

SIR THOMAS WHITE APPEALS TO ALL CANADA.

Ottawa, October 27.
On the eve of the opening of Canada's great Victory Loan drive, the Minister of Finance issues the following message to the people of Canada:

The Victory Loan of 1918 is now being offered for public subscription. It is an undertaking of most vital consequence to the nation, and I cannot too earnestly emphasize the duty and responsibility resting upon all citizens of Canada to co-operate to the extent of their available resources in making it an unqualified success. The money to be raised is urgently required to enable us to continue the prosecution of the war, now in its fifth and most crucial year, and for the maintenance of the prosperity of the Dominion in all departments of productive activity.

Apart from patriotic considerations, which should alone suffice, it is the direct, immediate, personal interest of every individual Canadian citizen that the loan should not fail of its objective. The bonds afford absolute security and yield a most attractive rate of interest. Undoubtedly, in the period succeeding the war, they will show a substantial appreciation in value. All citizens are earnestly invited to subscribe. Remember, you are asked not to give, but to lend your money to the state.

Small subscriptions from those of slender means are as welcome as the large. In the last Victory Loan we received subscriptions of over four hundred million dollars from over eight hundred thousand subscribers. This year we expect five hundred million dollars from more than a million subscribers. Let all subscribe to the extent of their means, be they great or small, and once more demonstrate to the world the strength, unity, and determination of the Canadian people in this world struggle.

Even if the war should end at an earlier date than has been anticipated, all the money asked for will be required for the purposes of demobilization, which will extend over many months, and for the continuation of credits for the purchase of Canadian products.

The organization and publicity work in connection with the loan has been completed after many weeks of effort. It now remains for the people of Canada to do their share. That they will do so to the fullest degree I am entirely confident.

UNCLAIMED VICTORY BONDS.

The Finance Department has issued a publication which gives details of Victory Bonds of 1917 which have never been delivered to their owners.

This book is of 400 pages, and there are 50 bond descriptions to the page. There is, therefore, in the volume information regarding 20,000 bonds, which were bought and paid for by Canadian citizens, but which have never been called for.

One of the reasons why some of these bonds have been left in the hands of the government is said to be that a considerable number of foreign born people regarded the subscription last fall in the nature of a tax. They did not understand that they were making an investment from which there would come back both interest and principal.

Other citizens are under the impression that the interim receipt which they have received was the definitive bond and were satisfied. There is, however, no way in which interest can be collected on the interim receipt, and all this interest is lying with the federal government waiting to be paid out.

All the reasons which have been supplied, however, scarcely account for the fact that more than 20,000 Victory Bonds still remain in the hands of the banks.

The list which has been published by the government is fairly complete, and any person who bought a bond and did not obtain it, can trace it through the use of this book. Copies are in possession of all banks and bond dealers, and any bond house or banker will at once trace a missing bond for any buyer.

To find a missing bond it is essential that both the bond number and the serial number be given to the banker or bond dealer. There are several series of the bonds, and the bond number alone is therefore not enough.

It is very desirable that as many as possible of these undelivered bonds of 1917 should be placed before the opening of the selling campaign of 1918. Misunderstanding will in many cases be removed when these bonds are put in the hands of their owners.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(Concluded from page 6.)

MR. W. M. BIRKS of Henry Birks & Sons has just returned from Japan where he went in order to see what the Japanese could do in the way of supplying jewelry and art goods which his firm formerly imported from Germany and Austria. Mr. Birks has three sons in the service and intends to follow up the military activities of the family by an economic boycott of everything Teutonic.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ROGER J. B. KEYES who occupied Ostend has been called the Farragut of Zeebrugge. He it was who commanded the British naval forces in the raids on Ostend and Zeebrugge early in the year — feats which will live in as long as the English tongue survives. He has been in the navy since 1885 serving in China and other parts of the world and acting as naval attaché at Rome, Vienna, Athens and Constantinople. In this war he served at the Dardanelles and as commander of the channel squadron.

GENERAL MANGIN who has been one of Marshall Foch's ablest generals comes of a well-known fighting family. For over 25 years he has been on active service in one or other of the French Colonies. He has been wounded several times, has won promotion after promotion on the field of battle. In the present war he has won undying fame for his work in the retreat to the Marne, at Verdun the Chemin des Dames and more recently his successful work around Soissons. At the first battle of the Marne General Mangin charged sword in hand with his men and won and held their objective.

MR. W. H. MOORE, formerly secretary of the Canadian Northern Railway and right hand man to Mackenzie and Mann has resigned that position. Moore has always been opposed to Government ownership of railroads and consequently could not be expected to stay with the Canadian Northern since it has been taken over. Moore who is a graduate of the University of Toronto has been associated with the Toronto Street Railway and the Canadian Northern since his graduation. In addition to his railroad activities he finds time to do considerable writing and recently published a book dealing with the political and linguistic difference between the French Canadians and the English speaking people of the country. Moore's chief activity at the present time is managing the Toronto and York Radial Company.

PREPARING IN PATIENCE.

Fifteen years a lieutenant!
Twelve years after graduation from West Point, his military progress had advanced him only to the first lieutenantship of a negro regiment.

A long, irksome discouraging probation for the man now wears a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, whose portrait, recently finished, hangs on the walls of the French Army Museum, honored equally with Napoleon, and whose greatest title is General of the American Army in France—John Joseph Pershing.

Those fifteen years after graduation from West Point as a subordinate lieutenant might have been spent in grumbling at the swifter progress of his comrades, or chafing at the tediously slow turning of the mills of the gods of war. Instead, they were spent in patient preparation, in perfection of higher mathematics, in the study of law, securing a Bachelor's Degree, and admission to practice and in serving as an instructor in tactics.

In 1886 John J. Pershing, West Point cadet, foresaw no war that would sweep the world with devastation. But, solely because he could not foresee such a war or any of the exigencies of the future, he devoted himself to a course of thorough preparation for whatever duty might arise in his calling as a soldier.

Those fifteen years of faithful performance of the task at hand, and equally faithful preparation for the task ahead, attracted, first, the eye of then President Roosevelt, who promoted Captain Pershing to brigadier general; attracted, second, the eye of President Wilson, who promoted Brigadier General Pershing to commander of the American Army abroad; attracted, third, the admiration of the military authorities of the entire world, won the adoration of America and the affectionate gratitude of all mankind.

The man who now occupies a place with Marshall Foch and General Haig in the triumvirate of the world's greatest military leaders owes his preeminence today and his immortal fame for all time to the serious employment of his spare moments during those long trying fifteen years of probation as a lieutenant. —Insurance Press.

1918 WHEAT OUTPUT HIGHER.

Ottawa, October 23.

A cable received to-day from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the following crop estimates:

Production of wheat in 1918: Italy, 176,372,000 bushels, compared with 137,613,000 in 1917, and 177,042,000 the average of the five years 1912-1916; Switzerland, 7,095,000 bushels, against 4,556,000 in 1917, and a five years' average of 3,556,000. Total production of wheat in Spain, England and Wales, Italy, Switzerland, United States, India, Japan, Egypt and Tunis, 1,767,659,000 bushels, against 1,434,370,000 in 1917 and a five years' average of 1,587,800,000 bushels.

Production of barley in 1918: Italy, 9,186,000 bushels, against 7,422,000 in 1917, and a five years' average of 9,420,000; total production in Spain, England and Wales, Scotland, Italy, United States, Japan, Egypt and Tunis, 482,088,000 bushels, against 464,000,000 in 1917 and a five years' average of 455,144,000.

Production of oats in 1918: Italy, 18,967,000 bushels, against 31,345,000 in 1917, and a five years' average of 28,836,000; Scotland, 53,223,000 bushels, against 49,934,000 and 42,449,000; total production of Spain, England and Wales, Scotland, Italy, United States and Tunis, 1,784,140,000 bushels, against 1,803,211,000 and 1,487,720,000, the five years' average.

DIVIDEND NOTICE



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on SATURDAY, the SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

L. J. LEMIEUX,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 10th October, 1918.

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