

Premier Issues Ringing Call For Patriotic Co-Operation

Second Manifesto of Union Government— Urges Support for Military Service Act From All Classes

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—Sir Robert Borden, on the eve of his departure for Halifax to open his campaign, issued a second manifesto to the Canadian people, setting forth his reasons for believing that they should give their support to the new administration. The second manifesto re-affirms the plans in the union government platform announced by the prime minister on October 10th, emphasizing more particularly what he conceives to be the duty of the government and people in regard to the prosecution of the war and the solution of the various problems arising out of the world struggle.

The manifesto follows:

To the people of Canada:

The twelfth parliament has been dissolved and it becomes the duty of the people to choose a new house of commons. Under the constitution the mandate of those whom the constituency returned in 1911 expired a year ago. But by agreement between the two parties in both the commons and the senate, and with the clear sanction of public opinion, the duration of parliament was, for reasons of state and momentous in our history, extended for one year.

A further extension was proposed but, owing to the attitude of the opposition, it could not be pressed and a general election thus became inevitable.

The circumstances and conditions under which and upon which the people must pronounce judgment are without precedent or parallel. Nearly three and a half years ago, in obedience to honorable alliances and out of regard for her very existence and the security of her dominions, Great Britain engaged in war with Germany. Canada, as became a partner nation in the British commonwealth, entered the struggle by decree of her parliament. That decree was enacted without a single dissenting voice and it gave true expression to the sentiment and determination of the people of this country. No government could have lived and no government would have deserved to live, that did not give such instant effect to the popular will. Hesitation would have savoured of cowardice. Delay would have humbled and defamed the nation. Failure to mobilize the manhood and resources of the dominion for freedom and civilization would have exposed us to the scorn of our own time and the contempt of posterity. But neither the government nor the people hesitated.

The resolution and patriotism of the Canadian people found prompt and adequate expression. By voluntary enlistment an army of over four hundred thousand has been enrolled. Three hundred and fifty thousand Canadian soldiers have gone overseas at service and sacrifice on the scarred fields of France and Flanders. Many thousands of them lie in graves hallowed by their blood and glorified by their suffering. Pride in their valor and their achievements mitigates the sorrow which possesses so many of our homes.

New Revelation of Patriotism.

Through what they have done we have a new revelation of patriotism. The nation is clothed with new dignity. But now, nearly a year, we stand at the bow of history if, through any neglect or failure of ours, the cause for which they will does not prevail. By the test which they met so steadily and bravely we shall be judged. If their living comrades in the trenches are not supported, if their names are not remembered, if their sacrifice is not honored, they will be in dishonor. When it became apparent that the voluntary system was not providing adequate reinforcements for the army it became necessary to consider the provisions of the militia act, empowering the government to enforce compulsory military service upon all male citizens of Canada between the ages of eighteen and sixty, inclusive. Under present conditions the public interest cannot be served by a chance selection, but it demands instead an intelligent selection based upon a wise and careful consideration of the country's needs, both in the fighting line and at home. Accordingly a new measure to authorize a selective draft of persons between the ages of twenty and thirty-five was prepared and submitted to parliament.

Much care was taken to ensure that the measure would not be unfair or unjust in its provisions, that there would be no prejudicial interference with agriculture or industry, that there would be no preferences for groups, classes, sections or interests. The Military Service act is a democratic measure, calling the rich as well as the poor—indeed, bearing more heavily upon the rich—that is, it is more difficult for a young man of means to claim exemption on the ground that his labor is needed at home for the support of his relatives. It is eminently fair as between the provinces and as between those portions of our people who are of different racial origins because it pays no attention whatsoever to provincial boundaries or racial groupings, but calls up all young Canadians of the same circumstances, wherever they may live.

The Selective Principle.

It is the most effective method possible, for it impartially selects the men who can go abroad and fight and the men who should stay at home and work, with an eye single to their fitness for those two closely related services and so ensure that each man is precisely where his blow or his labor tells best. In enforcing this act, the government will proceed upon the principle that the service and sacrifice of any family which has already sent men to the front must be taken into account in considering the exemption of other members of the same family.

There was no thought of compulsion until compulsion became imperative. There was no hesitation to seek authority for enrollment by selection when the necessity for greater reinforcements was undeniably established. It was the enemy—not the government—which issued the call to arms and compelled a mobilization of all the resources of the empire. The government appeals to the people with confidence that the vigorous prosecution of the war is their immediate and supreme concern, and that the Military Service act, which authorized the selective draft, is but a reflection of the sentiment and will of the nation.

The administration in whose name this act is made, is not the agent or organ of any group, section or party. There are those among its members who must assume responsibility for the conduct of the war thus far and such members do not seek to evade that responsibility. For the Military Service act all assume the fullest responsibility, as do all for the

future conduct of the war and for future measures of policy and act of administration. It is not suggested that the government which held office for six years is immune from criticism because a union government has been organized, but only that the war is the first consideration and that to its energetic and successful prosecution, union among the people is as necessary as the coalition of political leaders.

"Sink Differences; Overcome Prejudices."

No claim of exceptional patriotism or public virtue is made for those who have united to constitute a coalition cabinet. By it was necessary to sink differences and overcome prejudices if that object was to be attained. If the object was great enough to justify the union and operation of political leaders, divided by old quarrels and acute differences in feeling and opinion, it is surely great enough to justify the like unity of purpose and endeavor among the electors, upon whose decision the fate of the government and the measures to be taken for the further prosecution of the war depend.

In the trenches, Liberals and Conservatives fight and die for a common Canada and a common empire. No party wall divides the wounded in the hospitals. Nor do those who minister to their wounds and ease their sufferings ask to what party the afflicted belong. Is it too much to expect that the spirit by which the army lives and triumphs will be as active and as powerful among the people at home when they cast their ballots and that here, as there, the great cause for which we contend will unify and inspire the nation?

But there are other reasons why the union government should be entrusted with power. It has pledged and to a wise and bold policy of constructive reform.

The system of patronage in the distribution of contracts and office which has prevailed in Canada for generations has been the root of many political evils. It has fostered local and sectional interests incompatible with the national welfare and injurious to the efficiency of the national service. It has troubled representatives of the people, permitted the ascendancy of organized minorities in the constituencies and affected the independence of parliament itself.

It may be that these evils should have been overcome long ago. Censure may lie upon successive governments which have tolerated the system. But inevitable diseases succumb only to heroic treatment—and heroism has not distinguished Canadian parties in dealing with the patronage. Generally governments have lived long in Canada, and when for many years distribution of patronage has been confined to the party in power there is a natural disposition to adjust the balance when at length the other party succeeds to office. Once committed to the system, influences are recognized and interests created that are not easily resisted or dislodged. It is believed that a government derived from both political parties and strengthened by special representation of agriculture and organized labor, can act with greater freedom and independence than a government which held office under the old conditions. Hence the resolution to abolish trading in patronage, to fill public office by merit and not by favoritism and to establish honest and open competition in awarding contracts and buying supplies.

Railway Policy.

It is not necessary to repeat in full the announcement of policy already made public. In carrying out these policies, the government engages to stop wasteful expenditure in unwise duplication of railways and to arrange effective co-operation between the public and private railway systems. With the acquisition of the Canadian Northern railway, the state becomes one of the chief carriers of passengers and products. If public management is to be satisfactory there must be vigor in administration and breadth and courage in outlook. Efficiency must be assured. Consideration of personal or political patronage must be sternly ignored. Accommodation equal to that which the private companies afford must be provided. Measures must also be taken to ensure adequate ocean transportation under national or international regulation if extortionate charges are attempted.

For many years in Canada, railway policy was determined not so much by the needs of transportation as by the demands of rival groups of railway builders. As a result we have a great railway mileage, constructed at heavy cost, with long stretches of parallel lines where a single system could have handled all the traffic and at lower charges upon a smaller investment of capital. It is believed, however, that Canada will develop traffic in excess of present rail facilities; and in the meantime the government will endeavor to co-ordinate existing services and improve and protect the national railways, without injustice to private companies.

New System of Taxation.

As old methods of railway building have to be abandoned, so old systems of taxation have to be revised. In order to meet the ever-increasing expenditure for war purposes and also to ensure that all shall share in common service and sacrifice, wealth will be conscripted by adequate taxation of war profits and increased taxation of income. There will be close inquiry into expenditures in order to protect the treasury against purely local demands, and to eliminate undertakings of purely political origin and object. Permanent committees of the cabinet have been established for war and reconstruction. The very difficult and intricate problems inevitably arising out of war conditions are being considered and studied earnestly and attentively, with a view to effective action with the least possible delay. Immigration and colonization will receive careful and continuous attention, always with a sympathetic regard for labor and in full recognition of

the necessity for greater production. Thorough and effective co-operation among agricultural producers will be encouraged. The men by whose sacrifices and endurance the free institutions of Canada will be preserved must be re-educated where necessary and re-established on the land, or in such other pursuits or vocations as they may desire to follow. The maimed and the broken will be protected; the widow and the orphan will be helped and cherished. Duty and decency demand that those who are saving democracy shall not find democracy a house of privileges, or a school of poverty and hardship.

The franchise will be extended to women not chiefly in recognition of devoted and capable service in the war, but as a measure of justice, too long delayed. If men die, women suffer; if they are wounded, women heal; if they are maimed women labor. And since there can be no separation in suffering and sacrifice there should be none in citizenship. The government will strive to develop all elements of the people and all portions of the dominion. It inherits no baneful legacies. It cherishes no grievances or animosities, east and west are

equal at the council table and in the new parliament all the provinces will have equal and adequate representation. In the electoral campaign it is greatly to be desired that reference should be observed in the treatment of all questions in which smoulder the fires of old racial and religious quarrels and contentions. Those who gave their lives for us on far-away fields of battle cherished the vision of a united Canada. To deny them this would be treason to their memory.

The government thoroughly realizes that in this national emergency there is imperative necessity for fulfillment of its policies with the least possible delay. It pledges itself to prosecute the war with ceaseless vigor, to strive for national unity, to administer the public departments with economy and efficiency, to devise measures of taxation which will regard social justice and to neglect nothing that may be required to sustain the soldiers on service or to comfort those of their households whom they left behind. Firmly convinced that these objects can best be achieved by a government representing all parties, classes, creeds and interests, I appeal with confidence on its behalf for

the sympathy and support of the Canadian people.

(Signed) R. L. BORDEN.

Public Information.

The announcement of the creation of a new Canadian official to be known as a director of public information comes from Ottawa. It has been realized that a very important work is that of keeping the public in touch with the conduct of the war on both sides of the Atlantic and the appointment of the new officer is to further this end. He will be under the department of the president of the privy council.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada

The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of \$150,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

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

The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000
Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge 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 and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

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 provisional receipts. When these 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 interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 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.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this issue.)

War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.

(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917	20% on March 1st, 1918
10% on January 2nd, 1918	20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918	20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918

The Bonds therefore give a net yield to the investor of about:

5.81% on the 20 year Bonds
5.68% on the 10 year Bonds
5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

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 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 6½ per cent. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per \$100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of 79.46959 per \$100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of 59.72274 per \$100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of 39.90959 per \$100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.

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 this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

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

Lend to your Country - All Canada is your Security

"The man, be he rich or poor, is little to be envied, who at this supreme moment fails to bring forward his savings for the security of his country."