

The News Record

(Established in 1878)

The News-Record is published every afternoon (holidays and Sunday excepted) at 49 West King St., Kitchener, Ont., by its proprietor, The News Record Limited.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per week 10c
Per month 45c
Per Year, in advance \$5.00
By mail to any address in Canada or the United States, \$3.00 per annum, invariably in advance. Advertising Rates furnished on application.

THE GRAINGROWERS DEMANDS

Are the grain-growers of Western Canada reasonable in their demand for the stripping down or elimination of the tariff?

To arrive at a just conclusion, the demands should first be stated. On Monday, Mr. B. A. Maharg, Unionist M.P., of Moose Jaw, reiterated the platform of Western Grain-growers, which calls for:

- (1) An immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.
- (2) Free Trade with Great Britain inside of five years.
- (3) Reciprocity now and free trade later, with the United States.

In asking for the immediate reduction of the tariff, they include a demand for the entire removal of the duties on implements, lumber, cement, oil and other articles of which they are large consumers.

To replace the revenue which would be lost, were their demands granted, they asked that taxes be levied on unimproved land; and an increased taxation placed on incomes, inheritances and corporations. These would not fall upon themselves. They desire both to be freed from paying duty on imports and from the direct taxation which would take its place.

Furthermore, Mr. Maharg while demanding the removal of protection to industries also insisted that the farmers be given absolute protection in the form of a fixed and guaranteed price for wheat (now \$2.24) whatever the Liverpool price may be several months hence.

On top of this he requested that the Government continue to provide credits, by borrowing money from the people of Canada, or others with which to finance the sale of farm products to European countries.

Joined to this large order were three threats: the one that unless their demands were granted, certain western members would resign and bring on by-elections; another that Westerners might decide to purchase only foreign made manufactures; and to grow less grain.

The West is not making its unreasonable demands on an empty stomach nor a lean purse. They have, on the contrary, highly prospered during the war years. Touching on the profits made by the farmers of the West, Colonel Currie, M.P., said in parliament that the grain-growers' elevators had paid a 44½ per cent. dividend last year.

Examining their ultimatum, no other conclusions can be reached than that they desire to have war prosperity continued by Acts of Parliament; wish to avoid paying their fair share of the war debt; and care not if they wreck every industry other than their own in getting their demands.

Not only are the grain-growers more prosperous than they have ever been but, with a hungry Europe to be fed, are for years to come likely to continue prosperous. While the East is engaged in finding new markets for its wares, a search devolving upon it since the war ended, the West is assured of a profitable market for all it can produce.

The obstinate stand taken by the grain-growers is both un-Canadian and unbusinesslike.

It is un-Canadianlike because the Dominion is being struck from behind when bending to the tasks of providing employment for its returning men and seeking ways and means of raising the largest sum in revenue in its history. Last year when war production was at its height, the country raised \$200,000,000 in revenue. With a lessened demand for its products and deflating prices, the country will this year be called upon to raise more than \$437,000,000.

Their course is unbusinesslike, since to lower or remove the tariff would be to injure Canadian industries and their employees by depriving them of orders and work.

These now buy the bulk of that which the farmers produce and they pay the bulk of federal taxation. Their tax-paying and food-purchasing powers would be a lowering of the tariff be materially reduced.

There is an unbusinesslike proposal since every other worthwhile nation is planning to increase protection to its home industries, as a means of providing employment and paying its war bills. The Democrats of the United States, who in 1913 passed the Underwood or tariff for revenue law, now propose to restore a high protective tariff. With an \$18,000,000,000 debt and a prospective loss of exports, more protection has been found to be a necessity.

Our grain-growers ask for reciprocity with the United States. The Underwood tariff admits Canadian fresh meats, bacon, canned meats, lard, tallow, buckwheat flour, cornmeal, laths and shingles and sawed boards free.

It provided for reciprocity in wheat and other cereals whenever Canada desired it. Free wheat came during the war, yet it is officially stated that the United States sold last year to Canada more than \$500,000 worth of wheat, while Canada sold none to the United States.

Evidently the West does not appreciate the value of home market but, may do so after the American people remove their free list and reimpose a higher tariff.

Reverting to the statement that the Canadian government raised \$200,000,000 in revenue in 1918, a grouping of the main items shows who pays the piper.

Customs Tariff	\$116,000,000
Special War Tariff	45,000,000
Excise Tax	26,000,000
Business Profits Tax	21,000,000

Generally speaking, the urban population of Canada may, with the exceptions of the Customs taxation and a small share of the excise tax, be said to have borne the bulk of taxation.

The principal articles imported by our farmers are either duty free or come in at about a 15 per cent. rate. But for argument's sake let it be assumed that they pay one half of the customs levies and a third of the excise duties. Taken together these would be in round numbers amount to \$62,000,000 as their contribution to the \$200,000,000 raised. It is claimed that they have, as a class, the most wealth and constitute fifty per cent. of the country's population. Yet they are probably paying less than one quarter of the federal taxation.

Grouping their tariff demands their would-be evasion figures to sacrifice every other interest excepting their own; their threats to lessen crops; to boycott Eastern Canada and to axe their M.P.P. bring on a string of by-elections, one cannot evade the conviction that they are a selfish lot.

If the Canadian government is wise it will courteously decline presently to meddle with the tariff. Canada is crossing the "Big Muddy" and cannot afford to have its trade boat upset into a rushing river.

ECONOMICS OF BOLSEVISM

The Russian co-operative societies are closely allied to the Zemstvos, but have no administrative functions. They are the embodiment of one branch of socialist thought; they also were, and are, a body of considerable power, representing the financial interests of a large por-

portion of the peasant population. Also a large percentage of Russian raw material passes through the hands of these co-operatives and the resumption of trade relationships with other countries is in a small way dependent on them. At first the Bolsheviks for all these reasons were chary of interference with them, and for a time the "People's Bank" in Moscow, which was practically owned by the Co-operatives, was allowed almost unlimited freedom of action. Even then, as has been noticed earlier, depositors were afraid to lodge any money in it. The Bolsheviks now are assailing the Co-operatives. About three months ago they took the People's Bank under government control, and they have begun to try to sequester money and goods belonging to the Co-operatives. The latter have resisted stoutly, and collisions have been numerous.

The latest Bolshevik budget statement for 1919 is as follows, in round figures:—

Expenditure	Billion roubles.
Revenue	28
Taxes	2
Contributions from the "Bourgeois classes"	10
Deficit to be covered by fresh issues of paper currency	16

Total 28

So far as currency is concerned, the following are interesting facts:—

1. The Bolshevik government have lost large amounts of bullion and have no possibility of obtaining more to cover their paper issues.

2. They are issuing two billion roubles of paper money monthly.

3. They never have issued paper money of their own, but have relied on fresh issues of Kerensky money. They perhaps are printing additional supplies of Czar roubles. Such are a few features of the economic side of the rule of the Russian revolutionaries. It does not seem thus far to have done much to help the common people. They have less food to eat, less coal to keep themselves warm, fewer clothes to wear, and they produce less.

WAIT A MINUTE

"IN THE DAY'S NEWS"

Rt. Hon. Herbert A.L. Fisher, Minister of Education in the British Government, and who is now prominently mentioned for the post of British ambassador at Washington, was born in London, 54 years ago today. He is recognized as a scholar and educator who combines a wealth of ideas with practical experience. For several years he was vice-chancellor of Sheffield University. He was educated at Winchester, and then proceeded to New College Oxford, where he got a double first. He completed his education at Paris and Gottingen. He was a Lowell lecturer at Harvard University in 1909 and a member of the royal commission on the public services of India from 1912 to 1915, and in the latter year he was appointed a member of the Government committee on German outrages. In 1915 he was made President of the Board of Education and was given the portfolio of the Ministry of Education last January, when Premier Lloyd George reorganized his cabinet.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

- 1806—Benito Juarez, Mexican patriot and president born. Died in the City of Mexico, July 18, 1872.
- 1807—Duke of Portland became British premier for the second time.
- 1848—King Louis I. of Bavaria abdicated in favor of his son.
- 1872—Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, was taken prisoner by United States soldiers.
- 1907—American marines were landed in Honduras for the protection of American subjects and property.
- 1912—Fifty-two men were killed in a coal-mine explosion at McCurtain, Okla.
- 1915—German Zeppelins dropped many bombs in a night raid over Paris.
- 1916—Russians crushed in German salient south of Dvinsk and captured trenches on line toward Vilna.
- 1917—President Wilson summoned Congress to meet in extra session "to receive a communication by the executive on grave questions of national policy."

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE WAR

Paris was bombarded by German long range gun. Gen. Leonard Wood and J. Franklin Bell returned from France. Americans and Canadians took prominent part in beginning of big drive on 60-mile front, from Le Ferre to Arras.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Rt. Hon. Herbert A.L. Fisher, Minister of Education in the British Cabinet, born in London, 54 years ago today. Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett who commanded the first American field army in France, born at Reading, Pa., 62 years ago today. Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, who served as head of the supply division of the American expeditionary forces, born in Illinois, 53 years ago today. Dr. George E. Vincent, former president of the University of Minnesota, now head of the Rockefeller Foundation, born at Rockford Ill., 53 years ago today. Florenz Ziegfeld Jr., well-known American theatrical producer, born in Germany, 50 years ago today. Johnny Ertle, prominent as a bantamweight pugilist born near Vienna, Austria, 23 years ago today.

SUEZ CANAL ANNIVERSARY

Fifty years ago to-day saw the opening of the first section of the Suez canal, which after half a century still ranks as one of the greatest engineering works of the world, and the value of which as a short route from Britain to her dominions in the East was strikingly exemplified in the late war.

The opening of the first section of the canal, on March 18, 1869, let the waters of the Mediterranean into the salt lakes. A few months later, in the summer of 1869, the great waterway was completed and formally opened with a pageant the like of which the world has never seen since. It is recalled that the festival given by the Khedive of Egypt in celebration of the opening of the canal cost \$23,000,000, or almost one-fourth as much as the entire cost of the canal itself. Of the great notables who participated in the festivities there is to-day but one survivor, the ex-Empress Eugenie. Others who took part were the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and various other European royalties, together with Ferdinand de Lesseps, the engineer who built the canal.

The building of the canal took ten years and cost \$80,000,000. It has a length of nearly ninety miles and a width at the surface of more than 400 feet. In recent years the depth of the canal has been increased so as to accommodate the larger ships of to-day. In normal times, before the war, between 3,000 and 4,000 ships passed through the waterway every year, and as a financial undertaking the canal has been a success from the start.

In one respect, the Suez canal has a fortuitous advantage over other great artificial waterways, such as, for instance, the Panama Canal and the Manchester Ship Canal—it is not affected by tides to an appreciable degree, and has therefore no need of locks. There is not a single lock between the almost tideless Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and the waterway remains constantly at an almost uniform depth.

Civil War Veterans Would Aid Friends

Says Tanlac Did Him So Much Good He Wants To Give Every Old Soldier A Bottle.

"I wish I could buy every old soldier a bottle of Tanlac, for from the way it has fixed me up I believe it would add years to their lives," said Frank B. Kendrick, a Civil War Veteran living at 4800 Charlotte avenue, Nashville, Tenn. "Some time back" he continued, "I had rheumatism so bad, and went down so fast, that it looked like I was on the verge of a general breakdown and had about despaired of ever walking again. I was fast losing what little flesh and strength I had left and could hardly sleep and suffered constantly with headaches."

"After taking Tanlac a short while I began to improve. I kept it up till I have gained thirteen pounds and feel better and younger than I have in years. Tanlac just filled me with new life and energy and it put me on my feet again. I have a fine appetite and can walk anywhere I want to go and hardly feel it at all."

Tanlac is sold in Kitchener by E.O. Ritz & Co., in Galt by R.W. Meikleham, in Hespeler by Jno. R. Phin, in New Hamburg by W.H. Boullée, in Milbank by R.B. Hamill, in West Montrose by A.E. Richert & Co., in Preston by H.L. Frick, in Waterloo by A.B. Leach, in Doon by L.C. Bullock.



TO WED OFFICER, Lady Blanche Cavendish, second daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, whose engagement to Capt. Ivan Cobbold, of the Scots Guards, is announced at Ottawa.

NEW KIND IS COMING

OTTAWA Mar. 19.—The historic Canadian cent, which has been in circulation since Confederation is to disappear to be superseded by a small coin similar to the American. Sir Thomas White introduced a bill to accomplish this end. He explained that the change was being made owing to the clumsy nature of the present legal tender. A suggestion was made by Sir Herbert Ames that there should be a two-cent piece. Sir Thomas thought that for the present this was unnecessary.

Sir Thomas said that the present coin weighs eighty pennies to the pound, while the new coin will run 140 to the pound. It will approximate the American bronze cent, which weighs 48 grains. It will be a little lighter than the 10-cent silver piece and figure so that it will be easily distinguished by the touch.

Will Not be Withdrawn. The old one-cent piece will continue in force and the new one will be issued by proclamation.

Sir Thomas explained that it was not intended to withdraw the present one-cent piece from circulation but as they became smooth and worn they would be redeemed. This would take a long time.

Mr. Jacobs suggested that the new coins should be more distinctively Canadian than those at present.

Woman suffrage is expected to be a prominent issue in the next session of the Hawaiian legislature.

Tea . . and Coffee Hurt Many People

They may be hurting you. Nervousness, headache, heart or stomach trouble are pretty sure indications. Why not try

INSTANT POSTUM

—a table drink wholly free from caffeine, the drug in tea and coffee. Postum has a rich, delicious flavor. At Grocers Everywhere.

"There's a Reason"

PRETTY STYLES IN New Spring Suits



At no time have we shown so wide a range of pretty styles in Spring Suits and Coats as now. Exclusive designs characterize this showing, for what we show is not generally found elsewhere.

These Suits are shown in fine Tricelines, Gaberdines, and Wool Serges. Many feature pretty trimmings of braid and buttons, coats are beautifully lined, belted and box back styles, designed for slight, medium and stout gures. Prices special at .. \$22.00, \$25.00, \$28.00, \$30.00, \$50.00 to \$60.00

Separate Coats

Beautiful styles in Ladies' and Misses' separate Coats for Spring, made in Wool Serges, Chevrons, Velours and Tweeds, neatly designed with new features of collars and cuffs of contrasting materials. Many lined with brocaded linings, shown in navy, grey, tan, sand and black, special at \$18.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00 to \$55.00

Dress Goods and Silks

Our Dress Goods and Silks Department is one of the busy sections. Our immense stock of goods in demand, whether for suit, dress, coat, skirt or blouse, we show an unusual choice of suitable materials and many of them at prices much below their regular values.

Pictorial Patterns at 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c

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'Man Wants But Little Here Below'

But if its anything in Drugs or Drug Remedies, he wants that little right. Buy them here and the quality and price will be always right.



There are enough people in this city who want the best to keep us busy and more are demanding goods every day. Come and get your drug needs filled where the standard of quality is highest at this store.

ROOS' BIG DRUG STORE 54 W. King St.

Many Charming Suits and Gowns



for all occasions now adorn our show-rooms in great profusion. They'll satisfy the desires of even the most particular women of these cities. Each model expresses that high-grade quality and exclusive as craved by every up-to-date woman, and reflects the artistic atmosphere of Paris, New York and the world's fashion centres. In the mise, suit and dress section here is infinite variety, too, comprising all the favorite materials and the newest colors.

The New

DOLMAN WRAPS

have already created quite a stir of enthusiasm. That they will become one of the season's most attractive features is a foregone conclusion. We have a number of the newest shades, some plain, others embroidered but all tailored to perfection.

Feldman

21 West King Street.
Exclusive Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Sp LADIES SU

Serge, Silk, and Silk Poplin elevator to 2nd floor. We shall garments.

SPRING SUITS

We are showing the finest Spring Suits, the very latest in Gaberdines, Wool Poplins, beautiful braid other embroidery, colours Navy Green, Black. Come and see the pay you. Priced at \$1 \$25.00, \$29.75, \$32.50, \$35.00

LADIES' SPRING CO

We are showing the latest in and Misses' Spring Coats and colours Copen, Navy, Sand, Brown very smart styles. Come and see at \$15.75, \$16.50, \$17.

LADIES' RAINCOAT

We are showing the latest in Raincoat, Tweeds and Poplins \$5.25, \$6.

Terras Cash One Price Sm

Canada is V It prod

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As the war pr mous proport experience the lants gave only

This war expe some misconc from the Cana

"Candy and the least scientific ions to the teeth through impaired digestive troubles"

"In like ma the consumption of Candy brings Children are f quire fuel whic it yourself, but in rational qu for them.

Candy is a Sp

THE CONFECTIONERY AND CHOC INDUSTRIES OF CANAD

WILSON'S BAC

Value, flavor and made for those who a

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