

at which they were fired before
are chalked on some of the gun
trophy is a Russian machine
Russians on the eastern front.
I clothed, neat and fresh in their
ere caught by surprise, but evi-
ity of the British rations. Three
e British, which was a small per-
still continue under shell fire.

SHARP CRITICISM
OF CLARKE GOVT

L. Stewart, M. P., Pitches
a Few Shells into Local Ad-
ministration Camp—Several
Uncomfortable Topics
Touched.

Some lively criticism of the Clarke-
baxter government comes from the
Datham World, the editor and proprie-
or of which is J. L. Stewart, M. P. P.
For example, the World has the following
editorial remarks in its latest issues:

A POINTED QUESTION.
"What public good is to be effected
by Premier Clarke's impending survey
and classification of the Crown lands?
The time for that was before the lands
were handed over for thirty years to
unbermen and pulpmen for a nominal
rental. We know already that some of
these leases have been sold at \$1,000 a
acre, but this knowledge does not in-
crease the public revenue from them.
The time for classification and survey
was before, not after, granting the long
leases."

A PROVINCIAL ELECTION.
"It is reported that Colonel John She-
dian has been appointed Indian agent
in succession to the late R. A. Irving. This
will make a vacancy in the seat, and the
public expects other vacancies to occur
—the logical sequence of the Chandler
investigation. It is the opinion of many
persons who are usually well informed
in political matters that the government
will dissolve the House and call the
people instead of risking the moral
effect of defeat in by-elections."

CANCELLED.
"The government, it is understood, has
cancelled the order-in-council which
provided that no increase in stumpage
should be imposed for ten years. The
passing of the order, it is asserted, was
remanded by land leases as the price
of their contributions to the Flemish-
Berry campaign fund, and there is great
indignation at its repeal, especially as
the men who were bled by Mr. Flem-
ish-Berry have received only half their
money back."

A FARE.
"In the days of John Robinson's game
wardenship it was dangerous to go out
after big game without a license. Now,
if we are correctly informed, there are
scores of hunters in the woods without
licenses. Some hunters have procured
licenses after having killed game. The
game warden has absolutely no system
of detecting and punishing infractions
of the law. Anybody goes into the
woods with a gun who chooses to do so,
without fear of punishment, and only
those who habitually keep within the
law take out licenses. The game war-
dens and fishing wardens draw their pay
and look pleasant. Fish and game pro-
tection is a farce."

MAJOR C. W. W. McLEAN
WOUNDED BUT REFUSED
TO LEAVE HIS BATTERY

Brigadier General McLean Hears That
Gallant Son Remains in Command
of Unit Although Struck in Arm
and Field.

H. N. Stetson yesterday received a
message from Brigadier General H.
McLean stating that he had received
a cablegram from Europe in which he
was informed that his son, Major Wil-
son McLean, was wounded in the arm
but refused to leave his battery and con-
tinued to command the battery. It is,
therefore, hoped that the gallant officer's
wound was not of a serious nature as it
was probably dressed on the field but it
is one of the fine actions of the Cana-
dian officers in this great war for him-
self to decline to retire when wounded,
knowing as he must the danger of de-
lay in treatment. The Royal Artillery,
in its treatment, is gradually increasing to
its full strength in its long years of gal-
lantry that can outstrip the spirit of this
war.

Major Frink yesterday wired General
McLean his and the citizens' sympathy
expressing the hope that his son's
wounds would not prove serious.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMY OF 440,000 CROSSING TO SERBIA; FRENCH HOLDING TAHURE, BRITISH GAIN AT SUVLA BAY

FRENCH GAIN ADMITTED; BEAR ON NEW OFFENSIVE; TURKS YIELD 300 YARDS

London, Oct. 7.—Russia is reported to have commenced an energetic offensive in Bukovina, and to have attacked the Austrian positions northeast of Czernowitz. At the other end of the eastern front the German offensive against Dvinsk is at last making some headway, according to the German official communication, which says that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has penetrated the Russian lines over a front of about three miles. Throughout the centre the Russians are still on the offensive.

Champagne, the country over which the French made their big gains late in September, is still the main district of contention in the west. The Germans admit that the French have made progress, particularly at Tahure, but on the whole, claim to have repulsed the Allied general offensive.

On the other hand, the French declare that a German offensive in Lorraine and other counter-attacks have been repulsed.

As the result of a month's minor actions in Gallipoli, General Sir Ian Hamilton reports the British have gained three hundred yards on a front of four miles at Suvla Bay.

London, Oct. 7, 8:45 p.m.—During the past month of fighting in the Dardanelles the British have gained, on an average, something more than 300 yards all along the centre of the four-mile Suvla front, according to an official statement given out tonight. The statement was embodied in a report from General Sir Ian Hamilton as follows:

"During the past month the fighting at Suvla Bay has not been on a scale calling for special reports. Every night there have been patrol actions and bomb attacks, and we gained an average of a little over 300 yards along the whole centre of the four-mile Suvla front."

PIERCE ARTILLERY BATTLE CONTINUES.
Paris, Oct. 7.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight records the continuation of the artillery actions in Artois and on the Lorraine front. At various points the Germans delivered strong counter-attacks, but were driven back.

The text of the statement follows:
"A violent bombardment by both sides has occurred in the environs of Nieuport and in the sector of Het-Saa-Steenstraete."
"Artillery activity continues on all sides in Artois. We made slight progress to the south of Thelus, near the road from Arras to Lille."

"A sudden attack, attempted by the enemy on one of our advanced positions near Popieuvort, to the south of Roye, was completely stopped."
"On the Artois line a battery of our heavy field guns, which were firing very violent explosions in the enemy lines in the region of Jevincourt, and set fire to the station at Guignicourt."

"In Champagne the Germans, during the course of the day, delivered two counter-attacks against our positions to the west of the Navarin farm. They were both repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses."
"Engagements with bombs and grenades took place in the Argonne at La Fille Mortis and Haute Chevauchee."

"The enemy directed, on different points of the Lorraine front, especially near Aerscourt, to the north of Reillon and to the northeast of Badonville, a strong cannonade, to which we replied effectively."
"In the Vosges we dispersed a strong German reconnaissance which had started to attack one of our posts to the east of Sondernack."

"One of our aeroplanes shot down, this afternoon, in Champagne, a German captive balloon which fell in flames within the enemy's lines."

BELGIAN TRENCHES UNDER FIRE.
Paris, Oct. 7.—The Belgian official communication given out here tonight, reads:
"There has been an intermittent bombardment of our advanced trenches to the south of Nieuport, Pervyse, and Oostkerke, and our trenches in the neighborhood of Dismude, as well as to the south of Noordschoote. There was no infantry action."

Petrograd, Oct. 7, via London, Oct. 8.—The war office today made public the following official communication:
"Northwest of the Dvinsk the Germans attacked in the region of the railway. A fierce combat was engaged in the district of Grandaudou, where the enemy captured a portion of our trenches. The fighting continues."

"In the region of Chikovo, south of Grandaudou, our troops have repulsed the Germans by counter-attacks."
"In the region north of Koziany the Germans were rejected from their trenches at Copsoksydor."

"On the night of the 6th, we captured the village of Golovak and the town of Koziany. In this action our troops had to surmount three lines of enemy trenches. A considerable cross-fire from the Germans compelled us afterwards to abandon the town, but parts of the trenches remained in our hands."

"During our attacks on enemy positions on the Mediolka river some of our troops succeeded in crossing the river, although the water was above their waists, and they were exposed to a violent fire."
"Attempts of the enemy to pierce our positions north and northwest of the Beasjour farm failed completely. Wherever the enemy succeeded in penetrating our trenches they were killed or taken prisoners. The position remained in our possession throughout. Three officers and 300 men were carried off. Three machine guns also were captured from the enemy."

"A fierce but fruitless attack during the early morning hours against our position in the brickyard, northwest of Orle-Sur-Tourbe, was followed in the course of the day by weak advances only, which from the very beginning were either repulsed or frustrated by our artillery fire."

"North of Arras there were only unimportant and gradual engagements."
"In the Aisne sector at Espignoul, a weak French surprise attack on a projecting trench section failed."
"Eastern theatre of war."
"Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: Before Dvinsk, our troops penetrated the positions of the enemy extending over a width of five kilometres (about three miles). South of Lake Orliata the enemy has been forced further back. An attacking brigade of Russian cavalry was destroyed by our fire. Between Lake Boginsko and the region of Smorzon the Russians repeatedly made attempts to break through our lines which without exception failed, after hand-to-hand fighting yesterday at daybreak."

BRITISH PUSHING TRENCHES FORWARD ON GALLIOLI.
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FIVE EX-PREMIERS IN GREEK CABINET

Zalmis Himself Takes Foreign
Office and Others Oppose
Entente Powers

VENIZELOS PARTY AWAITS DECLARATION

Provisional Vote of Confidence from
Party With Majority May Not Be
Refused—Germany Has No Hope
of Enlisting Greece as Ally—"If
Not Neutral, We Are Ready," is
Threat.

Athens, via London, Oct. 7, 5 p.m.—
Alexander Zalmis has accepted the pre-
siership in succession to M. Venizelos
at the invitation of King Constantine.
He completed his cabinet today. M.
Zalmis will serve as foreign minister as
well as premier.

The new cabinet is constituted as fol-
lows:
Premier and foreign minister—M. Zalmis.
Minister of the interior—M. Gonnaris.
Minister of war—Gen. Yanakitsas.
Minister of marine—Admiral Countouriotis.
Minister of finance—Stephen Dragoumis.
Minister of instruction—M. Theodoris.
Minister of justice and communications—D. G. Rhalhis.
The cabinet members will appear in the chamber on Monday.

Zalmis Not Pro-German.
Paris, Oct. 7.—Five members of the
new Greek cabinet are former premiers,
says a Havas News Agency despatch
from Athens. "The fact that Premier
Zalmis takes the portfolio of foreign
affairs is significant, as he alone among
the former premiers has not opposed the
Entente Powers, and it is considered his
ideas best represent absolute neutrality."

"The cabinet will appear in the cham-
ber next Monday, and make public the
declarations of its general policy, avoid-
ing all reference to the Greco-Serbian
alliance. The attitude of the Venizelos
party will depend on the government's
declaration. It is regarded as probable,
however, that the party will not refuse
the cabinet a provisional vote of confi-
dence."

"The ministry, as it is constituted, is
considered the best solution of the minis-
terial crisis."

German Threats.
London, Oct. 7.—Reuters correspondent
at Amsterdam sends the following, gleaned
from German newspaper comment on
the developments in the Balkans:
"The dramatic situation in Greece is
widely, but for the most part cautiously,
commented upon by the German press.
Theodoris, who, in the past, has de-
clared it to be the heaviest blow that
could have been given the policy of the
Entente Powers, and that it confronts
them with an extraordinary danger. Herr
Wolf considers King Constantine's action
in leaving the king or Venizelos, as
a revolutionary movement in Greece is
improbable, as the army is devoted to
the king."

"The same doubt is raised by the
Frankfurter Zeitung, which asks which
is the stronger, the king or Venizelos.
It considers it conceivable that, as was
the case in Italy, external compulsion
through street demonstrations in Athens
might cause a reversion to the policy of
the parliamentary majority, but only if
M. Venizelos places himself at the head
of a movement against the king would
it, in the opinion of this newspaper, have
a chance of success. Germany will
gladly greet neutrality," concludes the
Frankfurter Zeitung. "But if Greece does
not remain neutral we and our friends
are ready."

Text of French Note.
Paris, Oct. 7.—The French foreign of-
fice, according to the Bulgarian official com-
munication, gives the text of a note pre-
sented to Bulgaria by the French minis-
ter at Sofia. It follows:
"By order of his government the minis-
ter of France is requested to inform the
royal government that the government
of the republic regards as void the of-
fers which have been made, and if hos-
tilities occur in the Balkan peninsula the
entire responsibility, therefore, will be
charged to the Bulgarian government."
"The government of the republic asks
the royal government to dismiss imme-
diately the German officers who are
already attached, under various titles, to
the Bulgarian army, and to notify it of
its decision within twenty-four hours."

because the expedition would need to
travel 100 miles over an almost im-
passable road.
The other project to reach Serbia
from Avlona—is considered more prac-
ticable owing to the splendid roads from
Avlona to Lake Ochrida.

CADORNA FAVORS CONCENTRATION ON CAMPAIGN AT HOME

Udine, Italy, Oct. 7, via Paris, Oct. 8.—
It is reported that Lieutenant-General
Count Cadorna, chief of the Italian gen-
eral staff, is strongly opposed to the par-
ticipation of Italy in an expedition to
the Dardanelles or Saloniki, he main-
taining that it would be a mistake to
divide the military and naval forces of
the country while the campaign in
Italy, which has a national character,
is still unsettled.

As a result General Cadorna has sent
General Forro, under chief of the gen-
eral staff, to Rome to explain verbally
General Cadorna's opinion to the prem-
ier and the minister.

The cabinet, however, considers that
Italy must further extend her participa-
tion in the war. Two projects to assist
Serbia have been studied. One consists
of landing troops at Durazzo, from
which point they could reach Serbia
across Albania. This was abandoned

SERBIA INVADIED ON THREE FRONTS

Austro-German Armies of 440,000 Available and
Claim is Made That Three Rivers Are Crossed

Berlin Reports Forces Have Firm Hold on Serbian Shores of
Danube, Save and Drina—General Mobilization of Rou-
mania Reported—Russians Bombard Bulgarian Port.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7, via London, Oct. 8, 12:18 a. m.—The Cologne
Gazette reports two Russian cruisers actively bombarding the Bul-
garian port of Varna.

THIS HAS ENCOURAGING LOOK.
Geneva, Oct. 7, via Paris.—Information reached Geneva by way
of Munich today, from a source which is regarded as reliable, that
Roumania will issue a decree for general mobilization within the next
twelve hours.

ITALY BREAKS WITH BULGARIA.
London, Oct. 7.—The Bulgarian minister to Italy was today hand-
ed his passports by the Italian foreign minister, according to a Stefani
News Agency despatch from Rome.

LARGE TEUTONIC FORCE AVAILABLE.
London, Oct. 7.—An official despatch reached London today stat-
ing that the Austro-German armies concentrated against Serbia com-
prise a total of 440,000 men.

GERMANS SAY SERBIA INVADIED.
Berlin, Oct. 7, via London, 4:05 p. m.—Large German and Aus-
trian forces have invaded Serbia.

The Teutonic troops have crossed the Drina, Save and Danube
rivers at many places, the war office announced today.

It is stated that the invading troops have established firm foot-
holds on the other banks of the rivers.

The German announcement indicates that the invading movement
is in progress along a large part of the boundary between Austria
and Serbia. The Danube forms the border from the Rumanian fron-
tier to Belgrade, the Save from Belgrade to the northwestern corner
of the country, and the Drina runs along the western boundary to a
point not far north of the Montenegro line.

Serbia Becomes Battleground.
London, Oct. 7.—The long-threatened
Austro-German offensive in the Balkans,
with the added menace of Bulgaria, has
begun in earnest. Almost simultane-
ously with the rupture of diplomatic rela-
tions between Sofia and the Entente
Powers an Austro-German army, esti-
mated at 400,000 men, with an enormous
weight of heavy artillery, started to at-
tack Serbia from the north and west,
and, according to the Berlin official re-
port, crossed the Drina, Danube and
Save rivers at many points and firmly
established itself on the Serbian side.

The Anglo-French troops, which were
landed at Saloniki with the tacit con-
sensus of the Greek government, are being
hurried northward to assist Serbia and,
if possible, keep the Bulgarians from
capturing the Saloniki-Nish railway, the
only source by which the Serbians can
be fed with munitions of war.

The hopes for support from Greece
has not been forthcoming. King Con-
stantine, by the dismissal of Premier
Venizelos, having shown that, while his
country sympathizes with the cause of
the Allies, he is not prepared to go
against the Central Powers, or to fulfill
the obligations of the Greco-Serbian
treaty of alliance, which provides that
one ally must go to the assistance of the
other in the case of attack. A new
Greek cabinet, composed of men of pro-
German and pro-Ally sympathies, has
been appointed, and the expectation now
is that unless public opinion forces the
hand of the government and insists on
action on the side of the Allies, Greece
will remain neutral.

Greece Not Likely German Ally.
It is hardly conceivable to the Entente
diplomats that Greece will go over to
the Central Powers, for, they point out,
Bulgaria is known to covet some of her
territory, and the treatment of Greek
nationals in Turkey makes it virtually
impossible for her to become the ally of
that country.

As in Greece, public opinion in Bul-
garia is not entirely unanimous in sup-
port of King Ferdinand, and reports in-
dicate that the Bulgarian population is
not being carried out without diffi-
culty. The king and Premier Radolov-
voff, however, have finally thrown in
their lot with Austria, Germany and
Turkey, having, after consultation with
the ministers of those countries, rejected
the demands of Russia for the dismissal
of the Austro-German officers, who it
is alleged, have been engaged to com-
mand the Bulgarian army. Bulgaria, in
fact, denied the presence of such offi-
cers, and the Russian, British, French
and Italian ministers have either left
or are leaving Sofia. Italy has taken ac-
tion also by giving the Bulgarian min-
ister at Rome his passports.

It is possible that Bulgaria may avoid
arousing the Greek people by refraining
from attacking Serbia, simply keeping
her troops on the border. This would
have the effect of preventing Serbia
from bringing her full strength to bear
against the Austro-German attack.

Roumania, the other Balkan State, is
still neutral but a report that general
mobilization is to be ordered may mean
action on the side of the Allies.

Drugs Needed in Serbia.
London, Oct. 7.—(Montreal Gazette
Cable)—Hon. Dr. Ella Scarlett-Syng, of
Vancouver, who sailed for Serbia on
August 23, has been appointed by the
Serbian minister of the interior as medi-
cal health officer for Batocchina and the
surrounding district, half way between
Nish, the temporary capital, and Bel-
grade, the capital in normal times. Writ-
ing to London on Sept. 25, she said:
"There has been a great movement of
troops yesterday and today on the Bul-
garian frontier, and fighting is im-
minent."

Dr. Syng reports that there is a great
shortage of drugs for the treatment of
the civilian population, and she appeals
for drugs in tabloid form of bulk which
should be addressed to "Mrs. Watson,
Serbian Relief, No. 5 Cromwell Road,
London." The people, she said, were
traveling as far as sixty miles for medi-
cal aid, only to find on their arrival that
its administration was restricted because
of the want of drugs.

In League With Unholy Alliance.
Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 7.—A
despatch to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger
from Sofia says that after receiving the
Russian ultimatum King Ferdinand and
Premier Radolovoff conferred with the
Austrian, German and Turkish minis-
ters to Bulgaria before making reply.

Agrarian Party Suppressed.
London, Oct. 7, 9:10 p.m.—A despatch
to the Exchange Telegraph Company
from Budapest says:
"The newspaper Azest says it learns
from Sofia that wholesale arrests of the
leaders of the Agrarian party are taking
place, and that the government is pre-
pared to take stern measures to crush all
domestic attempts to impair Bulgarian
unity."

Believe Ambassadors Have Left.
Petrograd, Oct. 7.—In the absence of
direct word from the Russian minister
at Sofia, it is assumed by the foreign of-
fice that the minister and his associates
departed yesterday from the Bulgarian
capital.

The unsatisfactory nature of Bulgaria's
reply caused no surprise here. It was
stated that the foreign office was with-
out official information as to Italy's at-
titude, although it is announced here
unofficially that the Italian, Belgian and
Serbian ministers at Sofia also have de-
manded their passports.

The British and French ministers con-
ferred today with the Russian foreign
minister, M. Sazanov.

Serbian Do Not Admit Invasion.
Nish, Serbia, Oct. 7, via London.—
The following statement was given out
by the war office under date of October
6:
"A lively artillery duel occurred on
the Save front, where on October 4
the battery of the enemy, advancing from
Beljaja heights, was driven back. Artillery
engagements were in progress on
October 4. A heavy bombardment by
the enemy of Serbian positions on the
Danube front was ineffective."
"Twenty aeroplanes dropped bombs on
Paparevets and Goritza, without casualties."
"During the night of October 4-5 a
greatest and machine guns of the enemy
bombarded the fortress of Belgrade with-
out result."
"Serbians repulsed an attempt of the
Austrians to cross the Save opposite
Banovo."

CANADA TO FLOAT DOMESTIC LOAN

Finance Minister White An-
nounces Government Will
Finance Most of Its War
Expenditure at Home

Says the Business Outlook is Most
Promising and He Saw No Difficulty
in the Dominion in the Near Future
to Get Along Without Borrowing
Abroad.

(Canadian Press).
Toronto, Oct. 7.—Addressing the mem-
bers of the board of trade here today,
Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance,
dealt with several matters of interest to
the financial and commercial community
which had arisen since the outbreak of
the war.

He said that upon the declaration of
war Canada was confronted with many
serious problems. We had been a bor-
rowing community, our loans, principal-
ly raised in London, aggregating \$200-
000,000 for the six months immediately
preceding the war, or at the rate of over
\$1,000,000 a day. On account largely of
this borrowing for construction purposes
within the dominion, the balance of trade
was heavily against us.

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this borrowing for construction purposes
within the dominion, the balance of trade
was heavily against us.

Upon the outbreak of war our borrow-
ings had been automatically cut off for
many months, and Canada found herself
with millions of short-date securities
maturing, due abroad and heavy liabilities
at home, which it had been the inten-
tion to liquidate by the sale of further
securities.

Trade was paralyzed. Several things
had to be immediately dealt with. Panic
had to be guarded against. Our gold
reserves had to be maintained. Every-
thing possible had to be done to pro-
mote trade and minimize unemployment
due to dislocation of business. And,
above all, Canada had to come forward
and do her share in providing men and
raising money for the defence of the em-
pire. To the government the last was
of paramount importance. No matter
what interest suffered, it was felt that
war was our first business until trium-
phant success crowned our cause. Panic
had been allayed by measures taken the
day war was declared. There had been
no sign of it since in Canada.

Canada Growing Richer.
"Nationally we are growing richer,
notwithstanding the war," said the min-
ister, "and in time will be able to finance
most of our war expenditure, and later
our domestic enterprises, for which in
the past we borrowed so heavily abroad.
Canada's strength lies in her natural re-
sources."

The slogan which he would give the
country was, still is and indeed should
be for all time, "Production, Production
and again Production." What was a few
millions of annual interest on war expen-
diture, as against the hundreds of mil-
lions of possible annual increase in pro-
duction, he asked.

There had been a period of severe dis-
location after the outbreak of war, he
said. During this period the government
had felt that it would be disastrous to
suddenly close down public works con-
struction and add to the unemployment.
Now that confidence and prosperity are
returning, and the war expenditure and
war orders in Canada are so large, a
gradual reduction is being effected.

There were limits to domestic borrow-
ings, and it was absolutely necessary
that the public credit should be pre-
served. It was vital to the well-being
of the nation now and for the future.
This statement referred only to civil ex-
penditures.

So far as concerned the war there
could be no talk of financial prudence.
The life and liberties of the nation were
at stake, and no considerations of self
must stand in the way of the most vig-
orous prosecution of which we are cap-
able. To that end the people would
patiently bear whatever financial bur-
dens it was necessary to impose upon
them. Their spirit, patriotism and en-
thusiasm since the outbreak of the war
had been an inspiration to the govern-
ment.

Says Situation is Excellent.
Hon. Mr. White said that as a result
of all that had been done by the govern-
ment and the public—borrowing abroad,
economizing, producing great crops—
the situation was now excellent. The
balance of trade was in our favor. The
excess of our exports over imports would
be applied in liquidation of our interest
indebtedness to foreign creditors.

"We are now in a position after a
year of war to go ahead and prosper and
raise at least a considerable amount of
our war expenditure here. The money
would all be spent in Canada and would
not, therefore, have any bearing on the
question of gold exports."

"You will all have a chance," said the
minister, "when the time arrives, to con-
tribute to a Canadian war loan. We
have shown we have resources of men
unsurpassed in the world for courage
and valor. We shall show that we have
also money to uphold the cause which
we know to be just, and the ideals for
which we stand."