

## GERMAN OPERA SINGERS EGGED

N. Y. Mounted Police Fight Mob Outside Theatre Where Riot Is Staged.

New York, Oct. 23.—Rioting broke out again tonight around the Lexington Theatre, when for the second time this week the Star Opera Company produced German opera over the protest of veterans of the world war. The opera was sung amid a volley of eggs.

With several hundred policemen posted around the theatre, a column of soldiers, sailors, marines and civilians who marched from Times Square to the opera house, were hurled back and dispersed. The mob was stopped at Lexington avenue and Fifty-second street, but before the column was broken, bricks and bottles sped through the air.

**Truck Leads Mob.**  
Defeated, the attacking party departed to get reinforcements. A few minutes later they reappeared, headed by a motor truck containing nearly two score men.

The truck dashed through the police and proceeded about a block before it was met by a squad of mounted police. The riders charged into the truck and attacked its occupants. Two of the latter—a soldier and a sailor—were injured, one so severely that the ambulance surgeon who attended him expressed the opinion that he might die.

Armed with a temporary injunction granted by Supreme Court Justice Bijur, restraining the police from carrying out Mayor Hylan's order to prevent the performance, producers of the opera rang up the curtain promptly.

**Egg Barrage From Box.**  
The singers had hardly appeared on the stage when an occupant of an upper box, rising, laid down a barrage. Theatre employees complained to detectives afterward that he had hurled his eggs "in the same fashion that hand grenades are thrown."

A young man in civilian clothes, who gave his name as "John Doe," and who said his vocation was salesmanship and not soldiering, was arrested at the police station an egg was found in his pocket.

The police took unusual precautions to prevent any disturbance. All but ticket-holders were held back more than two blocks from the theatre.

**Only Few Enter Theatre.**  
Thousands of spectators gathered at the theatre, but although the management announced that the house, which holds 4,000, had been sold out, only about 150 persons were seen to enter. American Legion officials in Greater New York were besieged all day by hundreds of persons asking what could be done to prevent tonight's performance. Among these were mothers of former service men, who wanted to send their sons to help break up the performance, according to Major George Brokaw Compton, chairman of the New York county organizations.

To combat the impression that the legion intended rioting, Major Compton sent a telegram to all posts, in which he asked members to "stay away from the Lexington Opera House."

The rioting continued for several hours. A crowd, breaking into a milk store, procured a supply of ammunition in the form of bottles, and engaged in a vicious fight with the police. The police were pressed so hard that they drew their revolvers and fired several shots in the air to force back the rioters.

## OPERATORS AND MINERS REJECT NEW PROPOSAL

Decline To Accept Suggestion To Negotiate New Wage Agreement.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Operators and miners today rejected a proposal by Secretary of Labor William C. Miller to negotiate a new wage agreement calculated to avert the strike of soft coal miners called for November 1.

## REAL PRINCE COMES "OUT OF THE EAST" TO SMALL BORDER GIRLS

Windsor Welcomes Prince—Smiles, Too Tired to Shake Hands, Tours City.

WINDSOR, Oct. 23.—"Edward, Prince of Wales," the British heir, came to Windsor this evening, and Windsor—ordinarily slow to enthusiasm—capitulated and fell before the smiling and boy-faced scion of royalty. All afternoon the downtown street were cluttered with flags and crowds of people. There were big folks and little folks, the latter wearing their prettiest white dresses, and all waiting for a prince to come out of the east.

Sharp on time the royal train drew into the Grand Trunk station at 5:30 p.m., and as the band played the National Anthem, and the guard of honor saluted, the Prince of Wales stepped from his car and was officially welcomed to the city by Mayor E. B. Winter, W. C. Kennedy, M. P., and Major J. C. Tormie, M. P.

**Border Cities Welcome.**  
There was little delay on the station platform before the royal party in gaily decorated automobiles drove off to the armories, where the reception and welcome was held. After the prince had been escorted to a handsomely decorated dais in the rear of which a fountain played among a grove of palms, Mayor Winter for Windsor, Mayor King for Walkerville, Mayor Montreuil for Ford, Mayor Donnelly for Sandwich, and Mayor Woollett for Ojibway, presented their formal addresses of welcome, to which the royal guest replied in his usual fitting manner.

**Writers Tired.**  
Then 350 school children massed at one end of the armories sang "O Canada." The prince smiled and waved his hand and as soon thereafter as the committee could manage it, an apparently endless line of people passed before his royal highness. There was little or no line of people passed before his royal highness. There was little or no line of people passed before his royal highness. There was little or no line of people passed before his royal highness.

At 7 o'clock the reception terminated and the guest was driven to the Essex Country Club, in Sandwich, where dinner was served to a small party of selected guests. Tonight the royal train lies in a quiet spot on the Essex Terminal Railway, just back of Sandwich, from where the tour of the city will be made tomorrow morning. The prince will leave the city at 11 a.m.

## FATHER OF SENATOR RATS DIES AT 92 YEARS

NEW HAMBURG, Oct. 23.—Jacob Ratz, father of Senator Valentine Ratz, died here tonight in his 92nd year. He was one of the earliest settlers in Waterloo county and carried on a large business as a sawmill for many years. In this he was most successful. His wife pre-deceased him many years. He leaves three sons, Valentine, John and David, and four daughters, and a large connection of friends. The date of his funeral is not announced.

## U. S. SYNDICATE IS NEGOTIATING TO BUY BIG WESTERN MINE

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—Engineers of the Hayden Stone Company of New York, who have been in Northern Manitoba investigating the mineral wealth of the country near The Pas, particularly the Flin Flon mine, passed through the city yesterday. Negotiations for the sale of

the Flin Flon property have been conducted between the present owners and J. C. Jackson and Utah copper interests through their agents, the Hayden Stone Company. The report of the engineers is said to be more favorable, and it is stated that they estimate the value of the mines at \$2,000,000. If the negotiations prove successful, it is planned to construct a railway from The Pas to the Flin Flon mine, 72 miles, and in all probability extend it to Lake Athapapuskov.

## YOUNG BANDIT ADMITS FIFTEEN HOLD-UPS AT POINT OF A REVOLVER

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A 17-year-old boy in the uniform of the United States navy consulted his carefully kept notebook in the west side police court today. Then he told the judge how, on fifteen occasions enumerated therein,

since Oct. 5, he had held up persons in Central Park at the point of a little 32-calibre revolver. Of his victims—eleven men and four women—the only one who had inspired him with fear, he said, was a young lady who drew a hairpin and pursued him in a desperate half-mile chase among the trees and shrubs. His "gross earnings" in the "hold-up business" totalled no more than \$22.25—and the 25 cents was a war-savings stamp.

## CHANGE IN CONTROL OF FURNITURE FIRM MADE AT STRATFORD

STRATFORD, Oct. 23.—The George McLagan Furniture Co., as it has existed here for the past nineteen years, has been reorganized and the business is being carried on under the name of the McLagan Furniture Co., Limited.

The McLagan estate has disposed of its interests in both the George McLagan Furniture Co. and the Stratford Chair Co., to Montreal and Toronto interests. The new company also has controlling interest in the Meaford Manufacturing Company. D. M. Wright of this city, who was president and manager of the George McLagan Company since the death of Mr. McLagan a little over a year ago, is president of the new company and

also managing director. W. K. Towse of Montreal becomes vice-president, and H. S. Robertson of Stratford retains the position of secretary-treasurer. These with R. S. Robertson and L. M. Green of Toronto form the board of directors. W. J. Anderson will continue as manager of the Stratford Chair Company. Both plants are very busy and some enlargement of the business in order to take care of the growing phonograph department may be looked for soon.

# Miss Canada Gives Account of Her Stewardship

And explains her War Financing to her citizens

**Miss Canada:** In humility, because of the sacrifices which have been made for me, but in pride because of the Spirit of Fortitude of your Sons, I come to enlist your most sympathetic support, as expressed by your financial aid, to enable me to meet the many obligations that still remain towards the men who fought. I also wish you to provide me with sufficient National Working Capital to consolidate the position in the world's markets, that you, by your industry, have so honourably won.

**Citizens:** Perhaps you might like to take this opportunity of telling us how you expended the \$610,000,000 we loaned to you last year?

**Miss Canada:** I would. You will recall that I asked you for funds to carry on the war, and to enable me to advance credits to Great Britain and our Allies, who, by their purchases here, have prospered our farms and factories. Do you want details?

**Citizens:** Yes. The more facts and figures you give us, the more fully will you answer the natural queries of those to whom you are now appealing for a further loan.

**Miss Canada:** Very well, then. I suggest you ask me questions. That is the best way to bring out the facts.

**Citizens:** How much of the Victory Loan 1918 did you use for war expenditures?

**Miss Canada:** Three-fifths of it—\$380,900,000 in fact. Before giving this expenditure in detail I wish to explain that your demobilization expenses as against those of mobilization have been concentrated within a few months. The expense of transporting our Army overseas was spread over more than four years. Consequently the cost of it did not bulk so large in any one year's budget. But to bring home in a few months hundreds of thousands of men, spread from England, France and Flanders, Italy, Egypt, Palestine to far-off Siberia, was a gigantic and expensive task. It taxed all my resources.

**Citizens:** Realizing the conditions you faced, because of the shortage of shipping, and remembering that other parts of the Empire were eager for the speedy return of their men, we think you did very well. Give us now the details of your war expenditures.

**Miss Canada:** \$312,900,000 was spent for the payment of soldiers since the Armistice—the cost of feeding them, part cost of bringing them home, separation allowances to their dependents, the maintenance of hospitals, their medical and nursing staffs, in Britain as well as Canada, the organization and conduct of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment (which includes the Vocational Training Schools) and the financing and operation of the Soldier's Land Settlement Act.

In addition to this, I have already authorized and am paying gratuities to soldiers on their discharge.

**Citizens:** What is the amount of the gratuity?

**Miss Canada:** I used \$59,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1918 for this purpose, and expect to use \$61,000,000 of Victory Loan 1919.

**Citizens:** Did you make any other disbursements under the heading of war expenditures?

**Miss Canada:** Yes, \$9,000,000 was spent at Halifax, to be used in reconstruction after the disaster.

**Citizens:** We quite appreciate the fact that these were all necessary war expenditures. Perhaps you will tell us now what you did in the way of advancing credits to Great Britain and our Allies?

**Miss Canada:** With pleasure. I advanced Great Britain \$173,500,000 to help purchase your grain; and I loaned her another \$30,000,000 to buy other food stuffs.

**Citizens:** Did Great Britain buy any fish from us?

**Miss Canada:** Yes, \$9,000,000 worth. I loaned her the money to pay you for it.

**Citizens:** Were there any other loans to Great Britain?

**Miss Canada:** Yes, Great Britain bought \$2,900,000 worth of ships built here. I loaned her the money to pay for them. Then I loaned her \$5,500,000 to meet other obligations in connection with munition purchases.

**Citizens:** What security have you for all this?

**Miss Canada:** Great Britain's pledge to repay—backed by the resources that made her Banker, Manufacturer and Bulwark to her Allies during the war.

**Citizens:** That's good enough. Did you do anything for our Allies?

**Miss Canada:** I loaned them \$8,200,000 to buy your foodstuffs, raw material and manufactured products.

**Citizens:** That accounts for last year's Loan. Will you tell us now why you need another Loan, and how you purpose using it?

**Miss Canada:** I need another loan to finish paying the expenses of demobilization, since the proceeds of the 1918 Loan were exhausted, and to meet the obligations I still owe to your Soldier Sons. I also need money for National Working Capital.

**Citizens:** What are the obligations to soldiers?

**Miss Canada:** The cost of bringing them home. The payment of all those still undemobilized, including sick and wounded, who are still in hospital, and who of course remain on the Army Payroll until discharged. The upkeep of hospitals, and their medical and nursing staffs.

**Citizens:** How much will these items entail?

**Miss Canada:** \$200,000,000.

**Citizens:** Does that include the gratuities?

**Miss Canada:** No. I shall need \$61,000,000 of the New Loan to finish paying these.

**Citizens:** Will that include the money to finance the Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, including the Vocational Training Schools, and the working out of the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act?

**Miss Canada:** No. I estimate \$57,000,000 for this. I have already approved loans to the amount of \$26,000,000 to soldiers already settled on the land under this Act.

**Citizens:** How many soldiers are taking advantage of it?

**Miss Canada:** Up to August 15th, 29,495 soldiers had applied for land under the terms of the Act. 22,281 applications had been approved. 9,043 men were already placed on farms, and millions of acres will be under cultivation, that might otherwise be idle.

**Citizens:** What do you consider the great national advantage of having soldiers become farmers, apart from increased production of food?

**Miss Canada:** The love of outdoor life and the resourcefulness of our soldier citizens are just the qualities to make them successful farmers, and upholders of the best Canadian tradition.

**Citizens:** Have you any other war obligations?

**Miss Canada:** Not that I foresee. I have covered the major ones.

**Citizens:** You purpose extending further credits to Great Britain and our Allies, do you not?

**Miss Canada:** Yes, to the extent that your Loan will permit me to.

**Citizens:** Why sell to Great Britain and our Allies if they can't pay cash?

**Miss Canada:** Their orders are absolutely essential to the continuance of your agriculture and industrial prosperity. The magnitude of their orders, and the amount of employment thus created will depend upon the success of the Victory Loan 1919.

**Citizens:** Will you explain simply this idea of credit, and why it is so necessary that we should give it?

**Miss Canada:** Farmers and manufacturers (and that includes the workers on these orders) must be paid cash for their products.

Therefore I must borrow money from you to give credit, temporarily, to Great Britain and our Allies.

Actually, no money will pass out of Canada.

If you do not grant this credit, other countries will; and they will get the trade, and have the employment that should be yours, to distribute amongst their workers.

And remember, you absolutely need these orders to maintain employment. If you don't finance them, employment will not be as plentiful, business will feel the depression and conditions everywhere will be adversely affected.

**Citizens:** Will you use the proceeds of the Loan for any other purpose?

**Miss Canada:** Yes. I must carry out the National Ship-building and Reconstruction programme. I am also committed to advance loans to Provincial Housing Commissions.

**Citizens:** What are individual—personal advantages to be gained in buying Victory Bonds?

**Miss Canada:** The fact that Victory Bonds are among the world's premier investments—in security—in good interest yield—and in ready saleability.

**Citizens:** What do you mean by Security?

**Miss Canada:** I mean that the whole resources of Canada—all the assets of all the people—plus all the wealth yet to be discovered is behind my pledge to repay you your principal when due and to meet each interest payment.

**Citizens:** What do you mean by "good interest yield?"

**Miss Canada:** You receive on your savings deposits 3%. Invest in my Bonds, with the security of all Canada behind you, and you get 5½%.

**Citizens:** What do you mean by "ready saleability?"

**Miss Canada:** I mean that if, at any time, you wish to get cash for Victory Bonds—that is, sell them—you can do it at a moment's notice. Or, if you want to borrow money on them, any bank will loan it to you and accept them as security. For all practical purposes Victory Bonds are as good as money, except that if you keep a bill in a box at home, or in a vault, it doesn't earn interest—but Victory Bonds do.

**Citizens:** Would you advise a person to take money out of a Savings Bank and invest it in Victory Bonds, and if so, why?

**Miss Canada:** I would—because I pay almost double the interest paid by Savings Banks and my obligation is undoubted.

**Citizens:** Do you think Victory Bonds will increase in value?

**Miss Canada:** They ought to. Every person who subscribed to Victory Bonds last year has made money. I have every reason to believe my credit position must steadily advance.

**Citizens:** You have given a good account of your stewardship, Miss Canada, and realizing the obligations we have to our soldier sons,—our brothers—to our farmers and industrial producers—to our workers everywhere—to You, the Spirit of our beloved country—to those who have so gladly and gallantly died for her—we pledge ourselves to buy your Victory Bonds to the absolute limit of our ability, and thus ensure the realization of our highest and best aspirations for Canada and all Her peoples.

Cut this out and read it carefully. It will answer a great many of the questions you may be thinking of in connection with the

# Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

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