

## WHY BUY WAR LOANS?

By INVESTICUS

"WHY," asks a thoughtful correspondent, "doesn't everybody buy Dominion of Canada war loan bonds?"

And we retort:

"Why doesn't every housewife use the same pattern in her table-ware? Why don't all men wear navy blue? Or why are some hens white and some Plymouth Rock?"

If every one in this country turned his investments into the war loan Sir Thomas White would be relieved of some of his worries, and we should have more reason than ever to be proud of our country. But mortgage corporation debentures and municipal bonds (to say nothing of countless other forms of security) are still finding buyers. Why? Who knows?

Let us, however take this opportunity to add the voice of Investicus to the chorus of those who say: "Buy War Loan Bonds." Leaving aside all question of patriotism—it is good business. Five per cent. (a little more as a matter of fact) is a mighty good return on a government guaranteed investment. There is none of the inconvenience about collecting the interest or principal (when it is due) which attaches to many other kinds of investment yielding about

the same return. The one point which makes some people hesitate is the length of time before these bonds are payable. Nine and ten years seems a long time to kiss your cash good-bye for, yet, as a matter of fact, any purchaser of such bonds ought to be able to sell his security very easily, and possibly at a slight advance, if in need of ready cash.

For those who would like to "gamble" innocently (but here again our advice in a recent issue holds good) the Russian war loan bonds look specially attractive. The Russian rouble being at a heavy discount on this continent enables one to get almost two bonds for the price of one. Of course it is all a question how much faith you have in the recuperative ability of the Russian rouble. But to us, Allies of Russia, there oughtn't to be much doubt on that score. If, therefore, the Russian rouble comes back to normal exchange, as we believe, the investor will have made a big profit indeed. But that, as I said, is a gamble, and our own Canadian war loan securities are NOT a gamble. They are safe, profitable—and patriotic. The last feature of the three is by no means to be forgotten.

## Feeding the Allies Prisoners in Germany

(Continued from page 21.)

an instant the name of a prisoner can be found with a complete history of parcels sent to him. The names of prisoners are written on different coloured cards to show whether they belong to the category of "friendless," "receiving bread at the request of a private subscriber," or, "on behalf of his regimental committee."

The Indian and Canadian prisoners who are not aided by their friends, are financed from the Indian Soldiers Fund Committee of London, and by the Canadian Red Cross Society. There are over a hundred Regimental Committees and Associations who send bread through this section of the Bureau, and several thousands of private subscribers interest themselves in individual prisoners.

Of course the treatment of the prisoners in each camp varies, and depends a great deal upon the character of the camp commandant, but it is a comfort to know, from the reports of the neutral delegates, that very many of these commandants seem disposed to treat their charges as humanely as possible, and are willing to accept suggestions for improvements made by the delegates.

The amount and kind of work expected from the prisoners also varies according to the character of the man directing it. Probably the worst phase of the life of those prisoners who work (apart from the ethical question of the kind of work to which they are put) is that their food is not of either quality or quantity to give them their normal strength, and consequently the labour is much more exhausting than under other conditions.

But in as far as it is possible to alleviate the misery of prison life by sending material and moral aid, the Bureau is doing marvels, and by reason of its activities hundreds of thousands of imprisoned Allies are enabled to feel the throb of gratitude and admiration which their courage has caused in the hearts of their compatriots and of the sympathetic neutrals.

(The material for this article has been furnished by the heads of the different committees of the Bureau; but the article is in no way official.)

## Congress a Great Orchestra

(Continued from page 6.)

But in the event of a war with Germany, what? The idea seems to be that the number of German-Americans who would not act as Americans is almost negligible. Any foreign, non-American army trying to land on these shores would be fought off by hyphens quite as vigorously as by non-hyphens or pure Americans. Probably these men would not go aboard a troopship to shoot American shells into German armies or bombard German cities. That is quite another matter.

But the army side of the case cuts much less figure than the navy. Of necessity, America for world-war purpose is not so much a land power as a sea power.

"And as a sea power," said a Congressman, "I say we don't need to put so much loud pedal on our battleships. If we go to war with Germany it will be over the submarine question no doubt. Nothing else has happened to make us talk war with Germany. And in any war of this country with any other country—certainly in the future if not immediately—the war will be a submarine war."

This point he made very explicit. He assumed that the United States would never go to war as an aggressor; only to defend her place in the world as a world power. Having no Empire—outside of Hawaii and the Philippines—to fend, it would be a case of keeping an army of invasion out of the United States. That would be done not so much by warships as by submarines and mines. No European power or combination of powers ever could land a hostile army in the United States. America could build submarines faster than any other na-

tion. She was once making subs for Great Britain at a tremendous rate till international law made it an unfriendly act and the plant was shipped over to Canada. American submarine chasers are being made by hundreds at Levis, Que. America could feed herself in war time as no other nation except Canada could pretend to do. As to defending New York, Boston and Baltimore from long range naval guns, or from the aeroplane fleets suggested by Admiral Peary, Congressional opinion is not clear except to surmise that fleets of submarines could keep such guns from getting within range and that America can build aeroplanes as fast as she ever built submarines.

But from the star in the foundation floor of the Capitol, which is the exact geometrical centre of the District of Columbia, to any of the four sides of D. C. there is not one real jingo. Chip-on-the-shoulder warpathers get no encouragement there. Washington loves above all things politics and peace. Letters and telegrams are pouring in every day, some of the messages signed by several names on behalf of this, that or the other society or organized interest, entreating Congressmen in heaven's name to do everything, anything they can to avert war.

The peace sentiment has very little to do with the pacifist campaign now being engineered by alleged Bryan interests and keeping the wires warm to Washington. That campaign is resented here. There are pacifist members of Congress who sympathize with it. They are a small minority. The peace that Washington desires just now is not pacifism. It is the peace that presently will begin to prepare for any future war; that may if need be arm for an immediate war. It is the peace of a nation that is summed up in the motto, "Stand By The President."

Why? Not because Woodrow Wilson is a pacifist, which he is not. Nor because he is a jingo, of which he is less. But because Woodrow Wilson more than any other man alive stands now as he did at the time of his reelection and before it, for the peace of the United States. He was re-elected because,

"He Kept Us Out of War."

And Woodrow Wilson intends passionately, stubbornly, persistently, to keep the United States out of war until the last dog of peace is hung. Congress knows it. The nation knows it. Therefore when Wilson severed diplomatic relations the nation stood behind him in its desire for a peace which could only break into war if it had to as the result of an insane, unreasoning Germany defying the nationhood of the United States.

A city lad from the densest tenement district was taken to the country by a farmer. A few days later he was called early one freezing cold morning before dawn to harness a mule. The lad was too lazy to light a lantern, and in the dark he didn't notice that one of the cows was in the stable with the mule. The farmer, impatient at the long delay, shouted from the house: "Billy! Billy! What are you doing?" "I can't get the collar over the mule's head," yelled back the boy. "His ears are frozen."—Argonaut.

An over-zealous Scotch host was one night trying to thrust just one more cup on his would-be departing guest. "Just another wee drap afore ye go," he said. "Na, na, I'll tak nae mair. I'm in a new lodgin', and I'm no vera weel acquainted w' the stair."—Argonaut.

## Parents

may open Savings Accounts for children, and may retain control. Or, if preferred, the control may be given to the children. One of our Deposit Pass Books may prove to be an important influence in the education of your boy or girl in the habit of thrift. Many a successful man owes his start in life to a little capital accumulated for him by his parents in this way. We credit interest at

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

## CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital .. \$6,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund .... 5,000,000.00  
Investments ..... 32,264,782.81

TORONTO STREET TORONTO

Established 1855.

## Cawthra Mulock & Co.

Members of  
Toronto Stock Exchange

Brokers  
and  
Bankers

12 KING STREET EAST  
TORONTO, CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS—CAWLOCK, TORONTO

## Prosperous and Progressive

Up-to-date business methods, backed by an unbroken record of fair dealing with its policyholders, have achieved for the Sun Life of Canada a phenomenal growth.

More than 166,000 of its policies are now in force for assurances totalling over \$265,000,000—much the largest amount carried by any Canadian life company.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF CANADA  
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

The Line of Communication  
with the County of York  
is the

## Toronto and York Radial Railway Company

Freight shipments, no matter how large or small, are handled with dispatch.

These are some of the busy towns and villages reached by the "Electric Service":

Toronto	Queensville
Thornhill	Keswick
Richmond Hill	Jackson's Point
Aurora	Sutton
Newmarket	Schomberg

"Express Delivery at Freight Rates."

For particulars write or telephone the Traffic Department, Toronto.

Telephone—Main 7044, North 4517.

We operate our own Cartage Department.