

The News Record

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FIXING THE PRICE OF WHEAT

As Canadians are aware parliament fixed the price of the wheat crop of 1918 at \$2.24. This to hold good until August 1st of this year.

The Toronto Times' correspondent at Ottawa reports that there is a likelihood of the government fixing the price on this year's crop.

That which has led the administration to consider the advisability is the fact that the United States Congress placed a fixed price of \$2.26, to hold until June 1920.

The reason for so doing was that it estimated that the price would not be ended before the summer of 1919 and that it was necessary to stimulate wheat production. It was a forgivable error of judgment but a costly one. Before Congress adjourned it appropriated \$1,000,000, of which to meet the loss it may have to take.

It estimated that a billion bushels would be raised and that the Liverpool price being the world price, could probably recede to \$1.26 per bushel. An estimated loss of \$1 per bushel, which American taxpayers will require to pay.

Those who advocate that Canada should follow suit, point out that the States will probably exclude Canadian wheat from the American market, in order that its grain-growers may not share in the war price.

Further it is asserted that about one-half of the wheat exported from Canada is shipped from New York and that confusion would result were that outlet closed.

Against these arguments there will be placed the fact that fixing the price of this year's crop would not be too late to encourage a greater production of wheat. This year's wheat is in blade and whatever was sown was killed in on the understanding that no fixed price would be placed on 1919's crop.

There is also the matter of the all important bearing on the cost of living to be taken into consideration. It is one of the taper roots of the present discontent. Everyone has prayed for the signing of peace, in the hope that foodstuffs would recede in price, when competition among wheat growing countries again became operative.

Australia, has for instance, the surplus stocks of several tons in its warehouses, sold at 50 to 75 cents per bushel. Some of it has spoiled. But there and also in the Argentine are large quantities of wheat awaiting transportation to market. The people of Europe are anxiously awaiting relief. Unless forced to do, they would be averse to continue paying war prices for bread.

Were Canada and the United States the only two wheat exporting countries, it would be possible for them to fix a price and maintain it. As the situation stands they are obliged to compete with other wheat growing countries and the price which the Argentine, India and Australia accept are likely to regulate the export price.

It is then clear that nations which continue war prices for wheat will require to bear the loss between the Liverpool price and the price fixed. Were wheat to drop one dollar a bushel, as seems probable, then to fix a price of \$2.26 would cause a loss of between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 in Canada. No provision for this has been made in the budget.

The only safe basis on which price fixing could be undertaken would be in case the Dominion could sell the wheat exported at a price which would cover the \$2.26 and cost of delivery and sale. Can it be expected that Europe would buy Canadian wheat were it only 40 cents instead of a possible dollar a bushel higher than Australian? The American government, when it set aside a billion dollars to cover a probable loss, did not think so.

Grain-growers are exhibiting as much discontent over the high cost of living as any class in Canada. Were the staff of life to be artificially maintained for another year little or no relief would come. Adjustment of the cost of living must sooner or later ensue. Is there any better point at which to begin than in wheat?

The grain-growers of one western province, Saskatchewan, has gone on record against the proposal to fix a price on this year's wheat crop. They realized that they would require to help pay the loss and incidentally continue paying war prices for everything they buy.

Were parliament to accede to the "Me Too!" cry, the action would have the appearance of a handout to placate the grain-growers, who have been and are highly prosperous.

Give the patient, long suffering consumer some consideration!

TORONTO AND ITS HOUSING PLANS

There having arisen the question of "What is Toronto doing in the housing matter?" the reply comes that it has not adopted the provincial housing act but will apply for a special legislation.

The Toronto council considers that the housing act of 1919 does not go far enough to suit its needs. It has applied for and been promised special legislation at next sessions which will enable it to loan as much money on a house and lot plan as its commission chooses and that it would be freed from any provincial supervision, on the part of the Director of Housing. In the meantime it has done little to relieve its shortage.

It talks of building houses but has not yet commenced. It will be seen that whereas some of our citizens consider the Ontario Housing Act too broad Toronto contends that it is too restricted in its scope. Then too it feels its oats and does not relish being limited as are other municipalities. It will of course condescend to utilize public money set aside for this purpose.

Between thirty and forty cities and towns have adopted the act, the more careful municipalities confining themselves to the sections that provide that those desiring to build shall be able to make a cash deposit with order of 10 per cent and upward, or be the owner of the lot.

Under this method a municipality is protected against loss. Taking for instance a small house costing for land and building \$3000. Under the plan discussed in this city, the prospective owner would require to own a lot costing \$450 or be able to make an advance payment of \$450. He would then be able to borrow \$2550 at 5 per cent, for 20 years.

To get this sum would cost him \$204 per annum or \$17 a month.

Add \$4 a month for taxes and insurance, making \$21 in all that he would require to provide. It would be cheaper than renting.

Anyone might be subjected to sickness but not more liable than in a rented home. The renter somehow worries through. The prospective owner would be fully

as able to turn a corner. Being a married man, he might have boys and girls who were in employment, or carry sick benefits in a lodge; or be entitled to workmen's compensation were his an occupational disease. The man who is sufficiently enterprising to buy or build a home can be trusted when sickness comes to find a way or make it.

Should a man who has deposited 15 per cent on a home find it obligatory for some good reason to leave the city, there would be little difficulty in reselling the house to another acceptable person. The man for whom the house was originally built would be entitled to his equity, providing he was not behind in his payments. If he were in arrears, the municipality's claim would come first and be paid.

For one thing a house and lot thus provided could not run away nor be carried off. Every monthly payment made would diminish the municipality's risk, if there were any. Bankers do not loan money to a business concern because of its size. Instead they loan on the character of the man who is conducting it.

Similarly a Housing Commission would only loan money to men of character. They would insist that the borrower be a good citizen—industrious, honest and levelheaded.

Selecting risks and taking care not to overbuild, would remove any serious objection to taking this means of relieving an acute housing shortage.

Director Ellis states that he has already approved of 1000 house plans submitted to him by municipalities which have adopted the Housing Act and of this number more than 300 are nearly completed.

Since something worthwhile will admittedly have to be done, to increase residential building, we would welcome letters on the question, whether for or against the appointment of a Housing Commission.

Extracts of Exchange

TWAIN'S FIRST PAR

New York Press—The first paragraph ever written by Mark Twain has been dug up. Written when he first took a job on a country newspaper, it does no harm to his reputation as a humorist and furnished a proof of what was to follow. Mark, on his first job, sat down and wrote: "A sunset made Beranger a poet, a mother's kiss made Benjamin West an artist, and fifteen dollars a week makes us a journalist."

An oyster produces 400,000 eggs annually but of these only about 400 are any good. Be very careful about ordering oyster eggs in the shell—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Carl Brown of the Acheson Globe, has promised to quit scoffing at miracles. He realizes that every time he gets a number on the telephone it's a miracle.—Kansas City Star.

Persons who own their home can make a lot of money by charging themselves high rents which they do not have to pay and therefore can credit to themselves as savings.—Albany Journal.

Mr. W.E. Patton of the Sherbrooke Manufacturing Company who said that their mill wasn't built for the glory of God or anybody else but the benefit of the shareholders, may change his opinion when he hears what the consumers have to say. Like the late Commodore Vanderbilt's remark "the public be damned", Mr. Patton's observation may become a classic.—Ottawa Journal.

WAIT A MINUTE

"IN THE DAY'S NEWS"

Sir Lomer Gouin, whose Government is likely to be returned in today's elections in Quebec has been premier and attorney-general of the Province since 1906. For many years prior to that date he had been a leading member of the Quebec bar. He entered the Provincial parliament as a member from Montreal in 1897, and was soon given important administrative posts in the Provincial ministry. In later elections to parliament he was chosen by acclamation. Sir Lomer has the reputation of being a man of market intellectual ability, much given to study, and one to be reckoned with in the future of the Dominion. As a constructive statesman he is considered to have few equals in Canada. His extraordinary aptness for leadership is also generally acknowledged.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

- 1783—Theodosia Burr, the brilliant daughter of Aaron Burr, born at Albany, N.Y. Lost at sea, Jan. 1, 1813.
- 1820—Death of the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, Born in 1767.
- 1842—Arthur C. Mellette, first State governor of South Dakota, born in Henry County, Ind. Died at Pittsburg Kas., May 25 1896.
- 1869—Ohio Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for governor.
- 1894—Nearly 250 miners perished in a disaster at Cardiff, Wales.
- 1904—Admiral Togo met the Russian fleet off Port Arthur disabling a battleship and a cruiser and sinking another battleship.
- 1915—Lloyd-George introduced the munitions of war bill in the British parliament.
- 1916—Enemy attacks carried Thiamont fort and reached to Fleury, three and a half miles from Verdun.
- 1917—U.S. House of Representatives passed Food Administration bill, giving broad powers to President Wilson.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE WAR

Secretary Daniels announced strength of United States Navy, increase to 450,000 men.

Italians continued to drive Austrians across the Piave inflicting losses estimated at 200,000.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

- The Prince of Wales, who is expected to pay an early visit to America born at White Lodge, Richmond 25 years ago today.
- Prince Jaime, second son of the King and Queen of Spain, born in Madrid 10 years ago today.
- Irvin S. Cobb, well-known author and war correspondent, born at Paducah, Ky., 43 years ago today.
- Adolph O. Eberhart, former governor of Minnesota, born in Sweden, 49 years ago today.
- William Truslow Newman, United States district judge of the northern district of Georgia, born at Knoxville, Tenn., 76 years ago today.

A co-operative bungalow colony for bachelor girls is soon to be established in one of the suburbs of London Ontario.

The first national woman's rights convention ever held in the world was that which assembled at Worcester Mass., in 1850.

Of the numerous women elected to public office in Idaho the past year Alma Josephson of Oneida County is the only one to hold the office of county sheriff.

Under the law no woman under 21 years of age is allowed to be employed as an elevator conductor in New York State.

Johnson Declares He Wasted \$1200

Sought Vainly For Relief From His Troubles—Gains 27 Pounds Taking Tanlac.

"The best-kept secret I can give that Tanlac is the right thing for me is the way it has relieved my suffering and built me up," said James M. Johnson, a well known employee of the Lud Hotel, who lives at 3305 Persimmon street, Peoria, Ill., recently.

"I had fallen off as a result of my troubles," he continued, "until I was almost a skeleton. At the time I started on Tanlac I only weighed one hundred and fifteen pounds, but I now balance the scales at one hundred and forty-two making an actual gain of twenty-seven pounds, and I have been relieved entirely of stomach and liver trouble and kidney disorders that had followed me for sixteen years. I have often seen the time when my back hurt so bad I could hardly stand. Now I can do it all day long and I can do so to lean over and lace my shoes, and nobody will ever know how I suffered with my stomach. I can't eat a thing without bloating up and the gas would cause such terrible cramping pains through my stomach that I just thought I could not stand any longer. At this time I was firing on the C. & O. railroad and I got so weak and played out that I could hardly lift a shovel of coal. During those sixteen years I spent over twelve hundred dollars for medicines and I might as well have thrown it in the creek, for I never even so much as got one day's relief."

"I had just about come to the conclusion that there was no medicine that could help me, but I have certainly found out different since I got hold of Tanlac. One day I met up with an old friend, one I hadn't seen in ten years. Well, of course we had a long talk, but we hadn't talked long before I got to telling him how I had suffered so long, just couldn't keep my mind off my condition. Then he told me how Tanlac had made a well man of his brother, who had suffered from troubles like mine for years. So that very afternoon I got a bottle of Tanlac and I couldn't help but notice a big difference in my condition. I had finished taking that bottle. When I saw it was helping me I stuck right to it, and have improved until anyone who knows me could tell you I look like a different man. I couldn't ask for a better appetite; never had a bigger one, and my stomach never bothers me any more no matter what I eat. I am not one bit afraid now to eat all kinds of meat and vegetables or anything else I want. My kidney never bother me any more, either, and the pains have disappeared from my back entirely. I am feeling as strong as ever in all my life, so you see I am something to boast Tanlac for."

Tanlac is sold in Kitchener by E. O. Ritz & Co. in Galt by R. W. Melchior, in Hespeler by Jno. R. Philp in New Hamburg by W. H. Boule, in Minkabank by R. E. Hamilton, in West Montrose by A. E. Richert & Co. in Preston by H. L. Frok, in Waterloo by A. B. Lear, a Doon by L. C. Bullock.

Pretty Summer Dress Materials

Colored and White Voiles take a leading place for Ladies' cool Dresses and Blouses. A splendid choice is found in our Cotton Goods Department.



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Striped fancy Voiles suitable for dresses and blouses, in shades of open, grey, blue, tango and white, special at **69c**

Figured Voiles, checks, stripes and floral designs in colors of rose, blue, fawn, green and white, special at **75c**

Striped and floral designs in 40 in. Voiles, including dark and medium shades, handsome colors, special. **85c**

Plain Voiles, 40 in. wide, fine finish, in colors and white, shades of pink, sky, mauve, open, grey, reseda, tan, black and white, special at **50c, 65c and 85c**

White Voiles, plain fine weave, 38 to 45 in. wide, special at **35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, to 1.15**

Figured White Voiles, pretty designs, suitable for dresses and blouses, special at **55c, \$1.00 to \$2.00**

Ginghams

Checked and striped Ginghams, the most useful wash fabric shown by us in all colors, fine and medium checks, stripes and plain colors, special at **25c, 35c, 40c and 50c**

Fine Cotton Crepes

3 designs in cream ground Crepes with pink, sky and helio colorings for dresses, waists, and kimono, extra fine quality, 40 in. wide, special at **1.25**

Satin Striped Voiles, 10 per. very handsome goods, in all the newest shades, open, tan, pink, white and taupe in solid colors with satin stripe of same color also green and white, taupe and white, brown and white, rose and white, 40 in. wide, special at **\$1.50 and 1.75**

Striped Waist Silks

Beautiful designs in rich fancy striped waist silks, Habutai and Crepe stripes, light grounds, stripes of blue, gold, and rose, 32-33 in. wide, special at **\$2.25 to 2.75**

Ladies' Dresses, Blouses, Separate Skirts, Coats, Kimonos and Bathing Suits are here in splendid variety. Sizes and styles to suit all requirements. Come and look. You are always welcome to inspect these goods.

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German Assembly Favors Signing By 236 To 28

BERLIN, June 22.—Germany will sign the peace treaty of the allied powers. The National Assembly, which met today at Weimar, voted 237 to 28 to sign the treaty. The Assembly also voted confidence in the new Government of Herr Bauer, 230 to 39. On the question of signing the treaty, the Assembly abstained from voting.

YOU MAY BE SKEPTICAL

ABOUT WHAT DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD WILL DO FOR YOU, BUT BELIEVE THE EVIDENCE.

When the blood gets thin and watery and the nerves become exhausted, when your vitality is run down and you feel weak and tired, it is because nourishment is lacking.

This is why it is so interesting to read the experience of other people, and many will find in this letter their own conditions described.

Mrs. Thomas Williamson, Pictou, Ont., writes: "For the last twenty years I have had trouble with my nerves. I suffered from sleeplessness, and, of course, my system was often in a run-down condition from nervousness. At different times when I would have severe attacks, it was under the doctor's care, but this only gave me temporary relief. Twice I was to a sanitarium in Toronto, where I secured some relief at the time. This summer I suffered from all the other nervous breakdowns, and it was then that I commenced using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I took a treatment of this medicine and can now get up in the morning and do my work, which was something I could not do previously, because I used to get so strangely confused. My appetite is good, and I can sleep well, too. Honestly speaking, I am so much better that I am proud of my improvement. I cannot speak too highly of the splendid results I have secured through the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

man emperor and the extradition of other German personages. Will Sign in Any Event.

PARIS, June 22.—It is said that the new German Cabinet will demand that the allies waive their demands for the surrender of the former emperor and for Germany to acknowledge responsibility for the war, but no matter what their reply the peace treaty will be signed, according to advices from Weimar to the American peace delegation.

The council of four has definitely rejected the German suggestion that further alterations be made in the peace treaty, according to the terms of the Reservations.

PARIS, June 22.—Communications from the Germans to the council of four relating to the vote of the Assembly at Weimar reached here at 7.45 o'clock this evening and are now being considered by the council. One of the communications is said to be that the Assembly has signed the peace treaty with certain reservations. It is not known what the reservations are beyond a declaration to admit the guilt of Germany in starting the war and to give up the former German Emperor for trial.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The associated Press to-night issues the following review of the international situation. Germany's new Cabinet, headed by Gustav Bauer, has asked for and been given a vote of confidence by the German National Assembly at Weimar, and the Assembly has announced its willingness to sign the peace treaty of the allied and associated powers.

The offer has been communicated to the members of the peace congress in Paris, who have discussed its provisions, including reservations made by the Germans against affixing their signatures to the document while it contains clauses acknowledging the responsibility of the German people for the war, and demanding the trial of former Emperor William.

Must Decide To-Day.

All the requests of the Germans for further alterations have been definitely rejected by the allies, and Germany now must give her acquiescence to the treaty as it stands before the expiration of the time limit on Monday afternoon on pain of having the allies further invade her territory.

All is in readiness on the part of the allied troops in the occupied area. More than half a million soldiers are concentrated there, and are only waiting for word of march toward Germany.

On the other hand, preparations are being made at Versailles to hold a session of the peace congress during the present week, at which the Germans may make the signature to the treaty in the famous hall of mirrors in the Tranon Palace. While the hall has been ordered prepared by Tuesday, the belief prevails that the ceremony of signing the treaty will not take place much before Thursday.

VERSAILLES, June 22.—Arrangements already have begun to take shape at Versailles for the signing of

the peace treaty. Orders have been given to have everything in readiness on Tuesday, although the ceremony, according to the Havas Agency is not likely to occur before Thursday at the earliest.

The famous gallery of mirrors has received its final furnishings. The carpets have been laid and the ornamental table, with its eighteenth century gilt and bronze decorations, has been placed in position and the dais where the plenipotentiaries will be seated.

There will be room for 400 invited persons at the historic session. They will be given places in the left wing of the hall of mirrors, while the right wing will be occupied by about the same number of press representatives. Sixty seats have been allotted to the French press.

The program of arrangements, as far as they have been settled, was submitted to M. Clemenceau to-day.

PARTRIDGE LENGTHEN LEAD IN INTER-COUNTY LEAGUE

The Partridge team of the Inter-county League added another to their string of victories on Saturday afternoon, when they defeated McBrines by 14 to 13.

Partridge led at the end of the seventh by 11 to 3, but in the eighth Mennish lost control, and three bases on balls, an error and a couple of hits netted Kitchener four runs. In the ninth the visitors took the lead,

when they scored six runs. Partridge, however, came back in their half of the ninth and pulled out a victory.

R.H.E. Guelph . . . 2 2 2 3 2 0 0 3—14 19 4
Kitchener . . . 0 0 3 0 0 0 4 6—13 10 2
Mennish and Little; Zuber, Sherk and Ziegler.
Umpire—J. McGungliffe.

ALL NERVOUS WOMEN May Benefit by the Remedy Mrs. Little Recommends for Nervousness

Whitman Mass.—"I suffered from a nervous run-down condition and loss of strength so it was hard for me to get around and do my work. After other medicines had failed to help me Vinol restored my health and strength and I heartily recommend it to any one suffering from a nervous run-down condition"—Mrs. R.M. Little

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