News Record

News-Record is published every afterno lidays and Sunday excepted) at 49 West King St., Kitchener, Ont., by its proprietor,

News Record Limited.

830(326)	SCDSCRII IION AND	TO CH
Per	week	100
Per	month	450
Per	Year, in advance\$	5.00
By	mail to any address in Canada or the Un	ited
	States, \$3.00 per annum, invariably in advan	ice.
44-	portising Rates furnished on application.	

THE GRAND TRUNK AND ITS OBLIGATIONS.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk in London, President Smithers expressed the opinion that the company was not being fairly treated by the Canadian vernment. He thinks that the Dominion should either take over the Grand Trunk Pacific, releasing the G.T.R. form its obligations in connection therewith, or pay a price for the G.T.R. proper that would enable shareholders to emerge without substantial loss.

It is generally admitted that the G.T.R., when it

set out to make its system a transcontinental one, builded several decades too early. The C.P.R. and the C.N.R. vere, broadly, able to take care of western traffic. It is agreed that the better plan would have been to encourage these two to construct branch lines rather than to build another transcontinental. Even the C.N.R. over extended

self and came to grief.

It should not be overlooked that the G.T.R. not only structed the Grand Trunk Pacific but persuaded the then government to build the National Transcontinental. These two called respectively for outlays of \$197,000,000 and \$159,000,000. The G.T.R. desires Canada to assume its obligations in connedction with the Grand Trunk Pacifie. The Dayton-Acworth report shows that this undertaking costing \$197,000,000 has obtained from the public authorities in cash and guarantee of bonds about \$128;-000,000. The G.T.R. would have the country assume the balance of nearly \$60,000,000 and also return the cash it has put into it, some \$25,000,000.

Last year, it became necessary to go to the aid of the G.T.R. and advance \$7,500,000 with which to meet interest due on the Grand Trunk Pacific. Quite recently, the G.T.R. has allowed the G.T.P. to go into the hands of a eceiver. The country has through its representatives made it clear that no further loans will be made the G.T.R. for any purpose and that it will not be relieved from its

obligations in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific-This decision will eventually necessitate the G.T.R. selling lock, stock and barrel to the government. In effect it is an insolvent undertaking. All it can expect is a fair remuneration for its equity, after its debts have been paid or assumed.

Governments in Canada have never taken the full and of flesh due them under the terms of a bond. The federal administration may not be easy but it will be fair, when it comes to dealing with the G.T.R. Company. More than this it cannot rightly expect.

PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

Scarcely noticed at the time was the signing in August, 1916, of a treaty between Canada and the United States for the protection of migratory birds.

The principal clauses of the Migratory Birds Convention Act are as follows: (1) a close season on migratory game birds from March 10 to September 1; (2) an open season of three and a half months, and (3) a close season throughout the year on insect vorous birds. The open where between September 1 and March 10 to suit local

The clearing of the forests and the improvement in sporting rifles have largely contributed to the lessening of game, song and insectivorous birds in Canada. Protection se became necessary if they were not to become extinct. Shortening the season when game birds may be taken and prohibiting the killing of birds which live on ects are the only certain means of preserving them.

Leaving out of account the value of game and song

nomic and aesthetic point of view, Canada was ed with the gradual reduction of its wild fowl, whose value as a food and as a means of securing recreation is stimable. And that of our insectivorous birds is of greater importance.

Insectivorous birds constitute one of chief natural

neies for controlling insect pests affecting field crops, orchards and forests. It is officially stated that the nal loss in Canada due to the raids of insect pests is, on a conservative estimate, not less than \$125,000,000. aon action became necessary since with the development of the country the damage caused by insect pests ncreasing, while the number of insectivorous birds bas been decreasing.

For ten years, dating from August 1916, the following

tivorous birds may not at any time be destroyed: tailed pigeons, little brown, sandhill and whooping eranes, swans, curiews and all shorebirds (except the black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jack snipe, woodcock, and the greater and lesser yellowlegs);

The taking of nests or eggs of migratory or insectivornongame birds is prohibited, except for scienor propogating purposes.

This international convention is sound and the public

will doubtlessly see the widsom of the Act, and aid in protecting the bird life of the country.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Interesting facts concerning Canada's industrial ent since 1915 have been made public by the Bureau of Statistics 1915\$2,772,517,680 \$1,994,103,272 \$ 778,414,408 34,380 21,306 Employes 73,598 52,683 20,915 619,473 157,273 457,245,456 229,456,210 227,789,246 95,983,506 60,308,293 35,675,213 Salaries paid 95,983,506 60,303,293 Materials 1,602,820,631 802,133,862 800,686,769

Products 3,015,506,869 1,407,137,149 1,698,306,729
From the foregoing it will be seen that between 1915
and 1917, the number of industries in the country increased by 13,074. To have added this number in two years is a noteworthy accomplishment. The investment also grew by \$778,000,000.

The increase in the number of factories and the extension of those theretofore established called for an increase of 178,188 in the number of industrial employes. It will be gratifying to note that the sum of wages paid was more than doubled.

Coupled with this was a doubling in the cost of marials used. Higher prices thus largely account for the creased value of productions.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

continues to grow in favor. Several Canadian cities are so governed and are satisfied with the results obtained.

Many Ontario municipalities, other than our own, favor legislation permitting it. London, for instance, urged the Provincial Government to pass an optional law-Guelph is now working under a special act, which gives it a system half of the old and half of the new.

A number of years prior to 1914, the Associated Board of Trade of Western Ontario urged the provincial authorities to appoint a special committee to make a study of commission government and report as to whether it contains sufficient merit to warrant its adoption.

This suggestion has not yet been acted on. In view of the strivings of municipalities to follow the upward curve in local government as in other things, the legislature would be warranted in appointing a special commit-

tee to investigate the subject.

It would not entail any great expense to get the facts, On the other hand, a great service would probably be rendered urban municipalities by gathering and disseminating information on commission government principles

WAIT A MINUTE

DE ORO TO DEFEND HIS TITLE.

Alfred De Oro and Gus Copulus are scheduled to meet in Detroit on Thursday evening in the first block of 50 points in their 150-point match for the professional ushion billiard championship of the world, now held by De Oro. The second block of 50 points will be played Friday evening, and the third on Saturday evening. The match will be the first in which De Oro has defended the title since he recaptured it from Augie Kieckhefer in Chicago in January.

For many years De Oro was supreme at pocket biliards; then, turning to three cushions, he attained a posi-tion almost equal to that of Hoppe at balkline play. Although De Oro occasionally was beaten, his successes reached a point where few cared to challenge him. De Oro really is an American product of the game, although a Cuban citizen. He learned three cushions in this country, won his title here, and played all but one of his matches in the United States.

In February of last year Kieckhever wrested the championship emblem from the Cuban veteran, 150 to 126, at Chicago, by sweeping through the match by his brilliance In October, 1915, De Oro had defeated Kieckhefer, 150 to 93, at Chicago, setting a world's record of 145 innings. This, with one exception, was the heaviest reverse ever in curred by a player in a match for the title, but Kieckhefer kept improving, and on his next attempt, two and a half years later, had the satisfaction of winning from his former

Within the period of twelve months Kieckhefer suc-cessfully defended his title against half a dozen challengers, participating in more consecutive matches than any other titleholder in the history of the game. Some of his matches, notably that with P. E. Maupome, the Mexican star, attracted the largest crowd of watchers ever to witness a three-cushion match, indicating the growing popularity of the game, which has produced a distinctively American

Although the first three-cushion tournament was held at St. Louis in 1878, the game is comparatively young, and it is only in recent years that it has superseded the balkline style in popularity, this being particularly true in the Mid-

In 1907, Jordan Lambert of St. Louis donated an emblem for a tournament in St. Louis, in November and December of the same year, which signalized the start of the recognized three-cushion championship series. The play for the Lambert prize was at first known as for the championship of America, but as Canadians and others entered the lists the event became a world's title contest. This original Lambert trophy tournament in 1907 attracted a fine field, and was won by H. P. Cline of Philadelphia, who defeated John Daly of Chicago in the playoff of a tie. Other contestants were Alfred De Oro, Lloyd Jevne, John Horgan, F. P. Day, H. B. Lean, Thomas Hueston, and

Since that time there has been continuous compe but it was not until October of 1914 that De Oro, who became pre-eminent in the field, won the emblem outright. In 1915 another trophy was donated, the much-spoken-of "Diamond Emblem," which has become the official trophy of the championship. The initial tournament for this trophy was won at Chicago by G. W. Moore of New York City, after a triple tie with W. B. Huey and

John Daly, both of Chicago.
Since September, 1915, the "Diamond Emblem"
has been held successively by W. B. Muey, Alfred De Oro, Charles Ellis, C. A. McCourt, Hugh Heal, G. W. Moore, C. A. McCourt, R. L. Cannefax, Alfred De Oro, Augie Kieckhefer, and again De Oro.

"IN THE DAY'S NEWS"

Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, who is mentioned as the probable German Ambassador to the United tates after peace has been concluded, held a sim in London before the war. He comes of a very old and illustrious Polish family, with estates divided between astrian and Prussian Silesia. He was born in 1860 and is thus in his fifty-ninth year. Previous to his appointment as German Ambassador at the Court of St. James he had never held any high post in the diplomatic service. At that time he was credited with a special interest in the roblem of how to improve Anglo-German relations A year ago he created a sensation when in a long article he blamed the Kaiser for having started the world war and declared Great Britain did everything possible to avert hostilities. In appearance Prince Lichnowsky is a thor-ough Pole, dark, haughty and a little mysterious.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

1780—Joseph Ritner, governor of Pennsylvania in the "Buckshot war," born in Berks County, Pa., Died at Carlisle, Pa. Oct. 16, 1869.

1815—Confirmatory pact signed at Vienna, by which the allied powers solemnly united their forces to maintain the treaty of Paris against Napoleon.

-University of Virginia first opened to students. 1831—Robert S. Green, representative in Congress and governor of New Jersey, born at Princeton,

N. J. Died at Elizabeth, N.J., May 7, 1895. 1903—Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced the Irish Land Bill into the House of Com

1909-Crown Prince George of Serbia renounced the succession to the throne.

1915—Russians began terrific battle in the Carpathians, capturing heights at Lupkow Pass and 5700 Aus-

trian prisoners.

-Fierce artillery duel continued along Verdun front. 1917—President Wilson ordered enlisted strength of American Navy raised to 87,000.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE WAR.

Six towns, including Bapaume, fell to the Germans. Secretary of War Baker presented to King George at Buckingham Palace Great German drive resulted in loss to Allies of 45,000

men and 600 guns.

Cleveland Abbe, Jr., neted geographer and meteorologist, long connected with the U.S. Weather Bureau, born in Washington, D.C., 47 years ago today.

**** OEE, BUT IT'S GOOD FOR A BAD COLD

Nothing Can Touch Catarrh-ozone in Curing Quickly

You may dislike taking medicine—but coughs are best cured without medicine. The modern treatment is "Catarrhozone"—it isn't a drug—it's a healing vapor full of pine essences and healing balsams. It spreads over the surfaces that are weak and soro from coughing. Every spot that is congested is healed—iuritation is soothed away, phlegm and secretions are cleaned out, and all symptoms of cold and catarrh are cured. Nothing so quick nothing so sure, so pleasant as Catarrhozone. Beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhozone. Large size which lasts two months, price \$1,00 small size 50e; sample size 25c, at all dealers

Letters to NewsRecord

THE PROHIBITION QUES-

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION

To the Editor: In my last letter relating to the methods employed in controling the liquor traffic of this country, it became apparent that one of two principles had to be brought into requisition. The two principles are, namely, education and force. In this connection, education would signify justice and liberty, with perfect freedom of action, while force declares that you are wholly subject to the will of another. Carried out to its logical ultimus, means that your person and services are wholly under the control of another. Now how does this latter agree with that bulwark of British liberty which was so reluctantly signed by King John in 1215?

If King John could have had his way the Magna Charta would never

occasioned.

It is sometimes argued that the entire abolition of liquor does away with the temptation to overindulgence. Every authentic definition of

Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit

morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter,

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise; splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, lame back, can, instead, both look and feel as fresh as a daisy always by washing the poisons and toxins from the body with phosphated, hot water each morning.

We should dish, before breakfast, a glass of real hot vater with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to flush from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleaning, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract before putting more food into the stomach.

The action of limestone phosphate and hot water on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast and it is said to be but a little while until the roses begin to appear in the cheeks. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to make anyone who is bothered with biliousness, constipation, stomach trouble or rheumatism a real enthusiast on the subject of internal sanitation. Try it, and yoh are assured that you will look better and feel better in every way shortly.

WALL PAPER

SPECIALS FOR ONE WEEK

3000 ROLLS of Special Wall Papers for bed rooms, halls and dining

2,000 ROLLS of Special Wall Papers, suitable for parlors, dens, dining rooms, and halls, worth 20c and 25c ... 12_{je}, 15_e AND 18_e

VARNISH TILE Wall Papers for bath rooms and kitchen, all sanitary and washable, in good patterns, worth 40c and 50c, 30e AND 35c a roll for a roll for

Besides these big specials we are showing the most up to date effects in tapestries, velours, chintz, tinted and tiffany effects, suitable for all rooms and to carry out any color scheme desired.

BURLAPS in dyed and colored, 36 to 72 inches wide, suitable for kitchens, bath rooms, and dados in dining rooms, very special at . . 50c, 60c AND 75c

SANITILE for bath rooms and kitchens, in good designs, colors of blue, green and tan, 48 inches wide, best washable material, special price.....

ROOM MOULDINGS, in all styles to suit the different papers, in white oak and mission finish, plate rail and coves. Prices from, a foot. 2., 3., 5., 10., то 15.

PAPER HANGING. We are constantly in touch with first class



LADII

Serge, Silk, elevator to 2nd floo

We are showin Spring Suits, the of Gaberdines, Wool Pop brad other embroides

LADIES' We are showing and Misses' Spring colours Copen., Navy very smart styles. (at \$15.75, \$1

We are showing

Terms Cash One Price



For h other experi with t

Sold by Grocers everywhere in 2, 5,

10 and 20 pound t



2005