

# 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 LATE AUGUST WESELOH

General regret is being expressed over the death of August Weseloh. For a quarter of a century he had been one of the city's leading merchants, and was esteemed for many good qualities as a business man, citizen and neighbor.

Probably his most admirable trait of character was his industry. He was always a hard worker, diligent and aggressive.

His fellow business men and the public will remember his enterprise and his continuous interest in the progress of his adopted city. In earlier days, the merchants of the community were expected to take off their coats when there was an industrial by-law to be carried. He was one of the earliest to begin and one of the last to leave such a task, finding pleasure in it.

As a citizen he participated in many uplift movements, giving freely of his time and means. He was a good husband and father and a neighborly neighbor.

Let his memory be respected for what he was in life; for his diligence in business, his thrift, his enterprise and his usefulness to his day and generation. And to his bereaved wife and family send a heartfelt, heaping measure of sympathy.

## ANTHRACITE COAL

In their dislike of public ownership, our American cousins put up with many evils. While trust-busting comes next to baseball, their dissolved empires seem to thrive as lustily after being broken into pieces as before. The tricks learned when amalgamated survive.

Take anthracite coal for instance. They have, for years, had a law on their books which prohibited railway companies from owning mines and dealing in coal. Yet it was changed in their Senate, by an investigating committee, that the production of anthracite coal in the United States is controlled by eight large transportation companies, which through an almost complete monopoly, are able to fix its price and dictate how much coal shall be mined.

It was shown that this control of production and prices existed throughout the war. Notwithstanding the rigors of the winter of 1918, the output was manipulated and a long price maintained. The Fuel Administration set up was circumvented and was only able to assist in securing a more general distribution. In short the government was impotent.

Senator Vardaman, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, stated that evidence given before it, disclosed that:

There is no commodity in common use that is so absolutely monopolized as the anthracite coal production.

Shortages of anthracite during the war and the existing high prices for the commodity were almost entirely due to this monopolistic control.

It is hardly conceivable that a free and intelligent people would put up with such a condition. In face of this, all the U.S. Senate proposes is that the government compel the divestment of transportation companies from mining corporations.

The obvious and more efficacious method would be to nationalize the coal mines.

They have there carried individuality to the extreme. Public welfare is presently subordinate to it. And seemingly for no better excuse than of increasing the number of their multimillionaires. In view of this, is it any wonder that its long-suffering public proposes to split every great fortune, made on monopolies, between the heirs and the state?

## THE TORONTO-HAMILTON HIGHWAY

At a meeting of all the municipalities financially interested in the Toronto-Hamilton highway, a number of interesting points were established.

For instance, a number of them believed that they would be better off over this roadway made part of the proposed Provincial Highway, since under the Act municipalities are only called upon to pay 30 per cent. of the cost. Chairman Gooderham informed them that the total cost of the completed portion of the highway was \$1,251,000. Thirty per cent. of this amount is \$375,300. Under the special act, under which it was constructed, the interested municipalities are only to pay \$357,000. Seeing that they would have nothing to gain by a change, they dropped their request.

It cost last year \$24,337 to maintain the highway. A remarkable thing in connection with it is that \$26,317.57 was obtained by way of fines, levied on motorists who exceeded the speed limits. These are not onerous. A motor car may run at 20 miles through a village and 30 miles in the country.

In dealing with the outlays for maintenance, it was shown that \$9,109 was expended for surfacing; \$2500 for removing snow; and \$3,047 for planting trees along the highway.

At the Hamilton end, there is a stretch of 1.07 miles of macadam road. This cost \$5,721.75 per mile for maintenance, showing conclusively that macadam will not withstand modern traffic demands. Subjected to motor traffic it requires reconstruction before the first twelve months of use are over. Assuming that a concrete roadway of average width can be laid down for \$15,000 per mile, with a probable life of 15 years without repair costs, it is obviously the cheaper and better. The cost of maintaining a macadam road, that is much used, for three years, will build a concrete roadway.

At the meeting here referred to, it was said that those municipalities intend to levy a license fee of \$5 per ton on commercial trucks and one of \$2 per ton should a jitney service be instituted.

Seeing that those municipalities are to bear \$357,000 as their proportion of a highway costing \$1,251,000, the province shouldering the rest, it would be a mistake to levy special license taxes on the two classes of vehicles mentioned. Sight should not be lost of the fact that all motorists are made to pay a provincial license and that 65 per cent. of its cost actually was collected from motorists.

For them to collect a special tax from trucks and jitneys would be to place the highway in the category of a semi-private toll road. Jitney lines had better be asked to pay a higher provincial license. Commercial trucks should go free of special imposts.

## BY THE WAY

Colonel Machin does not, at least, lack moral courage.

Since the American Congress failed to repeal its Daylight Saving Act, this measure there remains in force. This is interpreted as meaning that Canada will reenact its daylight measure.

## Extracts of Exchange

### THE SESSIONAL INDEMNITY

Toronto Star.—There is a proposal to increase the sessional indemnity of members of Parliament from \$2,500 to \$3,500. It is a delicate matter for a public servant to raise his own salary, and the outside public is apt to be severe and sarcastic in its criticisms on action of that kind. There is an element of our population which does not think very highly of our political institutions at present, and it will not be favorably influenced by the spectacle of Parliament augmenting its own remuneration at the public expense.

There are certain reasons in favor of the measure, such as the increase in the cost of living, and the inducement which the higher indemnity may offer to workmen and others who could not otherwise bear the expense of keeping in public life. If Parliament does not want to have its motives impugned it should see that the present members of the House of Commons take no benefit from the increase. Let it apply only to future Parliaments. Some, of course, of the present members will be returned again, but at least they will be able to say that they will receive no benefit from the increase until the country has pronounced judgment upon them.

### REAL LITERATURE

Saturday Evening Post.—He was very black, and in khaki he looked like coffee and chocolate ice-cream. After eating a hearty meal in the American Red-Cross canteen at — he sat down with a book, near the counter. The kind-hearted directress looked once or twice in his direction, and was surprised to see big tears rolling down his cheeks.

"Why, now this will never do!" she said kindly. "Is there anything I can do to help you?" He dug his fingers into his eyes and replied: "I sholy am ashamed to make a baby outen myself, 'a'am. This 'ere book done make me to home-sick!"

She picked up the book he had been reading. It was the canteen cook-book, and it was open at the section of How to Fry Chicken.

### VERY UNREASONABLE

Brantford Expositor.—After the world is made safe for democracy, some folks will be so unreasonable that they will want the street crossing made safe for pedestrians.

### OUR AMATEUR POLITICIANS

Seattle Post-Intelligence.—The owner of the back lot that is filled with gaping tin cans, broken crockery, wood knots, and ashheaps, is quite sure to be found somewhere discussing the orderly adjustment of international affairs.

## WAIT A MINUTE

### THE WIZARD OF HORTICULTURE

Seventy years old today is Luther Burbank, the wizard of the plant world, the man whose experiments and discoveries have revolutionized the world's theories of plant life, and the profession connected with it.

Mr. Burbank was born in Lancaster, Mass., March 7, 1849. At an early age he earned a reputation as a naturalist, and for many years he has continued his studies and experiments. At the Burbank Experiment Farms near Santa Rosa, new theories are constantly being proved and their results given to the world. For Burbank, while he is working for the satisfaction of individual achievement, is a philanthropist who believes that the results of his labors belong to all mankind.

It is said of him that he began his experiments when a boy on the home farm because of his observations of the extreme difficulties under which plants will sometimes grow and thrive; and that from a desire to make conditions better for plants some of his most brilliant inspirations have grown.

Everywhere people are familiar with the most conspicuous of his successes. He has to his credit nearly a dozen original fruit productions, not including numerous improvements in pears, apples, grapes and other fruits. In vegetable life he has perfected several new species; in flowers nine or ten new varieties; in nuts two distinct kinds; in berries seven varieties; and he several years ago gave to the Western farmer the spineless cactus, which makes the best food for cattle which the plainsman can find.

Commercially the Burbank potato is Mr. Burbank's greatest success. It was developed by him at his old home in Massachusetts as long ago as 1873 and was one of his first triumphs. Now so general is its use that people hardly ever think to connect it with the scientist who has gone on from that to more intricate things, patiently working them out at his big farm in California.

Some of Mr. Burbank's most striking successes are with relation to chestnuts and walnuts. He produced a chestnut tree that will bear in eighteen months from the time the parent tree is first planted by seed. The average of the chestnut tree known to the public is ten to fifteen years from the time it is planted a seed until it comes into bearing.

In walnuts Mr. Burbank produced a shell that could be crushed in the hand, but found that birds destroyed it and was obliged to harden the covering to protect the meat. He took the tannin out of the walnut. It is a coloring matter that gives a rather disagreeable flavor. One of the trees has given an annual crop of 400 pounds for the last 20 years.

As an example of delicate plant work, Mr. Burbank's friends refer to his improvement of the dahlias. He removed the disagreeable odor and produced the flower with a fragrance like magnolia.

In Burbank's discovery of the spineless cactus the cattlemen of the desert States have a means of fattening stock which is priceless. The cactus is a substitute for water. It has been found that the milk flow of the cows is increased 75 per cent. when they are fed on cactus, over the amount given when dry alfalfa hay is fed.

Probably the first absolutely new species of fruit ever created by man is the prunus berry, made by Burbank from the native California dewberry, and the Siberian raspberry. The two were crossed by plantation. Seedlings were raised from the cross and then followed years of selection. The completed fruit was found to be unlike either parent in form, color or taste. It ripens at the same time with strawberries.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS—  
In view of the rumored intention of Champ Clark to try for the Democratic presidential nomination next year it is interesting to note that the Missouri statesman today enters upon his 70th year, an age greater than that of any President at the time of his inauguration. Mr. Clark has just retired from the Speakership of the United States House of Representatives after having filled the office through four Congresses. He is a Kentuckian, was educated at Bethany College and at the Cincinnati School of Law, and for a time was an educator. But the practice of law was to be his calling, as a preparation for politics, and in the course of time he settled at Bowling Green, Mo., which he still calls home. From 1897 to the present time he has been a member of Congress. In 1912 he was the closest rival to Mr. Wilson for the Democratic presidential nomination.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES  
1802—Sir Edwin Landseer, England's great animal painter, born in London. Died there Oct. 1, 1872.  
1814—John Howard Raymond, seconded president and real organizer of Vassar College, born in New York City. Died at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., March 14, 1878.  
1844—Anthony Comstock, whose life work was devoted to crusades against vice, born at New Canaan Conn. Died at Summit, N.J., Sept. 21, 1912.

## Letters to NewsRecord

### SOME OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE.

To The Editor:

There is perhaps no proposition today presented to the community for solution, of more intense interest, than for parents intelligently to know how to bequeath to their descendants, healthy mental and physical organisms and not bind them with chains forged from ignorance and stupidity.

A celebrated philosopher tells us, that, "When to each child is bequeathed the inheritance which rightly belongs to him, then will a new day of peace dawn upon the earth."

The redemption of the race will not come about by prayers to the Almighty.

It will come by the determination on the part of the prospective mothers and fathers to at least look the matter of their responsibility square in the face. "Many a man has gone to the gallows because his father was a drunkard, and transmitted to him unnatural cravings for drink, which finally led him to a point where he no longer had control of himself, and in a drunken frenzy killed his fellowman." When the laws that govern prenatal influences are understood and as well the influence of post-natal influences realized, then will come a different order of things, but as it is today, these subjects are tabooed or passed by as not worthy of attention.

According to history, Lord Nelson, who perished in the service of his country, in October 1805, at the battle of Trafalgar, told his soldiers to "trust in God. And Keep Your Powder Dry," so it is evident that this gallant officer of the British navy, realized the futility of trusting in God, under the circumstances, for victory, with wet powder. In opening up the preliminaries of a discourse on the laws of life and of cause and effect, certainly a vast field at once presents itself for calm, wise and national consideration, which if carried out to logical conclusions, must inevitably lead us into metaphysics. The writer of course, at once admits his inability to solve the problems that present themselves in this connection. Nevertheless, although there may be a great deal of truth, in the old adage, "that one fool can ask more questions, than ten wise men can answer, yet it certainly would be generally encouraging, to be favored by our capable and educated men, giving the public their ideas on this important proposition.

To any individual possessed of ordinary judgment and common sense, it would seem like an awkward and unsatisfactory, as well as inconsistent procedure to generate a human being possessed of undesirable appetites and propensities, and at the same time in intelligent anticipation of these evil dispositions, prepare mild means for curbing them and if this is found to be unsuccessful then of course administer appropriate punishment and if that fails, certainly the next legitimate move is to take him to the gallows and hang him. The doctrine of cultivating the mind and educating the youth in proper manners, is certainly not to be despised, nevertheless it often proves to a greater extent a failure. Now if an intelligent conception of the laws that govern prenatal influence, would provide a remedy for this undesirable procedure, by producing a generation possessing purer faculties, and a high development of moral conception, together with a stronger and more perfect physical stamina, surely common prudence suggests, that we make a determined effort to become acquainted with these laws and their application.

In the animal creation we find that wonderful results have attended the efforts of scientific men, in the development of the characteristics and perfecting of the physical form and action of the animals brought into existence, through their conception of the laws of cause and effect in the breeding of such animals. We simply mention this to illustrate the possibility of carrying this scientific issue into practical effect. There is nothing surer, and history confirms the fact, that certain peculiarities, certain tendencies and certain traits of character are transmitted from one generation to another and some of those traits are not a blessing to those with whom they come in contact. There are others, however, who are endowed from the very commencement of mortal existence with tendencies which when properly directed, enable them to attain unto a high spiritual altitude. It is a pleasing fact that it is in the province of everyone, to leave the world better for having lived in it. There is possibly no species of the human race held in greater abhorrence than a hypocrite. St. Luke tells us to "beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy." Noah Webster, defines a hypocrite, as "one who feigns to be what he is not, one who has a form of godliness without the power." Now there is no more prolific system for multiplying hypocrites, than the generating of the human race at random without giving any attention whatever to the fitness of things, and then taking the poor unfortunate individual thus produced, with all his undesirable faculties and compel him by education combined with force to become a good citizen. This unfortunate specimen of the genus homo, finds himself is rather a curious position, if he tells the truth about following out the designs and inclinations of character which he inherited from his progenitors, and for which he is not in the least responsible, then he is "punished as a criminal, but if he lies, and feigns to be that which he is not, then he becomes a hypocrite, and Job tells us that "the hypocrite's hope shall perish." We shall have to commit this unfortunate individual, to the mercy of those, who profess to be able to give advice. We are the product of all that preceded us, and in time are destined to leave this stage of action, to those who follow us. We are holding the fort.

# New Spring Clothes



One of the busy departments in this store is the Dress Goods section where a fine collection of the newest fabrics shown for Ladies' Suits, Dresses, Coats, Skirts and Blouses. Materials are still difficult to obtain, but we are fortunate in securing a choice assortment of all classes of fabrics suitable for every need and we invite inspection.

## DRESS GOODS AND SUITINGS.

NEW SUITINGS for Spring in Gaberdines, Broadeloths, Serges, Tricelines, in all the best colorings, sand, castor, new blue, Jade blue, navy blue, ranging in price from \$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 to \$7.50

NEW DRESS MATERIALS for street, dress or reception gown; we have a complete stock, silk poplin, armure, charmeuse, repp, silk crepe de chene, Georgette, Duchesse cloths in all wanted shades. Prices \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00 to \$3.50

## BEAUTIFUL DRESS SILKS

Dress Silks in Taffeta, Duchesse, Jersey, Paillette, Peau-de-Soie, Habutai, in all the best shades, pink, sky, sand, new blues, castor, reindeer, burgundy, Nigger, green, etc., also blacks. Prices ranging from \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25 \$2.50, \$2.75, to \$3.50

## NEW SPRING COATINGS.

New Velours, new Broadeloths, new Gaberdines, new Cheviots, etc., for that new spring coat, in fawn, sand, castor, taupe, green, new blue, brown navy, black, 54 inches wide, beautiful finished material, ranging in price from \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.00 to \$7.50

## Ready-to-Wear Tailored Ladies' new Suits and Coats

### LADIES' SPRING DRESSES

Ladies' Charming Dresses in Serge, Silk, Georgette Crepe, Satin, Silk Poplins and Taffetas, made in the latest New York models, loose panel effect, beaded trimmed, collarless neck, Satin, Silk Poplins and Taffetas, made in the latest New York models, loose panel effect, beaded trimmed, collarless neck, very beautiful garments, priced at \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 to \$35.00

### BLOUSES.

New Georgette Crepe Waists in pretty shades, made with new round neck and collar, special prices \$4.50, \$5.75 to \$15.00

Miss Pritchard, in charge of the Dressmaking Dept. has just returned from a business visit to American cities and brings to this Dept. the latest ideas.

**LANG TREACY CO. LIMITED**

they find it swept and garnished, and imbued with new thoughts and inspiration as the result of our lives, or shall we merely live on until the time shall come to shuffle off this mortal coil?"

J. F. McKAY.

### A. UKRAINIANS VIEWS

To The Editor:  
We Ukrainians as a foreign element of Canada are living through very serious moments in which we are not sure of our lives. From day to day we are expecting riots such as took place in Winnipeg which may pass through out the whole Dominion and hurt us mercilessly. We are Ukrainians, our nation was the first republic in the world. In time our people found herself under two powers—Austria and Russia. During two centuries 35,000,000 of our people suffered untold agonies in the talon of 3 Tsarism and 5,000,000 were chopped to national insensibility of Austria. Ukrainians were never loyal to Russia or Austria. For this unloyalty to Austria they paid dearly. With their lives for in 1915 Austria hung 50,000 Ukrainians in eastern Galicia. Ukrainians in Russia who were against the Czar's despotic regime were held for years in prisons in snowbound Siberia or killed wholesale. Now we are free again, five million Ukrainians in eastern Galicia and Roukouna have joined Ukrainians in Russia and now we are again one nation of 40,000,000 living

on the best gain producing soil in the world. Twenty years ago there appeared in our towns and villages, agents of the Canadian Government who explored its to emigrate to Western Canada to take homesteads and to toil on farms. Large numbers of Ukrainians together with other foreigners were building railroads lines in Canada. During the war when Canadian soldiers were fighting for democracy "over there" Ukrainians were making shells "over there" in order to gain victory over the enemy and the Militarism powers of the Central Powers. Ninety-five per cent of the Ukrainians bought Victory Bonds. Nobody can prove with facts that during the war there was a single spy amongst the Ukrainians just the opposite Ukrainians served in the Canadian Army and took part in the great war against the tyrants of Central Europe. Now a large part of the Ukrainians are ready to emigrate home if such a thing is possible. We asked the Government regarding this and received an answer to the effect that the Government will endeavor to open the way to foreigners, but not before peace is proclaimed. We want to leave Canada for the following reasons: The Ukrainians republic requires all of us and our physical and moral resources. We want to arrange our political and economical affairs so that we would not be compelled to emigrate from our country in the future. We don't want to be the sum of humanity. We want to leave Canada because we do not want to flood the labor market, which is

already full of both foreigners and Canadians. We do not want to be the cause of lowering the wages of the Canadian working class. Many of us are being dismissed from our occupations, and if we will have to wait for ships a long time we will have to spend all of our money and eventually would not be able to pay our passage. We have shown you how during the twenty years Ukrainians helped to make Canada what she is now, fight for her welfare and took a most active part in Canada's progress and now they are not sure of their own lives. W.J. Boychuk, 94 Main Street Galt.

Miss Jeanette Leiser, of Pueblo, Colo. has received appointment as a railway mail clerk and hopes to be the first woman in the United States to be assigned to a "run" in the service. London police magistrates declare that the most difficult thing for the woman police officer to learn in connection with her duties is how to give evidence properly and in accordance with the rules, when she appears against a prisoner, in the police court.

The Inter-Allied Co-operative Conference is to hold a meeting in London today to adopt plans for the Work of co-operative reconstruction in the liberated districts, and the organization of large co-operative stores in the Allied countries.

# Our Fur Bargains



## cannot be duplicated

Yesterday's purchasers were astonished at the low prices.

But they must be sold this week in order to make space for our large consignment of Spring Goods. This is every thinking woman's opportunity. A visit to our store this week will save you many dollars next fall.

Values are exactly as stated and every mark down is a GENUINE as well as a GENEROUS REDUCTION in price.

Stoles  
Scarfs  
Muffs

Fur Sets  
Fur Capes  
Fur Novelties.

**Feldman**

21 WEST KING STREET.

Exclusive Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

CUT  
CHILD

We have in stock 52 children's sailor collars, trimmed with braid, size 10 to 14, made in the very best material, the lot on Thursday, Friday and see.

AT \$6.00

6 only misses' navy blue serge collars trimmed with braid, size 10 to 14, made in the very best material, the lot on Thursday, Friday and see.

AT \$5.95

4 only misses' serge dresses, green, some are navy, sizes are 8 to 12, wool serges, nicely trimmed with braid, size 10 to 14, made in the very best material, the lot on Thursday, Friday and see.

VELVET CORD DRESS

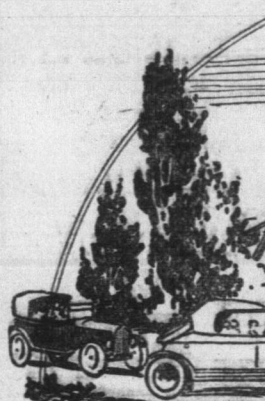
10 only velvet cord dresses, brown, made in the latest model for \$6.95; \$7.50 for \$6.95 \$6.00 for \$5.00

Terms Cash  
One Price

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Houses,  
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