

CAMPAIGN OPENED BY BOND SALESMEN

400 Start Soliciting Subscriptions in Dry Goods District.

STORES GETTING BUYERS

Women Take Shares in Liberty Loan—Speakers on the Stump.

Four hundred bond salesmen mobilized by the committee which is cooperating with the Treasury Department and the local Federal Reserve Bank in the distribution of the \$2,000,000 Liberty Loan yesterday began operations in the city's business districts in search of subscribers. They acted as a signal for the whole reserve district. At the same time the network of committees, which has been formed in every town or hamlet of the district, began work in earnest for the loan.

In military formation the bond salesmen marched from their headquarters in the old Mechanics and Metals Bank Building, 95 Wall street, up Broadway to Twenty-third street behind the Seventh Regiment Band. From Twenty-third street they marched back again down Broadway by the way of Fourth avenue and Lafayette street, until they reached Canal street. Here they disbanded.

The men met first at the loan headquarters for final instructions. Here they were addressed by Walter B. Bell of Harris, Forbes & Co., who has been placed in charge of the work. He exhorted the men to do their best in bringing out the absolute best in you. Your arguments have the finest basis that could be devised—patriotism. At this moment the speaker was interrupted by a man outside in the street, crashed into "The Star Spangled Banner." Every man in the room jumped to his feet cheering. "That is the best speech that could be made on the subject," commented Mr. Kies.

Begin in Dry Goods Section. Other speakers added final instructions and then the salesmen were marshaled into sections, eleven in all. Each was commanded by a captain and two lieutenants. When the parade came to Grand street the men were ordered to turn immediately into the dry goods district, forty men to a block, twenty on each side of the street. Their arguments were designed for employing heads to organize their workers to purchase Liberty bonds.

Previous to this a "flying squad" composed of the best orators had been appointed to address meetings. None of the salesmen collected subscriptions. They distributed the forms for signatures and gave instructions on forwarding payments.

In addition to the campaign for subscriptions by the bond salesmen the department stores yesterday began their drive. By night the bond sales in many stores had amounted to several hundred dollars. Louis Stewart, president of James McCreey & Co. and chairman of the retail merchants Liberty Loan committee, predicted that the department stores would prove the most effective method yet found to obtain subscriptions from women.

Women are in department stores half a dozen times a week," said Mr. Stewart. "A department store is the natural place to sell Liberty Bonds to the women of this country, because it is the one establishment where a woman feels perfectly at home. Department stores are in a position to place booths at front entrances, where people are bound to see them. In this way the Liberty Loan will be brought home to thousands who otherwise would not appreciate the necessity of subscribing to the loan."

Suffragists Open Campaign. Suffrage associations yesterday began making a special canvass to urge women to buy their bonds through the regular department stores, in each of which a regular bond clerk lent by the Liberty Loan committee is in charge of the booth. To this branch of the campaign the committee is assigning many prominent men. At McCreey's yesterday Henry Cochran, vice-president of the Astor Trust Company, sold bonds worth \$1,000.

At Altmann's one of the oldest employees three of whose sons have enlisted, bought a \$50 bond for his youngest son, 6 years old, so that he might do his share as well as his brothers. At Saks's a woman bought a bond with \$50 in silver, nicked out her children's dime and nickel banks and entered their contents as a contribution to democracy. At Hearst's an elderly woman, who said she didn't know anything about bonds, put her first dollar bill through the grating.

Secretary McAdoo yesterday was notified in Milwaukee of the preliminary campaign that has been mapped out by the motion picture committee of the Liberty Loan, and immediately wired appreciation to William A. Brady, president of the National Association of Motion Picture Industries.

Dr. Hillis Takes Stump. The publicity men in the various cities and towns of the State yesterday met members of the general committee of this district. They reported that the up State was organized and was working with vigor to have as many persons as possible subscribe to the loan. Among those who attended were Howard Spoor, Bridgeport; R. H. Bradley, New Canaan; E. W. Peck, Hartford; Russell Frost, Norwalk; C. W. Baldwin, Binghamton; Frank E. Nipp, Elmira; J. W. Herzog, Albany; and F. H. Ferris, Utica.

The speaking campaign of the American Bankers Association will begin today, it was announced. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, who has volunteered to make a tour of the country in behalf of the loan, left yesterday for Dayton. This morning he will address a meeting of the employees of the National Cash Register Company and immediately thereafter luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce. In the afternoon he will speak to a special meeting of the Society of American Mechanical Engineers and the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

A committee representing the printing press has been formed as a sub-committee of the Liberty Loan committee. The committee, of which Charles Schweitzer is chairman, met yesterday at the Vanderbilt Hotel and was addressed by W. H. McKee, vice-president of the National City Company. Other members of the committee besides Mr. Schweitzer are Charles Francis, Isaac H. Blanchard, John Clyde Oswald and Floyd E. Wilder. Mayor Mitchell, at the request of the Liberty Loan committee, has appointed a committee city and county officials to promote the acquisition of Liberty Bonds among city and county employees. The Mayor is honorary chairman of the committee and Comptroller Prendergast

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Advertisement for Dario Resta's 'Champions' automobile lubricants, featuring a portrait of the driver and text about the product's performance.

Advertisement for DIXON'S GRAPHITE AUTOMOBILE LUBRICANTS, highlighting its benefits for engine performance and longevity.

Advertisement for \$2,000,000 RAISED BY Y. M. C. A., detailing the success of the Young Men's Christian Association's fundraising efforts.

Advertisement for GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES, featuring an illustration of a tire and text describing its durability and safety features.

Advertisement for A Clinic in TIRE Anatomy, providing a detailed explanation of tire construction and the benefits of Goodrich Silvertown tires.

REGISTRATION FAILS TO ENLIST BRITONS

Only 30,700 Enrolled, and Nearly All These Are Munition Workers.

COST IS \$42 A NAME

Effort to Enroll Men From 42 to 50 Also Appears in Danger.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, May 21.—Some dissatisfaction exists over the failure of the appeal properly to respond to the national service registration under the national service act. This movement, which was intended to give the Government full sway over the civilian population, men, women and children, and allow systematic direction and distribution of the nation's manpower, has been under way two months.

It was believed at first that the response of the people would be sufficient, but as the weeks go by it is plain that some other means must be taken to enlist one in this civilian army. The Government has expended already more than \$500,000 on the plan and has enrolled only 30,700 persons. Choosing from the entire list, the Government has placed 9,052 applicants.

Nearly All War Workers. Of the entire number enrolled nearly 20,000 were munition workers who cannot be changed from one position to another of equal or less importance.

To make this situation extremely plain to Americans who on June 5 will enroll under President Wilson's scheme of service it may be stated that Great Britain has spent \$325,000 in advertising this scheme, or \$45 for every man enlisted. This is attributed in great part to the failure of the people to live up to the Government's expectations, due to the confusion of ideas many did not know whether they ought to enroll and run a chance of being shifted or remain at their jobs which they considered nationally important. It is a confirmed fact that most of those who enrolled were already employed on work of national importance. It is now up to the Government to devise a means of getting to the elements which are not enrolled.

How U. S. Can Benefit. The United States can profit by England's difficulty and make plans for finding out immediately what proportion of those enrolled on the poll books are fit for work of greater importance than that in which they are now employed.

Plans have already matured for enrolling men from 41 to 50 for active military service under the scheme recently outlined in the House of Commons. This also may fail, owing to the fact that the government is appealing to men who believe they are already employed in work of great national importance.

In order to utilize to the greatest extent the empire's man and woman power details must be learned of each person's capacity. This may be obtained only through a widespread campaign of education which will teach the people individual responsibility.

West Point Furloughs Cut. Members of the furlough class of the United States Military Academy at West Point will get only two weeks leave of absence this summer, the War Department has announced. Heretofore the furlough classes have had more than two months leave.

ANTWERP'S POOR FARE WELL

Middle Classes Suffer More, Says United States Official.

Henry M. Diderich, for eleven years American Consul-General at Antwerp, returned yesterday aboard a Spanish steamship with his wife and daughter to visit their home in Washington. He said the poor were not the greatest sufferers in the Belgian port. They received 60 cents a day from the Belgian Relief Committee and sometimes had enough left over to see the movies, but the middle classes, too proud to accept relief, had a hard time getting along.

Antwerp was like a city of the dead. Food prices were prohibitive on some things. Lard cost \$1.40 a pound, sugar 50 cents, meat \$1.25 and butter \$1.25 a pound. John F. Case of the American International Corporation, with his secretary, Nicholas Roosevelt, returned from a four months trip in Spain impressed with the prosperity of the country. He said a recent loan issue of \$200,000,000 had been oversubscribed twenty times. The people were opposed to German aid and the Spanish Premier had difficulty in preventing an anti-german outbreak. The change toward the Entente Alliance was caused by the loss of Spanish ships sunk by German submarines.



In the language of Billy—"Dig, you dignified dignitaries, dig!" Turn up the facts. (1) Fabrics, the world's finest. (2) Fit you see before you order. (3) Price, half the first class tailor's tariff.

Why wait for any custom tailor?

Straw hats—Panamas, blocked and unblocked. Bangkoks, Baliukes, Leghorns, Italian Palms, Sennits and Splits, including the "Flexibles." Mackinaws and Millens.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Fifth Ave. at 41st St. Broadway at Warren