

A Subscription to the War Loan Helps End the War

THE VICTORY WAR LOAN

NEW LOAN LIKELY TO BE MOST SUCCESSFUL YET.

Popular in United States—Has Not Checked Run For Savings Certificates.

Ottawa, March 16.—Although it will be a couple of days or so yet before the Finance Department receives reports by mail from all parts of Canada as to the subscriptions for the new War Loan, all advice so far indicate that the loan will be even more successful than the two preceding ones. Reports from financial houses in the United States show that the loan is a very popular one across the border, and it is expected that fully twenty-five million dollars will be applied for by United States investors. One Canadian financial firm reported that one of its American agents received subscriptions for upwards of \$200,000 within a few hours after the loan was advertised.

It is noteworthy that the issuing of the new loan has not stopped in any degree the steady flow of applications for the war savings certificates. They are still being sold by the hundreds every day. More than four million dollars have now been turned into the Dominion Treasury by some sixty thousand purchasers of the certificates.

SEVENTY MILLION ALREADY OBTAINED

Public Realizing War Loan is Patriotic Duty and Splendid Investment.

Toronto, March 16.—So great has been the response to the third Dominion war loan for \$150,000,000 that Toronto brokers who are handling part of the issue are confident that the total sum will be subscribed some days before the list closes. It was estimated yesterday that the amount now subscribed is in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000, and as the sale proceeds the volume of business is becoming greater. Brokers report that the number of applications for purchases from financiers, corporations and wage earners in every walk of life is daily increasing. They state that the response from the leading financial interests has been surprisingly large and most gratifying.

A pleasing feature of the issue is the interest being taken by the general public, but it is the opinion that it should be even more popular, as preference is given to the subscriber of small amounts. No argument is necessary to convince the experienced investor of its attractiveness, but the man with a small "nest-egg" has not yet become cognizant of the exceptional character of the investment opportunity. Never before in the history of Canada has such a first class investment been available on such favorable terms.

A member of the Wood Gundy firm told a reporter that if the rank and file of the Canadian people realized their opportunity the subscribers should number at least 100,000 instead of 35,000, as in the last loan. "The empire necessarily is leaning more and more on Canada for the supply of munitions, the building of ships, and the financial support of the men in the trenches," he said, "and the extent to which we carry out our obligations depends largely on how generally the average citizen of large or small means supports our war loans. The importance of everyone doing the part which lies within his power cannot be too strongly emphasized."

The more fact that you disagree with the preacher is no sign you are broad-minded. As a rule, you mean you want to be reasonable, you mean you want him to be agreeable.

New War Loan Bond To Yield 5.40%

ARE UNIQUE CITIZENS.

Mennonites Came to Canada to Escape Military Service.

Five bishops of the Mennonite Church in Canada waited on the Government recently to ascertain whether the registration of Canadian men-power by the National Service Board was to mean military service for them. Under an agreement made by order-in-Council in 1873, these people were entirely exempted from such service. The delegation was answered that the signing of the National Service cards would not mean the relinquishment of any of their rights in this respect.

In presenting their petition the delegates referred to the history of Mennonite wanderings since the time their ancestors left Holland in the sixteenth century and went to Germany under a promise of exemption from military service. When that was revoked they went to Russia, and when there, too, conditions changed they came to Canada and are now about 50,000 strong. The members of the delegation were Abraham Doerksen, David Tolms, Hermuch Doerksen, Benjamin Ement, and Klaas Peters.

They were received by Hon. Robt. Rogers, Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P., and Colonel Hugh Clark, M.P. In reply to the delegates Hon. Robert Rogers stated that the signing of the National Service cards would not mean that the Mennonites were committing themselves to National Service. In the present crisis, however, it was necessary for all citizens in the safeguarding of their freedom to share the national burden. Mr. Rogers suggested that the Mennonites, as capable agriculturists, could render a very useful service by doing everything possible to increase their production of grain and cereals.

Canada's Water Power.

The demand for more hydro power at Niagara raises once again in concrete form the problem of water-power development in Canada. Among the important questions that will engage the attention of governments after the war the utilization of Canada's water resources is one of the most urgent and practical. A comparison shows that the development per capita of hydro-electric power is 487 horse-power per thousand in Norway and 210 in Canada. In Manitoba the ratio falls to 111 per thousand of population. In comparison with fuel power the hydro-electric is very cheap. In Canada this is important, where fuel has to be imported. The industrial growth of the Dominion will depend very largely on the cheapness of power. The dependence of the country on the coal mines of the United States will some day prove of serious concern to Canadians, unless steps are taken to utilize available waterpower for heat, as well as lighting and driving power. It no longer baffles engineering skill to heat widely-scattered buildings from a central plant. As Professor J. C. McLennan recently pointed-out, this is now done at the University of Toronto. The heating of a city or town from central plants is as feasible as the lighting of a city. Were the United States at war and all exports stopped or railway communication interrupted, the consequences for Canada would be serious. One of the "key" industries of Canada is cheap and uninterrupted power. No great strides can be made by the Dominion in any of her national industries and undertakings until statesmen realize the importance of mobilizing the waterpower of the country and of harnessing it to the manifold needs of the nation.

Mrs. D. J. Miller, Montreal, announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Lena E. France, daughter of the late Robert France, Carleton Place, to Melville J. Sprout, M.D., Apple Hill, Ont. The marriage is to take place in Montreal, early in April.

RAILROADERS TO ENLIST.

Canadians Given Charge of Vital Work in France.

A signal honor has been bestowed upon Canada by the Allied Powers in France. Canada has been given complete charge of the whole of the Allied railway construction on the western front. Colonel J. W. Stewart, of Vancouver, is in command of this important work. Colonel Stewart is a member of the railway firm of Foley, Welch, & Stewart, and has built hundreds of miles of Canadian lines. In preparation for the spring offensive the Canadians are building hundreds of miles of road in France and Flanders and are evidently constructing behind the front lines strategic roads such as gave Germany such a tremendous advantage in the early part of the war. This accounts for the recent call for fifteen hundred miles of Canadian railway lines and for the insistent demand for men for railway construction corps.

An urgent appeal for men for such work is being made by the Militia Department. As the men will not be required for fighting or trench work it has been decided to raise the age limit of enlistment to 48 and to lower the physical standard. In connection with this work four new companies have been authorized in Western Canada, one in each of the four Western Provinces. The Manitoba battalion will be commanded by Major Lanigan, a son of Mr. J. B. Lanigan, General Freight Manager of the C.P.R. The Saskatchewan company will be commanded by Major Robinson, a member of the First Contingent, who won the Military Cross. Capt. George Gardiner and Capt. Fitzsimons will raise jointly the Alberta company and the British Columbia company will be recruited by Major Marsh, a contractor of New Westminster.

The two new Railway Construction Battalions, recently authorized, 256th and 257th, will look after recruiting for Eastern Canada. In addition, the 143rd Bantam Battalion of British Columbia and the 22th Overseas Battalion have been converted into Railway Construction Corps and will leave for overseas soon. It is understood also that a number of battalions have been created from the Canadian forces in England for this work. Altogether there probably will be ten thousand Canadians engaged soon in this important and vital operation.

Seed Garden of Canada.

According to officials of the Canadian Seed Branch, the Okanagan Valley, B.C., promises to become the seed garden of Canada. Before the war most of the seed used in Canada came from Belgium, France, and Germany. This supply has been largely cut off and the question of getting sufficient seed has been a serious matter. One of the most difficult problems has been to get sufficient sugar beet seed which before the outbreak of war was nearly all shipped from Belgium and Germany.

Experiments have been made in the raising of seed in the Okanagan Valley, and this year several carloads of sugar beet seed will be produced. This, along with several other valleys with similar climate, are the most ideal in Canada for seed raising and are the equal of California points, the only places hitherto able to compete with Europe. Officials in Ottawa believe it will develop into a big permanent industry. At present prices are high, and there is no doubt that production will be made. For instance, sugar beet seed is 22 cents a pound as compared with six cents before the war. Whether the Canadian growers will be able to continue to compete with the European countries after the war depends largely on the labor market.

Was Given Up As Dead.

Lieut. Charles Glover, a former Wycliffe College student, who was believed to have been killed in action almost two months ago, and whose loss had been deeply mourned during that period, recently acquainted his alma mater by letter of the fact that he is well, but a prisoner of war at Onabrucl, Hanover. Lieut. Glover was in England when war broke out and he immediately enlisted in a Yorkshire regiment. He had only been a short time in the trenches when one morning he led his men over the parapet and was never seen alive again by any of his regiment. What happened him he tells in his letter. The early morning attack was made during a mist, and he and his men were soon foundering in a sea of mud, fronting the German trenches. There many of his men were killed or wounded and himself, with two other officers, taken prisoner. Lieut. Glover had a remarkable escape from death. A bullet broke the butt of the revolver he was using, smashed his whistle which he carried in his left breast pocket, pierced a pocket case full of letters and a steel mirror, and finally spent its force by grazing the skin over his heart.

Baffling.

Erra Haskins, constable of an Eastern Ontario village, had an excited opinion of his ability as a detective. He read everything he could find on the career of Sherlock Holmes, until he imagined that he had thereby acquired wonderful deductive abilities. "Now, gentlemen," said he on one occasion to his assistants in a particular case, "we have traced these clues, the footprints of the horse and the footprints of the man, right up here to this stump. From the stump on there's only the footprints of the horse. Now, gentlemen, the question arises: What has become of the man?"

Zinc in Norway.

By an electrical refining process a plant in Norway is producing 6,000 tons of zinc annually.

KIPLING RETIRES

He Has Difference With the Society of Authors.

London, March 15.—The Times prints from the British Weekly the following extract: "Rudyard Kipling, in enclosing a cheque for £100 towards the pension fund, has sent his resignation from the society of authors, on the ground that the action of the committee, and its acceptance by his fellow-members, proves that he is altogether out of sympathy with the present views of the society. Kipling's resignation, which was apparently caused by a difference of opinion as to the character of the charity books it published in aid of the war, is greatly regretted by the committee. He has been a member of the society for twenty-five years."

HALIFAX OFFICER KILLED

Major Cecil Strong, 23 Years Old, Had Won Military Cross.

Halifax, March 16.—A despatch from the War Office, London, announces that Major Cecil Strong, of the Royal Engineers, son of Percy T. Strong, of the Acadia Sugar Refinery Company, Halifax, was killed in action on March 10th. He was 23 years old.

Major Strong was graduated at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and when the war broke out went overseas as a lieutenant of the Royal Engineers.

He was promoted on the field and only recently was made a major. He had won the Military Cross and had been twice wounded.

Canadian Casualties.

Died—Harold McAfee, Deseronto. Wounded—P. H. Gardner, Arran; W. G. Warrington, Omemeo; Lloyd Snider, Westboro.

On Thursday last Mr. and Mrs. Robert McLachlin, of Franktown, were at home to about twenty-five of their friends from the near vicinity, Carleton Place, Smith's Falls and Ottawa. It was the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding.

Electric power is being installed in the C.P.R. shops, Carleton Place, the current to be obtained from Messrs. H. Brown & Sons.

New War Loan

Make this Canada's "Victory Loan"

Our services are free in attending to your subscription

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

Established 1911

HEAD OFFICE: 26 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

MONTREAL BRANCH: Conada Life Building, A. W. Steele, Manager

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A dog can say more with his tail in a minute than the average man in a day. Conceit is to character what paint is to beauty; it is not only needless, but impairs what it is supposed to improve. By listening to his critics you discover that everybody knows how to run a public office except the man who holds it.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937

Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 96.

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;	
30 " 16th April, 1917;	
30 " 15th May, 1917;	
26 " 15th June, 1917.	

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.