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Magnificent Response of French People to 'France's Great Loan of Victory'

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The first day's subscriptions to "The Great Loan of Victory," as the new French loan has been characterized by the minister of finance, brought out a greater number of investors than had been anticipated.

The lines began forming at nine o'clock at the special loan window in all post offices, at the banks and at the headquarters of the loan, at the pavilion de Flore, in the extreme southern wing of the Louvre.

At the post offices the subscribers crowded the corridors so that it was almost impossible to buy postage stamps. At the Credit Lyonnais and other banks the windows set apart for the receipt of applications had to be doubled, while at the Bank of France the crowd was so big that the police were obliged to use extra precautions.

Women in mourning, servants in white aprons, workmen in blouses, young boys and girls, bringing their savings, touched elbows with capitalists waiting to subscribe millions.

The First Subscriptions.
The first subscription was for 500,000 francs (\$100,000). This was followed by one for 200,000 francs and two for 300,000 francs each. The greatest sum subscribed by a single individual to-day was 5,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000) and all the formalities connected with it were completed in six minutes, which constitutes a supposed record for a French official transaction and furnishes evidence of the energy of the minister of finance, M. Ribot, who organized the issue.

The minister by resorting to business methods made the utmost of the confidence felt by the French people and of his personal prestige. The preliminaries of the issue resembled enthusiastic preparations for a national holiday rather than arrangements for a great financial operation. The first presentation of the special loan films in the moving picture theatres was greeted with cries of "Vive La France."

Everywhere in France public meetings were held and resolutions were adopted calling for generous subscriptions. Co-operative associations of all kinds which are numerous and strong in France, met at Lyons and other cities and sent complimentary addresses to M. Ribot. The govern-

Says Britain Wants Joffre in Command

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Joseph I. Henderson, a London lawyer, who arrived at the Hotel Billmore last week on his way to Ottawa, said that the lack of action in the War Department to meet the necessities of the war had caused a falling off of faith in the abilities of Lord Kitchener, and that there was a growing opinion in Great Britain that General Joffre would be placed in command of all the armies on the Western front in the near future.

Conscription, Mr. Henderson said, was practically in force in Great Britain now through the working of the registration act. "All single men of military age," he said, "are being sent for by the authorities in each city and town to join the colors and fight for the country. The threat of conscription has caused hundreds of young men to enlist instead of waiting to be fetched. In addition, reports have been circulated that the conscripts will have a pretty rough time and will not be entitled to the same pay or pensions as those who volunteer for the war."

"No one can leave England without a passport, and British subjects have to produce a birth certificate to get one, as all males up to the age of 65 have to register for government service in case they should be called up!" Even wealthy women who have been in the habit of going to the south of France, Italy or Algiers for the winter months find now that they cannot get away because the government refuses to issue them passports unless for some vital reason.

"We cannot guarantee your getting through France," the passport officials say. "You had better stay home and spend your money here."

Mr. Henderson said that the Belgian men were not regarded with favor in Great Britain because many of the people had made sacrifices to provide the refugees with board and lodging, to do which they had to work hard, while the visitors did nothing.

It is also strongly suspected that there are spies among them who are in the pay of the German government, and strict watch is being kept over the Belgians and also over the Swiss employed in Great Britain.

"The new restriction on drinking

ment employees in the different departments and the labor unions formally promised to give the nation all available funds. The railroad employees union subscribed one million francs.

At the pavilion de Flore the subscribers were received by four hundred wives, widows and daughters of soldiers. The innovation of female help and the introduction of simplicity in government work proved to be so successful that these features are likely to be extended.

The figures of the first day's subscription could not be obtained at once, but the Bank of France and the ministry of finance have received the most satisfactory reports from the provinces.

Gen. Joffre's Appeal.
PARIS, Nov. 30.—Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, has issued the following general order to the army:

"On Nov. 25, France issues a great loan to provide for expenditure on the national defence. All the appeals she has made since the beginning of the war have had ready response. This, because everyone knows the riches of France; because everyone had confidence in her destinies; and a favorable termination of loan to provide funds for expenditure on the great struggle.

"All those who subscribe fulfill the duty of good Frenchmen. They also will find their advantage in it. Whoever pays in 87.25 francs will receive an obligation bearing five francs interest annually, an investment in French bonds at five and seventy-three hundredths per cent.

"You have doubtless heard your parents recall the terrible hours of 1870. After the war there was a loan for the liberation of territory. This time, thanks to your efforts, it will be as the minister of finance has said, 'the loan of victory.' Think about all that. Write about it to your relatives and friends that you left behind at your birthplace. Tell them that to subscribe to the loan is to serve France; that it is to fight for her with you; that it is to give you the most effective aid possible at the present time, and that it is to assure your future and that of your children.—(Signed)—J. JOFFRE."

Says Britain Wants Joffre in Command

before noon in London," he said, "was put in force by the government really to prevent women from getting liquor from the public houses or saloons in the morning. Under the former regulations a man could get a drink from 9 a.m. till noon, but a woman could not be served with liquor until midday. In consequence of this a number of loafers in London, Liverpool, Birmingham and other cities started a new industry as beer carriers for women. They purchased the liquor at the saloons and delivered it to the houses and made a good profit. This is all stopped by the new law, under which the places are only open from 12 to 2.30 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

"All the people in Great Britain are realizing what the war means; prices are going up in everything, and the income tax is increasing while the minimum for exemption is decreasing. The working classes are spending the money they save on drink in food rent and investing what they have left over in the war loan."

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The new restriction on drinking

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chatters, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffre) seized a trench. Every brave young British man hopes some day to lead the van on a gory battle-ground, baffled foemen strewn around. Still, in spite of war's alarms, some must work upon their farms; wheels of commerce in their groove somehow must be made to move. Winter's coming, don't forget, the streets are getting mighty wet; you must soon begin to choose just what brand of rubber shoes you will for that season buy for your wife, your girl, your boy. Sometimes you will buy a shoe which will wear a week or two, then you find the heels and soles quickly fill with jagged holes. Some may cost \$1.10, which will wear some days, and then, in through heel and in through toe you will find the water go; coughs and colds with speed will follow—your cheeks become both pale and hollow. Here's advice we give you, friend: your rubber troubles you can end—in any part of Newfoundland you can buy the old Bear Brand. On the sole of every pair you'll find stamped the Polar Bear. The Bear means money saved to you, and likewise 'tis a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12,tf

How Uncle Sam Guards Against Typhoid Fever

TYPHOID has ever been a grisly monster to north European and American armies. The Latins and the Asiatics are more immune, this being doubtless due to a rigid selection, operating through many centuries, by which typhoid killed off all that were disposed to typhoid. Thus, whenever men are gathered together in armies, there will be found a far greater proportion of non-immunes among the north Europeans and Americans than among the Latins and Asiatics.

In 1908, in Florida, the United States mobilized 12,000 men for a period of four months. During this time there were 2,600 cases of typhoid and 480 deaths from typhoid.

Nor is this the whole story. The soldiers carried the disease with them into Cuba, where many another death resulted from the four months spent in Florida.

In 1913 and 1914, at Texas City and Galveston, 12,000 soldiers were in camp for many months, during which there was not a single death from typhoid. In this last long mobilization all other infectious diseases were practically negligible. This remarkable record, covering so brief a period of time, has been made possible by two things: First, the education of the soldiers in camp sanitation and personal hygiene; and second, the inoculation or vaccination of the soldiers against typhoid.

The United States was the first country to inoculate its soldiers against typhoid, and it is safe to assume no matter in what other ways its soldiers and sailors may lose their lives in Mexico, that none will die of typhoid. This inoculation is a fairly simple matter. The serum is hypodermically injected into the arm in a series of three injections, the interval between injections being ten days. In a way, the injected becomes a sort of peripatetic graveyard. The first injection puts into his blood the nicely dead carcasses of some 500,000,000 micro-organisms along with all their virtues of deadness, which bring about a change in the constitution of the blood that makes it resistant to future invasion of full-powered, malignant typhoid micro-organisms. With this first injection, theoretically, the man has had reduced the 100 per cent. of his non-immunity to typhoid to 32 per cent.

The second injection, ten days later, consists of a thousand million nicely dead carcasses, and reduces his non-immunity to zero. In short, when his body has become the living cemetery of half a billion more dead carcasses than there are live humans in all the world, he has become so noxious to the particularly noxious and infective typhoid that he may be classed a positive immune.

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