

The News Record

(Established in 1875)
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..... 20c
Per month..... 55c
Per Year, in advance..... \$5.00
By mail to any address in Canada or the United States, \$5.00 per annum, invariably in advance.
Advertising Rates furnished on application.

THE PACKERS AND THE BOARD OF COMMERCE

That the Board of Commerce is getting somewhere in its attack on the cost of foodstuffs is made clear by the squeal coming from the big packers of Canada and from its being assailed on the floor of parliament.

The packers are declaring that the bacon trade will be ruined were the Board's price orders to stand and are forming an association whose object seems to be to undo that which the Board of Commerce has done. They have been taking long profits, coming and going, from the consumers of Canada and naturally resist any shortening in this respect.

It appears that no M.P. has the nerve to get up in the commons and defend them but they have apparently been able to make rural members believe that stock raisers will be injured through prices dropping. Even the consumer has been warned that the production of hogs will be decreased and in the end will have to pay higher prices than ever. But this is all part of the game of greed.

Little stock need be taken in these cries. Under the statute, the Board is a fair price committee. It may not order the packers to stop without a profit and has no intention of doing so. On the contrary, it must treat them fairly and provide that they shall receive a fair profit on their operations. All it intends to do is to force them to accept reasonable instead of unwarranted big profits.

When it orders reductions in pork and pork products running from 5 to 8 cents per pound and lowered the price of lard by 15 cents per pound, declaring that the reductions still leave the packers a fair profit, can any other conclusion be reached than that packers have been profiteering?

As for the stockmen who raise hogs they are assured a fair price, based on present costs of production. They will be as fully protected as the consumer is to be.

That the live-weight of hogs will not always remain at the present level may be assumed. Press dispatches say that there is a glut of Canadian bacon on the British market; that it is selling at a lower price than here; and that some of it is rotting on the wharves and being sent to soap factories.

It was scarcity, due to war conditions, that derided the price of bacon in Britain. The war is over. Those who were engaged in it are returning to their former occupations and not a few of them are to take up farm work. The sealanes are again open and shipping being diverted to its former tasks of bringing in food-stuffs across the seven seas. Canada as a food exporting nation will shortly be in competition with every other agricultural and grazing country. This means price adjustments to postwar conditions.

Did the farmers follow the tactics of the "Big Five" packing concerns in the United States they would give their unanimous support to the Board of Commerce in regulating Canadian packers. It has in the republic been found that the packing concern control the livestock market, setting the prices which the farmer must accept for his hogs and cattle. Competition between the bigger concerns has disappeared. As a consequence the raiser of livestock must take what is offered or keep his hogs and cattle.

While squeezing the farmer, they have grown so powerful that they can dictate the prices which American consumers shall pay. From controlling meats they have gone in the handling of other foodstuffs. They open stores in every town and where a food is not warranted, they send meat and food cars to jerkwater stations.

U. S. government officials have warned the American public that the "Big Five" may, if not checked, soon control the sale price of the principal foodstuffs of that nation and eventually of a number of other countries.

The American meat trust has plants in the Argentine and Australia and branches in Canada. It has made its power felt in Britain. Names and boundary lines count for nothing.

In addition to its Canadian branches, at least one Canadian packing concern is affiliated with it. Were the federal government to have continued to allow the packers of the Dominion to go as far as they liked in price exactions, the American meat trust would have set Canada down as a field ripe for greater exploitations. Some years later the Canadian public might have awakened to discover that its foodstuffs were largely under control of a corporatized monopoly. Too strong to be curbed.

Seeing that the Board of Commerce desires only to eliminate profiteering wherever it exists, it merits the earnest support of consumers, generally, in its efforts to check Canadian packers. Having for five years suffered from profiteering and been unable until recently to get federal action, the public should insist now that the whole of the long furrow be turned.

There will be squealing aplenty but this should not create sympathy for those who have for years made consumers pay through the nose.

FREE TRADE AND LABOR

One of the cardinal principles of Free Trade is: "to buy where you can buy the cheapest." Put into practice this applied to labor as well as to wheat.

About ten years ago one of the British magazines, Pearson's, which favored the introduction of a protective tariff for their home industries, was tripped by an opponent, who showed that while it was printed in London, it was sent to Holland to be bound and trimmed. Yet Pearson's was only doing what every business in Britain was doing or was willing to do could it effect savings.

The British workman was able to get a cheap loaf, perhaps cheaper than any other civilized workman. Thereby saving two or three pennies a week. But what is of more importance was his necessity to compete in his own country against cheaper labor of other countries. If he wished work, it had to be on a scale of pay which enabled his employer to produce goods as cheaply as the employers of other countries.

The railway workers of Britain, like those of other countries, were in a peculiarly bad position. Yet there was no comparison between railway wages in the United States and Great Britain, as the table following shows:

Service	U.S.	Gt. Britain
Engineers	6.26	1.75
Conductors	7.13	1.50
Brakemen	4.54	1.25
Other classes	3.88	.80

During the war the wages of British railway workers were doubled. The aim of the strike is to confirm

and slightly increase them. It is claimed by their government, which is administering the railways, that to do so would cripple Britain's world trade.

Even at double present rates, the wages of British railwaymen are more than fifty percent lower than American wages for similar services. This circumstance has not prevented the United States from competing with other exporting nations in foreign countries.

The manufacturers of the States may utilize machinery to a greater extent than do their British competitors but this would only partially account for their industrial strength. The main consideration, as we perceive it, is that under a protective tariff, American business men are given the run of their home market, requiring only to find a foreign market for their surplus outputs.

Contrast this with the situation in the British market, where there is an open door for the exports of the world? As a result there are many instances in which firms which formerly manufactured, were driven out of trade or merely assemble or handle imports of the goods they once made.

It would seem then that while free trade may make a country a cheap one to live in, it is not a good country to work in. And that since British workmen are determined to get the wages which prevailed during wartime, their employers will have to secure, in order to exist, a reasonably full measure of tariff protection.

Did they have to themselves the benefits of the buying power of their 40,000,000 of people, they would be in a better position to pay the wages demanded abroad, in those lines upon which they have specialized, still hold their foreign trade.

Extracts of Exchange

THE CITY MANAGER SYSTEM

The fifth year book of the City Managers' First Journal association is particularly interesting, because it summarizes the experience during wartime conditions of the municipalities throughout the country which have adopted that system of city administration. No more severe test could have been made of the practical ability of the city manager system to grapple with the problems of municipal government.

Rapidly increasing costs were felt everywhere, but in some places, as in Dayton, O., the sudden plunge into munitions work, doubling the population and adding housing problems to those already existing or accentuated by the war, added enormously to the difficulties facing the city government. In Dayton the strict limitation of the state law on city taxation was a further handicap, but the deficit that was thereby unavoidably incurred has since been redeemed. In Grand Rapids, this state, a city of about the same size as Dayton, the city manager has operated on the lowest tax rate in the state without borrowing a cent, yet giving the people an efficient service. Wichita, Kan., in spite of extensive improvements and increased costs, ended with a surplus. The boroughs of Bethlehem and South Bethlehem, Pa., united in a city of 70,000 the first of last year, are administered by a city manager, the five commissioners deciding that this plan was the most effective, and the results prove their confidence. Altoona, Pa., is another city with a city manager on the same status, and well satisfied with the change. Wheeling's experience may be best judged by the defeat of a ripper bill to return to the old political methods of city government.

The communities range from 500 population to more than 150,000, wide enough to indicate that the system will fit any population. Since it is the commonsense application of everyday business principles to the public's business, why shouldn't it? Practically everywhere the reports are the same as those mentioned of municipal improvements secured at minimum cost, of leaks stopped, and political favoritism checked. The managers have succeeded because they were selected not because they were "good fellows" or vote-getters, but for their ability and practical knowledge of the business side of city government. None of the cities and towns that went through the war under city managers would restore the old political system.

WAIT A MINUTE

JEWES OBSERVE YOM KIPPUR

The observance of Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, will be ushered in at sunset this evening, with fasting and prayer by the Jewish people wherever dispersed. This fast day is considered the most important event in the religious life of the Jew and is more strictly and generally observed than any of the other fast days in the Hebrew calendar.

Among the orthodox Hebrews Yom Kippur is kept as a solemn fast, and during the twenty-four hours beginning at sunset today and ending at sunset tomorrow no food or drink, or nourishment of any kind is allowed to pass the lips of the pious and observing Jew. From this observance none is exempt except the sick, children under age, very old people whose health would be affected by abstention from nourishment and nursing mothers. The members of the reformed congregation observe the day also, but have abolished the fast. The services in these temples, as they are called to distinguish them from the orthodox synagogues, take place this evening, and there will also be a service tomorrow morning, and another one in the afternoon. At many of the temples in this city collections will be taken up for the benefit of the Jewish people in some of the European countries who are in dire distress as a result of the war.

"IN THE DAY'S NEWS"

Eleanora Duse, the most celebrated tragedienne of the Italian stage, celebrates her eightieth birthday today. To the generation of playgoers Mme. Duse is little known, for it has been many years since she last appeared on this side of the Atlantic. Curiously enough, it has been the recent exploits of Gabriel d'Annunzio at Fiume that have served to recall her to memory, and the tragic love story of the famous actress and the equally famous poet is still well remembered. The whole life-story of Mme. Duse has been one of romance. Her birth occurred on a railway train between Padua and Venice, her parent being strolling Italian players. The child made her first bow to the public at the age of 3 years and had attained considerable fame before she was out of her teens. She has made several extensive tours of America, the first in 1893.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

1820—Jens Emmanuël Gabbens, the most popular Danish literary figure of his day, died in Hamburg. Born in Denmark, Feb. 15, 1765.

1898—The breaking up of the steamship Great Eastern was completed in the Mersey.

1800—The Comte de Paris and son arrived in New York, and were welcomed by old military associates.

1891—Arbitration Tribunal sitting in Paris to decide in British and Venezuelan claims delivered its award.

1910—Requet Prince Chun opened the new Chinese Senate in Peking.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College, born in New York City, 42 years ago today.

Nora Bayes a popular singing comedienne born in Chicago, 39 years ago today.

Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., former Surgeon-General of the United States Army, now retired born at Mobile, Ala., 65 years ago today.

MRS. CLARK FEELS 10 YEARS YOUNGER

Before Taking Tablets She Often Cried Over Her Condition, She Says.

"I don't believe I could have kept up much longer if it hadn't been for Tablets," said Mrs. Henrietta Clark, of 425 Weburn Avenue, Bedford Park, North Toronto, Ontario.

"My trouble began when I lost my appetite," she continued, "and I just had to force down what little I did eat, and after eating I would be in great distress for hours. My nerves were in a dreadful state and nothing but a sedative would do me any good. I could hardly sleep at night and would get up feeling so weak and exhausted that I could hardly get up and do the work of the day, and I would become despondent at times over my condition that I would just break down and cry. I was on the verge of a breakdown and felt miserable all the time."

"I had not taken Tablets but for a short time before I became so much better that I actually feel ten years younger. My appetite is fine now. I eat heartily of everything and nothing hurts me at all. I am well and strong enough now to do all my household and going-up and downstairs never bothering me at all."

Tablets is sold in Kitchener by E. O. Ritz and Co., in Galt by R. W. McLaughlin, in Hespeler by Jno. H. Philp, in New Hamburg by W. H. Bouillon, in Mulbartt by E. B. Hamilton, in West Montrose by E. E. Richer and Co., in Preston by H. L. Frick, in Waterloo by A. B. Lear, in Doon by L. C. Bullock.

Everyone Should Drink Hot Water in the Morning

Wash away all the stomach, liver, and bowel poisons, before breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside; no sour bile to coat your tongue and sicken your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headache, colds, rheumatism or gravel, cold stomach, bilious attacks, sick headache, etc., you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel does. Says a well-known physician: "To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and fresh the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach."

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your pharmacist. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant. Drink phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

CANADIAN NEWS

WHITTLED DOWN

RECENT DOINGS IN BIG DOMINION.

The Wad cases of smallpox reported at Woodstock, considering the fair grounds at a cost of \$250,000, J. C. Young London's new plumber inspector will receive \$1,500 a year, and take out his income tax return H. D. Symmes of Niagara Falls, was fined \$600.

Rev. W. V. McMillan, of Lethbridge will become pastor of St. James' Church, London.

Customs returns for September at most ports show considerable advance over the corresponding month of 1918.

Bert Neville a Teumeh farmer was instantly killed by falling off a loaded wagon and being run over, by Wm. Hearn's will address meeting in the interest of T. M. Moore at St. Thomas on October 15.

F. S. Coyne, of Scotchville is suing for the alienation of his wife's affections.

Thieves broke into a bonded freight car at Chatham and stole a quantity of boots, clothing, tea, etc.

Kathleen Britton, Windsor, seven years old was instantly killed when run over by an auto driven by N. Y. Factor.

EAT LESS MEAT IF BACK HURTS

Take a Glass of Salts to Flush Kidneys if Bladder Bothers You.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation, and a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of natural mineral springs, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; so to neutralize the acids in the urine so it is no longer irritating, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.

Women's Suits and Coats

Newest Autumn Ladies' Handsome Suits

Gathered from the best fashion centres our Ladies' Autumn Suits, represent the very latest in materials of soft texture such as Duvetines, Velours and fine Serges, many are plain tailored in smart lines and many neatly trimmed with fur and embroidery. The styles shown by us are exclusive and the price..... \$34.00, \$38.00, moderate \$45.00, \$50.00, \$65.00 to \$115.00

Dress Goods and Suitings

Recent shipments of New Dress Goods, Silks, and Suitings have been put on sale and we invite all who are interested in the new materials to make an early inspection. Nowhere will you find a better choice and nowhere better values.

THE DAILY ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS is filling in every department of desirable things for the Fall and Winter Season, such as Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets and Pillow Slips. In the Carpet Dept. new Rugs, Curtains and Wall Papers greet those looking for New Furnishings.

The New Addition

The new addition to the Ready-to-Wear Dept. is completed, and filled with a wonderful assortment of Women's New Clothes, including the finest choice of Suits and Coats, Blouses and Skirts.

Handsome New Coats

The Coats for this autumn and winter season represent many distinct and original ideas, handsome in designs and rich in materials. Foremost in these are the soft and pretty Silver-tones, Velours, Broadcloths, made up in Swagger, Dolman effects, and Russian styles, loose backs and smart tailored styles. Many have Fur Collars and trimmings and rich linings. Prices special.. \$22.50, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$40.00, \$50.00 to..... \$120.00

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This is the feed that's guaranteed to bring

More eggs or money back

Sold only in checkered bags, by **EIDT, WEBER & CO., Distributors Kitchener, Ont.**

ST JACOBS

Max, Eugene Berges and daughter Leola spent Wednesday in Kitchener. Mr. W. W. Snider left on Saturday on a few weeks trip to the Northwest. Mr. Earl Snyder left for Montreal and Olive Snyder for Kingston to attend the University. Mrs. Clara Henriot attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Huff on Sunday at Kitchener. Mr. and Mrs. Mat. Kuennemann and family of Kitchener spent Sunday with Mrs. B. Holst. The Misses Frances and Winnie Snider left on Tuesday for Toronto to attend the University. Mr. Elroy Scheffele left on Friday for Detroit where he secured a good position.

BENCH SHOW: Annual show of Colorado Kennel Club opens at Denver.

MENNEN'S TALCUM FOR MEN

After Shaving

has antiseptic, cooling qualities that are both beneficial and pleasant to any man's face after shaving. Being for men particularly, it is neutralized—doesn't show on the face.

Closed To-morrow Till 7 O'clock

Open All Evening

On account of being closed all day to-morrow, we are offering

THREE SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY NIGHT

Balance of our Wash Skirts, while they last..... \$1.98
at 98c and..... \$4.98

A few dandy poplin skirts, they all go..... \$4.98

Silk and voile blouses, all must be cleared out. It seems a shame, but they are offered..... \$1.98

A few Dresses left at \$9.98

See our beautiful stock of furs while you are here to-morrow night.

Feldman

Furrier. 21 West King.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Special Ladies' Winter Coats and Poplin Dresses, Flannels, and Blankets

We have made special efforts for Early Season in Coats we are showing Silver-tones in a new shade, also Black; in Ladies' Suits Broadcloths. We invite an inspection.

FALL SUITS

We are showing the latest models in Ladies' Suits, made in Serge, Gaberdine, Silver in Broadcloths, all the new colorings, price from \$18.00, \$25.00, \$29.75, \$37.50, \$40.00, to \$50.00 and

FALL AND WINTER COATS

Our showing of Fall and Winter Coats best. We show the latest New York Mod latest colorings of Silver-tones, Velours an Cloth, shades Navy, Havana Brown, Green Black; these Coats are priced to sell at \$29.75 to

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