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E. COWAN,  
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P. SCHOLFIELD,  
General Manager.

OLDERS.

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ON, P.C.A.,  
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P. SCHOLFIELD,  
General Manager.

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ued on page 3.

# MURAD CIGARETTES



The blending is exceptional  
*Smyrna*

Everywhere Why?  
Finest Quality

FIFTEEN CENTS

## THE LESSON TAUGHT BY CANADA

Continued from page 2.

West) and provide for the speedy stoppage of the African slave trade. These attempts were successful and meant progress. Then for a couple of generations all that could be done was the slow education of peace-loving and unwilling people to the great idea that although war was an evil, disunion and slavery were greater evils, and that war must be accepted if only thereby could righteousness be fulfilled.

At the present time the essential things for us to do in order to promote world peace, are, first, to school ourselves as a nation into the habit of keeping our promises and therefore never making a promise without full counting of the cost, and, second, to prepare our full naval and military strength, accepting the view that there can be no strength without training in advance, no performance of duty without the acceptance of labor and risk, and no right in man or woman to enjoy privileges without the full discharge of the obligations going therewith.

There has been for the last few years but scant moral leadership of our people by our public men along the hard path of duty. There has been little enough of such leadership in our press and our pulpits. But I believe that a growing number of our papers and periodicals, and a more rapidly growing number of our clergymen, are constantly seeing the light more clearly, and speaking the truth more boldly. Bishop Gailor of Tennessee has borne testimony for true Americanism and for righteousness, and for its full performance of duty in the exact spirit of the men of 1776. Archbishop Ireland, Cardinal Gibbons, and many others, have in speech or letter stood for righteousness, and for international duty, and for thorough-going preparedness. As I write there are before me a Thanksgiving Day sermon by the Reverend Randolph H. McKim of Washington, and a Christmas sermon by Dr. William T. Manning of Trinity Church, New York, which should make every right-thinking American grateful to the preachers; I have seen a number of such sermons by clergymen of all denominations, and I wish they could be bound together and put in the hands

of every God-fearing man in this country. Woe to us as Christians if we put peace before righteousness; and woe to us as Americans if we fail to prepare our strength for our own defense!

The books and speeches of James Beck on our present-day duties should be studied by every real American; and I wish that Gustavus Ohlinger's "The True Faith and Allegiance," with its foreword by Owen Wister, could be circulated broadcast, as a primer of patriotism, in every school, college, and library in the land. I call attention to the fact that these three writers are, as I myself am, mainly of non-English and partly of German blood. But they are Americans, and nothing else; they are incapable of standing for any form of hyphenated Americanism. They are *hru du* Americanism; they are incapable of mean hatred toward any other nation, and equally incapable of failure to tell the stern truth about any other nation when such truth-telling is necessary; and most of all they are incapable of trucking to the sinister menace of professional German-Americanism, which for two years and a half has been, even more than professional pacifism, the most corrupting agency in our national life.

These men, like all men who are both really patriotic and really far-sighted, realize that it is a crime for this nation to persevere in its present course of Chinese-like refusal to prepare its strength for its defense.

Recently Mr. Ohlinger wrote me, with justified irony:

"I was hoping to spend my spare time on a subject which our recent history has suggested, viz.: 'A Submissive and Permissive Alliance with China.' The proposition need only be stated to convince any fair-minded man of its reasonableness. What could be more fitting than that the two greatest republics in the world join in such an alliance? The two countries have very much in common in national characteristics and governmental inefficiency. In case of aggression against either member of the alliance the other would contribute towards satisfying the demands of the aggressor. Doubtless the pacifists would regard such an alliance as an enlightened protest against the defensive and offensive alliances of the past."

Let our people profit by Canada's example and by the teachings of our own patriots. We are proud of the great past of our land. We can not afford to have this country, which ought to be, and can be, made the hope and the example for the free peoples of the world, turned into the Greatest of the Yellow Nations.

## The War Not Over Yet

We must not make the mistake of supposing that the war is over yet. The evidence all goes to prove that we have a very great deal to do before we end that will secure stability for ourselves. We are fighting not for conquest, but in order to establish the principles of justice and of fidelity to promises. For this imperative end, we need to secure an undoubted decision in the field. Our leaders have thought over the whole situation, and are clear that we cannot obtain a secure and lasting peace without victory. For victory we need men, and if Canada is to do her full share, this Country must take its part. The men in the trenches are under a great strain, and they are facing grave dangers. We are looking to those who are left in Canada to come to their support and see them through. We must not forsake the cause of the Motherland; we must not leave a great cause like ours to fall through "staleness," because of lack of proper support. Every eligible man must face the duty of enlisting.

## EVERY ONE AT IT

At a meeting held recently in a community where the recruiting of men was being discussed, the difficulty of getting the work done on the farm was raised. A woman in the audience who had already seen that her son had enlisted, arose to express her views of the situation and to tell what she was ready to do. After speaking of the seriousness of the present situation, and pointing out what would happen if our Empire at this juncture were to suffer defeat, she declared that she was ready to see that all the plowing was done on the farms of any man who would enlist. She would do her own share of this plowing, and what she could not do herself, she would get done by enlisting other women in the work. In this way the land would be filled and at the same time men would be secured to fill the ranks.

It is this spirit that has made our Empire what it is. The next few months now before us will be months of the greatest importance. It is by the sacrifices of our men and our women that our cause is to be won. This Country's battalion needs every man who can enlist and the management of the battalion can be easily seen and will welcome any man ready to serve his Country.

## BRITAIN'S FOOD OUTLOOK RUSSIANS TAKE HAMADAN HAIG ADVANCES ON AN EXTENDED FRONT

### Decrease in the Area Cultivated—Food Dearer

A report to the Department of Trade and Commerce by Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner at London, gives some interesting statistics as to the food situation in Great Britain, and the potential production for the present year towards meeting home needs. Quoting from the official statistics for 1916 issued by the Government Board of Agriculture, Mr. Harrison notes that of the total area of land in England and Wales, namely, 37,187,564 acres, the amount registered as arable in 1916 was 11,051,101 acres, while 16,022,988 acres were in permanent grass land and 8,814,083 acres in mountain and heath land used for grazing. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the cultivated area of 20,984 acres, principally in the southwestern division of England and Wales. The present tendency, says Mr. Harrison, is towards a reduction in the smallest and largest sized farms and an increase in the number of medium sized farms. The wheat area crop last year totaled 1,912,908 acres, or about twelve per cent. less than in 1915. The barley area increased by about eight per cent., the oats area remained practically the same, while the area cultivated for beans, peas and corn showed considerable decrease. Vegetable crops also showed small decreases in regard to the area under cultivation. Reasons given for this decrease in cultivation area, despite increased needs of production, include depletion of the labor supply, weather drawbacks, and the expectation that the overseas supplies would be much larger than actually turned out to be the case.

### Persian Offensive Scatters Turks With Heavy Losses

Official statement from Petrograd reads as follows: "Caucasus front—In Persia our detachments assumed the offensive in the direction of Bijar and occupied the Village of Khanakali, two miles southwest of Bijar. As the result of operations in the Hamadan region the Town of Hamadan was captured by our troops on March 2. Western front—In the neighborhood of the little town of Krevo we made a gas attack which caused alarm in the enemy trenches. Rumanian front—There has been reciprocal firing activity. The capture of Hamadan by the Russians may mean that the Osar's troops will again attempt an advance into Mesopotamia from Persia, to aid the British in their advance up the Tigris toward Bagdad. Hamadan, which is 240 miles northeast of Bagdad, has been the centre of much fighting between the Russians and Persia. In April, 1915, it was occupied by Turkish troops, but in December, 1915, it was taken by the Russians, who continued their advance westward toward the Turkish frontier, later capturing Karmanah and Khanikin, on the Persian border, 125 miles northeast of Bagdad.

### Going East of Gommecourt by Haig—Enemy's Front Captured East of Bouchevaines

Once again, after months of routine warfare, the Canadians have been in heavy fighting, the heaviest for them since the Somme offensive, though very local in extent, for in this latest "strife" against the Germans several battalions only from one of the Canadian divisions were engaged. The attack took place last week. To assist in the general forward movement the British troops have been making of late over ground abandoned by the Huns in their retreat, the Canadians launched a strong assault against a particularly formidable German position on high ground, well fortified and heavily manned by the enemy. After vigorous bombardment of the Hun positions by artillery, the Canadians turned on gas, following up with an infantry advance in waves. Owing to unfavorable atmospheric conditions (it has been damp and foggy) and the uncertainty of the wind, the gas clouds were not as effective as usual. The Germans met our advance with a heavy fire, but the Canadians inflicted severe losses upon the enemy before returning to their own trenches. Our artillery did particularly effective work. British Advance on Two-mile Front

## WILSON'S PLAN OPPOSED

### Few Senators Make Defiant Stand Against Armed Neutrality

President Wilson Sunday night informed the country in a statement that he is without power to arm merchant ships and take other steps to meet the German submarine menace, in the absence of authority from Congress, and that he was mistaken when he said in his recent address that he could act under broad constitutional authority. "A little group of willful men," says the President in his statement, "representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible." The President proposes, therefore, that the special session of the Senate which he has called to meet at once revise the rules "to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster." The twelve Senators who went on record with the thirteen members of the House against granting to President Wilson the authority he asked from Congress in the crisis were—Republicans: Clapp, Minnesota; Cummings, Iowa; Gronna, North Dakota; Kenyon, Iowa; La Follette, Wisconsin; Norris, Nebraska; Works, California. Democrats: Kirby, Arkansas; Lane, Oregon; O'Gorman, New York; Stone, Missouri; Vandaman, Mississippi.

## ANSWER GERMAN BOAST

### Visit to British Harbors Contradicts Starvation Threat

As answer to Germany's contention that her submarines are starving Great Britain the Government took a party of neutral correspondents on a three-days' tour of the greatest merchant shipping centers of the Kingdom—Liverpool, Manchester and London. Immense warehouses in Liverpool, Manchester and London were inspected in detail, showing unbelievable stores of meat, grain and cotton. The most impressive feature was the complete frankness marking the exposition. Nothing was concealed, there were no "restricted zones," all questions were answered. Liverpool harbor records show the following tonnage totals of foreign trade incoming and outgoing for the years ending July 1: 1913, 12,487,974; 1914, 12,859,460; 1915, 11,910,343; 1916, 11,385,654. These figures represent an average of about 234,000 tons weekly. For 1917 the figures are: Week ending January 31, 296,000 tons; week ending February 8, 199,000 tons; week ending February 16, 222,000 tons; week ending February 23, 187,000 tons.

## BRITISH EXPORTS GROW

### Despite Submarines, February Trade With America Gained

Despite the unrestricted German submarine warfare, Britain's exports to America during the month of February show a considerable increase over those of February a year ago. During February, 1917, exports from London to America reached the aggregate of \$14,061,276, as against \$12,371,166 for February, 1916, an increase of \$1,690,110. In January this year there was also an increase over the same month a year ago. Exports in 1917 were \$16,911,008, as against \$13,555,978 in January, 1916, or \$455,035 more.

## To Use Militia Act

### Will Call Out Many For Home Defence in Sixty Days

Captain (Rev.) W. J. Hindley, Chaplain of the 19th Battalion, addressing his congregation in Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg, Sunday night stated he was authorized to announce that the militia act will be put into effect within the next sixty days, and probably within the next thirty days. The first call, he said, would be for 50,000 men, and the number to be supplied by each Province would be apportioned to it by the authorities at Ottawa, having regard to the manpower of each Province and the number of recruits already furnished under the voluntary system.

## Canadians Win Honors

The Gazette announces that the following Canadians have been honored: Distinguished Service Order—Major Burnett Laws, Mounted Rifles. Military Cross—Major Walter Buchanan Caswell, Mounted Rifles; Lieut. Edward James Clark, Mounted Rifles; Lieut. Joseph Henry Major Emley, Infantry; Lieut. Francis Jom Gray, Royal Canadians; Lieut. Joseph Griffiths, Infantry; Lieut. Alexander Byrns Johnston, Mounted Rifles; Lieut. Charles Stuart Martin, Infantry; Lieut. John McNaughton, Infantry; Lieut. Robert George Swift, Mounted Rifles.

## Arming of U.S. Ships

The following comes in a despatch from Washington: After much patriotic debate which obliterated party lines, the House last Friday passed the Administration bill empowering the President to arm and defend against unlawful American merchant ships. The vote on the final passage was 403 to 11.

## Passing of the R.N.W.M.P.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police has ceased to do police duty in the Province of Alberta, after continuous service in that country for 43 years, and the newly-organized Provincial Police has taken up the work.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, formerly Chief Police of Manitoba, died at his home in Winnipeg, of pneumonia, the result of a cold contracted at church. He was 74 years old.

Lieut.-Col. S. G. Beckett, who left Canada as commanding officer of the 10th Battalion, is reported killed in action.

## German Plot

A report from Hoboken, N.J., reads as follows: With the arrest here on Monday of Fritz Kolb, a German, the authorities expressed the belief that they had frustrated a well-developed plot to aid Germany by blowing up munition plants in this country engaged in turning out contracts for the Entente allies. The police said they found in Kolb's room two bombs, which, according to rumors that had reached them, were to be sent to President Wilson.

## Germany Uses Church Bells

Germany is now drawing upon church bells for war requirements. An order appropriating bronze church bells after March 1 is published in the German press. One bell in a chime may be retained in default of other means for summoning the congregation to worship. A regulation covering aluminum cooking utensils is also published.

## Smuts, Privy Councillor

Lieutenant-General Jan Christian Smuts, former Commander of the British forces in German East Africa, and a member of the South African Cabinet, has been made a Privy Councillor.

## Compulsory mobilisation of the German "home army" was said to be imminent.

A British destroyer was sunk with all hands in the North Sea on Thursday. The Admiralty announced Sunday it is believed she struck a mine.

## Enemy Still Yields Ground

"East of Gommecourt the enemy continues to yield ground. In this neighborhood we advanced along a two-mile front to an average depth of twelve hundred yards. Six prisoners were taken in a successful raid northeast of Ablaincourt. During the last twenty-four hours we have captured five machine guns and two trench mortars."

## KING GEORGE TO HAIG

### Thanks to Army in Message on Somme Advances

King George has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander of the British armies in France: "I wish to express my admiration of the splendid work of all ranks under your command in forcing the enemy, by steady and persistent pressure, to quit carefully prepared and strongly fortified positions. These successes are a fitting sequel to the fine achievements of my army last year in the battle of the Somme, and reflect great credit upon those responsible for the drawing-up of the plans of campaign."

## Big Action in Balkans

### Italian Troops Destroy Trenches Near Hill 1050

Italian troops fought some violent actions at Hill 1050 on the Balkan front, destroyed German trenches and brought back prisoners, according to a French official communication issued Sunday. A heavy snowfall on the Vardar, as far as Lake Presba, impedes operations on that sector. The official communication follows: "Eastern theatre—Artillery activity was displayed along the whole front, especially at the Cerna bend. Patrol encounters occurred at Majadag and Monastir. Violent actions at Hill 1050, carried out by the Italian troops, resulted in the shattering of enemy trenches and the bringing back of prisoners. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with serious losses."

## To Stop Potato Export

### Canada Discusses Drastic Action to Check High Prices

It is understood that the Canadian Government has practically decided to prohibit the export of potatoes from Canada and that an order-in-council embodying this decision will be passed. Prices in the domestic market have reached unprecedented figures, one of the reasons being the great quantities that are shipped out of the country. Maritime province dealers, for instance, are sending the tubers in ship loads to the West Indies.

## Gives Britain 100 Tractors

A despatch from London contained the following: The Press Bureau announced that the Prime Minister has received a cable from David J. Johnston of the Canada Nitro Products, Toronto, presenting to the nation in aid of the agricultural work one hundred farm tractors of the type considered the most efficient yet designed in America. The gift includes harrows, blades and other implements. A skilled mechanic will accompany each tractor. Mr. Lloyd-George receives gratefully in accepting the generous gift on behalf of the nation.

## 1,200 Cars Leave Border

According to a statement by Mr. E. Whittemberger, general superintendent of the Grand Trunk, the coal situation at the border terminals is well under control. During forty-eight hours the Grand Trunk, he said, had moved 480 cars of coal out of the terminals. The C.P.R. has also moved 436 cars, including 22 cars of coke, making a total of 1,200.

# TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

## DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.  
Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA  
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

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