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ALL SHOULD SAVE

"It would be a grave disaster to the world if the impression once took root that individual economy for national purposes was no longer necessary," declares Lord Reading, Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States. Lord Reading, as British Ambassador to the United States, has done much toward cementing the unity of the English speaking peoples and as one of the foremost barristers in the British Isles is in a position to speak with authority on financial matters. Lord Reading has always been an apostle of thrift in his own country, and points to the inherent advantage to be derived from saving through lending to the Government.

Lord Reading adds his endorsement to the Government's 1919 War Savings Campaign in the following statement:

"The investment of small sums of money by the great mass of the British people may be said to have originated with the war. Millions of the public, who had hitherto passed by Government requests for money, became for the first time subscribers to Government loans. They paid in their ready money; they made recurrent contributions, and their united payments resulted in the collection of the enormous sums which alone made it possible to equip and maintain our forces.

"This was done by the nation as a whole, because the dullest could perceive the need of money, and because its provision satisfied not only their patriotism but gave them a sense of direct participation in the struggle. Every dollar meant so many cartridges.

"In most cases these contributions involved effort, and the practice of self-denial; but the people who thus schooled themselves to effect economies for the great purpose were doubly repaid; they benefitted not the Allied cause alone, but themselves as well. Apart from the actual personal advantage of putting by money, and thus arming themselves against the misalliances of the future, the determination to save, and the carrying out of that resolve, built up character and self-control.

"Now that hostilities have come to an end, I think there may be some partial failure to appreciate that the need for money continues. The momentum of

war expenditure still runs on. Vast sums are required for the maintenance of the armies of occupation, for pensions, gratuities, demobilization, food, and the relief of and the supply to the enemy peoples, and those of the devastated areas.

"All of these stand outside the category of ordinary peace disbursements, and some of them will have to be met for a long time to come.

"Great efforts are being made in Great Britain to bring home to our people the force and significance of this problem, and I have no doubt that the spirit of patriotism, which enabled them to support the immense financial weight of the war, will provide the stimulus to give them the courage and endurance to shoulder their part of the inevitable burdens which have grown out of the war.

"It would be a grave disaster to the world if the impression once took root that individual economy for national purposes was no longer necessary. Any such idea must be fiercely combated, and it is for that reason that the campaigns of the War Savings Committees in every part of the world are doing the most valuable work.

"In proportion as their efforts succeed, so speedily, or slowly, the reconstruction of the world will be effected, and the machinery of peaceful life once more set in motion."

EXCELSIORS

The Excelsior Literary Society met on Friday evening, April 25th. The house was called to order and after dispensing with business the following program was rendered:

- Opening Address - - - - - Alfred Gurtler
- Vocal Duet - Fred Johnson and Nelson Bennett
- Recitation - - - - - Robert Chamberlin
- Jokes - - - - - Albert Orsen
- Reading - - - - - Walter Tripp
- Violin Solo - - - - - Wallace Beebe
- Debate, "Resolved, That Lincoln was a greater man than Washington"
- Affirmative—I. O. Medicine and Dick Beasley;
- negative, Percy Minesinger and Joe Bonner.
- The judges decided in favor of the affirmative.
- Closing Remarks - - - - - Critic