

MORE DAMAGE CAUSED BY GERMANS

STRING ON HUSBANDS

**"My Wife Won't Let Me,"
Will Still Be Heard Oc-
casionally.**

By A Staff Reporter.
OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—The instructions which have been sent out in connection with the mobilization of further contingents for overseas service state that while young men from 18 years up may be recruited, those under 21 years must have the written consent of their parents. Men 21 years of age and older are not required to have this consent. This will eliminate a considerable amount of correspondence, such as the militia department had to deal with in connection with the first contingent.

Where a man, however, is the only son of parents who are dependant on him, their written consent must be obtained. In such cases, the parents must have the consent of their wives.

Otherwise the instructions are practically the same as for the first contingent.

Somebody Blundered.

The announcement to the press regarding the number of battalions to be raised in each military district as given from the militia department was incorrect. The corrected list is given herewith:

Divisional—First, London, Ont., one battalion; second, Toronto, two battalions; third Kingston, Ont., one battalion; fourth, Montreal, two battalions (x); Fifth, Quebec, one battalion (x); sixth, Halifax, two battalions. x—includes the French-Canadian battalion already authorized to be raised in the Province of Quebec.

Military District—No. 10, Winnipeg, two battalions; No. 11, Victoria, two battalions; No. 13, Calgary, one battalion. Total 14.

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**REFUSED TO PERMIT
BOXING TOURNEY**

Mr. B. T. ...

A request that the police commissioners issue a permit allowing a professional boxing tournament, to be held in the Arena during the next few weeks, was refused by the board of police commissioners at their meeting yesterday afternoon. Those behind the move-

ng to give the proceeds to the fund

aim of the Belgians. It is likely that the request will be taken to the legislature. The commissioners also refused to allow the erection of the new Masonic Temple on Spadina avenue. They claimed that it did not come under the new building bylaw covering buildings of that nature in that district.

The Maple Leaf Milling Co. sent a complimentary letter to the miller

commissions because of the good work of the department in arresting a man who had secured a large amount of money from them by fraud. The company offered a sum of money for the police benefit fund, but the commissioners declined to receive it.

DUNNING'S

Special today: Fried perch, with tomato sauce; beef braise, with cauliflower fritters, stewed chicken, with celery.

Fish shop at Ostend destroyed by Zeppelin bomb.

**Prominent Red Cross Worker
Quietly Married to Major
Fitzgerald.**

The Duchess of Sutherland is the fourth daughter of the Earl of Rosslyn. She was married in 1834 to the Duke of Sutherland, who died in 1912. She is deeply interested in social questions.

Major Fitzgerald was born in 1873 and has served in South Africa. He was decorated for distinguished service in Ladysmith and the Transvaal.

So Thinks City's Veterinary Officer — Horse Sold for Four Dollars.

FAST TIME MADE BY "THE CANADIAN."

consisting of buffet-library-compartment-observation cars, electric - lighted standard sleepers, together with standard dining-car service. The

**I. C. R. EMPLOYEES GIVE LIBERAL-
ALLY.**

Canadian Press Despatch.
MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—Employees of
the I. C. R., the government railway,
have subscribed \$20,000 to the
Liberal party.

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We hope our readers will pardon our dipping into ancient history, but it seems necessary to expose a cunning effort being made by the banks of Canada, and their newspapers, to hoodwink the Canadian people and prevent their improving themselves by examining into their present inadequate and antiquated system of banking and currency. Hardly a day passes but some journalistic friend or poor relation of the Montreal Herald publishes a long editorial review of what purports to be a great work recently procured by A. D. White on "Flat Money in France." Mr. White is heralded as a great authority on the subject of money, and is, in fact, a man who is giving to the world some valuable lessons in the science of finance. Mr. White never posed as an authority on finance, but he was a faithful collector of the Republican party and a pretty steady office holder while that party was in power. His "Flat Money in France" was a political pamphlet issued a generation or more ago and long since consigned to oblivion. But now it is exhumed, published in a new edition, and is being used as a campaign document against a national currency, a national bank of rediscunt, and the power of the banks retaining their present monopoly. The Montreal Gazette article, which is the source of the above, is a

The book deals with the irredeemable paper money issued in France during the revolution. France was bankrupt, all the civilized world was in arms against her, and her government at that time is known in history as "The Reign of Terror." Having neither money nor credit, the revolutionary junta printed for circulation in France in paper currency which proved to be worthless. The book also contains some reference to John Law, a Scottish adventurer, who started a bank in Paris in the early part of the 18th century. He engineered the "Mississippi Bubble" speculation, which ruined a great many people, altho the government of that day came to his assistance by making his bank virtually a government bank of issue. Law was not only a great swindler, all told, and the "Mississippi Bubble" differed not only in only one particular from the "South Sea Bubble," but also in the fact that a great deal from the English Government was lost in the speculation. The "Mississippi Bubble" was a speculation in which at one time or another have impoverished thousands of men. Mr. White set out to prove was that a national currency should be issued in good faith and with business caution. That is, the government should limit its issue and keep on hand sufficient gold for ordinary purposes of redemption.

Now we have no quarrel with all this. We hold no brief for the memory of John Law, and we certainly have never advocated "flat money." Yet The Montreal Financial Times runs into a frenzy of rapture over the White pamphlet and believes that it has disposed of all persons of enough sense to suggest that a bank monopoly of the country's currency is not the last word in modern finance. The Financial Times brackets W. F. Maclean with Robespierre and Danton, and by implication at least, the good people of Canada are asked to believe that an issue of national currency would immediately be followed by convulsions similar to those which rocked France in the days of her great revolution. But we have not seen any guillotines erected in London since Lloyd George began to issue a national currency, nor do the people of the United States feel any apprehension from having two or three billion dollars of paper money in circulation. That France, swept by a revolution and threatened with invasion from every corner, was unable to turn waste paper into forty billions of money, and yet that a rich country like Canada could not maintain an issue of five hundred million dollars of national currency based upon the wealth and credit of the country and supported by a gold reserve adequate for all ordinary purposes of redemption,

The effort, of course, is to mislead, to make the people believe that Mr. Maclean favors an unlimited issue of freeboard currency. The blood-curdling details of the French Revolution are thrown in for good measure. The Montreal Gazette, an old duty bond, has a column and a half editorial laudation of Mr. White's brochure which has been so suddenly and mysteriously exhumed for the edification of the Canadian people. It regards the republication of this work in Canada at this time as opportune because:

In the United States there is some call for issues of government circulating notes, based on stocks of raw cotton deposited in warehouse, and in Canada voices have been raised in favor of a national note currency, to replace permanently that which the banks now have authority to put out. But such a plan would have us believe, without saying so, that a national bank of rediscount is desirable. The United States has a hundred years ago a brilliant but penniless adventurer, in conjunction with the disreputable Regent of France, managed to wreck a bank of this character and imperishable. The Regent of France, people, thru wildcat speculations based upon the fabulous wealth of the then practically unexplored and unknown valley of the Mississippi. The Gazette, however, has nothing to say about the Bank of France, the Bank of Germany, and, for that matter, the Bank of England, which altho not strictly speaking a government bank, is a great national bank of issue and discount. It does not even condemn the Regent for not being put into operation in the United States, altho it is based entirely upon the idea of government banks of rediscount aided by an issue of national currency.

Would it not be better for the banks and their newspapers to defend their position honestly? Can the not and soon make it a question of the day, "Is the financial question and is prepared to discuss it?" Calling everybody a "speculator" in banking and currency reform a socialist or a Robespierre will not carry them very far. Denouncing John Law as a reckless speculator and inveighing against an "unlimited issue of paper currency," does not arrive at the point which must now be engrossing the attention of the public. The banks and their newspapers are quite free to say what they please about the "Mississippi Bubble," or the flat money of the French Revolution, but why not defend their claim that issuing money is a monopoly instead of a sovereign power of the state? Why not demonstrate, if it is so, that the money is not sound and that tight credit are desirable? Of course, the whole effort is to mislead.

The Edmonton Capital is not worrying its head about John Law or Robespierre, but it is concerned with the fact that the Canadian banking system has utterly broken down so far as stimulating production is concerned. It quotes The Financial Post as saying that the banks have four hundred million dollars out on stock margins in Canada, and we know from the bank statement for August that on Sept. 1 they still had about one hundred million dollars tied up in Wall street. Thus it would appear that about one-half the banking power of the country was dissipated in carrying over the margin, with the result that there is no money to help the producers to expand their business. The Capital says that the government should and not the banks should issue the money of the country, and that a government bank of rediscout is urgently needed. After reviewing the stock market situation and the way in which Canadian banking capital has been entangled herein, The Capital goes on to point out that the chartered banks, as at present organized, cannot possibly extend to the western farmer the accommodation that he needs, and he is to go in for mixed farming and raise poultry, cattle and horses, and swine.

Manifestly, what is wanted is a new deal. Something in the nature of a rediscounting system under federal auspices, by which prime farmers' papers could be taken to a federal reserve board and hypothecated against a rediscount in any one of the banks of the Federal Reserve System. The system provided it were undertaken upon a sufficiently comprehensive scale. Such a system, however, would require to be safeguarded—thru the intermediary of some interest sufficiently closely in touch with the farmers of each locality to be intimately acquainted with the moral risk of each. Otherwise it would inevitably become a mere device for writing off the losses of unsuccessful farmers. Furthermore, such a system would require the shifting of the franchise, to issue notes from the banks back to the government. Otherwise the chartered banks would retire the federal notes as rapidly as they were given circulation thru the discounting-house in order to substitute their own. Just as they are now retiring gold from circulation and shipping United States dollars to the Treasury.

The effect of such an action upon the part of the banks would be that the government would very quickly be carrying all the capital, instead of the public carrying several millions of it in the form of federal notes in circulation in the ordinary process of business.

With such an arrangement, the chartered banks could go right ahead doing their regular business in the same way they are today, except for the circumstance that they would be without the franchise to issue notes. Certainly the government would be invading no territory of theirs when it undertook to arrange for accommodation to the agricultural business.

Such an arrangement would, however, invade a franchise—the note-issuing franchise—which some very powerful interests in Canada regard very jealously, and, for this reason, and for the reason that most of our public men are naturally so, it is not likely that any such arrangement would be the legislation necessary to bring it about is not likely to be secured except as a concession to a most vigorous demand from the people of Western Canada.

The signs portend that this demand will surely come.

Four Archipelagos, Including Cable Station, Wrested From Germans.

Canadian Press Despatch.
TOKIO, Oct. 20.—The navy department has announced the occupation for military purposes of metropolitan

These groups lie from 1000 to 1700 miles east of the Philippines and in-

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 20.—Thomas Murphy, of Chaffey's Locks, died in the Hotel Dieu this afternoon as a result of a fall from the steamer Colmanial on which he was employed as a wheelman. He sustained a fractured skull and only lived a few hours. He fell over the railing at the side of the vessel and fell on the wharf lighting on his head.

clude the American Island of Guam. The occupation of Yap, one of the Caroline Islands, gives Japan control of the German cable station, which connects China with the Malay Archipelago.