

The News Record

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CANADA'S WAR OBLIGATIONS AND PROTECTION

At the end of December, 1918, the net debt of Canada stood at \$1,330,228,898. When all the war bills have come in, it will be considerably higher. At the end of 1919 another three or four hundred millions may be added to it.

With the war ended, it has become necessary to provide ways and means of liquidating the national debt. This, owing to its hugeness, cannot be rapidly done. The present generation will be concerned to meet the interest and a proportion of the principal. Three coming generations will assist in paying off the debt itself.

How should the Canadian public view its burden? As an insurmountable or a surmountable one? Canadians are of too good stuff to flunk before even these huge commitments. Few there are who would say it cannot be done. Were all so to declare it would neither remove the necessity of doing so, nor pay it.

The people of Canada are faced with a reality. It is then of importance that they look it and their resources squarely in the face. On one side we have an increase in the national debt of more than one billion dollars, chiefly due to war expenditures. Has the war placed any items on the credit side of the ledger? Yes.

For one thing it has probably doubled the wealth of the country. This has been placed at \$17,000,000,000. Were it found, a year hence, that the national debt was \$2,000,000,000, the people as a whole would in a pinch have \$8.50 with which to pay each dollar of public indebtedness. Then there is no danger of the country having to call in a receiver.

For another, the exertions put forth has increased the capabilities of the nation. Canada has learned how to perform bigger tasks and grown stronger in the exercise of its known and latent powers.

The Dominion has another point to its credit. It has not like many European countries, been devastated by war. None of its cities are in ruins; its factories and commercial enterprises are whole and even more numerous and stronger than before it began; its farms, forests and mines have gone untouched by the madman. Friends and foes in Europe have greater bills of cost to pay and a considerable number of them while faced with these must reconstruct industry from the ground up.

Taxation will be one of the chief difficulties Canadians will require to face. It will, undoubtedly, be heavier and longer continued than anything they have heretofore experienced. Last year, the country's revenue was \$260,000,000. It is estimated that \$437,000,000 will, during the coming fiscal year, be required. An increase of \$177,000,000. Study is now being given to the question of how to secure this, since secured it must be.

It is the duty of the Minister of Finance to round up four hundred millions. It will be the Canadian public's duty to furnish it. Obviously it would not be a difficult matter to pay this federal tax bill could the country's domestic and foreign trade be maintained at its present and past high pitch. Assuming that it cannot wholly be maintained, since there will, if nothing else, be some deflation of prices, ought not it to be the resolve of leaders of trade to maintain output at its present level and wherever possible to increase it? A busy nation, profitably employed, can carry a heavy load. For some months reports have been circulating that it is the intention of the Canadian West to demand a marked reduction in, if not the abolition of, the tariff. There were many good reasons why the Protective tariff should in normal times be maintained. These still hold and are now, with increased taxation imminent, twice as convincing.

To remove or even lower the tariff, means buying from foreign countries articles that are now being made in Canada. This implies taking trade and employment from Canadians and giving it, for instance, to the factories and workmen of the United States. Idle factories and idle mechanics in Canada could not pay war taxes nor any other kind of taxes.

The United States, whose national debt exceeds \$18,000,000,000, will not reduce, while it may increase its tariff. This to raise more revenue and protect their industries and people against outside competition. They may also exclude immigrants for two to four years.

Canada, alone of important countries, is discussing swapping horses while crossing the stream. Cripple your industries and your mechanics will be obliged to go elsewhere for positions, leaving Canada up to the neck in debt and her commerce languishing.

Were the West to take a savor view of the tariff and of the country's needs, it would be possible to get concerted effort to maintain Canada's trade. Doing this Canadians would find it the easiest way to pay off the obligations incurred during the war.

Furthermore, as Canadians decide for Protection or Free Trade they will determine whether Canada is to become a greater and more prosperous nation or a poor, struggling, tax-ridden country.

Given Protection and Prosperity, no other country stands to carry its load with as little inconvenience nor to dispose of it so quickly.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

While there is still some hope that the federal government may reenact the Daylight Saving measure of last year, there are many persons who "hate their clocks." Opposition to it is offered on the part of rural Canada. It is not unanimous but it is, in spots, strong.

It is difficult to understand why. Our friends, the farmers, have for time immemorial have risen and retired with the sun. They have moved the hands of the clock to match the sunshine and ridiculed townspeople who lie abed in the mornings and so lose the best hours of the day. They are presently setting up the plea that the dew is not off the grass before eight o'clock in the morning, necessitating work during haying and harvesting in the evening.

Do they not overlook the fact that when they are asked to move the hands of the clock forward they still have the right to begin and cease labor when they will?

Were their influences strong enough to prevent the reenactment of Daylight Saving, it might deprive townspeople of a salutary ordinance. Living and working in the open, surrounded by sunshine and fresh air, they may fail to understand what inroads close confinement

all the year around may make upon the physique and health of factory, store and office employees. Unlike the man on the farm, these cannot be a law unto themselves and wait until the dew dries. A common time schedule is necessary, where their comings and goings are governed by a clock.

Townfolks living and working within four walls, and going and coming to their labors over concrete pavements, stand in need of recreation. Everything which can be provided to enable them to tickle the earth with a hoe or engage in athletics, either before or after the day's work, is both necessary and beneficial.

The general agreement as to its benefits has, after a fair trial, led to a desire on the part of the majority of Canadians to have Daylight Saving made a fixture in the scheme of life. It gave citizens more time for the cultivation of gardens, more time for sports and amusements and enabled them to renew their physical energies against the days of winter and steam-heated environments.

Conversing with a mechanic, who takes a live and active interest in a garden, as well as in athletics, The Record was informed that he was counting the days until he could play or witness a good ball game in the summer evenings. That he and others will be the better for it, no one who resides in a town will question. Any opposition to lengthening these hours of recreation seems based on a lack of knowledge of urban conditions. "All work and no play makes of Jack a dull boy."

Perceiving that the United States have retained their Daylight Saving law and that it will go into effect on Sunday 2 a.m., March 30, and remain in force until the last Sunday in October, meaning that there may be some confusion in the operation of trains over the boundary, unless Canada's time is made to conform with American time, the question arises, What action will Canadian towns take in event of parliament failing to reenact Daylight Saving?

It appears to us that they should generally introduce Daylight Saving bylaws themselves. It has proven to be too good a measure to be discontinued.

BY THE WAY

Everyone welcomes the coming of sunshine without a sting.

Were parliament to fail to reenact the Daylight Saving law, these two communities should adopt one of their own.

The Hamilton Spectator declares that it was "prejudice" which carried the Hydro radial bylaw. No! It was reason, based on the knowledge that public ownership gives the people services at cost.

Next Monday, the property owners of Guelph will vote on a bylaw having for its object the loaning of \$50,000 for 15 years to F. E. Patridge and associates, in consideration of their establishing a factory to manufacture rubber footwear.

Speaking of Guelph, it has set out to reach the 25,000 mark in population within 5 years. If memory serves aright, it has now slightly more than 16,000 inhabitants. To gain about 2000 yearly will call for tall hustling.

Within the lifetime of the rising generation there will be a large center between London and Toronto and larger than London. We are inclined to believe that it will not bear the name either of Guelph nor Stratford.

WAIT A MINUTE

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

- 1811—Duke of Reichstadt, the so-called King of Rome, son of Napoleon Bonaparte, born in Paris. Died at Schonbrunn, near Vienna, July 22, 1832.
- 1848—Louis Napoleon became President of the French Republic.
- 1869—John Pascoe Grenfell, an Englishman who became commander of the Brazilian navy, died in Liverpool. Born in London in 1800.
- 1876—Alfonso XII, King of Spain, made a triumphal entry into Madrid.
- 1890—Georgia State Capitol in Atlanta, costing \$1,000,000, was completed.
- 1894—Louis Kossuth, the famous Hungarian patriot and statesman, died at Turin. Born in Hungary, April 27, 1802.
- 1915—Berlin admitted the Russian occupation of the Baltic port of Memel.
- 1917—American steamer Headton torpedoed in the North Sea.
- 1873—Mr. Gladstone's Government was defeated on the Irish University Bill.
- 1863—Prince Gortchakoff, the famous chancellor of the Russian empire, died at Baden, Baden. Born at Petrograd, July 16, 1798.
- 1894—The Emperor of Japan celebrated his silver wedding anniversary.
- 1915—British troops captured a mile and a half of army trenches in Flanders.
- 1916—Russians captured Korind, 64 miles from Kermanshah, Persia.
- 1917—British force under Gen. Maude captured Bagdad from the Turks.

ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY IN THE WAR

- Rules for coal rationing in Great Britain announced.
- British airmen destroyed 28 enemy machines.
- All Dutch shipping in American ports seized under international rights.
- Secretary of War Baker was welcomed in Paris.
- First All-American raid on Germans was made in Toul sector.

TO-DAY'S BIRTHDAYS

- Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, born in Boston, 85 years ago to-day.
- Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Episcopal bishop of New York, born in Wheeling, W. Va., 75 years ago to-day.
- Sir Edward J. Poynter, famous British artist, late President of the Royal Academy, born in Paris, 83 years ago to-day.
- Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A., who commanded the Rainbow Division in France, born in Pennsylvania, 57 years ago to-day.
- Captain George R. Carik, judge advocate general of the U.S. Navy, born in Ohio, 62 years ago to-day.
- John J. Esch, representative in Congress of the Seventh Wisconsin district, born at Norwalk, Wis., 58 years ago to-day.
- Baron Sidney Sonnino, veteran Italian statesman and one of the delegates to the Peace Conference, born at Pisa, 72 years ago to-day.
- Crown Prince Frederick, heir to the Danish throne, born at Copenhagen, 20 years ago to-day.
- Roland S. M. Eric, United States Ambassador to Japan, born at Olympia, Wash., 45 years ago to-day.
- Henry C. Attwill, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, born at Lynn, Mass., 47 years ago to-day.

SCOLDING THE CHILDREN.

Nervous mothers, worried from morning to night by the care of children and the duties of the household; nervous children, perhaps worn out by overstudy, unable to sit still or stand still, or keep their minds concentrated on anything, both need Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood and strengthen the nerves.

Try a short treatment with these strengthening, tonic pills and watch the color return to pale cheeks and lips; see how the worn tired nerves recover their poise, note how much less irritating the children become, and how much less scolding they need. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blessing to nervous people everywhere, men as well as women, boys as well as girls, because they build up the blood and strengthen the nerves. They lighten the cares of life because they give you new strength to meet them.

In the case of nervous children the trouble should be corrected at once, as it is but a short step to St. Vitus dance. Give them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood, and whether boy or girl they will become pink-cheeked and rugged.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be kept in every home, as a precaution against the many troubles due to watery blood and weak nerves. You can get the pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



WESTERN CANADA VIEWS ON THE TARIFF, were heard in the Commons on Monday afternoon from Hon. Arthur Meighen (lower) and J.A. Maharg, Liberal-Unionist, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers.

Secretary of Commerce Rodfield is scheduled to address a public meeting in St. Paul tonight in behalf of the proposed League of Nations.

Helping Nature,—the Key to Good Health

Watch for these Symptoms

Kidney or Bladder affections don't develop seriously until Nature has given you plenty of warning that the trouble has commenced.

Constant headaches, dizziness, pains in the back or sides, swollen joints and ankles, brick dust deposits, or painful urination should make you realize positively and beyond doubt that your kidneys are out of order and need assistance.

Nature is wise and never sends out unnecessary or foolish warnings. Her call is for help, and you must do your part by bringing relief to those overburdened kidneys, or suffer the consequences.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Neuralgia, etc., are all caused by inflamed or congested kidneys and the consequent deranged kidney action. Don't suffer the agonies produced by these diseases. Help Nature to relieve the congestion—to heal those inflamed kidneys and to make them strong once more—by taking Gin Pills.

Gin Pills are the best remedy for Kidney and Bladder troubles on the market to-day. This is a fact proven by hundreds of testimonials. Try them and be sure of instant relief. For sale everywhere at 50c a box. A sample box free if you write to—

The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. U.S. office: 215 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y., Inc., 205 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

A SMOOTH, HAIRLESS SKIN FOR EVERY WOMAN

(The Modern Beauty)

With the aid of a plain delatone paste it is an easy matter to rid the skin of unsightly hairy growths. The paste is made by mixing some water with powdered delatone. This is applied to the hairs not washed and after 2 or 3 minutes rubbed off and the skin washed. When every trace of hair will have vanished. When you go to your druggist for delatone, be sure you get the genuine article.

A SIMPLE WAY TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

There is one sure way that has never failed to remove dandruff at once and that is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain common liquid arvon from any drug store (this is all you will need), apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft and look and feel a hundred times better.

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 Tricotines, Gaberdines and Wool Serges. Many feature pretty trimmings of braid and buttons. Coats are beautifully lined, belted and box back styles, designs for slight, medium and stout figures. Prices special at

\$22.00, \$25.00, \$28.00, \$35.00, \$50.00 to \$60.00

Separate Coats

Beautiful styles in Ladies' and Misses' Separate Coats for Spring, made in Wool Serges, Cheviots, 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

\$15.00, \$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

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is now to be seen at its best in our show rooms, and every woman in this city who loves nice clothes should visit this fine exhibition at the earliest opportunity. We have some stunning styles to show you, chief of which is

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