

# CANADA RAISES BIG WAR LOAN

### Bank of England Will Furnish All the Money Needed—Bonds Will Be Floated at an Opportune Time to Cover the Amount of Advances—Britain Has Funds For Her Own Needs and to Spare.

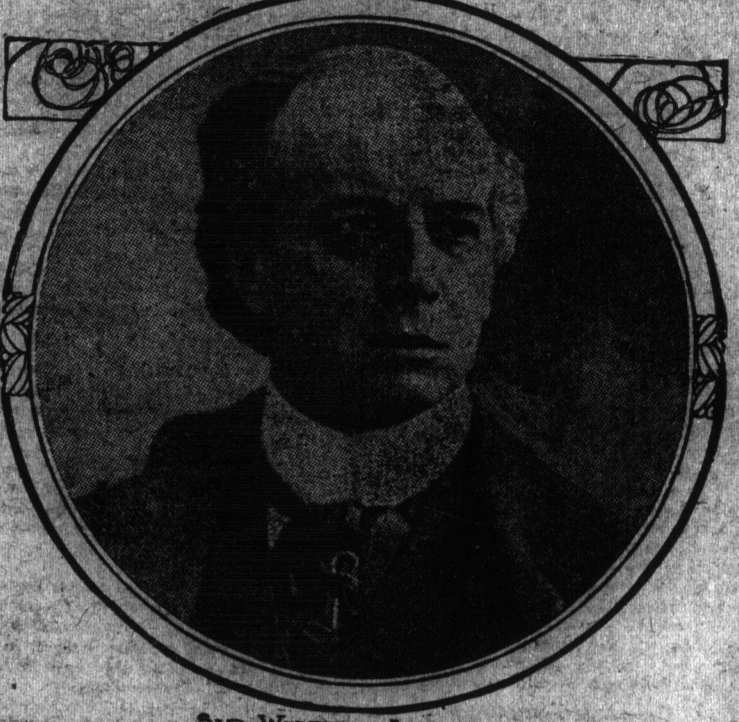
(Special to The Telegraph.)  
 Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The government has succeeded in raising a loan in England which will temporarily meet the special expenditures made necessary by the war. It is expected that this advance will relieve, for the present at least, the present financial embarrassment. Further financing will be necessary for other capital expenditures.

It is evident from the arrangements made by Canada with England at the present time that the financial condition of the motherland is satisfactory and that she has sufficient to meet the needs of a long war and some to spare.

The minister of finance informed the press today that financial arrangements have been made to meet the war expenditures of the dominion for the present fiscal year. The funds will in the first instance be obtained from the Bank of England, which will make advances to the Canadian government from time to time as required for naval and military purposes. As a temporary expedient, market conditions permit, a Canadian permanent funding war loan will be issued in all temporary indebtedness liquidated. The Canadian minister of finance will be made at such a time as will not conflict with any issue or issues of the imperial government. This can be made the subject of an understanding between the chancellor of the exchequer and the Canadian minister of finance.

# A Tribute To The Liberal Chieftain

### The Man Who Declared "When Britain is at War Canada is at War" Ready to Pledge Canada's Last Dollar for Empire Defence



Under the title "Canada's Other Head in the Emergency," the Canadian Courier prints a page portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and says:—

There never has been any doubt as to where Sir Wilfrid Laurier stands on the question of imperial defence. During the historic deadlock debate on the naval aid bill, two sessions ago, when the Liberals opposed the vote of \$35,000,000 to the British Admiralty as the price of three Dreadnoughts, Sir Wilfrid affirmed his belief in the construction of a Canadian navy which had already been begun by his government in the purchase of the Niobe and the Rainbow. He said then, that whenever it came to a question of helping England in her hour of peril, he and the party whom he led would vote not \$35,000,000, but three times, four times the amount as the price of Canadian imperial effort against the common enemy.

He spoke with authority, because it was Sir Wilfrid's government that authorized the recruiting in Canada of troops for the imperial army in the South African War. During the special session of parliament, in August, 1914, Sir Wilfrid affirmed that attitude. In unofficial speeches made elsewhere, he has spoken for a united Canada that sinks all party differences in a time when the empire, and therefore Canada, is at war. The Liberal leader will celebrate his seventy-third birthday on November 20.

# ACTING PREMIER CLARKE'S APPEAL TO NEW BRUNSWICK FOR RELIEF OF BELGIANS

### F. C. Elford Tells How to Feed Pullets for Early Winter Eggs

Fredericton, Oct. 19.—Acting Premier Clarke has issued the following appeal to the people of New Brunswick regarding Belgian relief:—

The disaster which has followed the Belgians since the opening of the war shows a prospect of abatement, and there is a great distress.

From many parts of the empire assistance has been given to meet the needs of the situation and to mitigate the suffering which has been forced upon a nation which, desiring peace, was compelled to take up arms for the preservation of its national integrity. The contribution so far made are not sufficient to meet the pressing needs, if suffering and death are to be prevented. Under the circumstances it has been deemed proper to issue a direct appeal to you and I am satisfied it will meet with a universal response.

It is needless for me to say that the Belgians are deserving at our hands of every assistance we can render. In defending their own homes they are fighting our battle for the preservation of the liberties which we so fully enjoy. Their heroism and the sacrifices made by them in defence of their freedom and their families and for the maintenance of liberty and international good faith have challenged the admiration of the world, while the delay secured by their magnificent resistance to the German invaders has proved of invaluable service to the empire and its allies.

Because of their heroic stand the lands of the Belgians have been laid waste, their towns and cities have been sacked, their homes have been violated and wrecked, their industries ruined, and they have been brought face to face with starvation and complete destitution. Already in many portions of the province the work of providing relief has begun. It is important that it should be generally undertaken, for there are few homes in our borders which cannot contribute something in the way of food or clothing.

With the approval of the government, I am taking the liberty to ask that committees be appointed in every city, town, village and parish in the province; that these committees solicit gifts of clothing and food; that aid be given to the extent and ability of each individual and that the contributions be neatly and securely packed and forwarded as early as possible in the memorandum given below.

Yours sincerely,  
 F. C. CLARKE,  
 Acting Premier.

# KEEP MORE HENS IN CITY Banish the Roosters and There Will Be No Kick from Late-Morning Sleepers—Belgian Supply Will Be Missed in British Market

(By F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.)

The indications are that new laid eggs will be as scarce this winter as usual and if extra attention is not given to getting the laying stock into condition and housed early, the supply of eggs may not be as plentiful even as they were last winter.

Though the present is too late to begin to prepare for early winter eggs, it is a good time to make the best of what we may have by getting everything ready before the cold weather comes. The beginning was made last spring when early pullets were hatched, for only the early pullets can be depended on to give eggs during November and December, the hens, as a rule, will not lay many eggs until the end of January or February; it is therefore from the well matured pullets that the high priced eggs may be expected and in order to take care of these, care must be taken as from now on to keep them on a more critical time in the life of the pullet than most poultrymen imagine.

How to Get Ready.

1. Keep no stock that will be non-producing. Kill off the old hens that will not lay until the spring. Market the surplus pullets and all surplus cockerels as soon as they are ready. Give the rest of the pullets every opportunity to develop and get into laying condition.
2. Put these pullets into their winter quarters early. The unnecessary handling or changing of pullets from one place to another just when they are about to begin to lay is disastrous and in some cases will retard laying for several weeks. Give the pullets every chance to get acquainted with their winter quarters before they are put into them so that they will start to lay before the cold weather.
3. Do not feed sparingly but judiciously. The feed may be high, it does not pay to stint the hens. Feed them grain in a litter on the floor and as the weather gets colder increase the quantity of litter. In addition to the grain see that they have plenty of a hopper with dry mash constantly before them, or if preferred, give it in the shape of a moist mash once a day. Have the house clean, fresh water, clean water, and allow plenty of sunshine in. We have found that with a sheet roofed house, a board protection along the front of the house as high as the pullets from the floor is an advantage; from the glass and cotton in the proportion of one glass to two of cotton make the most ideal front for the average Canadian house.
4. Why Not More City Hens. Many town and city people could not produce sufficient eggs to keep their table going but have enough eggs left over that would go a long way towards supplying the household with groceries. There are comparatively few cities in the province where a small flock of poultry could not be kept and enough scraps find their way into the garbage can to provide a plentiful supply of food. No male birds should be kept as they are a nuisance and an expense which if done away with and the house kept clean and fresh water, there is absolutely nothing about such a plan that could annoy the neighbors. If say one in every 100 city families would produce their own eggs for their own table, it would reduce the number of eggs that would only consume and add that many more to the list of producers.

Canada Imported Eggs Last Year.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, over eleven and a quarter million eggs were imported into Canada. These came from Great Britain, Hong Kong, China, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. Surely Canadian poultry keepers can supply the demand for their own table and pay for their care is exercised in the production there should be a good revenue to the producer even from the sale of surplus eggs. It is reported that the egg market has been very active and that the price of eggs has advanced in many places.

Better Have the Cost Low Than the Sale Price High.

Owing to the high price of feed it may cost more this year than usual to produce new laid eggs but by careful management the average cost of one dozen of eggs might be kept as low as usual. It is at the production end that producers should aim to economize and it is better to save at this end than to expect extreme prices. This is always the case and especially will it be so this winter when everything the consumer has to pay will be dear and money hard to come by. It will be a loyal act to study how cheaply the eggs can be produced rather than how much can be charged for them.

Prof. Edward Brown, the veteran poultryman of England, made a suggestion the other day to English breeders, which suggestion even from this distance sounds good. He thought that the sale of poultry breeders in Great Britain had done business with Belgian poultrymen, who in all probability were killed or maimed during the war. He suggested that at least have all their stock destroyed, that these English breeders, as soon as the smoke of battle had cleared away, might dole to their old friends and friends in Belgium sufficient breeding stock to enable them to start up again. This suggestion of Prof. Brown's is worthy of a Britisher and though Canadian poultry breeders may not be able to do this, they can show their loyalty by producing as many new laid eggs as possible. Strictly new laid eggs in the winter time are worth a good price and the man who can produce them deserves credit and extra remuneration but let us hope that this winter, by better care and management, we will have enough new laid eggs that we can supply the consumers at a price which is within the reach of those who must have them.

# CANADA WILL SEND ANOTHER CONTINGENT

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—An official statement given out tonight by the prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, announces that the government will proceed at once with the organization of Canada's second expeditionary force, the first installment of which, consisting of 10,000 men, is to be dispatched in December.

Sixteen to twenty thousand men are to be immediately enlisted under the supervision of the commanding officers of the various military divisions throughout Canada, and as soon as equipment, rifles, etc., are available, the government will send a continuous stream of reinforcements when they are available for service at the front.

The official statement is as follows:—

During the past week, the government has continuously had under consideration the organization of a second contingent. The prime minister, the acting minister of militia, and the sub-committee of the prime minister's staff, held a conference on Saturday with Col. George Denison, chief of the general staff, and Col. Denison, adjutant-general respecting the following questions:—

- 1.—The despatch of Canada against any probable raid or attack by land or sea.
- 2.—The training, organization, equipment, and despatch of further expeditionary forces.

Thousands Ready to Enlist.

There is no question about the officers and men available. Men throughout Canada are eager for an opportunity to go to the front. The response to the call of duty throughout the country has been inspiring. Canada has two considerations have to be taken into account in connection with the despatch of further expeditionary forces.

- 1.—The provision of rifles, guns, ammunition, and other equipment.
- 2.—The ability of the British government to receive further contingents and give them the necessary financial training having regard to the enormous cost which is being organized and trained in the British Islands. All these, and many other matters were discussed at length, and after the conference the following conclusions were announced by the prime minister.

The first concern of the Canadian government is the defence of our own territory, including our ports and harbors. For this purpose about 8,000 men are now under arms in Canada and are serving on garrison or outpost duty from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At important points on both coasts the defences have been strengthened, and guns have been mounted. Other coastal and harbor defences, the nature of which it is not desirable to publish, have also been prepared. Expert military advisers of the government advise that this force could be very rapidly increased from the active militia at a few hours notice, and they consider that every reasonable safeguard against successful attack has been provided.

As to the organization and despatch of further contingents the following conclusions have been reached.

  - 1.—From the present time until the end of the war or so long as the war continues it is advisable that Canada will keep continuously in training and under arms (in addition to the 8,000 men above mentioned), 30,000 men.
  - 2.—As soon as the necessary equipment can be provided for a force of ten thousand men, that force will be despatched to Great Britain, as the first installment of a second expeditionary force.
  - 3.—The organization of these units and the forces contemplated by these proposals will be under the direction of officers commanding divisions and military districts and will be carried out by them.

# NO FINANCIAL AID FOR N. B. REGIMENT

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 16.—The local government finished its session this evening, after putting through a large amount of important business.

Questioned in regard to the report of Commissioner Chandler on the St. John chief of police, Acting Premier Clarke stated that he had not yet received a copy of the evidence, and until that was forthcoming the report will not be given to the public.

In regard to the report of the royal commission on the Duval charges, he stated that it had not yet been laid before the government, and he was not in a position to state when it would be.

The matter of bringing Belgian immigrants to this province was under consideration by the government, but no decision was arrived at. This will be further considered at a future meeting.

The government has suspended, so far as it relates to the British Isles, the regulation prohibiting the export of pulpwood cut on crown lands, it having been provided for pulp and paper purposes in that country. The suspension, of course, applies only to crown lands.

No Aid for N. B. Regiment.

In view of advice received from the militia department, Hon. Mr. Clarke said, it was decided to make no contribution towards the expense of organizing a New Brunswick regiment for foreign service. The government feels that all work of this kind is within the province of the militia department, which has since consideration, borne all the expenses, down to the minutest detail.

An order-in-council was passed recommending that in future all parties contracting for work with the provincial government should, as far as possible, use New Brunswick coal.

For some time the government has been in communication with the dominion government in regard to having the United States embargo on New Brunswick potatoes repealed, and word has been recently received at Ottawa through the British embassy at Washington, stating that a decision will be reached in the course of a few days. The government is hopeful that its efforts will be successful.

Negotiations are being carried on with the Bermuda authorities with a view of having the embargo on New Brunswick potatoes removed by that country.

New steel bridges at Grand Falls and Newcastle are reported nearing completion.

Delegates to the Maritime Baptist Convention are nearly all here, and will hold their first business meeting in the Brunswick street Baptist church tomorrow morning.

Today was given over to a meeting of the United Baptist Institute, which concluded its labors this evening with a very successful meeting, addressed by Rev. Dr. Francis, pastor of the Clarendon avenue Baptist church, of Boston. At this afternoon's session, devotional exercises were led by the new president, Rev. T. E. Auld, and the principal speakers were Rev. S. I. S. Nowlin and Dr. Francis. The latter discussed the subject of the minister and his outside work. Some time was given up to an open parliament after which the institute dropped into a discussion of the European war. Dr. Francis declared that the military methods of Germany and her treatment of Belgium had been strongly condemned throughout the United States.

# BRITISH LOSS IN WAR NOW OVER 35,000

(Continued from page 5.)

appeared as though the enemy's opposition in our front was weakening. On that day, however, a very marked renewal of activity commenced. A constant and vigorous artillery bombardment was maintained all day and the Germans in the first division were observed to be sapping up to our lines and trying to establish new trenches.

Renewed counter attacks were delivered on the 21st, and in the afternoon a timed attack by the first division stopped the enemy's entrenching work.

During the night of the 27th and 28th the enemy's sapping was determined attempts to capture the trenches of the first division, but without the slightest success. Similar attacks were reported during these three days all along the lines of the allied front, and it is certain that the enemy made one last great effort to establish ascendancy. He, however, was unsuccessful everywhere, and is reported to have suffered heavy losses.

The same futile attempts were made all along the front up to the evening of the 28th, when they died away and have not since been resumed.

On former occasions I have reported to your lordship, with the valuable services performed during this campaign by the Royal Artillery. Throughout the battle of the Ancre they have displayed the same skill, endurance and tenacity, and I deeply appreciate the work they have done.

Sir David Henderson and the Royal Flying Corps under his command, have proved their incalculable value. Great strides have been made in the development of the use of aircraft in the tactical sphere by establishing effective communication between the aircraft and units in action.

It is difficult to describe adequately and accurately the great strain to which the officers and men were subjected all throughout this battle. I have described above the severe character of the artillery fire which was directed from morning till night, not only upon the trenches over the whole surface of the ground occupied by our forces. It was not until a few days before the position was evacuated that the heavy guns were removed and the fire slackened. Attack and counter-attack occurred in the hours of the night and day throughout the whole position, demanding extreme vigilance and permitting only a minimum of rest.

The fact that between Sept. 12 and the date of this despatch (Oct. 5) the total number of killed, wounded and missing reached the figure amounting to 565 officers and 12,980 men proves the severity of the struggle.

The tax on the endurance of the troops was further increased by the heavy rain and cold which prevailed for some ten or twelve days of this trying time.

THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE HAS ONCE MORE DEMONSTRATED THE SPLENDID SPIRIT, GALVANIZED THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

MANY OFFICERS WIN SPECIAL MENTION.

London, Oct. 18, 6.35 p. m.—General French, in his report to the minister of war, gives a long list of officers, non-officers and commissioned officers and men who had been

# MRS. D. HUTCHINSON IS NEW PRESIDENT

The forty-third annual meeting of the Baptist Women's Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces met at Middleton (N. S.) this week, and the delegation was one of the largest ever held, there being 275 enrolled.

Much enthusiasm marked the meetings. Mrs. Mary Smith, general treasurer, presented an encouraging report of the year showing an increase in receipts. The report of the mission band treasurer also showed an increase for the year.

Those of New Brunswick, 97 in number, gave \$2,236 and made 39 life members, while there was an increase in general membership of 260. The banner band was that of the Brunswick street church, Fredericton, which contributed \$948. The 160 bands in Nova Scotia contributed \$2,589 and made 89 life members.

The meeting on Wednesday was devoted to home missions and that of Thursday to foreign missions. There were present at the gathering seven returned missionaries. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. D. Hutchinson; vice-president, Mrs. Brunwick, Mrs. W. G. Lark, vice-president for Nova Scotia, Mrs. M. L. Gregg; recording secretary, Mrs. Fullerton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. Martell; mission band treasurer, Mrs. W. E. McClure; provincial secretary, New Brunswick, Miss Augusta Slipp; Nova Scotia, Mrs. Pearson; P. E. Island, Miss Wadman; superintendent of mission bands for New Brunswick, Mrs. W. E. McClure; for Nova Scotia, Mrs. T. R. Foster; for P. E. Island, Miss Campbell. The three new members of the executive board were Mrs. A. F. Lewis, Windsor, N. S.; Mrs. Halifax, and Mrs. C. P. Baker, St. John. Delegates came over by boat last evening to go to Fredericton for the general convention.

# BRIGHT, HEALTHY, ATTRACTIVE GIRLS

### This Condition Can Only Be Maintained Through Rich, Red Blood

It makes all the difference in the world to a girl whether she develops into a bright, healthy attractive woman or sinks into a sickly, unhappy, suffering semi-invalid.

The cause of this blood is poor and scanty—who is anemic as poor and scanty—it starts life under too great a handicap. She is weaker and more frail than her companions who have rich, healthy blood. It is more frequently in body and mind, and work of any kind exhausts her. In time her health grows out of her. Her complexion looks worn out, her eyes are red and watery, her head palpates violently at the least exertion and she falls behind other girls in looks, health and capacity for enjoying life. Abundant rich red blood is the only thing that can restore good health to the many thousands of such girls. This rich, red blood can only be obtained through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have given thousands of weak, white-faced, bloodless girls, robust, vigorous health and high spirits. Here is a bit of proof, says Miss Olive Gagnon, St. Jerome, Quebec: "I have reason to be more than grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for they restored me to health after more than one doctor, and many medicines, had failed. I suffered as so many girls do from anemia. I was all run down, tortured with headaches, could not stand any exertion, and had no appetite, though of course I had to force myself to eat. I was in this condition for nearly two years, and although doctoring continually, seemed to be steadily growing worse, and I was very much discouraged and despondent. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I discontinued all other medicines and did so. In the course of a few weeks there was no room to doubt that I had at least found the right medicine. My appetite returned, my head-aches began to come less frequently, and so was returning to my face. The continued use of the Pills for a little while fully restored my health, and I have since been as healthy and active as anyone could wish. I cannot too strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are suffering with your medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Oh, it's come! here's again today. Why doesn't that kindly of ours have anything but corned beef?" We had them yesterday." "Yes, and it made me wish for corned beef."

# DIGBY MAN RUN DOWN AND INJURED BY AUTOMOBILE

Digby (N. S.), Oct. 15 (Special)—Isiah Kinghorn, a fisherman of Victoria Beach, aged about 39 years, was struck by an automobile on West street, tonight, driven by M. H. Mulcahy, of Halifax, who had a lady with him. Kinghorn, who has a wife and a large family, was taken into Bent's restaurant where Dr. Duvener attended to his wounds. Although he is quite badly cut about the head and otherwise injured it is thought he will recover.

# NARROWS SOCIAL RAISES \$70 FOR BELGIAN FUND

Narrows, N. B., Oct. 14.—A picnic social was held on Monday evening in the Methodist school room to raise funds to assist the distressed Belgians. The ladies of this scattered district responded well to the appeal and upwards of seventy pies were brought in from Narrows, Cambridge and McDonald's Corner. The building was filled by a sympathetic audience. The meeting opened with the singing of The Maple Leaf Forever, followed by a recitation with musical response by Miss Currie and Miss Todd. The Rev. W. S. Hall presided.

At the close the chairman announced that the total proceeds amounted to \$70. He then expressed thanks to the donors of pies and all who had attended and commissioned officers and men who had been

# GERMANS WILLING TO SURRENDER KIAO-CROW ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS

London, Oct. 18.—The Peking correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company has sent the following despatch:—

"The German charge d'affaires here has received from Berlin a lengthy despatch which, it is believed, sanctions the capitulation of Tsing Tau (seat of government of the German protectorate of Kiao-Chow) under certain conditions."

# RELIABLE reports meet the fruit trees through at present. We want four good men to take in the fruit New Brunswick opportunities for me offer a permanent pay to the right man, Toronto, Ont.

There is a room in New Brunswick district. Pay will be made at the rate of \$100 per month. Send your resume to Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

# WANTED—A man coming in; a young pig. Address Anderson, Speight's

Business in Canada breaks through even supply just what it must have at any price. Who will be ready for the opportunity? Send today for the first step. Can enter at any time.

# ARTHURS—At 14, to Mr. and Mrs. SCHOFIELD—On to Mr. and Mrs. daughter.

RAVEN-FARM church, on the 12th. McCormick, Arthur Farmer, both of this town.

# COSET—In this inst. at her residence Isabella, beloved wife leaving her husband daughter's mourning HUTCHINSON. Of his home, Kennebec county, John Hutch 78.

McCONNELL—In this inst. at her residence leaving six sons, two brother to mourn.

TRAVIS—At the Hospital, Margaret, W. C. Travis, age 81. ROBINSON—Earl Barclay Robinson, age 1914.

RACKLEY—In this inst. Robert McCon leaving six sons, two brother to mourn.

# IG. R. ENG VOLUNTE FOREIGN

Moncton, Oct. 17. I. G. R. engines volunteered for railway British expeditionary have been notified make application to commanding Military District, who will issue a Canadian railway front. The railway men were not aroused considerable C. R. men, and it has been expressed their overseas service.

# AUSTRALIAN EVENTS UP FOR LOSS

London, Oct. 18. A despatch to the Melbourne says the capture of a have been received from New

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