

PREFERENCE ASKED FOR WATERWORKS EXTENSIONS

Ratepayers Association Wish Understanding with Council Carried Out.

The chief subject before the meeting of the Ratepayers' Association on Thursday evening last was the matter of the needed extensions to the Waterworks system, though a number of other questions were touched upon. There was only a small attendance, ratepayers in general in this case, as in most cases, showing the usual disposition not to take sufficient interest until it is too late. Mr. J. P. Bartleman, president of the Ratepayers' Association, occupied the chair, and explain that the meeting had been called at the request of a number of ratepayers who are anxious that the waterworks extensions should be put in this year. Mr. Bartleman pointed out that it had been understood with the Council earlier in the year that the waterworks extensions would be

given preference over the installation of sewers. Indeed, it was the understanding that the waterworks extensions should be made this year, and the sewers put in simply to take advantage of the trenches made for the watermains. In case the waterworks and sewers could not both be put in it was understood that the waterworks extensions would be looked after in any event. Now, however, a number of citizens were afraid that the waterworks extensions planned would not all be made this year, but that instead of this certain sewerage work was being carried on. Maple street was one of the streets that had been expecting the waterworks extensions, but now feared disappointment. Mr. Chas. Kemsley, when called upon, explained the situation. The residents on the street on which he lived had been assured right along that they would get the waterworks extension this year, but they were beginning to wonder now when they saw the pipes left some time ago on their street for the works being moved away recently. He was afraid that perhaps the idea of giving preference to the water-

works extensions had been lost sight of. It could hardly be money or time for the work that caused the neglect of this street as, for example, on Tamarack street, an extension had been made across two vacant lots to serve one house, and that not yet completed, with water. Also, he understood that in some cases the trenches of existing water lines had been opened up to put in the sewerage pipes. Mr. Kemsley pointed out that in a few weeks the summer water line on this street would be shut off, and the residents would have to wander around to secure water for their uses. Also, if the laying of the mains was delayed until the frosts came, it would not be possible for the householders to make connections with the waterworks system this year. There was a general discussion of the matter, and the ratepayers present were all agreed that the understanding had been that the preference should be given to the waterworks extension. The importance of the waterworks extensions for fire protection purposes was also emphasized, as well as the fact that in fairness and justice the people on the streets concerned should

be given the water this year as promised. Eventually it was moved by Mr. J. K. Moore, seconded by Mr. J. Morrison, and carried unanimously that the President of the Ratepayers' Association and Mr. Kemsley be a Committee to investigate the question discuss it with the Chairman of the Waterworks Committee, and, if necessary, attend the next meeting of the Town Council to present the case. The proposal made at the last meeting of the Town Council that a temporary sewage disposal plant be put in this winter also caused some discussion. Some of the members of the Ratepayers' Association thought that such a proposal meant an unnecessary and avoidable expense. They thought the town could wait for sewerage until the complete plant was installed. Others thought that such a plan might be necessary to complete the contracts for the work and test out the system, and so it might be cheaper than attempting to instal the plant in the winter time. (Another question touched upon, but allowed to drop was the matter of the salaries of some of the town officials who recently were granted increases.

The Why? of Another Victory Loan

WHEN, on the morning of November 11th, 1918, the guns were hushed and glad tidings flashed across the world, there followed with the Nation's Prayer of Thanksgiving, one yearning query, which found echo in the faster beating hearts of wives, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and sweethearts. That query was, "How soon will our boy be home?" And, from France and Flanders, from Italy and Egypt, from Palestine and from far-off Siberia, there came an answering echo, "How soon, how soon, may we go home?"

CANADA caught the spirit of these longings, and at once resolved to satisfy them. It was an appalling task. Shipping was tragically scarce. The composition of the Army of Occupation had not then been settled. And other parts of the Empire as well as Canada were looking for the speedy return of their men.

THE problem was this. The half-million men that Canada had overseas had taken more than four years to transport to the field of battle. To bring them home in a few months was a gigantic undertaking—one to tax all Canada's ingenuity and resources. Canada solved the problem, but it meant crowding into a few short months, an expense for demobilization which it was impossible to foresee.

THEN, too, besides the sentimental aspect of the necessity for bringing the men home quickly the economic side could not be overlooked. That was, to transform efficiently and speedily the nation's army of fighters into a national army of workers.

Need Divides Itself in Two Parts

Obligations to Soldiers

The answer to the question "Why does Canada need another Victory Loan?" divides itself into two parts. (a) To finish paying the expenses of demobilization, and the obligations we still owe to our soldiers. (b) To provide national working capital.

The obligations to soldiers include: That already incurred cost of bringing home troops from overseas. The payment of all soldiers still undemobilized. This includes more than 20,000 sick and wounded who are still in hospital, and who of course remain on the Army payroll till discharged. The upkeep of hospitals, and their medical and nursing staffs, until the need for them is ended. These three items alone will use up at least \$200,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1919.

Gratuities

There is also the gratuity which has been authorized, and has been and is being paid to assist soldiers to tide over the period between discharge and their re-adjustment to civil life. For this purpose alone, \$61,000,000 must be provided out of the Victory Loan 1919, in addition to the \$59,000,000 already paid out of the proceeds of the Victory Loan 1918.

Land Settlement

Furthermore, soldiers who desire to become farmers may, under the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act, be loaned money by Canada with which to purchase land, stock and implements. The money so advanced will be paid back; meantime each loan is secured by a first mortgage. Up to August 15th, 29,495 soldiers had applied for land under the terms of this Act; and 22,281 applications had been investigated, and the qualifications of the applicant approved. For this purpose Canada this year requires \$24,000,000.

Vocational Training

For this work which, with the Vocational Training and Soldiers' Service Departments, embraces the major activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, an appropriation of \$57,000,000 is necessary.

Those who give thought to our outstanding obligations to soldiers, and to our need for national working capital, cannot fail to be impressed with the absolute necessity for 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.

These national expenditures are war expenses. They will be accepted readily by every citizen who gives thought to the task which Canada faced following the Armistice, and to the success with which she has met it.

National Working Capital

Canada needs national working capital, so that she may be able to sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies the products of our farms, forests, fisheries, mines and factories. You may ask "Why sell to them if they can't pay cash?" The answer is, "Their orders are absolutely essential to the continuance of our agricultural and industrial prosperity."

The magnitude of these orders and the amount of employment thus created, will depend upon the success of the Victory Loan 1919.

The "Why" of Credit Loans

Farmers and manufacturers (and that includes the workers on these orders) must be paid cash for their products. Therefore, Canada must borrow money from her citizens to give credit, temporarily, to Great Britain and our Allies. Actually, no money will pass out of Canada. If Canada does not give credit, other countries will; and they will get the trade, and have the employment that should be ours, to distribute amongst their workers. And remember, we absolutely need these orders to maintain employment. If we don't finance them business will feel the depression, employment will not be as plentiful, and conditions everywhere will be adversely affected.

For Transportation

Money must also be available to carry on the nation's shipbuilding programme, and other transportation development work. For loans to Provincial Housing Commissions who are building moderate priced houses.

These, then, are some of the things for which Canada needs national working capital. She is in the position of a great trading company, and her citizens who buy Victory Bonds are the shareholders.

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