

YOURSELF AND LIBERTY BONDS.

In normal times, opportunities are spread over the years. In these hideous days of the world's blackest war, opportunities are crowded. It is now or never with every reader of this newspaper. Nothing that any of us did before the war will really count. Nothing that we may do when the war is over will fix our place. As we do our duty now, or as we play the part of cowards, so are we in the eyes of our country, in the eyes of our own self-respect and in the eyes of our children. Posterity will not ask but one question: Viewing this war in its true and overpowering perspective, future generations will search our records only to ascertain whether we did our full part in the days when the whole world was in flames. Approved now, we have nothing hereafter to fear. Failing now, naught else will avail.

The marvel of marvels in this war of wars is that there are no non-combatants. The forefront of battle is in France, but the long supporting lines go back to every home in America. The enlisted personnel is limited by age, by ability, by inclination and by physical fitness; the full strength of the great citizen-army is determined only by the census. Every citizen of the state is a soldier of the state.

To some is given the high duty of facing the Hun, and, as a man to man, of driving him back to his lair. To others it is given to build ships and to produce crops. To some is ministry and to some is succor. Some are fighting the battles of the war in the trenches and some in the kitchens. But all may fight the great battle of dollars and may loan the government of their means. These soldiers are what military men term the "parados" of the trenches: It is through the sacrifice of men who supply funds for the government that the boys are transported, equipped and given a chance to meet the Hun with his own weapons. No more honorable station (except on the firing-line) can be given to any man than that given those who finance the government in the day of its need.

A thousand arguments of patriotism and of profit can be advanced in behalf of the Liberty Loan. No arguments except those of ignorance, treason and misinformation can be raised against it. Sometimes it is said, by men who have not thought seriously of what their remarks mean, that they will fight the Germans when they cross the seas and threaten this country. By precisely the same argument a man would begin to fight fire when flames had swept through his home. We must fight the kaiser across the the waters or fight him over here. We must either redeem Belgium or see America made another Belgium. Sometimes, also, one hears men who say they will not subscribe to the Liberty Loan because they do not approve the manner in which the war is being waged. Usually, this argument—if it may be dignified by that name—comes from men who are merely seeking an excuse for not supporting their government. Even where the argument is honest—who can seriously consider it? If we waited to defend America until we could do so in a manner acceptable to every man, we would still be wrangling when the statue of Liberty had been moulded into German cannon and the city of Washington was in ashes. We must support the government—if for no other reason than to correct its mistakes and to supply money to prevent more serious mistakes.

Does the government need your money—your fifty or your hundred dollars?

In very truth, yours is the type of contribution the government needs most. For the money you invest in Liberty bonds will be money you saved. The nation can be saved by its savings. Some of us think it can be saved only by its savings. Subscribe today! And remember, you have to choose between government bonds and German bonds.

How Do Your Sacrifices Stack Up With These of the Boys in Khaki?

The American boy who goes to war gives up the position which means so much to his future, or the little business which has just begun to show promise of success.

He severs home ties; gives up home comforts; leaves behind parents, friends, wife or sweetheart.

He faces the probability of being obliged to take up life anew when he returns; of losing all the advantages which years of hard work have won for him.

He faces the possibility of coming back incapacitated for earning a living and of being dependent upon his friends or upon charity.

He faces the possibility of never coming home at all.

Facing these things, he goes to France to fight for us who remain safely at home—and when the moment comes for him to go over the top—he goes!

What will he think, how will he feel, if we complain because we are asked to make a few sacrifices for him—sacrifices so insignificant when compared with his?

Show him that to invest in Liberty bonds is not a sacrifice, but a privilege—an appreciation of his sacrifice!

When you buy—buy!

WELCOME OPPORTUNITY OF SUPPORTING THE BOYS

Very Few Can Go "Over There," But Everybody Can Help "Over Here."

Ray Stannard Baker, the writer and investigator, particularly well known for his "Adventures in Contentment," which appeared under the pen name of "David Grayson" and which shows that Mr. Baker is at heart one with the country resident, says this about buying Liberty bonds:

"I look upon the Liberty Loan not so much as a duty, although it is a duty, nor as a favor to the government—an investment as safe as Gibraltar at a good interest rate is surely no favor to anybody but the investor—I look upon it rather as an opportunity for us to get together—all of us—in a great and noble undertaking.

"Mr. Wilson has asked us to help

make the world "safe for democracy." Not all of us can fight. In my town of Amherst only about sixty men so far out of a population of 5,500 have actually gone into the army. That leaves 5,440 of us at home. The same proportion holds good in every town in America.

"The Liberty Loan supplies us—the great mass of us who must remain behind—the opportunity of doing something vital, something really important, in helping to win. We can lend a little of our money to the nation that the nation may send our boys to the front to fight the battles of liberty and democracy. If these young men—the best national asset we have—willingly offer their blood for the great cause, I for one welcome the opportunity of supporting them to the utmost."

Remember the Tuscania. Buy a Liberty bond and help build warships to protect American soldiers upon the sea.

Strike now a blow for freedom, for humanity. Buy a Liberty bond and help win the war.

WOMEN CO-OPERATING SPLENDIDLY IN FIFTH DISTRICT'S CAMPAIGN

Regarded a Little Sceptically in the Previous Drives, Organization Has Become an Effective Asset—Women Under Mrs. George J. Seay Have Proved They Cannot Only Sort Bandages, But Can Sell Bonds.

To the question, "What are the women doing to win this war?" the answer might well be, "Everything," with the further admission that "everything they are doing they are doing well."

In Red Cross work, making surgical dressings and bandages, and knitting socks, helmets and sweaters; in the production and conservation of food; in nursing, and in other phases of so-called "woman's work" women are expected to live up to a certain standard of excellence, but when it comes to commercial matters and matters of finance, "the wonder, as the oft-quoted Dr. Johnson remarked, "is not that they do it so well, but that they do it at all."

Tentatively secretary of the treasury and the great financiers of the nation offered women—individually—the opportunity to show what they could do to buy and sell bonds during the first Liberty Loan. There was no organization of women proposed; but the individual woman did so much to help on the loan that there was no question of not asking her to enter the second Liberty Loan campaign as an organization and not as an individual. In a business-like way she went at it. A general chairman was appointed to take charge of each federal district. Under her there were state, city and county chairmen who were to look to her for comfort and guidance and yet "keep their powder dry" by working individually.

It was a fine scheme on paper, and would have worked out as finely in actual practice but for the fact that some of the district chairmen, through no fault of their own, were so late in getting started. That threw state, city and county chairmen a little out of gear, and though the women did marvelously well in the bond-selling drive for the second Liberty Loan, many of them had the feeling that they might do better if only they had another chance.

The chance was not lacking. The very moment rumors of a third Liberty Loan were whispered from Washington the women began to get busy. This time they knew well enough what they were about.

For the Fifth district, comprising Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Maryland and the District of Columbia, Mrs. George J. Seay, wife of George J. Seay, of the Federal Reserve bank of RICHMOND, was appointed general chairman, as well as chairman for the city of RICHMOND. In the shortest possible time Mrs. Seay had selected and called a meeting of her state chairmen, at which meeting arrangements were made and every detail threshed out for the work in the state. In the meantime, as city chairman, Mrs. Seay had communicated with and formed a working committee of the heads of every woman's organization in the city of RICHMOND, and when this committee met—there were over eighty women present—they found to their amazement that their chairman had completely formulated a perfectly simple, feasible, well-worked-out plan by means of which they could co-operate without friction, without the imposition of extra work placed on any one organization, and without the smallest show of partisanship or favoritism.

Splendid Co-operation. The co-operative drive of these forty-five women's organizations for the third Liberty Loan has been the biggest thing ever accomplished by RICHMOND women, and to the able direction of Mrs. Seay, aided by her vice-chairman, Mrs. John Kerr Branch, must be attributed the wonderful success these organizations have had in "going over the top" in just eight days of good, hard work with \$1,035,800 to their credit.

This sum forms one-ninth of RICH-

MOND'S quota for the third Liberty Loan.

Five department stores—J. B. Mosby & Co., Fourqurean, Temple & Co., Miller & Rhoads, Thalheimer's and Cohen's; two hotels—Murphy's and the Jefferson; the Main-street postoffice, and Tragle's drug store offered their services to the woman's committee and in almost every instance built and decorated the booths in which bonds were to be sold.

J. B. Mosby & Co. offered a prize of \$250 to the organization making the biggest sales in their store, and supplemented this with a generous prize of \$100 for the organization making the biggest sales in the city. From day to day the organization totaling the largest amount for the day is published, and at the end of the drive, on May 4, the total amount of subscriptions taken in by each organization will be published.

The women have gone into the matter with the utmost interest and enthusiasm. A friendly rivalry for the prizes exists between organizations, and so far from not being able to induce women to work at these booths, Mrs. Seay has had to let in several organizations which clamored to be allowed to do their patriotic part, even though there was no chance for them to equal the amounts taken in by richer and more influential bodies.

Novel Publicity Features. There have been some interesting publicity features introduced by the woman's committee. One booth has a Liberty Loan bell which strikes when a purchaser buys a bond. Another has as a trophy a German helmet. In the windows of the department stores have been placed small replicas in plaster of Paris of the trenches, the ruined villages, the tanks lumbering across the wastes of No Man's Land, and other reproductions of phases of life "Over There."

The new Browning machine gun, in charge of a machine section of one officer and twenty-one men, has also been loaned from Camp Lee to demonstrate the necessity of funds for the munitions of war if the Hun is to be whipped.

After consultation with several prominent bankers Mrs. Seay decided that subscriptions taken at the seven booths in the banks and trust companies, though they came under her chairmanship, should not be counted in each day with subscriptions taken in at booths run solely by women's organizations. "Women in the banks are working with the men, not against them," was the way she summed it up.

The third Liberty Loan drive is not yet half over. Women know that there is a long hard pull ahead of them, but so great is their courage and enthusiasm that the last day of the drive will find them as high-hearted and ready to do their share as they have been during the first week.

CALLY RYLAND.

"THE BOY SCOUT POSTER."

Boy Scouts of America sold more than \$100,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds last October. As a result of this good record and their desire to co-operate in the third Liberty Loan campaign, a special Leyendecker poster has been produced for them by the treasury department through the courtesy of J. C. Leyendecker and the Saturday Evening Post. A million of the posters, in eight colors, showing a scout kneeling before a heroic figure of Liberty, are being distributed by scouts throughout the country.

Stop criticizing the government. Do your bit to help win the war. Buy a Liberty bond.

A Liberty bond buyer becomes a real fighting soldier for Uncle Sam.

Buy bonds or wear them. Come across or the kaiser will.

Third Loan is Three Billions

The amount of the third Liberty Loan is \$3,000,000,000. The campaign opened April 6, and closes May 4.

The Fifth federal reserve district, which comprises the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, is called upon by the treasury department for \$130,000,000. Division within the district is as follows:

Maryland	\$38,259,000
District of Columbia	12,870,000
Virginia	29,809,000
West Virginia	15,782,000
North Carolina	18,655,000
South Carolina	14,625,000

