

PROHIBIT THE DRINK EVIL IN ALL CANADA

(Toronto Globe)

Yes, prohibit it. Set the law of Canada against it. The liquor traffic is an evil, and only an evil. The drink evil is a curse, and always a curse. And in the white light of these war times the fool talk about "personal liberty" to drink whiskey, that used to pass for personal independence, is now disproved and turned to nothing.

And what was legalized evil in the province is still evil when legalized in the dominion. In the light of the past six months in Ontario no man will stand up and wish back the barroom or the drink traffic. To argue the matter is worse

than a waste of time. It is an insult to the intelligence of the people of Canada. The time for argument is over. Do it, is the duty of the hour.

The leaders in the temperance reform movement should lead. They should not temporize over methods or allow the cause to be sidetracked by those with ends to serve that are not the supreme public ends. The men of vision see that the full measure of prohibitory legislation is not now in advance of public opinion.

Recent months have given the lie direct to all the old-time arguments of the license advocates. You can't license an evil and keep that evil within bounds. Britain has tried to license the drink evil and has tolerated the social evil in the neighborhood of military camps. What a ghastly farce, what a heart-breaking mockery, it has proved! The sin of it is eating like a canker into the very life of the nation today, in spite of all the strong words of Asquith and all the sterner words of Lloyd George. And the poison of the vile and damning system will work in Canadian veins long after the war against the Hun is over. No wonder the indignation of

thousands of Canadians burns hot at the thought of the great mother country stopping short in the campaign against the twin evils of intemperance and vice. But Canada's hot words lose half their burning power so long as Canada the nation delays to enact the laws that will put the liquor traffic and the drink evil, and their associated parasites, utterly out of Canada's bounds. There is no use playing with this matter. If this evil is doing the devil's work with the manhood and the womanhood of Canada, then Canada, the government and parliament and people of Canada, cannot rest with prohibitions here and there. Local laws will not do. A national evil demands a national remedy. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Quebec allowed to send "booze" into Ontario is an offence against a united nation in this time of the nation's peril. The national government is the servant of the nation. Let the people and the leaders of the people say national prohibition, and let them mean what they say, and Canada will be a "bone-dry" country from sea to sea. The details of method matter little. First things must go first.



Our Spring Style Preparations Are Thorough and Efficient

SEVERAL factors govern the purchase of clothes—some men place value foremost, others believe style, fit, pattern or weave more important.

ART CLOTHES
COOK BROS. & ALLEN LIMITED

The spring lines are completely ready—ready for men of every taste—ready in all that is new and good. See them at your first spare moment. They'll interest you.

A. GILMOUR
65 King Street

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937

Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 96.

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917.
THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application:	
20 " " " " " "	16th April, 1917;
30 " " " " " "	15th May, 1917;
20 " " " " " "	15th June, 1917.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars. In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

SIR GEO. CHETWYND DIES AT MONTE CARLO

Most Famous Love Story of the
Victorian Era Recalled—Romance of the Turf

London, March 22.—The death of Sir George Chetwynd at Monte Carlo recalls the most famous love story of the Victorian era. Chetwynd, who was one of the noted figures on the turf, and in the polo set, appeared in a famous turf case celebre when he brought a libel action against Lord Durham for a speech at the Gimcrack Club, in which he criticized the running of Sir George's horses. The case was brought before three arbitrators, James Lowther, M. P., the Earl of March and Prince Soltykoff. Though the graver charges of pulling were found by the arbitrators to be unfounded, there were such unsatisfactory conditions about the running of the baronet's horses that they awarded him only a farthing damages and ordered each side to pay its own costs. Sir George took this as a slur upon him and resigned from the Jockey Club. His

Jockey was subsequently warned off the turf.

Sir George's turf career had a romance. He married in 1870 the Marchioness of Hastings, who died in 1907. This lady, whose beauty and stature led her to being called a pocket Venus, was the only daughter of the second Marquis of Anglesey. They called her "Lady Bird" in the days when Queen Alexandra was a young bride. Lady Florence Paget, as she then was, was engaged to Henry Chaplin. She drove with him one morning to a well-known West End shop to buy part of her trousseau. She was passionately attached to the wild Marquis of Hastings, and left the West End shop by a different door, leaving Chaplin behind, meeting the Marquis of Hastings outside and married him. Three years later a dramatic revenge came: Chaplin won the derby with Hermit, a rank outsider, at 66 to 1. The Marquis of Hastings went a cropper and lost so heavily on the race that he was ruined. Shortly afterwards he committed suicide at the age of twenty-six. "Judge not that ye be not judged!" says the text on his tombstone in Kensal Green Cemetery. Three years afterwards his widow married Sir George Chetwynd and had a son and two daughters.

The story of the Marquis of Hastings' ruin on Derby Day and subsequent suicide, as a sequel to the marrying of Chaplin's fiancee, has been the basis of more than one melodrama. Chaplin, now a viscount, is still alive, aged seventy-six. Chetwynd was sixty-eight.

Or Stored Hen Eggs

A family in a small town kept a few chickens and often had eggs from their own yard. One morning as the seven-

year-old of the family came to breakfast he noticed the eggs on the table and inquired: "Mamma, are these slave eggs or hen eggs?"—The Christian Heron yard. One morning as the seven-

Rich AND Mellow



You'll Like the Flavor

Mutt and Jeff—Jeff Went Past His Destination

(COPYRIGHT, 1916 BY H. C. FISHER. TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN CANADA.)

By "Bud" Fisher

