

The News Record

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SALIENT POINTS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ACT

One of our readers, who lives in an industrial town in the North Riding and has been closely following reports on the new School Act, asks, Whether the provincial authorities have taken into consideration the fact that the majority of workmen, who have boys over 14 years of age, are obliged by the high cost of living to send them to work?

This is a practical question from a practical man. When a boy reaches fourteen and there are no continuation classes nor a high school in the community in which he lives, it is better for him that he enter upon some useful employment. This holds good in normal as well as in abnormal times.

The majority of parents in this thrifty riding have been able to make ends meet only by employing all the resources of their households. It accounts in a large measure for their having been able successfully to turn the corner. These would be right in viewing with some misgiving any change which would make a break in the family income, even to the extent of 400 hours for boys and girls of from 14 to 16 and of 320 hours per annum from 16 to 18 years.

Allowing 40 weeks as covering the school year, it would mean 10 hours for those of 14 to 16 and 8 hours per week for those of 16 to 18 years of age.

The terms of the Act do not apply to every child: "Where, in the opinion of the school attendance officer, the services of an adolescent between fourteen and sixteen years of age are required in some permitted gainful occupation for the necessary maintenance of such adolescent or some person dependent upon him, he may be granted by an attendance officer, on the written application of his parent or guardian, an employment certificate to engage in such services."

This takes into account the necessities of a family. Whenever it can be shown that its circumstances are such that an adolescent's services are needed to help sustain it, he would be exempt from the terms of the Act.

So far as this particular questioner is concerned, the Act does not apply to any urban municipality of less than 3000 population.

Since the point raised by him is of general concern, it will be of interest to learn that the new Act will not come into force until a proclamation is issued by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. And this will not be done until preparations have been made. These include the building of schools and the training of teachers.

Presumably, the more progressive industrial centers will first make these preparations and probably will follow the lines laid down in the Industrial Education Act, providing courses of study for adolescents engaged in or about to engage in trades or in industrial or manufacturing occupations. To do this will require time. Probably several years. It is conceivable that by the time these occupational schools and courses are ready, those boys and girls, or the majority of them, will have passed their sixteenth if not eighteenth year. Seeing that this new school act will in a sense be revolutionary in its effects, it will not be adopted in haste nor any attempt made to swallow it all in one dose.

Were it, however, adopted within twelve months by any forward-looking community, Clause 15 of the Act is worth careful consideration. This reads:

The time spent by an adolescent in attendance at part-time courses of instruction shall be reckoned as a part of the number of hours per day or week that such adolescent may be lawfully employed.

It is probably a fair construction to place on this clause to say that the 10 hours spent by a boy or girl of 14 to 16 and the 8 hours per week of those between 16 and 18, is to be considered as though they were at work for the full week. If so, no deduction in their pay would be made for the time they spent at school.

Employers are just as keen to increase the technical or occupational knowledge of their employees as are the employees or their parents. In fact they are urging the establishment of such schools. Does it not follow that the time which adolescents in their employment would spend at these schools would be regarded as part of their shop training? That the majority of employers would sum it up as a case where the community would provide the schools, the courses and the teachers and the employer will bear the expense of sending the beginner in industry to these classes?

KEEP UP THE WORK

Hardly is the breath of life kept in any great national effort. Enthusiasm generated by voluntary cause is effervescent. Repatriation, though both a national and an individual problem, is subjected to this rule of life. Yet, the spirit must be kept strong, for the returned man has a paramount claim upon his country.

Eager humanity must be prevented from slow petrification and creatures of flesh and blood must not be treated as machines merely, through the business-like methods of departments. Workers for the cause must preserve their keenness and refrain from all semblance of formal attitudes. All this though man is rarely constituted to deal out sympathy and helpfulness wholesale.

The need for breadth and living sympathy to the returned man is imperative. It is hard to criticize a disabled soldier making an attempt to get on terms with life again if he is exasperated by the lack of breadth and sympathy.

The gods have been very good to those who by accident stayed at home, and very ill to those who went out to fight. Every citizen who does anything for returned men can at least do it patiently, ungrudgingly and with a real desire to forestall their wants; for, otherwise, he is weighed in the balance and found to be base metal. The spirit in which citizens try to serve those who have truly served them should never change.

It may be that in the hearts of many men injured in the war there burns a feeling that the country they served is grudging them a fair recovery and a decent living. The country is not grudging it to them, but there is so much delay, deferred hope and so many sick hearts, that it may often seem so.

The disabled man may often be impatient and restive. Can it be because of the life he has lived dur-

ing the past four years? So much the more need for patience and sympathy in those who want to help him. Understanding is what he wants more even than he wants larger pensions and better allowances. He wants to feel that those whose duty and pleasure it is to deal with his case realize the nature of that case in terms of human emotion; that to get a training for him, may mean all the difference between an interesting future and blank drudgery; that to go back under a doctor who has begun his cure and gained his confidence would be half the battle of recovery.

In this machine-ruled world, where everyone strikes an attitude of facts and figures, all the broad humanism that can be got is needed, so that when a returned man comes into an office or an institution he may always feel friendliness about him and know that he will be treated, not in accordance with the letter but with the spirit of the law.

Keep up the work in the proper spirit.

BY THE WAY

Among the men in the public eye, Christian Jans Smuts, of South Africa, has gained foremost rank. A paper presented last December by him had much to do with the decision to form a League of Nations and the lines it should follow.

A city reader who likes an afternoon's sport with a fishing rod, points out, very sensibly we think, that the local authorities should not confine their efforts to stocking private preserves with trout and bass fry but should also stock the Grand river and other streams with bass, pike and pickerel. In support of this he points to the success attending an effort of this kind in the river Nith. It seems worth trying and would please hundreds of local fishermen.

WAIT A MINUTE

FIFTY YEARS OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Hampton Institute, and the semi-centennial is to be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies next month. The plans for the celebration cover the first two days of May, and comprise the dedication of an auditorium erected in memory of Robert C. Ogden, for many years president of the board of trustees, and addresses by Dr. William H. Taft, the present head of the board, Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt University, Isaac Fisher of Fisk University, Rev. Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta, Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, and others.

The semi-centennial of Hampton Institute is noteworthy. It is the oldest and still one of the foremost industrial schools in America where men and women of the negro, Indian and other dependent races can learn practical trades by which to support themselves, and from which teachers are sent out to all parts to become instructors among their own people. In fifty years the institute has sent out more than ten thousand graduates and undergraduates to carry the "Hampton spirit" of labor and service into the world, and the carefully kept records show that more than eighty per cent. have kept the faith.

It was Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong who at the close of the war between the States conceived the idea of a practical education for the negro and saw his dream come true in Hampton Institute. Gen. Armstrong was born in an environment that made it easy for him to understand the emotional and simple negro race. His father, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, went from Pennsylvania as a missionary to the Hawaiian Islands, and was minister of education there for many years. When the call came for troops in the civil war the younger Armstrong left Williams College and joined the Federal army. At the close of the war he was placed in charge of the Freedman's Bureau district that embraced the ten counties about Hampton. Here it was that he realized the desperate need of the freed negroes and the urgent necessity for giving them a practical training so that they might earn their livelihood.

The American Missionary Association came to Gen. Armstrong's aid, having faith in his views. Land was purchased on the shore of Hampton Roads—and the Hampton Institute began. The first man asked to take charge of it declined, and then Gen. Armstrong was asked, and accepted the trust at once. He lived to see the institute grow and prosper and to develop into a strong factor toward the solution of the race problem in the South.

Next to Gen. Armstrong, the genius who founded the school, Hampton owes its deepest debt of gratitude to the late Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, who became principal of the institute following the death of Gen. Armstrong in 1893 and continued to direct its destinies for nearly a quarter of a century. In the late Robert C. Ogden, millionaire merchant and philanthropist of New York, Hampton also had a friend who gave freely of his means and labored long and faithfully for the development of the institution. Mr. Ogden was closely associated with Gen. Armstrong, the founder, whom he succeeded as president of the board of trustees.

The valuable work accomplished at Hampton during the half century of its existence needs little mention, for its record commands the attention of the world. In the industrial village into which the institute has developed hundreds of negro youth of both sexes are being taught not alone to labor skillfully in field and shop, in home and workshop, but to understand the dignity of labor and the honor of service. All over the South there have sprung up schools, great and small, modeled after Hampton, and directed by Hampton graduates. It was at Hampton that the late Booker T. Washington acquired the training which enabled him to make a wonderful success of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

Hampton, since 1876, has always had a fair proportion of Indian students, and the institute's work for the red man has gone hand in hand with its labors for the negro.

"IN THE DAY'S NEWS"

To-day is the forty-fifth birthday of Signor Guglielmo Marconi, who has accomplished such wonders with his wireless telegraphy. Signor Marconi is half Italian, half Irish, his mother being an Irishwoman. He was born in Italy and was educated at Leghorn, and at the University of Bologna, where he made his first experiments in wireless telegraphy when he was but twenty years old. The success of his system proved rapid. In 1896 he was able to transmit messages across the mouth of the Severn River, and in another three years the first wireless communication was established between England and France. Two years later messages were sent over a distance of 2100 miles, from Cornwall to Newfoundland. Marconi's wireless has long become a commonplace of everyday life, and most of the great shipping companies as well as the navies of the world now use the system.

Didn't Have Well Day in Five Years

Toronto Man Says Tanlac Has Given Him A New Lease on Life.

"I went five long years without enjoying a well day till I started taking Tanlac," said Harvey Hamilton, of 4 Gloucester St., Toronto, Ontario. "Five years ago," he continued, "I had a severe attack of pneumonia which left me in a badly rundown condition. I lost weight till I was almost a shadow. I had no life nor energy and could sleep but a few hours at night. I lost my appetite, and the little I did eat soured. I had pain in my stomach and sides and often had dizzy spells and I would feel so weak and played out I'd have to cut out working."

"I was in this fix when I read of a man who had been relieved of a trouble like mine by taking Tanlac, so I decided to try it, and feel like I have taken a new lease on life. I have a fine appetite eat three square meals a day and have no trouble afterwards. Gas has disappeared from my stomach, the pains have disappeared, I sleep like a log, and have gained six pounds. I feel better all over, and my work is no longer a burden, but is a pleasure to me."

Tanlac is sold in Kitchener by E. O. Ritz & Co., in Galt by R. W. Melchman, in Hespeler by Jno. R. Pihl, in New Hamburg by W. J. Boullie, in Milbank by R. B. Hamilton, in West Montrose by A. E. Richert & Co., in Preston by H. L. Friel, in Waterloo by A. B. Learn, in Doon by L. C. Bullock.

Woman's Hair Reaches to Knees

A Year Ago was Threatened with Baldness. Tells How She Made Her Hair Grow.

Mrs. Esther Emery now visiting friends in the city, is the fortunate possessor of marvellously beautiful hair, which, when loosened from its coil falls to her knees. Moreover it is of soft silky and fluffy texture and in color a glorious, glossy gold. Yet just one year ago she was threatened with baldness. Urged to tell how she had obtained this wonderful growth in so short a time she said:

"Twelve months ago my hair which, then reached barely to my shoulder, was falling out at an alarming rate and growing very thin, actually exposing the bald scalp in several spots. It was dull and lifeless in color, turning grey in patches and very dry and brittle. My head was covered with dandruff and itched like mad all the time. I tried fully a dozen different hair tonics, but they never did me a bit of good. On day I happened to read in my home paper of a simple home prescription to make the hair grow that was recommended by a well-known physician. It said to take ordinary Lavona de Compose and mix with Bay Rum and Menthyl Crystals and applying to the scalp each night with the finger tips that hair would grow very rapidly. I decided to try it and had my druggist mix 2 ounces of the Lavona de Compose with 6 oz. of Bay Rum and 1 dr. of Menthyl Crystals and started to use it. My hair quickly began to grow. First the hair stopped falling, the itching ceased and the dandruff disappeared. Then tiny little hairs appeared all over my scalp. These grew and grew as though nothing would ever stop them. They are growing yet and while of course, I have used the treatment steadily and expect to continue it, at least until my hair reaches the floor, I might have stopped and been perfectly satisfied at the end of three months. I think that any woman can get along, thick, beautiful hair by using this prescription as I have recommended it to several friends and all are delighted with the result. The prescription is very inexpensive and any druggist can fill it."

Those who use it should be careful not to get it on the face or where the hair is not desired.

Liberals to Honor Dr. Beland in Toronto

WHO STANDS FOR CLOSER UNION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC (Special to The Record)

TORONTO, April 25.—Liberals here are meeting to-morrow night at 7 o'clock to honor Hon. Dr. Henri Beland, M. P. for Beauport, at the Ontario Club. Dr. Beland is a former postmaster-general, who was in the Belgian army, and a prisoner of war for a long time, and is looked upon as a power in bringing about a full union of spirit between Ontario and Quebec.

New Date To Be Set For the Execution

ACTION TO OBTAIN NEW TRIAL FOR McCULLOUGH

OTTAWA, April 24.—Frank McCullough, the escaped murderer from Toronto, is not captured before the

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says Bobby

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date set for his execution a reprieve will be granted by the courts, extending the date for the execution. The matter has been before the justice department, but the action will be taken within the next two weeks by the provincial authorities. The trial judge or any judge of the same court may grant a reprieve for any cause. This would mean simply fixing another date for the execution. The process can be repeated from time to time and in this way, if the man be caught, a new trial would be obtained.

There were numerous petitions for clemency to McCullough and asking commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment. The head of the clemency branch said to-day that the escape of the condemned man has suspended consideration of the matter and added that "for the time being McCullough has forfeited any claim for consideration on the score of clemency."

German Forces Attack Munich

WURTEMBERG TROOPS ADVANCE UNDER COVER THE ARTILLERY FIRE

London, April 22.—An attack on Munich by Wurtemberg troops launched under cover of artillery fire from all around the city is reported in a Geneva dispatch forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent in Paris.

The date of the reported attack is not indicated but the message apparently is a belated one. Munich advices received in London Monday reported the collapse of the Soviet Government in Munich to have occurred on Saturday night, with the Government of Premier Hoffman resuming judicial control of the capital on Sunday morning by proclaiming martial law.

A country densely populated as India is with its 320,000,000 of people, must have terrible suffering, as no help can come until next September or October, unless those who are more fortunately situated send and confine to send all help possible.

The Government of India are establishing stations and doing their utmost to cope with the situation, but the conditions have got altogether beyond them. They are calling in missionaries and others and placing them on relief committees to help cope with the conditions. The Times of India states that the poor of India have eaten all their food and that this famine is an all-India affair. It means that, at the most conservative estimate, 10,000,000 of people are continually hungry and growing weaker daily.

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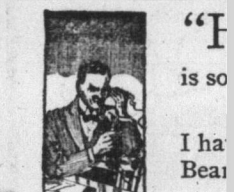
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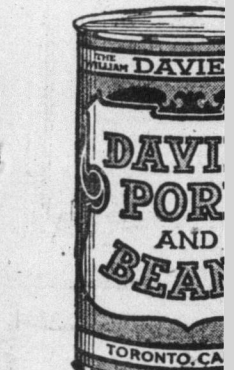
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