

FARMERS ASKED TO TAKE BONDS

Special Appeal on Behalf of Liberty Loan Issue is Sent Out by Washington Representative of National Grange.

Every farmer in America is expected to support the Victory Liberty Loan, says Thomas C. Atkeson, the Washington representative of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, who has sent the following letter to the officers of every farm grange in the United States:

"Victory Liberty" is the slogan for the new loan. The drive is to begin April 21, for the sale of six billion dollars in Victory Liberty Bonds. These two words visualize all that is best in American spirit. American farmers must respond to this appeal.

When the farmers of America did their part in accomplishing, in food production and in bond buying during the war, a part of the record is a war record of which any class may be proud. It must be made good now by meeting the obligations which result from the outpouring of American strength which conquered the enemies of Liberty and civilization.

Time to Get Ready. It is time to get into this Victory Liberty bond campaign. No appeal of the war has gone unanswered to the full limit when brought to the attention of the farmers. Men, money, what, other food—no matter what the obstacles or the difficulties, the answer has been full and certain. The answer must be the same in this campaign.

Millions of soldiers must be brought home, thousands of sick must be cared for, hundreds of wounded and maimed must be made ready for future campaigns. We armed a nation and mobilized its resources into a war machine of such tremendous potential power that our enemies surrendered more than face it and thereby saved a year of fighting and thousands of lives were saved. Now we must meet the obligations created by the war.

Who can neglect to pay the debt for that which prevented a sacrifice of life and blood. World Wants Products. The world just outside the doors of the American farmer a hungry world, a world that needs all our products, a world that depends on the safe delivery of food and service. The sale of the hard earned dollars of the farmers in Victory Liberty Bonds is a safe investment with a return of fair return and the money will come back into circulation to do more business, increasing the production and the demand for farm products and increasing prosperity.

Buy Victory Liberty Bonds will mean Victory Liberty Prosperity. Do your part to put the Victory Liberty Loan over the top. Make your investment in Victory Liberty Bonds the measure of your confidence in American institutions and that democracy for which your country has made the supreme sacrifice; a symbol of your determination that the war shall not have been fought in vain, an offering of thanksgiving for peace.

HOW WAR BONDS GO UP IN VALUE

History of All Loans for a Century Shows That Advance Has Always Come with Peace.

Will history repeat itself? That question is in the minds of many bond buyers these days. Records show that the prices of bonds were way down during war times of the past but soon after peace was declared advanced rapidly.

During Napoleonic wars, prices of English 3 per cent consols ranged from 67½, the high and 43½, the low, in 1814 to 96½, the high and 84½, the low in 1824. During the same period French 5 per cent rentes rose from 80, the high in 1814 to 104.8 in 1824. They also went as low as 45 in 1814.

English 5 per cent rentes during the Franco-Prussian war ranged in price from 74 to 87½ and 50.8 to 81.1. United States bonds during the Confederate war sold for 45½, the high, and 21, the low, in 1861, but from then on they had practically a steady rise until 1871, at which time the high was 128½ and the low 111½. The ten per cent bonds put out in 1864 advanced from 103½ to 110½ in ten years.

Four series of Liberty Bonds have been issued and the fifth to be known as the Victory Liberty Loan will soon be offered. These securities have behind them the mightiest protection ever devised—the resources of the globe and the faith of one of the greatest nations of the world. Investment value of the bonds is guaranteed by the interest they will pay. The bonds will be redeemed at face value at maturity.

WHAT TIME IS IT?

Tick-tock. It isn't much of a clock as clocks go. Just an ordinary, everyday affair, such as one sees on the wall of almost any office. Perhaps you'd never glance at it unless you happened to be late for luncheon.

It hangs in the counting-room of one of the biggest banks in New York and there's nothing unusual about it except that it was put up the same day an Austrian princeling got himself killed at Sarajevo—and started the war.

It used to keep pretty good time. After we got into the war and got going good, some one put a little red sign across the face of it so that whenever you looked up to see what time it was you saw the little sign staring at you impudently.

TIME TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

Tick-tock. That clock was ticking off the minutes when the guns were booming along the Somme and while the Crown Prince was battering valiantly at the gates of Verdun. It was ticking when the Kaiser's army was being driven back—when Bethsmorf went back—when Pershing went over the top.

When there wasn't an American soldier on the Western Front, and when there were two million, with more on the way. Tick-tock. It was ticking that day four months ago when the German Armistice Commission took out his fountain pen and signed his name on the dotted line—ticking at the rate of \$55 a second.

Tick-tock. Sixty seconds make a minute—sixty minutes make an hour—\$50,000,000 a day. That's what the war was costing America when the Armistice was signed.

Some one! Stop the clock! What, some one did.

That day of our first Peace Celebration when we all went crazy and tore loose, some war in the bank did stop the clock. Took out the pendulum and tied a big piece of black crepe on the clock itself. And everybody laughed and yelled their heads off because the war was over.

That was the end of it. The war was over—the clock was stopped and everything. Well—almost everything. Other clocks still went on ticking. At \$55 a second! They're still ticking. Not at \$55, to be sure, but it will run far into millions before next June.

We still have a job to finish. We still have war-bills to pay. And Americans always pay their bills.

We still have an army at the bridge-heads of the Rhine, and we've got to keep it there for a while—if we're going to get a real peace in place of an armistice.

And then there are the soldiers to bring back and the wounded to care for and the crippled to make over and the old to find—before our job is finished—before we can turn all our energies to making plows and automobiles again.

It's going to take money. And we've got to raise it. That's part of our job—yours and mine and the people's next door.

The bank with the clock can't do it—all the banks in the country can't do it—if we are going to go ahead afterward making plows and automobiles and opening up new mines and planting more wheat fields.

We've got to have credit, if we are going to get back on a prosperous business basis. And we can't have credit, if the banks have all their money tied up in Liberty Loans.

Whenever one thinks of the prosperity and happiness we can have in this country, if we make good use of the opportunities that lie just ahead, he should think of that clock in the bank with its streamer of crepe and its little red sign.

And of the millions of other clocks that were ticking off the minutes during the war just as that clock in the bank did and well.

Tick-tock. These clocks are still ticking. There's another Liberty Loan coming.

Tick-tock. What time will it be by your clock next month when the Victory Liberty Bonds are offered?

THIS KIND OF SPIRIT WON THE WAR.

The following letter has been received by the War Loan Organization at Richmond, Va., from Mr. A. W. Hall, manager of the Sykesville (Md.) Herald. Who could ask more? The Herald will go to the War Loan Organization without charge. Moreover, we invite you to see it columns by day and you see it for the Victory Loan. It has freely given service and done for all war activities and will not stop now. Please accept the free copy.

FARMER EXPECTED TO SUPPORT LOAN

Stirring Appeal is Sent Out by Heads of Thirty-five National, Interstate and State Agricultural Organizations.

A stirring appeal to American farmers to maintain their wartime precedent of patriotism and loyalty in the support of the Fifth Liberty Loan has been issued by the heads of thirty-five national, interstate and state farmers organizations.

"To make your participation in the Victory Liberty Loan both in money and service, the measure of your devotion to the great cause of democracy" is the theme for which these farm organization leaders, headed by J. N. Tittmore, president, American Society of Equity, Madison, Wis., have sent a message to all farmers of the country, as follows:

"No finer patriotic service was ever rendered than when the farmers of America, short of labor, credit and farm supplies, still grew the increased crop without which we could not have won the war. The farm women and children gave their labor in the fields and the farms sent more than a million of their best to join the colors. The more that is known about the war, the more gloriously our farmers part in it will shine.

"The Victory Liberty Loan Drive begins April 21 and continues until May 10. We appeal to you, farmers of America, to finish what you have so well begun. Make this loan as successful as the war crops you have raised. See to it that the farmers lead in putting the Victory Loan over the top.

"Make your participation in the VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN both in money and service, the measure of your devotion to the great cause of democracy—the democracy for which many of our boys have made the supreme sacrifice. Let your subscription and your effort be both an offering of thanksgiving for the return of peace and the ground by which the world may measure the strength of your patriotism and your determination to see to it that the war shall not have been fought in vain.

"Yours fraternally, J. N. Tittmore, president, American Society of Equity, Madison, Wis. George H. Starna, president, National Grangers' Association, Detroit. John J. Farrell, president, National Creamery Butter Makers' Association, St. Paul, Minn.

"N. P. Hull, president, National Dairy Union, Lansing, Mich. Milo D. Campbell, president, National Milk Producers' Federation, Coldwater, Mich. John B. Kendrick, president, American National Live Stock Association, U. S. Senate.

"J. H. Kimble, president, Farmers' National Congress, Port Deposit, Md. A. C. Fawcley, president, National Nonpartisan League, St. Paul, Minn. C. H. Gustafson, president, Nebraska Farmers' Union, Omaha, Neb.

"Arthur Capper, chairman, Farmers' National Committee on War Finance, Topeka, Kan. Benjamin C. Marsh, secretary, Farmers' National Committee on War Finance, Washington, D. C. Herbert F. Baker, president, Farmers' National Council, State Senate, Lansing, Mich.

"George P. Hampton, managing director, Farmers' National Council. L. J. Taber, master, Ohio State Grange, Barnesville, Ohio. S. J. Lowell, master, New York State Grange, Fredonia, N. Y. E. M. Sweitzer, director, National Agricultural Organization Society, Madison, Wis.

"J. W. Pincus, formerly secretary, Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, New York, N. Y. Richard T. Ely, secretary, American Association for Agricultural Legislation, Madison, Wis. Charles S. Barrett, president, National Farmers Union, Union City, Ga. John A. McSparran, master, Pennsylvania State Grange, Pymiss, Pa. W. T. Creasy, secretary, National Dairy Union, Catawissa, Pa.

"A. B. Thornhill, president, Farmers' Union of Virginia, Lynchburg, Va. R. D. Cooper, president, Dairymen's League, New York City. Clifford Binchot, president, Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association. Charles A. Lymer, secretary, National Board of Farm Organization. Maurice McAniff, president, State Farmers' Union of Kansas, Salina, Kan.

"J. W. Starthill, secretary, National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations, York, Neb. Charles W. Holman, secretary, National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, Madison, Wis. John D. Miller, director, Dairymen's League, Susquehanna, Pa. C. G. Patterson, secretary, Inter-mountain Association of Sugar Beet Growers, Salt Lake City, Utah. Henry C. Wallace, secretary, Corn Belt Meat Producers Association, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Edward Patton, secretary, New England Milk Producers' Association, Boston, Mass. E. A. Childs, Washington representative, Eastern States Official Advisory Marketing Board, Washington, D. C. John C. Ketchum, master, Michigan State Grange, Hastings, Mich.



"We'll be glad we did it in the days to come"

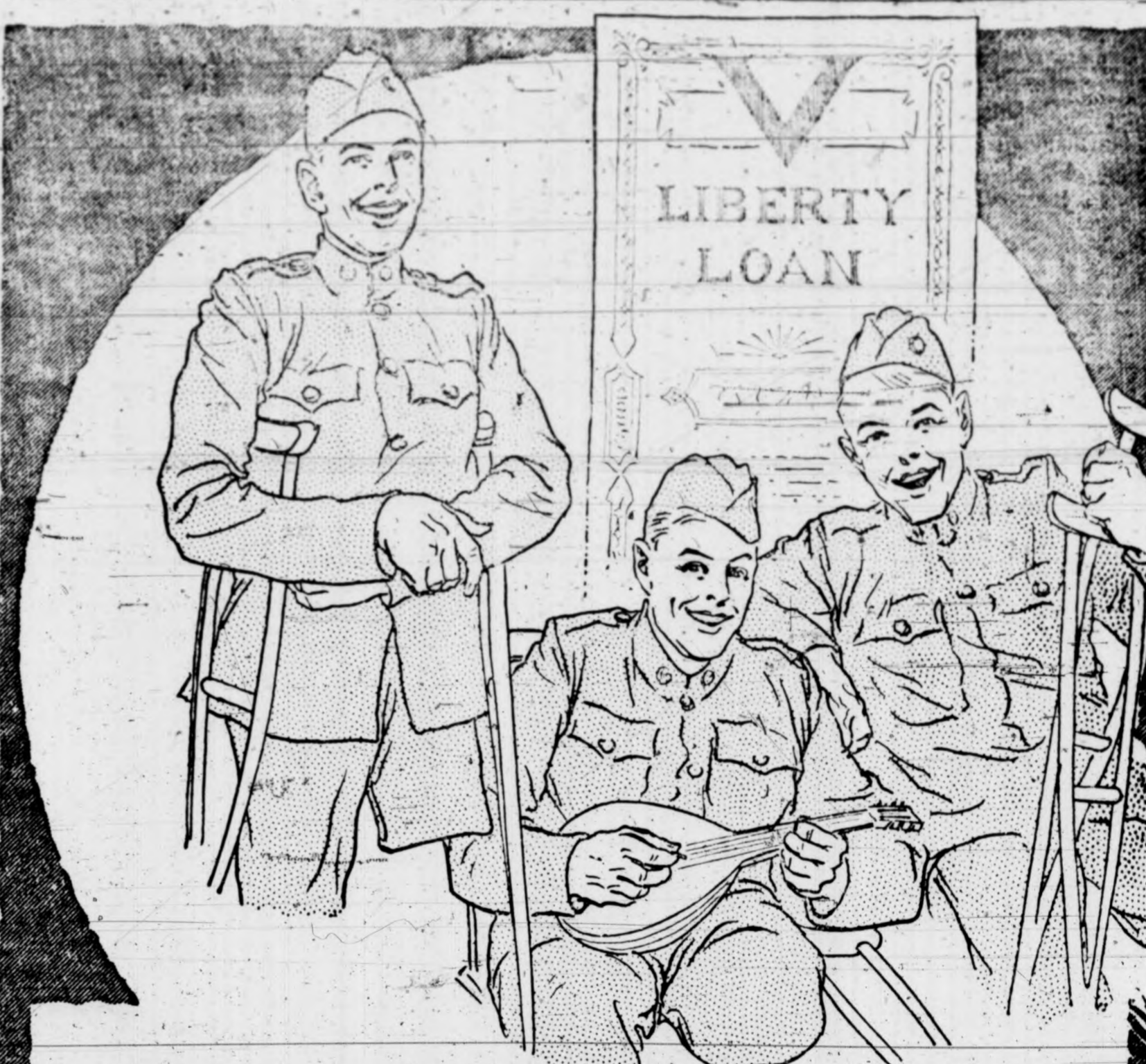
"Yes, it takes some sacrifice now, some scrimping and saving. But every penny of it will come back, with interest.

"In the days to come we'll be glad we did it—glad that we did our entire duty to our country and ourselves—glad that we put our money into the safest investment in the world—glad that we bought to our limit in the Victory Liberty Loan."

Victory Liberty Loan Committee

This space contributed by

THE HOME BANK South Carolina



With THEM- to the VERY LAST

We've been with our boys since the very first—since that day, two Aprils ago, when the Kaiser's throne commenced to totter.

Shall we forsake them now when, wounded and homesick, they need us most?

Shall we abandon them, or shall we stay with them by buying Victory Liberty Bonds?

Well, then, buy to your full limit.

Victory Liberty Loan Committee

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