

The Victory Loan

Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, made known the terms of the forthcoming Victory Loan. The prospectus will ask for a minimum amount of \$300,000,000 with the right to accept any part of subscriptions in excess of that amount.

As in previous years, the subscribers will be given a choice of maturity — five-year bonds due Nov. 1, 1924, or 15-year bonds due Nov. 1, 1934. The securities will carry interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and the issue price will be 100 and accrued interest for both maturities, making the income return 5½ per cent. per annum.

Purchasers may pay in full upon application or in five instalments as follows:

Ten per cent. on application, 20 per cent. Dec. 9, 1919, 20 per cent. Jan. 9, 1920, 20 per cent. Feb. 10, 1920, 31.21 per cent. March 1, 1920.

The last payment of 31.21 per cent. covers 30 per cent. balance of principal and 1.21 per cent. representing accrued interest at 5½ per cent. from November 1st to due dates of the respective instalments.

As a full half-year payment will be paid on May 1, 1920, the cost of the bonds will be 100 and interest. If payment is made at time of application the price will be 100 flat.

After the initial payment subscribers have the privilege of paying in full on any due date thereafter, with accrued interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. Arrangements have again been made with the banks for the purchase of bonds by small subscribers on the instalment card system, spreading the payment over ten months.

As in 1918, bearer bonds will be available through the banks for delivery at the time of application to subscribers making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only or both as to principal and interest in authorized denominations will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full as the required denominations can be made. Bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000, and may be registered as to principal.

Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by government cheque, will not be issued in denominations lower than \$500. The subscription list will open October 27 and close on or before Nov. 15, 1919.

As previously intimated the new issue will not carry the tax exemption privilege which was attached to the issues made during the war. This means that in computing the Dominion income tax the holder of the new securities who is subject to the tax will require to include the interest as part of his taxable income.

"This is not my loan," said Sir Henry Drayton, "it is not the government's loan, it is the loan of the government of Canada, backed by all the resources of Canada. It is a clean-up loan. It is to be spent to discharge our war commitments and provide national working capital. The security is undoubted. The interest return is exceptionally attractive. I confidently appeal to the Canadian people for the same full measure of support that has been given to the previous flotations, which have heralded to the whole world Canada's standing."

This District Should Win One of the Three Numbered Victory Loan Honor Flags

Honor Flags will again be awarded this year to all Local Districts which succeed in raising their al-

lotment of the 1919 Victory Loan, but the first three districts to go "over the top" will be specially honored. This year three of the Saskatchewan Honor Flags are being numbered, One, Two and Three. These flags will be awarded as follows: Honor flag No. 1 to the first district, Honor Flag No. 2 to the second district, and Honor Flag No. 3 to the third district raising their allotment.

Last year the Humboldt district won an Honor Flag. This year it should not only win a flag, but every effort should be put forth to achieve the special honor of winning one of these numbered flags. The best way to win a numbered Honor Flag is to go "over the top" on the opening day, Monday, October 27th.

After the Signing of Peace

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PARIS, Oct. 23.—The supreme council of the peace conference having considered the report of Sir George Clerk, who was sent to Rumania as commissioner for the council, has sent to Bucharest a note stating that the council is ready to consider a modification of the clauses of the St. Germain treaty with Austria, guaranteeing protection to racial and religious minorities as soon as the Rumanian government is ready to sign the convention, according to the Petit Parisien.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A wireless message sent today by General Denikine, the Anti-Bolshevik leader, in South Russia, contains a message from General Shirako which says: "The position of the volunteer army is brilliant, despite a few temporary failures. It is quite evident the end of Bolshevism is at hand." The wireless dispatch adds the Reds began hastily to fortify the suburbs of Tula, when, at a meeting, Leon Trotzky, Bolshevik minister of war, declared that a general battle must be fought out side of the town.

LIBAU, Russia, Oct. 23.—The Letts are advancing from Duena-muende, (Ust Dvinsk) and Bolderaa, according to Riga advices. The first large island to the south of Riga is in the hands of the Letts, and also the bridges over the Duena. Six British and two French destroyers are supporting the Lettish operations. Colonel Bermond, of the Russo-German forces has ordered the seizing of all Letts of military age fit for service. The former German commandant at Prekuln, an important railway junction near Libau, announces that he has taken over military control of that district.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Rumanian demands for a rectification of the frontiers, specified in the peace treaty, in the determination of the western borders of Rumania have been refused by the supreme council of the peace conference, according to information received from French sources. Rumania through her premier, J. C. Bratiano, asked that she be given both banks of the Maros river as far as Tisza, that the cities of Bekes and Czeba, be included within her frontiers and that the boundary between Rumania and Hungary be moved westward to a line 14 miles west of the railroad running between the cities of Arad and Temesvar. In its reply the supreme council says that it cannot recede from the clauses of the agreement which have been communicated to all the Allied powers and must be considered final. Discussing the protection of Ethinical minorities, the supreme council declared the powers were unanimous in maintaining the general principles which were the basis of peace, but stated there was no intention to infringe upon the independence of Rumania, unless that country, the note said it asked to submit herself to the status of the league of nations to which she has applied for admission as a member.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Arrangements have been completed for distributing clothing in the drought area of the province, according to an announcement by Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hearty co-operation has been promised by the women's organizations in the province, the I. O. D. E., the Red Cross, Women Grain Growers and Homemakers Clubs, in collecting clothing, which will be bundled and shipped to the Bureau of Labor, Saskatchewan Government at Regina, and distributed through the reeves and councillors of the municipalities in the affected districts. Those needing clothing should make their wants known to the local councilors. "The circumstances in which these settlers are placed are in no way attributive to any personal demerit," said Mr. Dunning in referring to the natural hesitation of many settlers in making their needs known to their neighbors. "They should be regarded in the same light as the victims of any other disaster." The Bureau of Labor has made a canvass of available winter work and is now in a position to place nearly two thousand men. Special arrangements have been made whereby travelling expenses can be advanced to men going to the lumber camps from any of the government employment offices.

—Potatoes are going to be scarce and dear over the North American continent, according to W. W. Thomson, director of co-operative organizations for Saskatchewan, as the crop this year is considerably below the average. "Prices in eastern Canada and the United States are much higher than in Saskatchewan although the Saskatchewan crop is considerably below the average and the recent severe frosts have taken a heavy toll of potatoes still in the ground," said Mr. Thomson.

PRINCE ALBERT.—For the murder of James McKay, sheriff's officer, in November last, the three Steep Creek bandits died on the scaffold on Oct. 16. Victor Carmel, Jean Baptiste St. Germain and Dr. Jos. Gervais were taken from their cells at 7 o'clock into the jail yard and within one minute from the time the guards entered the cells, the men were dead. They died side by side, at the same time, on the same scaffold, for the same crime. They gave no trouble and walked boldly to the scaffold. It is said that Gervais refused the last rites of the church, though Carmel and St. Germain appeared penitent. Father Panhaleux, O.M.I., visited the condemned men and was with them until a late hour on the eve of their execution.

Alberta

EDMONTON.—The first decrees of absolute divorce ever to be granted in the province of Alberta, were issued by Justice Ives in Clark vs. Clark and Scott vs. Scott. No ruling has been made on the point of resumption of maiden name, but it is believed that this procedure will follow as a matter of course.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—A compromise in the attitude shown by the Mennonites of Manitoba to the educational policy of the provincial government was forecast when a delegation of Mennonites from southern Manitoba held a conference with the provincial cabinet.

—Immigration rules governing travelling between Canada and the United States have been relaxed according to announcement issued by the C. P. R. American tourists entering and leaving Canada are not required to have passports. Travellers from any of the allied nations are admitted to Canada without passports. United States citizens who re-enter the States from Canada are not required to

pay the head tax, providing their stay in Canada has not exceeded six months. This applies to residents in the United States who are not citizens and are returning from visits in Canada. Travellers are asked to carry documentary evidence of their citizenship in either the United States or Canada, in the form of birth certificates or papers showing clearly their status as citizens.

—The work of the conference on education, which is in session here, is to be perpetuated. It was decided to create a national council, which will carry into effect resolutions that are passed and prepare for a similar congress to be held three years hence. Several important resolutions were passed. One calls for the provision of free and compulsory education up to the age of 16, and for part-time education up to the age of 18. Premier Wm. Martin, minister of education for Saskatchewan, made a plea for practical suggestions to solve many of the problems connected with rural districts. He also boldly tackled the question of religious instruction in the schools. The premier declared himself in favor of this, and made an earnest appeal to the clergy of all denominations to get together and agree to some fundamental kind of religious instructions, no matter how simple it might be.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—Last week the house approved the peace treaty with Austria without even seeing it. The government is sadly muddled over its treaty business. When the German treaty was up it was insisted that Canadian approval was vital. Last week the minister of justice said it didn't matter much a complete change of form. So the treaty passed without the members having so much as a glimpse of it. A copy has never come over.

—The entry of MacKenzie King into parliament was properly hailed as a great event among the Liberals. No leader ever entered parliament under more hopeful conditions. It is true the party in parliament is small. The wonder is that there is any party at all there, in view of the War-time elections act. What it lacks in the house is enormously supplied in the country, as two provincial elections this year have demonstrated. Mr. King leads a united party. His great talent has never been questioned by his bitterest enemy. He is well known in England and the States as an authority on labor and social problems and with all this he has youth with vigor and energy that goes with it.

TORONTO.—In one of the most remarkable elections Ontario has ever experienced the Hearst Conservative government went down to defeat. Sir Wm. Hearst and all but two members of those of his cabinet who were not elected by acclamation went under in the landslide, and of the strong following of seventy members who sat behind the prime minister in the last legislature only some twenty-five members remain. The defeat of the Conservatives was due almost entirely to the tremendous vote polled by the United farmers of Ontario candidates and by the labor members, who took 45 and 11 seats respectively. The Liberals, despite their win of five seats in Tory Toronto, stand in the new legislature practically as they were in the last session. The largest single party in the new house will be that of the Farmers. As the matter stands the government of Sir William Hearst will remain in power until the house meets. If in the intervening time the prime minister has not succeeded in reaching a working agreement with any other party in the house, he will, of course, tender his resignation to the Lieut.-Governor, who will then have to turn to either Hartley Dewart, leader of the Liberals, or to the Un-

nited Farmers' representation. But neither the Liberals nor the Farmers can form a government standing alone. — Referendum figures published by the Ontario referendum committee show that the province went dry by more than a 2-1 vote of the people and that Toronto voted "no" on all four questions.

—Sir Henry Drayton has been elected by acclamation for Kingston, and Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, the new Liberal leader, had been returned unopposed in Prince Edward Island.

Quebec

QUEBEC.—The village of St. Raphael, Bellechasse county, was the scene of a conflagration last week, which, before it could be subdued, resulted in the total destruction of 22 houses and six stores.

Foreign News

LONDON.—The political correspondent of the Evening News says there probably will be a great change in Great Britain's naval policy with the advent of Vice-Admiral Sir Beatty as first sea lord, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Wemyss, who resigned recently. "Beatty's friends," says the correspondent, "declare that he believes the future warship will be an oil-driven submersible battle cruiser, and that the admiralty's plan may be shaped in accordance with this belief. The dreadnought will not be altogether eliminated, but it will be considered of secondary importance."

—Members of the Lloyd George cabinet were considering the situation which had arisen as a result of the adverse vote in the House of Commons on Oct. 23, when the government's amendment to the alien bill was rejected by a vote of 185 to 113. Because of the fact that there was only about half of the members of the House in their seats when the vote was taken, it is believed the government will not resign, but it is possible that Edward Shortt, home secretary, who was in charge of the alien bill, may quit office. Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the house, secured a delay until Monday of this week for his colleagues by moving an adjournment immediately after the result of the vote on the alien bill had been announced. Mr. Bonar Law's declaration that any subsequent action by the ministry would depend upon the view of the House of Commons as a whole, may indicate an intention on the part of the government to ask for a vote of confidence at an early date. The ministerial council under the presidency of Premier Lloyd George discussed the political situation on Friday morning and later the entire cabinet assembled. Commenting on the defeat of the government, the "Daily News" says that although the government may treat the affair as of no consequence, it cannot fail to shake unpleasantly their position. "The humiliation has been inflicted upon them by their friends," says the News, "and its importance lies in the fact that it is the result of something very like an organized conspiracy, powerfully assisted, no doubt, by the general feeling of distrust and irritation with which the members have reassembled."

—Gen. Byng, on his elevation to a peerage, takes the title of Baron Byng of Vimy. Admiral Beattie becomes Baron Beattie of the North Sea and of Brooksbury.

—Walford S. Selby, formerly assistant private secretary to Viscount Grey, has been appointed the provisional representative of the British government at Berlin. He will re-open the British embassy in Berlin as soon as the peace treaty becomes effective.

—A British company has obtained a contract for furnishing airplanes and equipment to the Chinese government. The contract is understood to involve approximately \$40,000,000.

PARIS, France.—A commission of German experts who have visited the mines of Northern France, which were devastated during the war, believe that it will take from 2 to 8 years to restore them to their former condition, according to the Gaulois.

BERLIN.—General Ludendorff is reported to have refused to appear before the parliamentary commission investigating the responsibility of German leaders for the war, which began sessions last week. The judicial status of the commission and the extent of its powers to enforce attendance by witnesses is uncertain, and it is the opinion in some quarters that Gen. Ludendorff cannot be compelled to submit to a commission. The Vorwaerts discussing the state trial writes: "Those guilty for the war, made history without pity for millions. Now history will pass sentence without pity for individuals."

—The result of a provisional census taken in October, shows Berlin population to be 1,897,000, which is a decrease of 175,000 as compared with Dec. 1910.

LISBON, Portugal.—Government expenditures of the account of the Portuguese army from the date of the departure of the troops for France up to the time of their return to Portugal were \$28,000,000.

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Admiral Jellicoe's report upon the question of naval defence for the British empire and her colonies in the Pacific ocean and the far east is now before the Australian house of representatives. Lord Jellicoe assumes throughout the report that future danger to the empire and her colonies lies in the Pacific and in the far east. The second dominant note in the report is his insistence on the value of capital ships as the chief weapon at sea. Lord Jellicoe's apparent assumption regarding Canada is that she will readily put her share into vessels and their upkeep. It is probable that the first vessels for both Canada and Australia will be a gift from the British fleet. He recommends that there be an Australian fleet of 2 battle cruisers, 8 light cruisers, 14 destroyers, 8 submarines and other subsidiary craft. Besides there shall be an Australian harbor defence of 20 destroyers, 10 submarines and 82 mine sweepers.

SALE OF LANDS in the Rural Municipality of Wolverine No. 340, for Arrears of Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain lands in the Municipality of Wolverine will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes on MONDAY, Nov. 10th, 1919, at the office N.E. Quarter Sec. 36-35-24, W. 2nd, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon (standard time). A full list of lands may be found in the Saskatchewan Gazette of Sept. 30th and also the Gurnsey Standard of October 2nd. Dated at BURR, this 17th day of September 1919. R. H. CASH, Sec.-Treas.



SHEEP FOR SALE

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply pure bred shorthorn rams and grade ewes one to four years of age to Saskatchewan farmers on the following terms:

Rams on 1-2 cash basis. } Balance payable July 1920
\$400 worth of ewes on 4-4 cash basis. } and December 1920 with
\$1000 worth of ewes on 1-2 cash basis. } interest at 6 per cent.

These ewes are a choice lot mostly sired by Oxford and Shropshire rams. For particulars apply to

J. G. ROBERTSON,

Live Stock Commissioner, Regina, Sask.