

Other Editor's Opinions

FARMERS AND WAR BONDS

Every time the Canadian Government secures a loan from the public it is ready to render an account of what has been done with the money to the last dollar. The people who advance the funds are not kept in the dark and have no cause for uneasiness.

Since the war broke out four years ago, the total loans floated aggregated nine hundred and fifty million dollars. If the objective is reached in the drive which starts next week, the total will increase by five hundred million. The interest paid for this amount will be circulated here and will help to make Canada prosperous. Better than to drain the country of its surplus cash to pay the interest on a foreign loan, even if such a loan could be negotiated now, which could not be done. The Allied countries, the United States included, have all they can do to carry their own financial burdens. Canada must not only pay its own way, but must provide credit for Great Britain, otherwise the munition industry will become a cropper here and thousands of makers will be thrown out of remunerative employment.

But besides the munition industry, the agricultural interest of the country must be financed. Money is needed to get food supplies to the Allies overseas. If this money is not raised, the export of Canadian grain and other products will be crippled, prices will avail nothing, and the nation without a foreign market will be threatened with bankruptcy.

Canada has loaned to the British Government \$73,816,897 on condition that it be spent entirely in Canada for the purchase of food and war necessities, and that the British Government in return lend us the money required to maintain our army overseas.

Following out this arrangement last year the British Government bought from the farmers in Canada foodstuffs to the value of the amounts here specified:

Wheat	\$303,776,638
Flour	62,876,823
Bacon	57,786,615
Cheese	36,277,349
Oats	22,213,299
Barley	6,821,540

Beef 5,186,832
Ham and pork 3,073,904
Butter and eggs 3,858,551
Cream, condensed milk 1,149,223

An equally liberal percentage of the five hundred millions to be raised by the next loan will be expended in getting the produce of Canadian farms overseas. It is the Canadian farmer who will profit most by the money that the Government asks for. It is for this reason that it is felt that the appeal directed to him to buy Victory Bonds is justified. Every bond he purchases will help his own business by getting his produce to market. There is no risk about adding to his own working capital, for that is what the purchase by him of war bonds really amounts to. He cannot lose. The return of 5% per cent. every six months is as certain as the annual call of the assessor.

If a farmer with several thousand dollars in the bank was satisfied that he could secure a return of 5% per cent. on the price of another farm he would not hesitate to invest his money in land. Here he has a chance to put it in war bonds and to secure a like return without lying awake nights worrying over the labor problem or, during his waking hours, studying the weather probabilities.

Farmers of Peterboro County are urged to invest in war bonds in their own interests and in those of their country. At a gathering of milk producers some time ago it was openly stated that the majority of the farmers in this community are putting money in the bank, but being the case, the farmers will add to their own and the general prosperity by authorizing their bankers to invest their deposits in Victory Bonds.—Peterboro Review.

There is a great and inspiring national fact wrapped up in the little story sent out from Liberty Loan headquarters at Minneapolis. It tells of a German-born farmer in South Dakota who asked of the loan committee of his town what its quota was, and on hearing that the sum was \$12,000, subscribed for the whole amount. He said he had a boy fighting in the American ranks in France, and wished to prove to him that "I am backing him up to the limit."—New York World.

EXPLOSION OF OIL CAUSES TWO DEATHS IN METROPOLIS

Montreal, Oct. 28.—Jno. F. Henderson, thirty years of age, was killed by the explosion of a vat of oil which he and the storekeeper of the Beaver Oil Company of this city were compounding.

The latter, Arthur Brisson, was also killed. Mr. Henderson was the son of W. V. Henderson, the proprietor of the company, who was standing close to the vat but had his back turned at the moment and escaped with a slight burning.

After the explosion a fire started but was got under control without further loss of oil. The damage will be about \$2,000.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S EXAMPLE

President Wilson subscribed for \$20,000 of bonds in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign on the installment plan, the payments to be made monthly out of his salary. In doing this the president set a worthy example to the whole world. He told the American people that they had to have no less than \$6,000,000,000 through the fourth loan; said that if necessary they should mortgage the future to do it and set the example by earmarking a good portion of his salary for the next twelve months.

CO-OPERATION OF CHURCHES

Sir Thomas White is requesting the churches of Canada to call special attention in their services to the Victory Loan. It is requested that this should be done on three Sundays. It is desired that on November 3 should be recognized as Victory Loan Sunday, with special reference to the need of the Loan; and that on November 10a laymen prominently identified with the canvass should be invited to deliver a short address from the pulpit.

ONLY EN ROUTE

"Going to France?" asked a travelling man at the station of a negro soldier.

"No sah, Iee not goin' to France," replied the dusky soldier. "I'ee goin' to Berlin, but I may stop in France a short time on de way."—New York Telegram.

MAN LOSES TWO CHILDREN

Called to Pughwash to attend the funeral of his daughter, Mrs. James G. Fraser, H. L. Borden, of Inverness, C.B., overheard a telegraph operator inquiring his identity. Upon this being furnished, he was handed a message notifying him of the death of his son, Pte. W. McL. Borden, in action.

HER LOST OPPORTUNITY

A gentleman from Thomasburg was in The News office the other day, paying his subscription. He had never seen our new linotype work and of course we did our best to explain its mysteries to him. One of the items of information we gave him was the fact that it can do as much as six men.

"Gee whizz," he exclaimed, "my wife ought to have married it."—Montreal Star.

FOOD RESTRICTIONS IN U.S.A.

Nine million people of the United States who are fed in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, dining cars and steamships, will be affected by one of the most important measures that the Food Administration has undertaken since the war started. The new rules for public eating places limit the amount of white (Victory) bread to be served to one person at a meal to two ounces, butter a half ounce, and forbid serving more than one kind of meat to a patron, the use of the sugar bowl on the table, or the propping of double cream. No place shall serve bacon as a garniture. These orders are given to save food for the Allied troops.

Ready-made Medicines.—You need a physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles it is invaluable, for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains it is unsurpassed. White te. cuts, sores, ulcers and the like it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than its use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

The Maxims of Napoleon

By Dr. Frank Crane

Napoleon Bonaparte was not only a great soldier, but a man of very shrewd common sense. If he had not devoted himself to killing people he might have had a very useful business career.

I have just been looking over a little volume of his maxims, with notes by General Burnod. At the present time they make very interesting reading, when we apply them to the tactics which General Foch has been using in his recent drive. Foch, by the way, is an ardent admirer of Napoleon.

"Of all obstacles to the march of an army," said the great Corsican, "the most difficult to overcome is the desert; mountains come next, and broad rivers occupy the third place."

Again he says: "Retreat costs more men and material than the most bloody engagement; with this difference, that in a battle the enemy's loss is nearly equal to your own, whereas in retreat the loss is on your side only." The opinion of Herr Ludendorff on this observation might be interesting.

"The strength of an army, like the power in mechanics, is estimated by multiplying the mass by the rapidity." This calls to mind the saying of Frederick the Great that all wars should be short and rapid.

"In mountain warfare, the assault has always the advantage."

"In retreat the loss of life is often greater than in two battles."

"Never attack a position in front which you can gain by turning."

Napoleon would certainly congratulate General Foch on his recent Marne campaign, for he says: "The transition from the defensive to the offensive is one of the most delicate operations in war."

"Charges of cavalry should be always, if possible, on the flanks of infantry."

"A good general, a well organized system, good instruction, and severe discipline will always make good troops, independently of the cause for which they fight." This seems to be rather a German idea.

"The first qualification of a soldier is fortitude, under fatigue and

in privation; courage is only the second. Hardship, poverty, and want are the best school for a soldier."

"Tents are unfavorable to health. The soldier is best when he bivouacs because he sleeps with his feet in the fire, which speedily dries the ground on which he lies."

"Nothing is so important in war as undivided command."

"Information obtained from prisoners should be received with caution. A soldier seldom sees anything beyond his company."

"Councils of war and long discussions usually terminate in the adoption of the worst course."

"Never do what the enemy wishes you to do."

"A general of ordinary talent occupying a bad position, and surprised by a superior force, seeks safety in retreat; but a good captain supplies all deficiencies by his courage and marches boldly to meet the attack."

OSGOODE HALL

Before Sir Wm. Mulock, C.J., J. Riddet, J. Sutherland, J. Walk, W. C. Wright, W. C. Mikel, K.C., for defendant, E. G. Porter, K.C., for plaintiff. Appeal by defendant from judgment of Britton, J., of May 29, 1918, action to recover possession of dental equipment and goods leased by plaintiff to defendant, and \$50 for rent and \$10.11 for insurance, for damages and for injunction. A trial judgment was given plaintiff as asked, and damages assessed at \$20 with costs. Appeal argued. Judgment reserved.

CHISHOLM

Filling silos is the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. James Loveless and Morley, from Bloomfield, visited at Ed. MacDonald's on Sunday last.

Mrs. Libbie Burlington, of Rose Hill, is visiting friends at Mount Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Morris spent a recent Saturday evening in Wellington.

Mrs. Burlington and Vera Mac-

donald spent Wednesday afternoon in Picton.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada



The MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription

Victory Loan 1918
\$300,000,000. 5 1/2% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from November 1st, 1918, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as follows:
5 year Bonds due November 1st, 1923
15 year Bonds due November 1st, 1933

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.
Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, at any of the above-mentioned offices.
Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest
Income Return 5 1/2% per Annum

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The proceeds of the Loan will be used for war purposes only, including the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:
10% on application; 20% January 6th, 1919;
20% December 6th, 1918; 20% February 6th, 1919;
20% March 6th, 1919.

The last payment of \$1,167% covers 30% balance of principal and 1.167% representing accrued interest at 5 1/2% from November 1st due dates of the respective instalments.
A full half year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1919, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest.
Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest at the rate of 5 1/2% per annum.
This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
The amount of this issue is \$300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$300,000,000.

Conversion Privileges
Bonds of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, during the remaining period of the War, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at 100 and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Payments
All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments, are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed. Official Canvassers will forward subscriptions or any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will accept subscriptions and issue receipts.
Subscriptions may be paid in full at time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may be made as follows:—
If paid in full on or before Nov. 16th, 1918, par without interest, or 100%.
If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 6th, 1918, balance of 90% and interest, (\$90.48 per \$100).
If remaining instalments paid on Jan. 6th, 1919, balance of 70% and interest, (\$70.94 per \$100).
If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 6th, 1919, balance of 50% and interest, (\$51.94 per \$100).
If remaining instalment paid on Mar. 6th, 1919, balance of 30% and interest, (\$31.46 per \$100).

Denomination and Registration
Bearer bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal. The first coupon attached to these bonds will be due on May 1st, 1919.
Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, or any multiple of \$100,000.

Payment of Interest
A full half year's interest at the rate of 5 1/2% per annum will be paid May 1st, 1919.

Form of Bond and Delivery
Subscribers must indicate on their application the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of the subscription in full.
Bearer bonds of this issue will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be made.
Payment of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber.
Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be exchangeable at subscribers' bank for bonds on any instalment date when subscription is paid in full.

Form of Bonds Interchangeable
Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Official Canvasser, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Subscription Lists will close on or before November 16th, 1918

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Ottawa, October 28th, 1918.

Behind the Gun the Man - Behind the Man the Dollar
Make Your Dollars Fight the Hun

Belgian Relief Fund

Donations received for Belgian Relief Fund for October: (Previously acknowledged, \$921.90.)

Mrs. Edith Anning	\$5.00
Miss A. M. Corby	5.00
Mrs. E. G. Sills	5.00
Miss Mary E. Stapley	2.50
Miss Harriett Stapley	2.50
Mr. K. Thompson, 8 Queen St.	2.00
Mrs. Jno. Williams	1.00
Miss A. A. Miller	1.00
Miss Sarah Richards	1.00
Miss Hilda Roberts	1.00
Miss G. Linn (Sept. & Oct.)	1.00
Mrs. A. Abbott	.25
Mrs. Jas. St. Charles	.25
Mrs. J. D. MacMillan	.25
Mrs. Helen Lynch	.25

Donations received for Prisoners of War Fund for October: (Previously acknowledged, \$1,325.80.)

A friend	\$20.00
Mrs. E. G. Sills	5.00
Br. J. J. Farley	2.00

Dr. W. J. Gibson	2.00
Mrs. W. J. Gibson	2.00
Miss Helen Rathbun	2.00
Miss Edith Anning	2.00
Miss A. M. Corby	2.00
Mrs. R. J. Graham	2.00
Mrs. J. F. Dolan	2.00
Mrs. H. Corby	2.00
Mrs. P. N. Deacon	2.00
Mrs. W. N. Perry	2.00
Mrs. K. Thompson, Queen St.	2.00
Mrs. Chas. Mott, Charles St.	2.50
Mrs. E. G. Porter	1.00
Mrs. H. C. Earle	1.00
Mrs. W. W. Boyce	1.00
Mrs. Jno. Williams	1.00
Mrs. W. B. Deacon	1.00
Mrs. G. B. Coughlin	1.00
Mrs. G. C. Walker	1.00
Mrs. Jas. Hodgins	1.00
Miss M. Fralock	1.00
Miss Helen Lynch	1.00
Miss Helen Falen, Toronto	1.00
Miss A. A. Miller	1.00
Miss Sarah Richards	1.00
Miss G. Linn (Sept. & Oct.)	1.00
Mrs. Carlaw	.50
Mrs. W. Lattimer	.50
Mrs. W. C. Mikel	.50
Mrs. E. B. Fraleck	.50

Mrs. Fred. Smith	50
Mrs. Tom Ketcheson	2.00
Mrs. W. H. Ketcheson	50
Mrs. S. Robertson	2.00
Miss Kate Lazier	50
Mrs. M. J. O'Callaghan	50
Mrs. Thomas Ritchie	50
Mrs. F. S. Anderson	25
Mrs. J. W. Johnston	25
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Mrs. E. F. Milburn	25
Mrs. S. Bonnard	25
Miss M. Holder	25
Miss Eva Panter	25
Miss K. Gilles	25
Miss H. Fraleck	25
Annie A. Dolan, Treas.	1 Victoria Ave.

slain by the enemy on the battlefield in four years of war Canada lost 43,000 men in battle. In the same period Canada lost 120,000 children under five years, whose lives might have been saved. Every province needs a ministry of health.

EARTHQUAKE TREMORS AT MONTREAL
Residents of Montreal have frequently imagined they felt earthquake tremors. It was only the blasting during the construction of Mount Royal Tunnel, which has been completed and was opened on October 21st, on which date the Canadian Northern Railway established through train service between Toronto and Montreal. The tunnel terminal, 415 LaSalle Street, W., two blocks from the Windsor Hotel, Windsor and Bonaventure Stations, Rail, sleeping and parlor car tickets are obtainable at all Canadian Northern Railway ticket offices.

INFANT MORTALITY
Just think of this, three Canadian children are slain at home by disease for every Canadian soldier who is

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