

LARGE LEATHER COMPANY TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Manager of Anglo-Canadian Company Firm Believer in "Forward, Canada" Movement, and Regards Trade Outlook in This Country as Highly Optimistic.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—"Forward Canada" is the slogan of Mr. W. J. Heaven, Toronto manager of the Anglo-Canadian Leather Company, which is the largest tanning concern in Canada, with plants at Huntsville and Brudenbridge, and offices in various parts of the Dominion. All the resources which a country requires to make it prosperous are possessed by Canada, he declares, and it remains for the Government, the business men and the people to co-operate to the fullest extent in developing these resources and in placing the Dominion in the forefront of the nations of the new world. The day of the selfish interest, he believes, is gone, and he looks for a national co-ordination of effort wherever the contentment of the people as a whole and the advancement of industrial Canada are the objects to be attained.

Mr. Heaven does not look for any immediate drop in the rate of wages or in the prices of commodities for the reason that the price of wheat, the great staple product of the country, is not likely to materially decrease for several months. The farmers, as a class, he states, have come more favorably out of the war than any other class of producer, because the cost of production has not affected them in the same proportion as the manufacturers, while they received more than double the price for wheat paid before the war.

"I could not be other than optimistic regarding the future of Canada," said Mr. Heaven to The Mail and Empire, when asked for an opinion on the industrial outlook. "Out of the war two countries, Canada and Russia, stand to advance very materially. Russia is, however, somewhat hampered by the lack of railway facilities, but here we have got great lines of railways and are ready for immigration and settlement. Canada is dependent for success on her natural products, farming, mining, and the fishing industry, and the development of these resources will make for greatly increased wealth to the nation."

The Leather Trade.

"So far as the leather business is concerned, it is dependent on three materials, hides, tanning material and labor. The killing of cattle all over the world in the last three or four years has been abnormal, and the production of hides is entirely consumed. The kill, however, will be lower than normal for the next two or three years, because there will be a tendency to replenish the depleted herds. As to conditions nearer home, I think the greatest supply of leather is on the American continent, but it is considerably lower than normal. Europe is going to come to the American market to obtain required hides to resume business and to obtain cattle for depleted stocks. With that demand I cannot see that there is going to be any drop in prices."

"Canadian leather goods have stood at a high price because the tanners bought the hides at the maximum prices. Tanning material and labor are much higher, and with the reduced output there has consequently been increased cost in the manufactured articles. Business in sole leather has been less than normal during the last two years, although there is a general opinion that all leather men have been doing great business and making tremendous profits. The limit that states the United States placed an embargo on the exportation of hides and tanning material. Great Britain had an embargo prohibiting the export to Great Britain, labor for the tanneries has been almost impossible to procure, as the foreign labor, which they depended upon, was absolutely cut off during the war, and the domestic demand for shoes and leather has been low. From 1914 until the end of the war more than 600,000 men went overseas, and the great majority of them were the most profitable buyers of boots and all kinds of leathers. In 1918, 1917 and 1918 very few army boots were made in Canada, and the trade was practically cut off. Besides, they would have probably purchased six pairs of boots in the same period that they wore two pairs of army boots. Generally the people have been more thrifty and have not purchased footwear to the same extent as they did previous to the outbreak of the war. I mention those facts to show that the leather manufacturers have not made such huge profits as some are inclined to believe."

"There is no class in the community that has benefited more by the war and paid less toward its cost than the farmers, and I think that I have the facts to back up my statement. No Early Drop in Prices."

"You are going to see the manufacturers pay more wages and give their employees shorter hours, but I do not think that there is going to be a real drop in the prices of commodities. How can it be expected that the prices of products will come down when the price of wheat is placed at \$2.20 per bushel, which gives the farmer about 100 per cent. profit? If the manufacturers made that profit they would be compelled to pay greatly increased taxes, but the farmer is not taxed to the same extent, nor does the cost of production affect him in the same way as other producers. In our firm we have paid from 75 to 100 per cent. more to our workers than we did before the war."

Whatever other firms may contemplate, the Anglo-Canadian Leather Company is going ahead with greatly increased production. Mr. Heaven declared. "We are planning for more production than ever if we can get the labor," he said. "Our labor is necessarily foreign, as we cannot get Canadian or British to do the work in the tanneries, and with the return of reserve men to their armies our staffs were greatly reduced. But just now we are building up again and are confident

Col. Lawrence, like most men who "do things," is a man of the most charming and unassuming manners, and his extreme modesty and dislike to talking about himself make the interviewer's task a somewhat difficult one. His first remarks in fact, were directed to "throwing down" the stories concerning himself he had appeared in the press on the ground that he was having too large a share of the limelight cast upon him.

"The stories told about me are very often untrue," said the Colonel, "and they are not quite fair, as I was not the senior British officer out there. There were four or five colonels senior to myself, and the fact that they happened to stay out there and I came home has rather spoiled the perspective of my seniors, who have remained in the East. I cannot give their names on account of the War Office regulations."

Replying to a question, Col. Lawrence said that he had been in Syria since 1909, with the exception of brief visits to England, and he went to study the historical geography of the country, wandering about on foot, and in this way he got to know the country from a strategical point of view better than anybody. When the war broke out he was in England, and was sent to Egypt as an observer in the Royal Flying Corps, as it was then called. After being in Cairo for some time he joined Sir Henry McMahon.

"The British Government, the Colonel explained, "sent a certain number of us down to help in organizing the Arab armies, as they required some assistance, especially in the early days, when they had very few regular trained officers and men with them. They began almost entirely as Bedouins, and it was not until later that the Emir was able to build up an army of Syrians and Mesopotamians. With the Bedouins it was a question of supplies and technical matters, such as guns and machine guns, which had to be provided, and instructors had to be sent to the army in Egypt. Col. Lawrence was present for some time during which he passed at that period, but excused himself and explained that the Turks put a price of about \$5,000 each both on Prince Feisal and his own head if taken alive, and \$35,000 if dead."

London, Jan. 17.—Col. T. E. Lawrence, a 29-year-old British soldier, is one of the most remarkable men produced by the war. Clean-shaven, fair-haired and slight in stature, Col. Lawrence, when in uniform, is a typical specimen of the young British officer, but it is safe to assert that none of his brother officers have rendered more valuable services to their country, and some estimate of these services is furnished by the fact that the Turks put a price of about \$5,000 each both on Prince Feisal and his own head if taken alive, and \$35,000 if dead.

Referring to the amazing camel charges, which have specially arrested the attention of English readers, Col. Lawrence explained that the personal feeling still remains with the Arab warrior. Mounted on his camel, he starts the charge, and all the "crowd" behind him try to pass him, and the best camel charges first into the enemy's ranks. "The thing is done in too great a hurry and excitement to judge it precisely. It's a great fun, camel charging," added the Colonel, smiling and gazing into a corner of the room with the look of one recalling personal reminiscences.

The Turks objected to the Arab camel charges very greatly, as they could do nothing against them, and Col. Lawrence never knew them to fail. Nothing short of physical obstacles, such as barbed wire, could stop a camel, which, however, could be tripped very easily. The Turks took the campaign seriously, and had a most elaborate system of block-houses, from which they covered every inch of the railway by rifle fire, and they had day patrols as well.

An interesting tribute was paid by Col. Lawrence to the valuable work done by the armored cars, which covered more than 90,000 miles across the desert and not a single mile along a main road. For nearly a year and a half these cars were running over the country without having any mechanical overhaul, and kept going only by their drivers. They saw an immense amount of fighting and covered every movement of the Arab infantry, which had no cavalry. All the quick communication work was done by those armored cars, which accounted probably for 50 times their strength of Turks. Col. Lawrence mentioned that he had seen one of these cars drive right along the railway line and capture the station. The men, he said, were wonderful, for the strain of con-

trolling the car and keeping it running was very great.

Spent Five Years in Syria.

Col. Lawrence gave a graphic description of the feelings of the four or five men inside the turret of an armored car when it is in action on a hot day, with the thermometer registering perhaps 120 degrees in the shade. With the hot sun pouring down on the steel roof and the Vickers gun close to them, firing 3,000 or 4,000 rounds and filling the turret with a sickening stink from the back draught of the choloride fumes, explained the Colonel, "is the very limit in the tropics."

In Europe Col. Lawrence has doffed his picturesque Arab outfit of flowing robe, headcloth and golden dagger. The headcloth is a beautiful piece of Persian craftsmanship, embroidered in crimson and yellow silks, entwined with golden ropes. The soft silk, which falls down the back and protects the neck from the heat of the sun, like an Indian puggaree folds up into small compass inside the turban-like headcloth. The golden rope at one time formed part of a humped camel rope and the richly embroidered headgear was evolved from a piece of plain linen.

There was an interesting meeting between Mr. Lloyd George and "Little Lawrence," as he has been styled, in the train the other day. The British Premier, going to Leeds, heard that he was in the same train, and invited the "English Arab" to have dinner with him.

Col. Lawrence yawned most fascinatingly about Palestine and kept Mr. Lloyd George diverted throughout. The Premier remarked that the Palestine expedition, of all the campaigns, had appealed to his interest the most, probably because of his Biblical training as a young man.

"Mother and Her Pets" Love Candy Cascarets

Careful mothers know that Cascarets in the home means less sickness, less trouble, less worry, less cost. When one of the kiddies has a white tongue, tainted breath, sour stomach or a cold, a Cascaret quickly and harmlessly works the poisons from the liver and bowels and all is well again.



TO MOTHERS! While all children detest castor oil, calomel, pills and laxatives, they really love to take Cascarets because they taste like candy. Cascarets work the nasty bile, sour fermentations and constipation poison from the child's tender stomach, liver and bowels without pain or gripping. Cascarets never disappoint the worried mother. Each 10 cent box of Cascarets contains directions for children aged one year old and upwards as well as for adults.

Follow the Steps to Peace Terms

Reasonable— Isn't It?

Costs of Publication are increasing daily, indeed, almost hourly.

Labor is higher—wages generally have increased in all departments. Paper, Ink, Machinery, Type, Stereotyping Metal are more expensive.

Coal is much higher, and other running expenses have advanced; therefore we will be obliged to increase our Advertising and Subscription Rates to meet upkeep demands.

IN BRITISH, CANADIAN AND WORLD POLITICS

The Standard is fully abreast of the times, both in News and Editorial Columns, besides publishing

ALL NEWS IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

including Civic Affairs, Finance, Commerce, Shipping, Church, Y. M. C. A. and Fraternal Matters of Interest, Sporting News, Social Happenings and Other Matters of Local Interest, with a

BIG SPECIAL SATURDAY ISSUE

The Standard receives news up to within a few minutes of going to press, so you're always sure of all the news always.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

The Daily Standard, in the city, \$5.00 a year
The Daily Standard, by mail, \$3.00 a year
The Semi-Weekly Standard, issued
Tuesdays and Fridays \$1.00 a year

THE STANDARD, LIMITED
82 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

FREE PUZZLE PRIZE \$4500.00

In Cash has been Given Away FREE
also hundreds of Merchandise Prizes
\$200.00 more IN CASH will be
Given Away as follows

1st Prize, \$500.00 in Cash. 2nd Prize, \$400.00 in Cash
3rd Prize, \$350.00 in Cash. 4th Prize, \$250.00 in Cash
5th to 9th Prizes—Each \$100.00 in Cash.

TOGETHER WITH MANY MERCHANDISE PRIZES

Herewith will be found the picture of an Aviator who has just dropped a bomb on a pile of shells. At first glance the airplane and the explosion appear to be all there is in the picture, but by careful study the faces of several soldiers will be found. There are 7 of them in all. Can you find them? It is no easy task but by patience and endurance can be accomplished.

You may win a cash prize by doing so. Many have done this as will be shown by the names and addresses which we will send you. If you find the faces mark each one with an X, cut out the picture and send it to us, together with a slip of paper on which you have written the words "I have found all the faces and marked them." Write these words plainly and neatly, as in case of ties, both writing and neatness are considered factors in this contest.

This may take you a little of your time but as TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash and many merchandise prizes are given away, it is worth your time to take a little trouble over this matter. Remember all you have to do is to mark the faces, cut out the picture and write on a separate piece of paper the words "I have found all the faces and marked them."

Send Your Reply Direct to
GOOD HOPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
46 ST. ALEXANDER STREET, MONTREAL, CAN.

Want to Feel Just Right?

Take an NR Tonic

JUST TRY IT AND SEE how much better you feel in the morning. That "lousy" headache, tired, don't-know-what's-the-matter feeling will be gone—you'll feel fine.

TROUBLE IS, your system is clogged with a lot of impurities that your over-worked digestive and eliminative organs can't get rid of. Pills, oil, salts, calomel and ordinary laxatives, cathartics and purges only force the bowels and prod the liver.

Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) acts on the stomach, liver, bowels and even kidneys, not forcing, but toning and strengthening the organs. The result is prompt relief and real, lasting benefit. Make the test. Nature's Remedy will act promptly, thoroughly, yet so mildly, so gently, that you will think nature herself has come to the rescue and is doing the work.

And oh, what a relief! You'll be surprised to find how much better you feel—lighter, better every way. If habitually or stubbornly constipated, take one NR Tablet each night for a week. Then you'll see how to take more every day. Just an occasional NR Tablet after that to keep your system in good condition and you'll be feeling your best. Get a 25 Box.

NR Tonight—
Tomorrow Feel Right
Get a 25 Box