

\$12,160,600 SHELLED OUT BY ONTARIANS IN FIRST DAY

Last Year's Record Was
\$7,924,500.

SOME BIG SUBSCRIPTIONS

Steel Company of Canada and
Huron and Erie Loan Com-
pany Mentioned.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—Ontario has "gone over the top" with a rush in the first day's drive of the 1919 Victory Loan campaign. While reports from only 30 out of 58 units had been received tonight at provincial headquarters, these showed subscriptions totaling \$12,160,600, as compared with \$7,924,500 subscribed on the first day last year.

A subscription of \$3,000,000 from the Steel Company of Canada helped to swell Hamilton's total, while London's figures included \$2,500,000 from the Huron & Erie Loan Company.

Toronto rolled up the splendid total of \$2,202,950, divided among 3,623 applicants. Ottawa subscribed \$141,500.

E. H. Wood, Ontario chairman, after viewing the first day's results, said: "Although the weather conditions were most unfavorable, as it was raining in nearly all parts of the province, the canvassers got off to a splendid start. Last year's splendid results were obtained from employees in industrial establishments, which were supposed to be the result of their accumulative savings, and could not be repeated in this campaign. It is apparent, however, that this year's drive was more successful in that the splendid average of last year is going to be exceeded, and what is equally gratifying is the response coming from people of foreign birth."

"Sarnia had the largest parade in its history, one and a half miles long, and two industries there have already won the honor emblem. These are the Mueller Company, with one hundred per cent of its employees subscribers, and for an amount over 10 per cent of the annual payroll of the Longview Company, also one hundred per cent of the employees subscribing 20 per cent of the annual payroll."

"Thamesville stole a march on the whole province by starting to canvass at midnight, and within 25 minutes had practically doubled its objective. While the first day's canvass was hardly a fair test of the organization, the returns so far indicate that the time and care spent in the organization are going to achieve a magnificent result."

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WAR VETERANS ASK BORDEN AS TO LAND SPECULATOR'S FATE

Pertinent Queries Addressed
to Prime Minister.

ASKS AS TO GRANTS

Not Enough Land Available
for Soldiers' Settlement—
Urge Appropriation.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—R. M. Stewart, secretary-treasurer of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, has addressed the following letter to the prime minister, Sir R. L. Borden:

"Sir:—While it has been admitted by certain members of your Government that the available crown lands are both insufficient to meet, and unsuitable for the estimated requirements of soldier settlement, it is a matter of common knowledge that many millions of acres of land, a large portion of which is suitable for agricultural purposes, is held idle and unproductive by the railroads, various other corporations, and a multitude of private speculators.

"As the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have been led to believe that such of them as desire to settle on the land would, on discharge, receive a free grant of one hundred and sixty acres, and possess the right of homestead entry on an additional one hundred and sixty acres, they now expect that the Government will fulfill their promise by making idle lands in the provinces of Canada in which they are denuded available for the purpose of soldier settlement.

"What is Being Done? It is understood that your Government has entered into negotiations with the several provincial governments with a view to acquiring, by purchase, a portion of the idle and unproductive lands within their respective borders.

"The returned soldiers naturally wish to be made aware of the manner in which the Government proposes to acquire these lands, and as the matter is one of vital importance to them this association requests the favor of a definite reply to the following questions:

"1. Will the Government consider the possibility of state expropriation by fixed schedules, which will eliminate all speculative values, and will not impose onerous burdens either on the cultivator who works the land or on the general taxpayer?

"2. Does the Government intend to buy, at the public expense, such land as private speculators are willing to dispose of at prices out of proportion to their 'practical' values?

"3. Will the Government, failing other measures, consider the idea of passing legislation whereby all idle agricultural lands in a state of unproductiveness, as suggested to the then acting minister of finance at the time of the introduction of the budget, should be sold to the public?

"4. Will the Government, in the event of a sale, consider the possibility of state expropriation by fixed schedules, which will eliminate all speculative values, and will not impose onerous burdens either on the cultivator who works the land or on the general taxpayer?

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10,000 TURKS FLED BEFORE BRITISH ON APPROACHING ALEPPO

Cavalry Pushing Retiring
Hordes.

KERKUK TOWN CAPTURED

Important Centres in Turkish
Kurdistan, 155 Miles
Above Bagdad.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—When British armored cars and cavalry came in sight of Aleppo, the Syrian city captured by Gen. Allenby on Saturday, Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, the German commander of the Turkish forces, withdrew 10,000 of his 15,000 troops and retired toward Katma.

A Turkish rearguard was left at Aleppo, but it put up slight resistance. Before retiring the Turkish rearguard burned the railroad station and most of the railroad stock. The retiring Turks are now being pursued by the British cavalry.

British troops have taken the important town of Kerkuk, in Turkish Kurdistan, lying 155 miles north of Bagdad, according to the war office announcement on operations in Mesopotamia. The town was captured on Friday.

The Turkish still held on Friday strong positions on Jebel Hamrin, three miles south of the Lesser Zab. But on the previous day some of our armored cars, which were in the vicinity of Kaler Sherah, where they attacked enemy troops, were shown great powers of endurance in a country possessing no roads and devoid of supplies.

Kerkuk was captured by us on Friday after slight opposition, and the Turks retreated towards Attn Kupri. Armored cars inflicted many casualties on the enemy close to the latter town, and on Sunday our main body was in touch with Turkish troops covering the crossings of the Lesser Zab.

The pressure of our troops in front, combined with the attacks on their communications, compelled the Turks to retreat twelve miles to the north on Saturday night to a position three miles south of Kaler Sherah, where we are in close contact with them. Our troops are showing great powers of endurance in a country possessing no roads and devoid of supplies.

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Interesting Information for Investors and Earners

THE VICTORY DRIVE

By Chas. H. Sabin, President Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

If the Allies are to win the war in 1919, as General March has declared is possible, we shall have to do more than put 4,000,000 fighting men in France. Victory will depend equally as much upon our ability to equip and supply that colossal army with all that it will need to defeat the Huns decisively and completely. Victory in 1919 will be contingent, in fact, upon the financial support which we give the Government in 1918. The present fiscal year will undoubtedly be the most important of the entire war, and, consequently, every dollar placed at the disposal of the Government now will have greater power and significance than its predecessors—vitality valuable as they were.

It is in this light that we would view the monetary demands which the war is making upon us. Commensurate with the extent of those demands is the magnitude of their promise—a promise of victory, perhaps a year hence.

We have awakened at last to our unrivaled military, economic, and financial strength. It is a matter of common knowledge that the United States must provide the new armies which are necessary to win the war. France and England have done more than their share. It is enough that henceforth they shall maintain their forces at their present military strength. We are abundantly able to furnish the additional power that is needed to deliver the decisive blow, although we may be sure that even after four grueling years of terrible struggle France and England will continue their heroic efforts to the utmost and to the end.

America's titanic power should be transported to Europe as rapidly as it can be mobilized. The quickest and surest way to victory is through obtaining so vast a superiority striking force that Germany's military strength can be broken by a strategic defeat—not by the slow process of attrition. But in order to accomplish that we shall have to perform a prodigious amount of work. We shall need for enormous quantities of coal, for ships without number, for munitions without limit—for dollars without stint. We can, and we will, have them all.

The issue which we face is concrete and grim. We must win this war decisively. Peace must be dictated—not negotiated—by the Allies, if we are to have a safe and sound future. Until such a victory is achieved we must give up whatever privileges may be necessary and endure whatever sacrifices may be demanded of us. But the price, whatever it may be, cannot be too high for freeing the world forever of the Prussian menace. Victory is possible in 1919.

If we do not win this war, if we do not do our duty as magnificently as our heroic soldiers are doing their duty in France, Italy and Russia, the fourth Liberty Loan must, and will, be a complete success. It is the great Victory Drive.

The great Liberty Loan was a success, reaching over \$5,000,000,000. Our great Victory Loan will be a success, and will reach over \$300,000,000.

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