

**SEVENTH WAR LOAN.****Address by District Organiser.**

Great enthusiasm prevailed at the address delivered by the District Organiser of the Seventh War Loan, Mr. A. J. de Topor Markowicz, at the Monument, Cairns, on Friday night. A large gathering listened to Mr. Markowicz, whose address was supplemented by remarks of other speakers, in explanation of the unique advantages offered to investors, especially those with small capital, in the loan. The Cairns Band was in attendance, and played inspiring selections prior to the proceedings. A pleasing feature of the function was the attendance of a large number of members of the Cairns Boy Scouts, under Scoutmaster Nutt. The boy scouts had listened to a lecture by Mr. Markowicz during the afternoon, and had volunteered to subscribe £20 in war bonds among themselves, and to render every assistance in their power towards the success of the war loan campaign.

The Mayor (Ald. A. J. Draper), in introducing Mr. Markowicz, said that his especial duty was to place before the people of the district, to every individual, old and young, male and female, of any shade of opinion, the necessity to subscribe to the war loan. There was only one way to find the money, and that was for those that remained behind and enjoyed the privileges of peace, to subscribe the most they could spare. Every house would be represented in the loan, to give a large amount or a small amount. It was the desire of the authorities that the people of Australia should be behind the loan. (Applause.)

Mr. R. A. Standish, of the financial committee of the Cairns War Loan Committee, explained in detail the provisions of the war loan. It behoved the citizens of Australia to assist in the great undertaking which the Commonwealth was carrying on. It was enough to know that the British Empire was in the war "up to the neck." The men who went to fight our battles must be maintained on the field in arms, ammunition and equipment. The Seventh War Loan had a tenure of five years, as compared with the tenure of ten years in the previous war loans. This made it a better proposition for the smaller man. Those who subscribed the full amount of their bonds before October 15 would earn 54 per cent. interest. For those who could not pay in full on application, there would be offered the facility of paying ten per cent. on application, and the balance over a period of six months. There was a yet easier scheme, by which the smaller investor could enjoy the special advantages offered by the banks. If an investor wished to obtain a war loan bond for £100, he could pay on application £10, and the bank would pay

the balance of £90. The bond would be purchased by the bank, and the investor would get 54 per cent. The repayment of the balance of £90 by the investor would be spread over a period of 18 months. He could pay £5 a month, and at the end of 17 months he would receive a bond for £100. He would then have received £5 more interest than the bank would have paid. There would be no bank charges or expenses. The war bonds would be as easily negotiable as a £5 note. There would be no forms and no transfer fees. The coupons representing the interest will be attached to the bond, and every six months investors could have their coupons and

hold the bonds, collect the interest, and look after the whole arrangements. He hoped that Cairns would support the loan, and not play second fiddle to any town of its size in Australia. (Applause.)

Mr. G. R. Mayers said that, as Australia had not given the last man, she should give the last shilling. The people must see that the men in the field have the necessary arms and clothing and equipment to carry on the fight. They scarcely knew in Australia that there was a war on. They had everything they could wish for, food, clothing and liberty. There was no question of why the war started, or why we should fight it to the end. They could see an example to-day in Russia of a nation under subjection to Germany. There was more money in circulation in the Cairns district at the present time than at any other time during which he had known it. He hoped that, when the figures of the war loan were totalled up, they would show that every one had done his best. (Applause.)

In Russia the authorities never hang men with wooden legs—they use ropes. The authorities also use Newman's Sauce at meals.\*

Mr. Booker referred to the services Mr. Markowicz had rendered in two wars prior to the present one. He had fought with Serbia in the war with Bulgaria. The Servians in Queensland had rallied to the call of their mother country in the present war. As far as he knew there was only one Servian left in the district. He was an old man, who had bequeathed his fortune to an Australian soldier, who had since died in battle.

Mr. Markowicz, on rising, was given a very encouraging reception. He was there, he said, to do the next best thing to soldiering, and that was to help the people of the Commonwealth of Australia to carry on the war against the tyranny of the bully of the world. He had been asked to restate the war aims of the Allies. Those war aims were the same as when they

war aims were the same as when they were set out by President Wilson. They included the restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine, the freedom of the Czecho-Slovaks, and of the Jugo-Slavs. Germany, their common enemy, had trampled under foot everything they had regarded as holy. Her war was a war of extermination. People had said Germany had gone mad during the past forty years, but Germany had carried on, in the 15th century, the same war of extermination. They were determined that this war would be fought to such a finish that Germany's dreams of domination would be defeated for all time. Their chief concern to-day in Australia, as far as the war was concerned, was to find money to equip her soldiers to

was therefore asking them to lend their money, not to give it, for that purpose. The objects of the war loan were to keep their soldiers—their sons, their fathers, their brothers, their sweethearts—well fed, armed and equipped, so that their struggles would not be in vain. If it was cheap enough to send their own flesh and blood to fight for their liberties, surely it was cheap enough to lend their money to equip them up to fighting strength. The effective rate of interest that the war loan offered was 5½ per cent. The banks would lend 90 per cent. of the amount of bonds applied for, charging four per cent. interest, so that lenders or investors would earn a profit of 1½ per cent. on the loan given them by the banks to enable them to take out war bonds. These bonds could be paid off in a period of 18 months, when they would become the property of the investor. If they supported the war loan they would have the satisfaction of knowing they were doing their share towards seeing the Commonwealth emerge victorious from the struggle.

Mr. Markowicz drew an eloquent picture of the sufferings that had been bravely borne by the French and Belgians, who were in the territory invaded by the Huns since the outbreak of war. He detailed the horrors and atrocities inflicted by their merciless conquerors on old men, women and children in the occupied districts. The sacrifice made by Great Britain, too, a striking example for the people of Australia to emulate. Whereas Australia had spent £30 per head of population on the war, Great Britain had spent £187, exclusive of taxation. During the period of the war, Australia had increased her taxation by 19 per cent.; Great Britain had increased hers by 350 per cent. Taxation for war purposes in Great Britain amounted to 17/- in the £. The women of Great Britain had borne a generous share in the Empire's war effort in the services they had rendered in industries and munition works. In Australia, under conditions of peace, their noble sacrifices.

Among the men at the front con-

noble sacrifices.

Among the men at the front, continued Mr. Markowicz, there was no question of what hours were being worked. Their soldiers were called on to work 24 hours every day for days at a stretch. Never a complaint was heard. Rather were men known to joke in their last breath, when they were about to face their Maker, as they knew their cause was a just one, and that their hands were clean. He asked them to support the war loan. If they could only save £1 by October 15, they could go to the bank and arrange to get a £10 war bond for it. They heard talk of Australian militarism. He wished they could experience a sample of Prussian militarism, where every man was nothing more than cannon fodder. But here, in Australia, they were being asked simply to lend their money to save their own soldiers, and at the same time to benefit financially themselves. They were asked to lend their money, not to give it, and by doing so to have an interest in the upkeep of their own soldiers at the front.

"Those of your soldier sons and brothers," concluded Mr. Markowicz, "whose bones are lying in foreign lands, are asking you to-day what have you done to help the cause for which they gave their lives. While they were bleeding and dying, were you—the mothers that bore them—the fathers that gave them their manhood—were you true to their cause? Those women whom they cherished, or married, or hoped to make their companions for life, were you also true to their cause? Was it worth their while to that they were prepared to fight, and prepared to die? What have you done while they were doing their duty? Let every man, every woman, every child, resolve to do all they are able to do to help the only means that will assist their fighting heroes—to help bring the Seventh War Loan to a successful issue." (Loud Applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Markowicz, Mr. Barnes, President of the Cairns Returned Soldiers' League,

"Love may trust few, do others or they do you." It's good logic, as Newman's Sauce is good sauce.