

The War Savings Plan

Is a plan by which you invest your small savings with the United States Government. You do it by buying War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps.

A War Savings Stamp cost \$4.12 in January, and to this price is added one cent for each month since January. The one cent advance each month is to allow for interest the stamp earns.

These stamps as bought are pasted in a War Savings Certificate, which is a folder with 16 spaces for the Stamps. When these 16 spaces are filled put the Certificate away; it is worth \$100, payable Jan. 1, 1923. Then start another.

A United States Thrift Stamp is for investors who want to save but find the War Savings Stamp more than they can spare at one time. The U. S. Thrift Stamp costs 25 cents; you get a Thrift Card from the postoffice or bank, or other authorized agency; no charge for the card. There are 16 spaces on this Card; a place for each 25-cent Thrift Stamp you buy. Sixteen of them make \$4. When the card is full, take it to the postoffice, or bank, or other agency and get a War Savings Stamp; you'll pay the difference, 12 cents for January and one cent more each month during 1918. Paste the War Savings Stamp on the Certificate Card you get with it, and start a new 25-cent Thrift Card. The U. S. Thrift Stamps do not bear interest; the War Savings Stamps do—4 per cent, compounded every three months. The interest is in the convenient form of a monthly increase in the face value of the Stamps. The Stamps are redeemable at their full value, \$5, on January 1st, 1923.

If you need to draw out the money you have saved (don't do it if you don't have to) go to the postoffice and they will tell you what to do, and what the exact value of your investment is on that date, and give you the money.

A Country Worth FIGHTING For
 IS
A Country Worth SAVING For



THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY

ROCKINGHAM POST-DISPATCH
 Newspaper - Job Printing

LITHUANIA



Koenigsberg, Prussia, Claimed by the New Lithuania.

LITHUANIA, which has declared its independence of Russia, has a history that for hundreds of years was intertwined with that of Poland, with which it long maintained a loose sort of union. At the time of the dismemberment of Poland it went for the most part to Russia. Lithuania now comprises the Russian "governments" of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Vitebsk, Minsk, Mogilev, and Suwalki (the last a part of Russian Poland.) This territory is almost entirely occupied just now by the Germans, who swept over it in their campaign of 1915 against the Russians. In the heyday of the Lithuanians the dominions of their princes extended, however, far beyond the limits of today, reaching even the shores of the Black sea, and embracing districts now included in Ukraine, Poland, and other parts of Russia.

A most interesting point about the claims of those who have brought about the Lithuanian declaration of independence is that, in their extreme form, they contemplate not only the separation of Lithuania from Russia but also the incorporation into the new state of German territory which centuries ago formed part of Lithuania. This district includes the important city of Koenigsberg, in what is now East Prussia, as well as Tilsit and other towns. If this district should form part of the new Lithuania, and if an independent Poland should have free access to the sea after the war through the seaport of Danzig, formerly Polish and now German, there would be a small wedge of German territory, isolated from the rest of the empire, between Polish Danzig and Lithuanian Koenigsberg. The Lithuanians re-enforce their claims to Koenigsberg and other cities now under German or Russian rule by pointing to the fact that they have names for them in the Lithuanian language which the cities bore in the old days before they were seized by Teutons or Slavs.

Once a Great Principality. The Lithuanian nation in the fourth century of our era was living along the coast of the Baltic sea between Riga and Koenigsberg.

From the tenth to the sixteenth century the Lithuanian principality extended from the Baltic to the Black sea. In that territory were White Russians and Ukrainians or Little Russians. White Russians are mostly of Lithuanian stock. Whoever goes from Lithuania to White Russia soon notices that the same types, customs and festivities exist there. The language of White Russia is 25 per cent Lithuanian, and the attitude of the people toward the Lithuanians is very friendly.

The Lithuanians are Indo-Aryans, fair, light-haired, blue-eyed, tall, and strong. They are in no way related to the Slav or Teuton. They are said to have crossed from Asia to Europe about 2,000 B. C. They settled along the Black sea, near the mouth of the Danube. Gradually they were driven by other races until they came to the shores of the Baltic, where they finally settled. Here Lithuanians grew and prospered. They were peaceful folk, never fighting unless attacked, busy with agricultural pursuits, and a few with hunting and fishing. As a nation they were prevented from going into manufacturing or into commerce by physical surroundings, but some of the more venturesome made trips to Roman territory with cargoes of amber and various products of their country.

The language of the Lithuanians has been preserved to this day. Some even say that it is the oldest language in use. It closely resembles the Sanskrit and, in many cases of research work, is the key to it.

Beat Germans and Mongols. The Lithuanians lived in clans until the thirteenth century, when, because of national danger, they banded together. They chose Ringuadas as the first grand duke of Lithuania, and he soon

collected a large army. He defeated the Germans and stopped the western advance of the Mongolians. He likewise defeated the Russians and increased the territory of Lithuania considerably.

Mindaugas, the next grand duke, a capable organizer and administrator, continued the work successfully. Gedeminas, a shrewd diplomat, as is shown in his correspondence with the popes of Rome and the Teutonic order, was the next grand duke of note. He established the grand duchy of Lithuania on a firm basis, vanquished the Russians, Teutons, and especially the Tartars, and so helped save Europe from the greatest disaster that could have befallen it—invasion and occupation by Mongolians. At this time Lithuania extended from the Baltic sea to the Black sea. After the death of Gedeminas, his two sons, Algirdas and Keistutis, reigned, and waged battles with Teutons and Slavs.

In 1569 a sort of dual Polish-Lithuanian government was adopted. Even then, Lithuania kept its independence. In the three partitions of Poland the major part of Lithuania was annexed by Russia and the smaller by Germany. Thus Lithuania was removed from the map of the world.

The people were forbidden to use the Lithuanian language, and the possession of any Lithuanian books, even prayer books, was considered a political crime, and schools teaching Lithuanian were closed. The Russian government prohibited the use of any type in print but the Russian. The people as a result, smuggled in books and newspapers printed in Latin type, from Germany. Eventually the imperial order was revoked and the use of Latin type re-established. From that time on Lithuanian literature has flourished, many newspapers having been published and many books printed.

There are probably about 7,500,000 persons of genuine Lithuanian stock. In addition to these, the Lithuanian state would include 1,500,000 Poles, Jews, Russians, and Germans, making a total of 9,000,000 for Lithuania proper. If Lettland should be united with Lithuania it would add 2,500,000 Letts, making a grand total population of 11,500,000 for the new nation.

Russian Peasant's Hard Life.

The whole existence of the Russian peasant is out of joint. He is born in a world of earth and wood, where his life is circumscribed by a log cabin that is thatched in fall, when it assumes an appearance of tidiness, but becomes a huge harp for the March winds to play their woeful dirges on. The thatch is fed to the few starving animals, and the dispensable wooden props and decorations used to cook dinner with long before the approach of spring. Here between the unplastered, undecorated walls he lives with his horse, his pig, his hens—always provided he has any—under the same roof, glad of their sociability and animal warmth, being much in need of both. His home is one of the maze of zigzag, lopsided, weather-beaten, broken-down izbas that stand huddled together, freezing in God's solemn peacefulness and uneasy dreaminess. Enchantingly idyllic on a canvas, but a dreadful place to live in.

Java's Sugar Production.

Java is such a fruitful land that one hesitates to specify the principal crop, but it is one of the great sugar-producing countries of the world. The annual export of sugar amounts to something like 1,700,000 tons. People are so accustomed to thinking of sugar in terms of pounds that nearly 2,000,000 tons of sugar seems to have a stupefying effect on the mind. There are more than 400,000 acres of land under cultivation in sugar on the island of Java and the average yield per acre is four and one-half tons, which is a yield that is high above the average of sugar land.

THOUSANDS LEARN THE FLYING GAME

Immense Camp Where Men Are Taught Aeronautics.

SPEND \$4,000,000 ON FIELD

Accommodations Will Be Provided for 40,000 Men at Kelly Field, Near San Antonio, Tex.—Will Be Nothing to Compare to it in Magnitude in the World.

Thousands of young men are being taught the game of flying and fighting in the air at Kelly Field, situated adjacent to San Antonio, Tex. This training ground is being rapidly brought up to the largest aero field in the world.

The United States government is constructing buildings and making improvements to the Kelly Field at a cost of more than \$4,000,000. It is now the largest government flying ground in the United States, and when the present plans are finished it is stated that there will be nothing to compare with it in magnitude in the world.

Accommodations will be provided for more than 40,000 army flyers here. These will be divided into squadrons, each to consist of 154 enlisted men and 19 commissioned officers. To each squadron there will be assigned 12 airplanes.

The organization is officered by a major, a captain and two commissioned officers each for a supply section, engineering section and 12 aero sections, making 19 in all.

The personnel also includes the following: Four master signal electricians and one sergeant major, one first sergeant, two clerks, one truck master and 16 mechanics with the grade of sergeant, first class. Ranked as sergeants there are an assistant truck master, mess sergeant, supply sergeant, mechanic, photographer, chauffeur and 11 mechanics. There are also 83 corporals, six cooks, 89 privates, first class, and a medical department of four.

In the Engineering Section.

Four of the first class and five ranked as sergeants belong to the engineering section. The sections in the squadron are the headquarters section, supply section, engineering section and 12 aero sections. The disposition of the corporals is four to the headquarters, eight to supply, three to engineering and 18 to the aero section.

One of the interesting camp features of this great training camp for army flyers is the machine shop, where the airplanes are not only repaired but are being rapidly constructed. Many skilled mechanics are employed in this work. These men are not only capable of building machines, but they are experts in flying as well.

In a way the arrangement of the aero squadron is similar to that of the racing teams that a short time ago were maintained by the leading motor

car manufacturers. Classed in this way the team would consist of 12 drivers each with its particular machine. In the aviation section the aero squadron is the "team." The 12 drivers and machines are represented by 12 commissioned officers. Each "section" of the aero squadron has a machine and flyer. The mechanics and helpers of the various auto race drivers have their counterparts in the mechanics and men assigned to each section.

The machine shop of the flying field corresponds to the automobile factory and there the more elaborate work is done.

The men of the squadrons are housed in barracks built in orderly military fashion. Each building is numbered, but the building numbers do not always tally with the squadron number.

Examining Board Meets Regularly.

An examining board meets regularly and examines applicants for commissions and applications are numerous. Flyers also come from the ground schools which have been opened at many places throughout the United States. The ground school nearest to San Antonio is that at Austin. Aviation work has been featured as a part of the summer school courses at many of the leading universities, and this, too, aids in getting men of education and training for the aviation sections.

It is assured that one of the attractions that winter tourists will find in San Antonio during the coming season will be that of flying men over and around the city. Already myriads of airplanes are often seen performing the various kinds of feats above Kelly Field. One day recently a great flock of buzzards was noticed to apparently join in the maneuvers that were being conducted by the flying machine men. These birds went through evolutions that were being performed by the airplanes and their remarkable actions were viewed with interest by visitors.

MAMMIES HANDLE FREIGHT

Work in Railroad Yards at Cleveland and Like Wages.

Old negro mummies, many of whom worked on the cotton levees in Dixie, are loading and unloading freight in the freight yards at \$2.60 a day. They wear red bandanna handkerchiefs about their kinky hair and each comes to work in a clean white apron. They say the work isn't hard and the pay—"Mmmm-boy!"

Some Towers. The height of the Eiffel tower, Paris, is 986 feet; of the Blackpool tower, 520 feet; of New Brighton tower, 570 feet, and of the Woolworth building, New York, 750 feet.

Compressing Cotton. Scientific investigation has proved that compression of a high degree does not injure the fiber, and cotton is packed in other countries today at a density substantially three times that of ours by the most economical practice. The Egyptian package has a density of about 37 pounds a cubic foot; the Indian cotton is compressed to 45 pounds per cubic foot; while some Sudan and Chinese baling plants effect a density of from 55 to 60 pounds of cotton per cubic foot.

The Safest Place for Your Money

The paper money of the United States is a promise to pay. It is the agreement of the United States to "pay to bearer" a certain sum. W. S. S. are also a promise to pay.

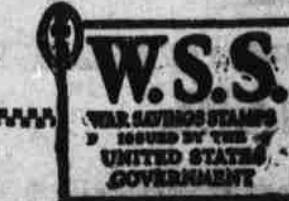
War Savings Stamps Are as Good as Money and Pay You 4% Compounded Quarterly

Both the money and the stamps are guaranteed by the richest nation in the world.

Suppose we were to lose the war? What good would money be?

None at all. It would be a mere memento of the past. And if we bought our freedom back, by indemnity, it would be at a price so colossal as to wipe out our savings and mortgage our earnings for generations.

The safest place for all your money is in War Savings Stamps, because the money saved and raised by War Savings Stamps will win the war, and thus insure the preservation and solvency of our Government and the safety of our homes and families forever.



This Space Contributed by

L. G. FOX, Druggist