

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 BRITISH EMBARGO ON IMPORTS

Taking thought for one's own is so widespread throughout the earth that it has been dignified as "self-preservation," and termed the first law of nature. Great Britain recently reverted to its system of restricting imports. A long list of articles in the raw and manufactured come under the ban and may be only purchased in limited quantities and under a license. By way of illustration, imports of boots and shoes are only allowed up to the proportion of 25 per cent. of the quantity imported in 1913.

This action was viewed with misgiving in the United States. The big republic has been yearly exporting goods to the value of \$6,000,000,000, and principally to the United Kingdom. The embargo was at once set down as a slap in the face and the forerunner of a deliberate trade war. Several senators denounced it as being in direct conflict with President Wilson's 14 points, the third of which calls for "the removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions among the nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

One senator went as far as to declare that it would revive "the spirit of 1912," which it will be recalled, led to war between the two countries. At a later session he modified his statement.

Reflection has since caused their more militant legislators to recognize that every country has the right to impose or remove trade restrictions at will. While this embargo was being denounced, other cooler statesmen pointed out that Senator McCumber of North Dakota had previously urged an embargo against Canadian wheat, in order that the United States might uphold the price they have guaranteed for home grown wheat. Likewise the U.S. War Board had recommended that an embargo be placed on articles like potash, so that an opportunity might be afforded to the domestic market to consume these accumulated articles.

The belligerent senators were overhasty in condemning an action while their own members were discussing similar actions in other directions.

Since then the British embassy at Washington has issued a statement showing that the object of the embargo is to meet the temporary emergency arising from the profound disturbance of British industry, caused by the war. Its imports are largely in excess of its exports. This excess amounted in December to no less than \$1,575,000,000 and there is under present conditions, no means of paying for imports if they continue on this scale. Hence it is found essential to restrict imports until their exports resume their normal volume.

Both Canada and the United States will require to accommodate themselves to the new conditions, caused by the cessation of war. The allied nations of Europe will not require nearly as large a volume of imports. These will wherever possible be restricted and additionally they will hasten to place themselves in a position where they can not only supply their own needs but compete in the world markets.

Those countries which have been fought over, will be slower in recovering their industrial strength, but even France has decided to buy abroad as little as possible. Last December it was believed that it would ask a credit in Canada of \$500,000,000. Recently issued semi-official reports convey the impression that this credit may not exceed \$25,000,000. With huge war debts awaiting payment in America and elsewhere, they will be obliged to stop buying on a large scale. Not only this but they will expect to pay their debts in goods rather than in gold.

They will need raw materials. But it may follow that Canadian exporters will of necessity require to look to other nations than France and Belgium for trade: South Africa, the West Indies, South America, Australia, China and Siberia.

Europe will, of necessity, have to protect its own people and industries, while at the same time endeavoring to carry on a peaceful penetration of those outside markets, which are backward in industrial development. Everything points to a keen, even though friendly, competition between exporting nations for world trade. It will be based on the retention of home trade.

MR. WIDDIFIELD IN NORTH ONTARIO

In view of representatives of the United Farmers organization having carried several by-elections in this province and there is one approaching (Feb. 18) in North Ontario, it may be interesting to scan the platform on which its candidate, Mr. Widdifield, stands.

When a new party attempts to establish itself, its policy and candidates arouse interest in the minds of the electorate. The public is curious to know: What it proposes in event of election to do and What manner of men it is nominating?

Mr. Widdifield is a farmer by occupation and seemingly an educated man, who has had municipal experience in his native riding.

In his address he points out that in a total of 112 members in the provincial legislature, there are presently only 13 farmers, and contends that all the important interests of Ontario should be adequately represented and the representation bear a reasonable relation to its importance. Agriculture he holds has not in the past been either fairly or sufficiently represented.

Proceeding he argues that inadequate representation of farmers in the house, has resulted in grave errors in legislation being made, which while to the special detriment of agriculture has also injured all classes in the province. This is the reason for the farmers having determined to enter the political field.

Any representation the U.F.O. may succeed in winning should, it is asserted, be non-partisan and should deal with every question arising on its merits. Mr. Widdifield declares that theirs is not a selfish movement and that he will, if elected, support any measure advanced by any party, which he deems to be in the interest of his constituency and the province at large.

He favors direct legislation on all important questions and therefore the Initiative and Referendum, with the right to recall any member who ceases to represent the wishes of the electors. This plank is at least a progressive one.

Toussing on the patronage system he sizes it up as one that creates and maintains useless offices

and unnecessarily subdivides offices, while the public foots the bill. He condemns this as being bribery and corruption in its worst forms.

He strikes a new note when he says that in place of partyism, he would substitute a fair and equitable representation of all the great interests of the province and have them meet in the legislature not to struggle against each other as though the government of the province were a game, but uniting in their efforts to promote the general welfare of the community. By such a house, he concludes, it might reasonably be expected that business would be conducted in a business way. Then the evils of extravagance and waste, inseparable, in his opinion, from partyism, would gradually disappear.

Were it incumbent to show that the farmer's interests have in the past been well looked after by both parties, it could be done. As a matter of fact, both have assiduously cultivated his support. Their movement to seat members of their organization in the legislature may be taken as another instance where the bestowal of material benefits upon any class of the electorate is soon forgotten and that men prize personal liberties and the rights of freedom of expression and action more highly than loaves and fishes.

What appeared to him as a pledge bent, if not broken, has awakened the sleeping giant and determined him to use his political strength. On paper it could be figured that a united farmers' vote would return a majority of members to the legislature. To realize this will call both for a breaking down of the strong wall of partisanship, and for thorough organization.

The success or failure attending their efforts in the by-elections will be an indication of the strength their political movement may later attain. Should they fail to elect their candidate in North Ontario, it will test their mettle. Should they win, they will be encouraged to press on.

The very appearance of a farmers party is proof that the repression and trials of the last four years have stirred up dissatisfaction in men's minds. This unrest is seeking expression in various ways. May it always be along constitutional lines.

It is well that in a democratic country like ours that we have safety valves, such as the freedom to form new political parties, wherewith to blow off excess steam. In the end comes a test to every party, namely, to persuade the majority of electors to think as it does. When it can do this, acquiescence is given to its right to govern.

In the meantime, neither of the old parties will be apt to laugh at the man carrying the wheat straw in his mouth.

BY THE WAY

Those who are not called upon to contribute anything to the federal treasury under the score of business profits tax, will view the \$65,000,000 collected from that source as a mighty nice arrangement.

Having no provincial public building, this city is not on the list of those where improvements are to be made. This omission can be corrected by Dr. Cody planting here this year a district Technical School.

A contemporary asserts that in homes where there is lovemaking, the electric light bills are always highest. So far as we are able to deduct from our rather limited experience, this business can just as well be performed in the dark. And we are sure the lovemaking couples will not object.

WAIT A MINUTE

LIECHTENSTEIN DUKE STILL RULES

It has just been discovered that the Down-and-Out Club, with Herr Wilhelm Hohenzollern as Grand Master and a bevy of former kings, princes, grand dukes, dukes and representatives of other degrees of royalty as his club associates, is minus a member. Strange as it may seem, there is within the domains of the Central Powers an independent sovereign who still sways the sceptre over his obedient subjects and continues to exercise his royal power and prerogatives just as though the great events of November, 1918, had never happened.

The fortunate individual who appears to have escaped the general disaster which set some fifty odd thrones a-toppling and removed the crowns from some fifty heads is His Royal Highness Prince Johann, sovereign of the independent principality of Liechtenstein. According to the latest advices from Vaduz, the capital of the principality, Johann is still on the throne, and what is more, his subjects have made no move to oust him. Both prince and people appear satisfied with a relationship which has extended over a period of some two hundred years, and unless the great peace conference takes notice, it is likely that things in Liechtenstein will continue to run along in the same old way.

Liechtenstein, situated almost within a stone's throw of Vienna, is the third smallest independent State on the Continent of Europe. By a strange coincidence the little principality has been technically at war with Prussia for nearly half a century. In 1868 the principality, in accordance with the terms of its alliance with Austria, proclaimed war against Prussia, the reigning Prince placing his army of 500 militiamen at the disposal of his imperial ally at Vienna. When the conflict ended and peace was declared between Austria and Prussia the little State was somehow forgotten in the negotiations, and it was ten or fifteen years later that by a mere chance Prince Bismarck suddenly discovered that theoretically speaking Prussia was still in a state of war with Liechtenstein.

With an area of 6,589 square miles and a population of about 10,000, Liechtenstein has its own ruler, its own parliament, a small army, and no taxes. It is nestled in the Austrian frontier with the Tyrol to the east and northeast, the Rhine to the west, and a slice of Switzerland to the south.

It is recalled that at the beginning of the great war in 1914 the principality of Liechtenstein got itself in bad with the Central Powers because it declared for neutrality in the war and also refused to send to Austria, a contingent of 1,000 men when asked for. Austria retaliated by cutting off the little country's food supply. Thereupon the Liechtenstein parliament appealed to the Swiss Government, and the latter sent wagonloads of cereals in haste, so that the threatened starvation of the inhabitants was averted. The imperial government at Vienna had its hands full at the time and doubtless pigeon-holed the Liechtenstein matter until some future occasion when conditions would be more propitious for administering chastisement to her rebellious ally. But that time is not likely to come, and so for the present at least Liechtenstein is in the enjoyment of peace and comparative prosperity.

The reigning prince of Liechtenstein, Johann II, is an Austrian who comes of a family that originated in the twelfth century and traces its descent through free Barons who in 1608 became Princes of Liechtenstein. It is a hereditary monarchy in the male line. The reigning prince, in spite of the smallness of his dominions, has long been rated among the wealthiest sovereigns of Europe.

LINGERING WEAKNESS FOLLOWING DISEASE

Banished by the Wonderful Tonic Power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

In almost every case the victims of la grippe, influenza, fevers or contagious troubles, are left weak, ailing and despondent after the disease itself has disappeared. They do not pick up strength as they ought, and remain tired listless and discouraged. The one and only reason for this is that the blood has been impoverished by the ravage of the disease through which the victim has passed. Strength and full activity will not return until the blood has been restored to its normal condition. The blood can be enriched and purified by no other medicine as quickly and as surely as by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves is the whole mission of these pills, and thousands have found them beneficial in bringing strength and energy after disease had left them weak and run down. Miss Beatrice Cassidy, Vroomant, Ont., says: "From my experience I can speak in the highest terms of praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I passed through a severe attack of scarlet fever, from which I did not regain my strength after the fever itself had passed. I was left very weak, pale and frail looking, and although I was continuing to take medicine, I did not improve. At this time a friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and following the advice, I soon felt the pills were helping me, and after taking them for about a month I found myself fully restored to my old time health and strength. I therefore strongly advise anyone who feels weak or run down to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and I feel sure they will not regret it. Rich red blood is the whole secret of good health, and from the first to the last Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich and purify the blood. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

TODAY'S EVENTS

Today is the twenty-first anniversary of the destruction of the battleship Maine.

The Republic of Panama keeps a national holiday today in commemoration of the adoption of its Constitution.

The University of Nebraska is to hold a celebration today in honor of the semi-centennial of the granting of its charter.

Elihu Root, former Secretary of State and for many years a noted figure in American public life today, enter upon his 75th year.

Chattanooga is to be the meeting place today of the twentieth annual convention of the Tennessee River Improvement Association. A petition signed by thousands of women who want equal suffrage will be presented at the mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, to be held today at Worcester.

International Textile, Inc., of Bridgeport, Conn., the largest manufacturer of hosiery in the United States, is to be sold at public auction today by Alien Property Custodian A. Mitchell Palmer.

TODAY'S CALENDAR OF SPORTS
Racing—Winter meeting at New Orleans.

Golf—Allies' Flag Tournament at Coronado Country Club, Coronado, Cal.

Athletics—National A.A.U. junior indoor track and field championships, at Brooklyn.

Motor Boat—Midwinter motor boat regatta at Miami, Fla.

Automobile—Opening of shows in Louisville, Minneapolis, Newark, Cleveland and Albany.

Billiards—Augie Kieckhefer vs. Alfred De Oro, at Chicago, for world's three-cushion championship.

Boxing—Oscar Gardner vs. Joe Coons, 6 rounds, at Philadelphia.

771 CANADIAN WOUNDED ARRIVE ON HOSPITAL SHIP
Portland Me. Feb. 13—Wounded Canadian soldiers, who arrived here today on the British transport Arcturion, debarked in the afternoon and many left for Canadian points tonight.

There were 771 wounded men aboard under the command of Capt. Osa Murray, of the Canadian Medical Corps. One detachment of 95 left for the Maritime provinces to-night, and another of 430 left for the Canadian Northwest. Others for points this side of Toronto will not go until tomorrow. About 20 will remain at the Canadian hospital here.

Varying Degrees
There were wounded of every degree. Fifty-five were unable to walk and 30 were suffering from shell shock. The latter will go to the Canadian infirmary at Ste. Chausse for treatment. The men reported a smooth passage, and were in excellent spirits. There were no deaths.

New Spring Dress Materials

Early shipments are now reaching us bringing Neco Dress Goods, Silks and Suitings for the Spring season. These include many new and pretty things and we invite the ladies to see them.

New Spring Dress Goods Suitings Fancy Silks, Silk Foulards and Pussy Willow Silks.

FANCY SILK FOULARDS

Foulards in all the new shades, beautiful designs in navy and gold, navy and white, blue and white, black and white, coin spots in black and white, navy and white, navy and green, 36 to 40 inches wide, ranging in price from \$4.00, \$5.75, \$8.00 and \$12.75

GEORGETTES AND CREPE DE CHENES.

Soft and silky Crepe De Chenes in old rose, beige, light grey, mid greys, new blues, paddy green, tan, sand, maize, pink and white and Georgettes to match them all, makes it easy to buy that new gown, either for reception or street wear, 38 to 45 inches wide. Prices \$2.75, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 and \$1.50

NEW SATIN CHARMEUSE

Beautiful Soft Satin Charmeuse in all the new spring colorings, new blues, sand, grey, navy, myrtle green, new brown, also black, elegant finish materials and good wearing qualities, 40 inches wide. Prices \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50 and \$4.00

NEW BENGALINES AND POPLINS

The popular priced materials for dresses is our Silk Poplin, all the new shades, 36 inches wide, in new blue, sand, grey, green, navy blue and black \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00
New Bengalines in heavier Silk Cord, 40 and 42 inches wide for dresses or spring suits, in all the above shades \$2.75, \$3.00 to \$3.50

New Spring Suitings and Coatings

New arrivals of Spring Suitings, including Broadcloths, Tricelines, Velours, Cheviots, Serges, Gaberdines, Armour Cloths, Cord, etc. These are all 54 inches wide, pure wool materials and will keep their shape. Colors include navy blue and black, new blues, sand, grey, myrtle, brown, burgundy etc. Prices \$2.75, \$3.25, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 to \$7.50

WHITE WASHABLE SILKS.

Ivory and White Habutai Silks for waists 36 inches wide, in 3 different weights, extra good quality will give the best of wear and not cut prices \$1.25, \$1.39 to \$1.75
White Washable Satin for collars also used for fine underwear, 36 inches wide, price \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00

NEW COLORED DRESS SILKS.

Our stock of Dress Silks is very complete, including Duchesse, Paillette, Taffeta, Messaline, Pussy Willow, etc., every wanted new shade is found here for evening gowns or street wear. Prices \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$1.50

Special values in Black Silks for Suits or Coats in rich Peau De Soie, Bengaline Cord, heavy taffetas, Duchesse, etc.

New Pictorial Patterns.

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Specials for the greenhouse or hotbed to make sturdy, thrifty plants for transplanting.

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Caiflower	Bremer's Improved New York Purple	Tomato
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Davis Perfect	Early Yellow Danvers	Holmes Supreme (forcing)

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