line.

Aside from the records of arrests as an indication of the difference between the old days of the saloon and the days of prohibition rigidly enforced, is the difference the merchant finds in collecting his bills, and the manner of dress and mode of living

MR. BRYAN AND GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS

[New Haven, Conn., Union.]

You probably remember, and we certainly can recall only too well, the grand old howl that went up all over this land in 1907 when Mr. William J. Bryan, returning from a trip around the world, suggested that in his judgment the ultimate solution of the railroad problem in our country would be some form of government ownership and operation. This Bryan pronouncement was made at Madison Square Garden, New York city over ten years ago, and the march of events has proven, as usual, that Mr. Bryan then, as always, was just about ten years ahead of his time. War or no war, it has become more and more obvious that the only ultimate, proper solution of our so-called railroad problem in America is the one which Mr. Bryan was roundly abused for even suggesting over a decade ago. All of which is an indication that the old world does move some after all.

No man of his own generation in America has advocated so many policies that have finally been adopted in one form or another as Mr. Bryan. In 1896 the underlying principle of his whole campaign for bi-metalism was the desire for a government instead of a privately controlled banking system, a demand for a medium of exchange based upon the quantitative rather than the qualitative theory of money. Fundamentally Mr. Bryan was right, as the whole history of currency and banking reform in this nation for the past twenty years conclusively proves. Indeed our much esteemed federal reserve system is the concrete practical result of the basic abstract theories of currency and banking reform advocated by Mr. Bryan in 1896.

The present war is primarily one to make the world safe against imperialism, and nothing is more stimulating in these days than to turn back and read the anti-imperialistic arguments made by Mr. Bryan in the campaign of 1900. He fixed then the international ideals that today are being offered by this nation as its reason for entering the European conflict. The Bryan advocacy of popular election of U. S. senators, of publicity of campaign contributions, of the income tax and a host of other

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-five Per Cent

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powder-paint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 22M North Street, Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

GRAY HAIR

How to Darken it Successfully

A book has been published entitled "Perfect Hair," which explains how white or gray hair may be gradually darkened to a natural shade. No quick action dyeing or other such makeshifts that are visible to all, but an eminently satisfactory, reliable, safe method, easily applied at home. You gradually appear younger and more attractive; can maintain dark hair through life. Book will be mailed free in plain wrapper by Koskott Laboratory 1823 A, Station F, New York City. No matter what you have tried in the past, read this free book! It also tells about growing new, luxuriant hair, banishing dandruff and stopping the falling out of hair.

RHEUMATISM Recipe

I will gladly send any Rheumatism sufferer a Simple Herb Recipe Absolutely Free that Completely Cured me of a terrible attack of muscular and inflammatory Rheumatism of long standing after everything else I tried had failed me. I have given it to many sufferers who believed their cases hopeless, yet they found relief from their suffering by taking these simple herbs. It also relieves Sciatica promptly, as well as Neuralgia, and is a wonderful blood purifier. You are most welcome to this Herb Recipe if you will send for it at once. I believe you will consider it a God-send after you have put it to the test. There is nothing injurious contained in it, and you can see for yourself exactly what you are taking. I will gladly send this Recipe—absolutely free—to any sufferer who will send name and address. W. A. SUTTON, 2650 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles, California.