

can help win the war is in buying the utmost possible of the new Victory Loan war bonds when they are issued in the course of the next two weeks. These bonds will be issued in denominations as low as \$50.00 and as high as \$1000.00. Every farm home should be represented in the Victory Loan. It is an absolutely safe investment that will pay 5½ per cent. The money will be used by the government partly to pay war expenses, and partly to help Britain buy our wheat, beef and bacon. The more generous the response to this war loan, the more Canadian produce will be purchased by Britain, and at a higher price. Every person cannot help win the war by fighting in the trenches. But nearly every person can help while remaining at home. Every person who helps to produce an extra pound of food, or purchases even the smallest Victory Loan war bond, is striking a blow for freedom and democracy and the winning of the war.

THE ITALIAN REVERSES

The blow being struck by the Teutons on the Italian front has apparently two objects. One is to break down the Italian offensive which was becoming serious, and the other to hand the people of the Central powers another fall victory. They may even cherish the hope of eliminating Italy from the contest. This would leave them only the front in France and Flanders where heavy fighting would have to be conducted. How far they can go in the accomplishment of this purpose it is still too early to predict. Certain it is, however, that Germany has shown a reserve of offensive power that was not anticipated by the Allies. An even more serious phase of the operations is the defections from the Italian army, which accounts at least in part for the large numbers of prisoners lost to the invaders. The rushing of French and British soldiers to stiffen the Italian defence is evidently having a good effect in checking the advance of the Teutons. Hopes are even cherished that the tables will be turned, and that the invading army, far from its base and in a difficult territory may meet with disaster. Meanwhile the capture of nearly a quarter of a million troops and over 1,500 guns is stiffening the morale of the German people. Twice before, in Russia in 1915 and in Roumania in 1916, the German war lords have proved the tonic effect of a fall victory in nerving the people to face the winter. Reports filtering through indicate that there was a growing unrest in Germany, though cabinet crises may be overestimated as a barometer of public discontent. The fall of ministers is not an unheard of matter in the Allied countries, France being particularly busy of late in reconstructing cabinets. One thing is certain, the net results of the developments on the Italian front has staved off still further the day of victory for the Allies.

CORPORALS OF INDUSTRY

For many years past "Captains of Industry" has been a very familiar term with which to describe men at the head of large business institutions. Undoubtedly the term has been well used in many cases when applied to men with great ability, who while enjoying no special privileges at the expense of their fellow-men, have developed great industrial institutions of great service to the country. Such men were entitled to the term and entitled to honor and reward for the accomplishments due to their own brain and industry. But there are others whose accomplishments have been due very largely to special concessions secured by legislation and at the expense of their fellow-men. These men required no very great amount of brain nor industry, but simply the ability to induce politicians to enact laws for their own special benefit. It seems rather out of place to use the term "Captains of Industry" to describe such men, because the development of the industry was only of secondary importance. The first matter was to secure the enactment of laws by which they could plunder their fellow-men. In order to be able to distinguish between the two classes we would suggest that the term "Corporals of Industry" might be used for this purpose. We have in Canada some "Captains of Industry," some "Lieutenants of Industry," a few "Sergeants of Industry" and a large number of "Corporals of Industry." It is about time some of the "Corporals" were promoted.

A prominent military authority is quoted in one of the Winnipeg daily papers as saying that 40 per cent. of the farmers who have claimed exemption under the military service act, can easily be spared from farm work for

military service. If this statement is correct it is decidedly at variance with the general belief. The best information to hand indicates that there is a very serious shortage of farm help all over the country. On account of the early freeze-up there is not nearly as much preparation as usual, and next year's crop is bound to be considerably shorter than the present year. The military authorities will no doubt consider carefully the absolute necessity of increased food supplies in dealing with exemptions claimed by farmers and farmers' sons.

It is extremely likely that before spring there will be a complete prohibition on the consumption of beef in Canada. There is a great shortage of beef for the soldiers at the front. It will be pretty hard to do without beef in Canada, but if it is a question of doing without it at home or our soldiers doing without it at the front, there is only one way to decide such a question. In the meantime, every patriotic Canadian should cut down the consumption of beef to the lowest possible quantity.

Roosevelt has been coining phrases again. He had already to his credit "malefactors of great wealth," "race suicide" and many other phrases not so well known outside his own country. His latest is "shoot the way you shout" and was inspired by the applause of a New York audience to a speech by an Anzac officer who had been wounded twenty times. This new phrase has about completed the round of the American press.

The chartered banks in Western Canada are overflowing with deposits, but we have not yet noticed any remarkable reduction in the rate of interest charged to farmers on what they wish to borrow. The same old rate of three per cent. still applies on deposits, and the same old rates of eight and ten and sometimes twelve per cent. still apply on borrowing.

The restrictions on the importation of oleomargarine into Canada have been removed. It is now up to the government to see that oleomargarine is sold as oleomargarine and not as "creamery extra special." The margarine people may be counted on to get away with it if they are left to their own devices.

The lack and high cost of fence wire is one of the greatest handicaps to sheep raising in Western Canada. One of the best ways of helping this is to remove the duty on fence wire. That would help the farmer to keep sheep, to keep down weeds, produce more food and make more money.

Prepare now to buy a Victory Bond. Buying war bonds is not speculating, it is investing. The credit of Canada is behind these bonds and they will be paid in full when they fall due.



A PLEASANT FUNERAL