

The Why? of Another Victory Loan

WHEN, on the morning of November 11th, 1918, the guns were hushed and glad tidings flashed across the world, there followed with the Nation's Prayer of Thanksgiving, one yearning query, which found echo in the faster-beating hearts of wives, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and sweethearts.

THAT query was, "How soon will our boy be home?"

AND, from France and Flanders, from Italy and Egypt, from Palestine and from far-off Siberia, there came an answering echo, "How soon, how soon, may we go home?"

CANADA caught the spirit of these longings, and at once resolved to satisfy them.

IT was an appalling task. Shipping was tragically scarce. The composition of the Army of Occupation had not then been settled. And other parts of

the Empire as well as Canada were looking for the speedy return of their men.

THE problem was this. The half-million men that Canada had overseas had taken more than four years to transport to the field of battle.

TO bring them home in a few months was a gigantic undertaking—one to tax all Canada's ingenuity and resources.

CANADA solved the problem, but it meant crowding into a few short months, an expense for demobilization which it was impossible to foresee.

THEN, too, besides the sentimental aspect of the necessity for bringing the men home quickly, the economic side could not be overlooked.

THAT was, to transform efficiently and speedily the nation's army of fighters into a national army of workers.

Need Divides Itself in Two Parts

The answer to the question "Why does Canada need another Victory Loan?" divides itself into two parts.

- (a) To finish paying the expenses of demobilization, and the obligations we still owe to our soldiers.
- (b) To provide national working capital.

Obligations to Soldiers

The obligations to soldiers include:

That already incurred cost of bringing home troops from overseas.

The payment of all soldiers still undemobilized. This includes more than 20,000 sick and wounded who are still in hospital, and who of course remain on the Army payroll till discharged.

The upkeep of hospitals, and their medical and nursing staffs, until the need for them is ended.

These three items alone will use up at least \$200,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1919.

Gratuities

There is also the gratuity which has been authorized, and has been and is being paid to assist soldiers to tide over the period between discharge and their re-adjustment to civil life. For this purpose alone, \$61,000,000 must be provided out of the Victory Loan 1919, in addition to the \$59,000,000 already paid out of the proceeds of the Victory Loan 1918.

Land Settlement

Furthermore, soldiers who desire to become farmers may, under the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act, be loaned money by Canada with which to purchase land, stock and implements. The money so advanced will be paid back; meantime each loan is secured by a first mortgage. Up to August 15th, 29,495 soldiers had applied for land under the terms of this Act; and 22,281 applications had been investigated, and the qualifications of the applicant approved. For this purpose Canada this year requires \$24,000,000.

Vocational Training

For this work which, with the Vocational Training and Soldiers' Service Departments, embraces the major activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, an appropriation of \$57,000,000 is necessary.

These national expenditures are war expenses. They will be accepted readily by every citizen who gives thought to the task which Canada faced following the Armistice, and to the success with which she has met it.

National Working Capital

Canada needs national working capital, so that she may be able to sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies the products of our farms, forests, fisheries, mines and factories.

You may ask "Why sell to them if they can't pay cash?" The answer is, "Their orders are absolutely essential

to the continuance of our agricultural and industrial prosperity."

The magnitude of these orders and the amount of employment thus created, will depend upon the success of the Victory Loan 1919.

The "Why" of Credit Loans

Farmers and manufacturers (and that includes the workers on these orders) must be paid cash for their products. Therefore, Canada must borrow money from her citizens to give credit, temporarily, to Great Britain and our Allies. Actually, no money will pass out of Canada. If Canada does not give credit, other countries will; and they will get the trade, and have the employment that should be ours, to distribute amongst their workers. And remember, we absolutely need these orders to maintain employment. If we don't finance them business will feel the depression, employment will not be as plentiful, and conditions everywhere will be adversely affected.

For Transportation

Money must also be available to carry on the nation's shipbuilding programme, and other transportation development work.

For loans to Provincial Housing Commissions who are building moderate priced houses.

These, then, are some of the things for which Canada needs national working capital. She is in the position of a great trading company, and her citizens who buy Victory Bonds are the shareholders.

Those who give thought to our outstanding obligations to soldiers, and to our need for national working capital, cannot fail to be impressed with the absolute necessity for the

Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

LO. THE POOR INDIAN, WILL BE GIVEN THE VOTE.

Lo, the widely known poor Indian, who now, thanks to oil, smokes two-bit cigars and rides around in limousines, is about to have trouble thrust upon him. Dissatisfied over his placid existence as a ward of the United States government, a patronizing congress is about to thrust the vote into his hands. This action may not take place within the next month but the ways are being greased for it and, very soon, Lo will have the vote.

himself on election day counting up the fellow voters that her mother was profits from his oil lands, or collecting being imposed upon when she was money for the Far Eastern missionary forced to cut her own cooking wood and fund, he doubtless will have to stand off the subject of woman's rights will oc a crowd of ward captains with a shot-cop a prominent place nightly on the dragged to the polls by the coat lapels hardwood floor tepees in the land. (the only one to suffer. Ward captains will have to rack their brains to find up and forced to listen to any number of new attractions which will get Indian political speeches, and every mail will voters to the polls. No longer will the shooting gallery cigar and the hired bringing him a 12-pound leaflet or so on the indignity of the tariff or the League back which has enticed the pale-face the integrity of the Nation. Worst of all, though, his brother away from his humble cot and wife doubtless will be taught by her to the polls get a move out of the In-

dian. Naturally a difficult man to arouse to action, going to the polls will have to be made very attractive, indeed, to move him. Force, such as previously mentioned, may be the last resort of a determined ward leader.

Just now the Indian affairs committee of the house is planning a final survey of Indian conditions before they prepare a bill designed to give the Indian the vote. A sub-committee will visit the red

brother, make sure that he is as prosperous and intelligent as most every one else knows he is, and then try to hand him the vote.

With the passage of the bill, the In-

diary lobbyists who have for years been familiar sight around Washington, doubtless will disappear. They are among the last Indians in the country to wear derby hats and feathers—Washington Star.

THE BOOM IN MONCTON
In St. John, where no building permits were issued last month, it will be interesting to know that forty-one building permits were issued in Moncton for the month of September. Twenty-nine of these were for new houses, the total estimated being about \$106,000. The other permits for remodeling and general im-

provements or property amounted to \$100,000.
BIG PLANE STARTS SATURDAY.
(Halifax Chronicle.)
A telephone message from Parrsboro last night stated that the Handley-Page machine, which was forced to descend at Parrsboro three months ago in her flight from St. John's, Nfld., to New York, has now been completely repaired and is practically ready to resume the flight. The engines were tried out yesterday and worked very satisfactorily. Official announcement was made yesterday that the first trial flight will be

made on Friday morning, October 3rd, and if weather conditions are good the Handley-Page plane will "hop off" for New York via Boston Saturday.
Parrsboro is expecting a big crowd when the machine takes the air. The D. A. R. is running excursions across the bay and the Parrsboro Masonic Lodge is making arrangements to catch all visitors to the town.
Horlick's the Original Malted Milk—Avoid Imitations & Substitutes