

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 \$10,000,000 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 Shipbuilding 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.

ELECTIC CLUB ANNIVERSARY

The Electric Reading Club celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last evening and its members enjoyed a unique and most entertaining programme. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Frank and Stetson, Mount Pleasant, and the readings which formed a historical review of the club's activities, were under the direction of Mrs. Malcolm Mackay.

Judge Forbes was acting president. Each of the readers wore the costume of the date which her paper dealt with. The readers were as follows: 1809, Mrs. Rupert Turnbull; 1879, Mrs. Alfred Morrissey; 1884, Miss Nan Brock; 1899, Miss Annie Puddington; 1909, Miss Alice Fairweather; and 1919, Mrs. Courland Robinson. Miss Alice Walker gave a reading on the art of reading that had been delivered before the club forty years ago. Mrs. Keator gave the last reading. The oldest members, Dr. and

Mrs. Matthew and Mrs. MacMillan were made life members. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Canon R. A. Armstrong; vice-presidents, Mrs. George F. Smith and Mrs. Keator; executive, Mrs. J. F. Robertson, Mrs. W. Mackay, Mrs. A. Morrissey, Mrs. J. H. Thompson, F. B. Ellis, R. J. Hooper. A marvellous birthday cake with fifty candles had the place of honor on the refreshment table. There were more than fifty members present.

CURLERS' FAIR.

Last night was the banner night at the Carleton Curlers' Fair. There was a large attendance, about 100 curlers of the Thistle and St. Andrews clubs marching over with the City Cornet Band as the head. The visitors were entertained at luncheon by the west side curlers and were welcomed in a very neat little speech by President Chas. Morris of the Carleton Club. President Wetmore of St. Andrews replied in a very happy manner. The City Cornet Band played

a medley of Scotch airs and there was some splendid singing by those present. The various prizes were won as follows: Door prize, load of coal, ticket 2208; Horae's Tapley; ladies' air gun, Miss E. J. Beatty; bean board, Wm. Connors; excelsior, Sutton Roxborough; ten pins, Thos. MacCauley.

TO PROSECUTE SOCIALISTS

Brussels, Monday, Oct. 24.—Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Justice and president of the Socialist Inter-

nationale, has ordered proceedings instituted against the editor of the publication named Socialism Belge, which appeared in Holland during the war, and is alleged to have conducted a campaign in favor of Belgian abandonment of the war. Caille Haysmans, secretary of the Internationale, and Messrs. Jamar and Longueville, who are Socialist candidates at Antwerp in the present Parliamentary elections, will be prosecuted.

WAR ON MOSQUITOES.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 24.—A plan to subdue salt marsh mosquitoes with five years, by an annual appropriation of \$150,000 and by the use of prison labor contained in the annual report of the State Department of Conservation and Development. Other recommendations include revision of taxation system, proper development of North Jersey water resources and means to prevent forest fires.