FAMOUS CLOTHES

WE ARE DOING OUR BEST TO BEAT THE H. C. OF L.

One of the largest clothing manufacturers in Canada told us a few weeks ago that his cost was more than our retail price, and his trade was selling our quality of clothes for \$10 more than our price.



MEN'S SUITS or OVERCOATS, in vast assortment \$20, \$25, \$28, \$30, \$32 up to \$50.

RAINCOATS-\$8.50 to \$25.

MAYHEW'S CUT-RATE SPECIALS

An amazing value in Bleached Cotton-16c. Every woman who sews should buy at the very least 20 yards of this cotton. 16c a yard.

Extra! 100 dozen of Women's Hosiery-26c, specially bought for this sale. Nothing is cheap to the person who can't use it-but every woman can use a pair of hose, 26c pair.

Ladies' Chamois Gloves 79c pair, It is some time since we were able to offer you a quality anything like this near the price.

Corset Covers 29c. Regular values are 50c and 75c. All sizes.

Harvey Brand Women's Underwear 89c Garment

Women of Glencoe—don't miss this lot. Actual values up to \$2, in all wanted styles

Penman's Brand Men's Underwear

Men's Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers-

Men's Extra Heavy All Wool Shirts and Drawers-per garment \$1.90. Men's Combinations special at \$2.50,

Blouses

Just what you want, the latest models-

Beautiful Georgette Crepe at \$4.95, \$5.50, \$7, \$8.50 and \$12.

A Shoe Special

Women's Solid Comfort Vici Kid Bal., reg. value \$4.25, for \$2.19.

Men's Solid Comfort Dongola Bal., reg. \$5.50 for \$3.29.

YOU ECONOMIZE WHEN YOU BUY HERE

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

\$3.50, \$4.

ONIONS

Soc per peck at the Newbury Cash Store. Only a few left.

Store will be open Wednesday afternoons until 6 o'clock on and after Wednesday of ternoons until 6 o'clock on and after Wednesday, Oct. 8.

W. H. PARNALL

Thursday, Oct. 8.

T

Burr will remain for a week at least. Mr. and Mrs. R. Longley visite

A meeting was held in S. S. No. 13 on Wednesday, Sept. 24, for the purpose of organizing a U. F. O. ciub-the following officers were electedry. President, David MeArthur; vice-president, David Mearthur, vice-president, Dav

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 obliga-

tions we still owe to our soldiers.

(b) To provide national working capital. Obligations The obligations to soldiers into Soldiers clude:
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 civi 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.

Furthermore, soldiers who desire Land to become farmers may, under Settlement the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act, be loaned money by Canada with which to purchase land, stock and implements. The money so 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 \$4,000,000.

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

capital, so that she may be able to sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies the products of 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

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

of Credit Loans

The "Why" 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 Oanada 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 main tain employment. If we don't finance them business will feel the depression, employment will not be as the depression, employment will not be as plentiful, and conditions everywhere will be adversely

portation

For Trans- Money must also be available to carry on the nation's shipbuilding programme, and other transport-

ation 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

ictory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

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

