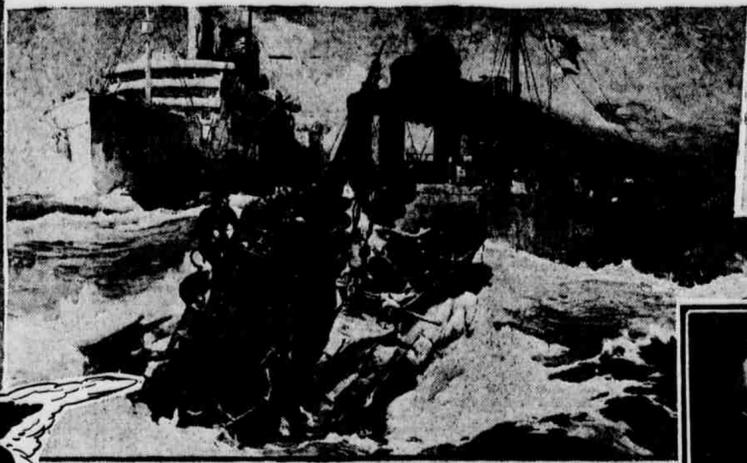


The VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN

For Home and Country

AND THEY THOUGHT WE COULDN'T FIGHT



Victory Liberty Loan

"Americas All" by Howard Chandler Christy

Although the Great War Is Over, and Victory Is Ours, It Is Our Patriotic Duty To Put the Fifth Loan Over As We Did the Others - With a Big Over Subscription.

By LEWIS B. FRANKLIN
EVER since the Liberty Bell first proclaimed our independence have the people of the United States brought to bear on any undertaking such a united spirit as has been evidenced in our fight for the freedom of the world. Even during our war for independence the number of Tories was not inconsiderable and the wretched support given to the armies of Washington by the Congress and the people is evidenced by the horrible winter at Valley Forge, where our troops, ragged, freezing and almost starved were only upheld by the indomitable spirit of their Chief and their devotion to their newly born country.

of strength, what devotion to ideals, what sacrifices of money and manhood! A hundred million people intent upon one thought, one purpose, and that not a selfish one. Forth went nearly every home in the land with our noble army of selected men. Out of tens of millions of pockets poured the money, not only as a loan to the Government, but as a free gift to minister to the distressed, the homeless, the wounded and the dying. This wonderful country of ours has increased in wealth and in strength in a marvelous way, but it has never before realized either its wealth or its strength, because never before exerted in full accord by all. As with the nation at large, so with the communities within the nation. A community spirit has been born of trials, a spirit which has brought strong and weak, rich and poor together as never before; brought them together because their endeavors, their trials, their sacrifices, their sorrows were the same. Rich and poor alike wore the star of service, alike contributed of their much or of their little, alike endured the agony of suspense, and the sorrow of loss and unfulfilled

INVEST IN THE VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN

A Striking Marine Poster

SUMMARY OF FIRST FOUR LOANS		
FIRST LOAN		
Amount Subscribed	\$3,035,226,850	Number of Subscribers 4,000,000
(Oversubscription of \$1,035,226,850, or 50 per cent.)		
SECOND LOAN		
Amount Subscribed	\$4,617,532,300	Number of Subscriptions 9,400,000
(Oversubscription of \$1,617,532,300, or 50 per cent.)		
THIRD LOAN		
Amount Subscribed	\$4,170,019,650	Number of Subscribers 17,000,000
FOURTH LOAN		
Amount Subscribed	\$6,989,047,000	Number of Subscribers 21,000,000

to create in mankind a new idea of citizenship, a new conception of the glory of service, not only in time of war, but also in time of peace? Patriotism is not hard when the



Lewis B. Franklin, Director War Loan Organization, U.S. Treasury



SURE! We'll Finish the Job THE VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN "Sure! We'll Finish the Job" by Gertrude A. Benaker

was uncertain, while the dark clouds of defeat were hovering over the Allied forces, but now that the glorious sun of victory and peace shines in heaven there is a feeling that someone else should pay for the warmth and happiness which it dispenses and which we enjoy. Only a few months ago few could be found so optimistic as to predict that this sun would be shining before the autumn of 1919. And what was it that brought this unexpected change

in the situation? We had promised the Allies that by July, 1918, we would have in France 600,000 men. At that date we had on foreign soil over two million men, and had promised four million by July, 1919. It is true that only a comparatively small number of these two million actually took part in the struggle, but it was the fact that they were available that made possible the great offensive of July, 1918, which was never relaxed until the white flag of German surrender was floating on the breeze.

SURE! We'll Finish the Job

And what brought that haughty foe—a foe that still had an enormous fighting force at its command and still occupied invaded soil—to such an ignominious end? Not only the bayonets of our gallant boys and those of the allied nations, but the knowledge possessed by the German leaders that behind the two million men was another two million and behind them as many million as might be needed. The knowledge also that whereas only one battery of American made field artillery was ever in action there was on the way to the front a continuous stream of American made guns, shells, airplanes, tanks and other engines of war such as would have annihilated the German Army had it dared to continue the struggle. And it is this stream of men, of guns, of ships and munitions, that broke the spirit of the German staff and brought the war to a glorious end a year before we had dared to hope for, that is now being paid for and which makes necessary the "Victory Liberty Loan."

How Pagan Easter Became a Christian Festival



An Ancient Goddess of Spring in Pagan Days



The Easter Hare and Eggs - Remnants of Pagan Worship



The Purramids in Egypt of Judas Iscariot in Mexico City



The Crucifixion in New Mexico - The Culmination of the Perilous Brother Ceremony

The Mixture of Paganism and Religion In the Easter Customs of Today - The Rebirth of Spring.

EASTER, like Christmas, comes down to us imbedded in a strange and mysterious confusion of Pagan rites, Jewish ceremonies and Christian teachings, and it is difficult for those who desire to ascertain how and when it came to be celebrated to determine its beginning and its true origin. Fortunately, the modern Easter has been denuded of a great deal of the uncertainty of the real meaning, and as we have it today it stands not only as an essentially Christian festival, but the principal feast in the Church calendar. It must be understood that centuries before the Christian Church was founded there were men and women who celebrated at this season of the year a feast that was very nearly like our Easter. These were the Babylonians, Phoenicians and the Assyrians. Easter, we are informed, was derived from the Anglo-Saxon "Eastre"—a goddess of the East, whose festival was held in the spring of the year. Then we have the high German "Ostra," and the Teutonic "Austro," who were the Goddesses of spring as well. All these worshipers of pagan times seem to lead one to a festival in honor of spring and is more remote than any other feast. That it has always been a sort of religious festival observed by man seems indisputable. Its modern significance is, of course, quite another thing, and yet there may be traced a likeness. Even the men of



The Blessing of the Waters in Russia

festivals of the Church. The first Christians were gathered from the Jewish Church and naturally kept their festival. Under such conditions it is easy to understand why the Passover should blend into the new celebration. Thoughts of Christ as the Pascal Lamb, the first fruits of the dead, enabled the Passover and its transition into the later Christian feast of Easter by a natural evolution. All the Christians were not of Jewish descent, and with those of Gentile origin there was some difference about the time of the celebration. With their thought of Christ as the true Pascal Lamb the Jewish Christians determined that the end of the fast would coincide with the Jewish feast on the fourteenth day of the Moon at evening and the Easter festival would follow. Thus it would seem that in those days Easter Day was by no means likely to fall on Sunday. With the Gentile Christians, however, there was a determination to identify the Resurrection festival with the first day of the week and to commemorate the Crucifixion on the preceding Friday, and this was ruled to be the case

irrespective of the day of the month. Thus in the early days of Christianity two Easter Days occurred the same year—the one of the Jewish Christians commemorating the fourteenth day of the Moon, and those who kept the Sunday following the fourteenth day of the Pascal moon. Date Set By Moon Before the middle of the second century was reached the date of the festival was changed, and after several conferences between the Pope and Church officials it was decreed that Easter should fall on the first Sunday after or next after the twenty-first of March. This makes Easter come as early as March 22nd or as late as April 25th. On several occasions the Jewish Passover and the Christian Easter have occurred at the same time—the most recent in 1903. This will take place again in 1922, 1927, and then not until 1981. In the early Church Easter was one of the special days of baptism. The faithful greeted each other with the kiss of peace and the salutation, "Christ is risen!" to which the response was, "He is risen, indeed!" This custom is still kept up in Russia. In the Catholic Church the festivities really begin on the preceding morning with the mass of Holy Saturday in which the short vespers of Easter are included—a trace of the times of primitive severity when the mass for that day was celebrated in the evening. The Hare and Egg Pagan Many of the customs practiced at the Easter season have no connection whatever with the religious and are for the most part remnants of the pagan celebration. Few people who purchase the inevitable rabbit shown in the shop window know that the little figure is made to represent a hare and not a rabbit and that it has nothing to do with the celebration of our modern Easter, but is connected with the worship of the Moon in the spring. Rabbits are always born blind while hares come into the world with eyes wide open. The full Moon is supposed to be a wide-open watcher, and those who desire to study the subject will find that the Egyptian word for hare and their word for open or opener are identical. Thus the hare is connected with the thought of the opening of the year and the spring. The hare is used as the symbol of spring in many old Japanese and Chinese pictures. Among the folk lore of heathen lands is one story in which Buddha finds the people starving and turned himself into a hare in order that his followers might have food, and later went to the moon, where he has since lived, and the hare is a symbol for the orb of night. The far famed Easter egg has its origin farther back than the Christian Church extends and has been common with the Jewish Church as well. Its

