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A BIG ISSUE RAISED

During his address on Hydro Radicals at Guelph, Sir Adam Beck informed the municipal representatives that Hon. Mr. Reid, Minister of Railways, had announced that the federal cabinet intends developing the water powers of the St. Lawrence for the benefit of the steam railways and others.

The Hydro Electric Commission had previously declared its intention of doing so and of selling electric power to all comers. It is held that it would be an invasion of provincial rights for the Dominion government to develop water powers on the St. Lawrence in Ontario territory.

Since Thursday's meeting, Hon. Mr. Reid has made a statement, which makes clear the federal government's intention. It is its purpose to develop power on the St. Lawrence, when that waterway is canalized in connection with the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes project.

It is estimated that 2,500,000 h.p. can be developed, of which 1,000,000 h.p. would be wholly on the Canadian side. It is proposed to sell this to the Grand Trunk, the Canadian National Railways, and the Canadian Pacific. Since these railways would, it is estimated, only require 150,000 h.p., the bulk of the power on the Canadian side would be sold in competition with Hydro.

Further, Mr. Reid declares that no part of the main Grand Trunk lines, its branches, nor any part of the old Canadian Northern system will be sold to the Hydro system. The municipalities represented at the meeting petitioned the government to sell these to the Hydro system, in order to avoid a duplication of railways.

It is the purpose of the Hydro Commission, acting for the municipalities, to gridiron Ontario with electric lines, buying the branch lines, building others, electrifying them and through present power developments at Niagara and on the St. Lawrence, to furnish power for these and the main lines of all the steam railways in the province.

A struggle will probably ensue as to which body is to develop power on the St. Lawrence: the Hydro municipalities or the Dominion government. There can be no question as to which would the better do it. Were Hydro to develop, it would be done on a strictly business basis. Every railway system obtaining power will pay for that which it gets. Whereas the past record of the federal house shows that when power or public rights are being dealt with, private corporations often get the fat and the public the lean.

The declaration of the federal house that it intends to develop power on the St. Lawrence, in Ontario assails provincial rights. The surplus waters, navigable or otherwise, and the river beds, clearly belong to Ontario. The right of Quebec to develop the water powers of the St. Lawrence, in its territory, has been granted. There is no just reason why the Dominion government should enter the Ontario power field and, using its water powers, become a business rival to Hydro.

That there will be a sharp contest to determine which one is to develop the water powers of the St. Lawrence seems certain. Were it to be granted that the Dominion has the sole right to develop electric current on the international waterway, then it has the sole right to develop power at Niagara Falls and the Hydro Power Commission is an interloper.

Since it tacitly admits that Hydro, as an Ontario undertaking, is within its rights in developing power at Niagara Falls and likewise on the Chippewa river, it follows that the province, through the municipalities, has the right to develop power on the extended arm of the Niagara river, known as the St. Lawrence.

In proposing to enter the power development field as a rival of Hydro, the Dominion government cannot justly claim that its works would be for the general benefit of Canada. The power it proposes to generate would be used by railways in Ontario, and the surplus power, not absorbed by transportation companies, would be offered for sale to private companies and municipalities in the province. Thus it would not only usurp provincial rights but become a competitor of a publicly-owned, Ontario institution.

Sir Adam Beck said he is alarmed over the Minister of Railways' proposal. He is justified in being apprehensive. There is not only the question of provincial rights at stake. It is believed that Hon. Mr. Reid is being prompted by the steam railways, who wish to make a big power grab, as they had in earlier years made land and loan grabs.

It would seem that notwithstanding that the country has acquired the Canadian Northern system, it has not ridden itself of the former influences which controlled it. Contracts have been awarded to the Northern Construction Company, which is run by two nephews of Mackenzie and Mann.

The Manager of the Canadian National Railways, Mr. D. B. Hanna, was formerly 3rd Vice-President of the C. N. R. and although placed at the head of a publicly-owned system of railways is frankly antagonistic to municipal ownership.

Were there no other reasons and rights opposing the Dominion government entering the Ontario power development field, the fact that it is continuously subjected to political influences would be a fatal objection.

Dependent as governments are and will be upon the good will of their supporters for a continuance in office, they could not possibly conduct such a big enterprise nearly as well nor economically as Hydro can. Hydro has debarred politics and politicians from its management and is operated on the best approved business methods. It and it alone should develop power on the St. Lawrence. Doing so everyone, including the steam roads, would get a square deal.

INDIA AND THE WAR

Press dispatches bring reports of political unrest in India and outbreaks which have had to be repressed. For some years there have been organizations in existence, which had for their object the attainment of political independence for India. That which is likely to result is that India will, like Canada, eventually obtain its autonomy and become a self-governing Dominion. The war and the part it played therein have brought nearer the day when India will succeed to the status of a Dominion.

While the war has brought self-government nearer, it has also had the effect of promoting its material well-being. India occupies a stronger position to-day than it did in 1914. There is here, the first year of the war dislocated native industries. But it was followed

by a revival of trade, which placed its business fabric in a prosperous state.

As an illustration, Bengal is taken. There the growing of jute has long been one of the mainstays of the dependency. The sudden closing of large markets against the Calcutta jute industry, did inflict a serious blow. The experience of history proves however, that the demand for jute goods created by war has always more than counter-balanced the dislocation of trade for which it is responsible. It was the Crimean War which established jute as a successful competitor against flax and hemp, and it was the American war of secession in 1861 that enabled it to compete successfully with cotton. The teaching of history has been borne out by results during the present war. The requirements of the belligerents have been prodigious and have more than made good the falling off in the normal demand due to the closing of the markets. For instance, since October, 1915, the Calcutta jute mills have supplied the British and allied governments with over 1,500,000,000 sandbags. As a result of this Calcutta's export of bags of all kinds increased from 367,000,000 in the year 1913-14 to 802,000,000 in the year 1916-17. We may conclude therefore that the position of the premier industry of Bengal has been greatly strengthened as the result of the war.

All large industries require the support of subsidiary industries. But there was formerly no incentive to the manufacture of jute mill or tea-garden requisites in India, because they could all be brought cheaply and easily from Great Britain and other countries. It was only when war broke out, and external sources of supply were cut off that India's resources and unexpected strength back on her own resources and was faced with the problem of producing for herself what she could no longer obtain elsewhere. In this respect also the war has given indirectly a powerful stimulus to industry in Bengal, but it has also exercised a strong direct influence in the same direction. Thus it has enormously stimulated the iron and steel industry, and has likewise greatly increased the demand for coal.

Something like 90 per cent. of the coal produced in India comes from Bengal and the adjacent province of Bihar and Orissa. Bengal coal is being used on the military railways in Mesopotamia and for transport; and it is interesting to note, as one of the results of the tremendous demand which has arisen, the consideration of water power as a possible solution in certain localities.

Over and above iron and steel the war has been directly responsible for a huge demand for other commodities which are required—foodstuffs, clothing, canvas, blankets, boots and equipment of all kinds. As regards the highly important leather trade, the local government is establishing a research tannery in Calcutta, and a student Indian, who had been doing research work in Britain, had been appointed chemist. Two new tanneries, he added, had sprung up in Calcutta which alone would turn out 50,000 hides per month, while existing tanneries had been reorganized and reconstructed.

Turning to iron and steel, the iron ore deposits in Bihar and Orissa are said to be the richest in the world, and the ore of the finest quality. They are situated within easy reach of considerable coal fields. The Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited, was formed in 1907, and the entire plant of the company was put into operation early in 1912. It had hardly more than started on its career of usefulness, therefore, when its resources were subjected to a tremendous strain occasioned by the demands of the war. Large extensions were undertaken. New blast furnaces are being constructed, and others are in contemplation. The result is an anticipated output in the future of a million tons of steel a year. To other companies, the Bengal Iron & Steel Company and the Indian Iron & Steel Company, are likely to add largely in the future to the output of iron and steel.

The necessity for maintaining the iron and steel furnaces without relying on outside sources of supply has, in its turn, been responsible for the creation of another industry, namely, that of fire-bricks and silica bricks. Schemes for the manufacture of jute mill machinery, agricultural implements, tin plates and, last but not least, sulphuric acid on a large scale are already in existence.

In developing its natural resources, India will obtain prosperity and succeeding in this likewise demonstrate its fitness for self-government.

EXTRACTS OF EXCHANGE

LOSS TO THE PROVINCE

St. Catharines Standard: The death of Daniel B. Detweiler, of Kitchener, is a great loss to this province and to this country. It may be said very truthfully that he was not only one of the first promoters of the Hydro-Electric System which has grown to such great proportions but he was the father of it. It was in his home-town that the first big gathering of mayors and other municipal representatives was held in 1903. At a time when the promoters of the Georgian Bay-Ottawa-Montreal scheme were being pushed at the capital, he originated the Great Waterways project, enlisting the co-operation of the Boards of Trade of Kitchener, Guelph, Stratford and Galt, all inland towns which could not be suspected of being animated by selfish motives, for the promotion of a great deep waterway by the great lakes and the Welland and St. Lawrence canals to tide water. The Great Waterways Union of Canada was organized at Kitchener, and this was the beginning of the agitation waited upon by the Government at Ottawa and ultimately resulted in the determination of the Government to build the Welland Ship Canal.

Mr. Detweiler never ceased in his work of continuing the Great Lakes Waterway, and spent untold time and money in securing important influences in Chicago, Duluth and Washington to bring the whole scheme to a successful conclusion. As late as two or three weeks ago, even when confined to his bed, he was sending to the executive committee of the Great Waterway Union a pamphlet containing an address given at an "over the top" dinner at Duluth, together with a copy of an important letter on this subject, from Mr. Chas. P. Craig, chairman of the Waterways and Terminals Committee of Duluth, dated March 11th, last, with his compliments.

Only a week ago in referring to the difficulties and problems of reconstruction and adjustments for Canada to meet in the coming days, he remarked: "So much to do now, if one could only stay a while longer and help." Of unfailing good cheer and unquestioning faith in the rulings of an All-wise Providence, he did not complain nor suffer much during his decline and passed away peacefully.

St. Catharines and the communities along the Welland Canal should cherish the memory of Daniel B. Detweiler.

A New Excuse.

"Tommy, if you are playing over an automobile, I wish you'd run over to the store and get me some butter."
"I'm awfully sorry, ma, but I'm all out of gasoline."

Women's organizations in Colorado and Wyoming have been the first to agitate for laws to protect child labor on the farm.

Report Many Cases of Rheumatism Now

Says we must keep feet dry; avoid exposure and eat less meat. Stay off the damp ground, avoid exposure, keep feet dry, eat less meat, drink lots of water and above all take a spoonful of salts occasionally to keep down uric acid.

Rheumatism is caused by poisonous toxin, called uric acid, which is generated in the bowels, and absorbed into the blood. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this acid from the blood and cast it out in the urine. The pores of the skin are also a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly weather the skin pores are closed, thus forcing the kidneys to do double work, they become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate this uric acid, which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles causing stiffness, soreness and pain, called rheumatism.

At the first twinges of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of this impurity.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice combined with lithia and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism.

Mother! Your Child Is Cross, Feverish, From Constipation

If tongue is coated, breath bad, stomach sour, clean liver and bowels

Give "California Syrup of Figs" at once—a teaspoonful today often saves a sick child tomorrow. If your little one is out of sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs" and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without getting, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative" because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they say it is the best of all. It is a good one for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs" then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company" and on down.

With Fingers! Corns Lift Off

Doesn't hurt a bit to lift any corn or callus right off. Try it!



Sage and Sulphur Darkens Grey Hair

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Restore Color, Gloss, and Attractiveness.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur properly compounded brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowadays by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, for about 50 cents.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy and attractive.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire dark hair and a youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Shooting: Victory Week trapshooting tournament at Travers Island, N.Y. Horse Shows: Opening of annual Spring exhibition in New York City.

Furnishings For the Home

Spring is here and with it comes a desire to brighten up the dearest spot on earth—the Home—

This store makes a specialty of Home-furnishings such as—Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Curtains, Window Shades and Wall Papers.

We carry the largest stock in these goods in the County and our patrons come from beyond our City and even the county's limits. We believe because we have "the Stock" and we have "the Values."

The following specials are worth your attention. Come in the forenoon if possible.

Rugs

Tapestry Squares.—A good serviceable floor covering, in sizes to suit all rooms, good patterns and colorings. Special at \$12.00, \$13.50, \$16.50 to \$25.00.

WILTON RUGS.

Best qualities, very serviceable and in artistic designs and colorings, suitable for parlor, living rooms and dining rooms, all sizes, special prices, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, to \$100.00.

AX MINSTER RUGS.

Best English and Canadian Wigs, most durable and effective designs, for parlors, living rooms, halls and dens, all sizes, special prices, \$13.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 to \$60.00.

RAG MATS.

Very popular mat for bed rooms and kitchens, washable fast color, serviceable and cheap, assorted sizes, 27x54, 30x63, special at 99c, \$1.50, to \$1.95. 100 reversible Smyrna Mats, size 27x54, assorted colors, worth \$1.00 and \$1.50, for \$2.95.

Curtains

Fish Net and Nottingham Curtains, good assorted designs, 2 1/2 yds. long, white, cream and ecru, special at 75c, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$2.50 to \$4.00.

Phone 476. **LANG TREACY CO. LIMITED**

Marquesette Curtains

These good wearing Curtains, easily laundered, plain marquesette with neat edging and insertions and will hang properly, special at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$4.00 to \$12.00.

SCRIMS.

36 inch Scrims, plain colors, with bordered edge, white, cream and ecru for bed rooms, dining rooms, etc., special at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c to \$1.00.

CURTAIN NETS.

These popular nets we are showing in a full range of shadow filie and cable effects for parlors, living rooms and dining rooms, white cream and ecru, special at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c to \$2.00.

CHINTZ AND SHADOW CLOTH

36 inches and 50 inches wide for portiers and hangings, beautiful colorings and designs, special at 35c, 50c to \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.25.

OIL CLOTHS AND NEPONSET.

Neat patterns in these serviceable floor cloths, floral and mottled designs, 2 yds. wide, at 55c, 60c to \$1.00.

Linoleum, 4 yds. wide, floral and block designs, special at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.25.

Letters to NewsRecord

222 King St. East, City, April 27, 1919.

The Editor, Received:

I would like to say a few words to the housing problem, now being agitated in the press, pro and con, in Canada and across the line. I think the idea is a good one, but why all this delay? The only way to do anything is to do it. It looks to me as if there is a nigger in the wood pile somewhere. Some few, that want to get matters shaped just right to suit a certain class, so that they might make a pile out of it, (before it is put into action) or else all this delay shows incompetence on the part of those who have the power to do things, while the people suffer.

I notice Sarnia has named a commission to build homes, and that they propose to build three classes of houses, none to cost over three thousand dollars, and on down.

Now to my mind this is in line with all previous moves to assist those in need. Either the proffered aid is out of the reach of those most in need, or else they must accept cheaper goods, which labels them at once as the poor, or poorer class, and would be like conceding a certain class to a certain section in church to be seated in certain pews, labelled (for the poor). I think the man that is willing to work, and do what is right should have just as good a home as the next man that happens to be earning a little more money; that is on the same terms he is able to get a house costing \$3,000 regardless of wages he is earning, providing he wants one costing that much, but as it is planned now, the \$3,000 home costs the tenant \$20.00 per month plus taxes, interest and general upkeep, which would be out of the reach of the average workman and the one most in need.

Now I have a plan that I have long had in mind that I think would work out all right, and is within the reach of every man or woman that wants a home. I once wrote to the World's Work (Magazine) about it, and as I remember it now, their reply was that my plan seemed a good one but the time was not yet ripe for such a move.

My plan is as follows: I would first raise a sum of money, (we have that now from the Government); then I would advertise for a list of names of those that wanted homes, and take them in rotation giving the first house to No. 1 and so on down the line until every one desiring a home was provided with one. I would limit the amount to \$3,500; some would want less, perhaps being able to get a place to suit them for half that amount. I would have each one pay in only \$5.00 per month to apply on the principal and when he shall have paid in the sum equal to the amount the home has cost, plus say \$100 extra on the same easy instalment, he is to receive the deed of the place; the last \$100 is to pay for the clerical work of looking after these men while paying for homes so purchased. There is to be no interest charged whatever and everyone can select a home, anywhere, on any street, within a certain limited circle, say within the city, or within the Province, one either already built or to be built as long as it comes within the \$3,500 limit, this is to be bought and paid for (for cash) out of the fund, the deed to be held by the proper ones until the last dollar is paid, and then turned over to purchaser.

A given sum used over and over again would soon solve the housing problem. Let me illustrate: Suppose we had to start with one million dollars. This divided into sums of \$3,500 would give over 285 homes, to pay in each month \$5.00 amounting to over \$1,400 per month in rents and as fast as enough money was paid in to satisfy the next waiting man, he is to have his home.

that would make the next month 286 to pay in the \$5.00 and so it would go on in an ever increasing rate and at last the Government would have all the money back and a land full of better men, better citizens, better fathers and husbands, more contented, a healthier happier class than ever before, and less liable to Bolshevian than under the present regime and, a plan like the above would be far reaching in effect in other ways, especially stimulation business in the building line, and all that enters into it more nails, paint, lime, paper, lumber, hair stone, bricks, and then after they got the homes built, all the many things that furnish a home, furniture, books, dry goods, and so forth. Stimulating business all along down the line, in all the varying industries, giving employment to those who had bought these homes, and at good wages, that they would have to spend in the right way, to enjoy for themselves and their families, and not as now, to pay it out (a large part of it) to a landlord in rent, and have to put up with (in many cases) inconveniences that are hard to bear.

I believe this is a new thought and one that is feasible, and easy to apply. I would like to have comments on this article, and would answer any questions one cared to ask, as time or space here will not permit me going into detail. Hoping that you will print this article for the edification of all concerned, (myself included) and thanking you in anticipation.

I am Respectfully, F. BERRY.

Many important problems of business and finance resulting from the war are to come up for discussion at

the annual convention of the Texas Bankers' Association, which meets at San Antonio today.

William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and former Director General of Railroads is scheduled to speak at a public meeting in Chicago tonight in behalf of the Victory Liberty Loan.

No Drugs to Take. No Sickening Stomach Medicine to Use

Just Breathe "Catarrhazone".

Count ten—a bad cold is relieved by Catarrhazone—wait one minute and you will feel its soothing influence on a sore irritated throat. No failure with "Catarrhazone"—it cures because you can breathe a healing vapor to the very spot that needs help.

The big thing to remember about Catarrhazone is this—you just breathe a healing, pinny vapor that is full of the purest balsams, that is rich in the greatest healing agents known to science.

This wonderful vapor dispels all soreness, kills all germs, gives nature a chance to complete a real cure. Colds and throat troubles can't last if the pure healing vapor of Catarrhazone is breathed. Catarrh will disappear, bronchial attacks will cease, coughs and winterills will become a thing of the past. Complete outfit lasts two months, price \$1.00; smaller size 50c, sample size 25c; dealers or The Catarrhazone Co., Kingston, Ont., Canada.

RE House sale 120 We

WILB Ste cigar uniform

For sport wear or all-round serviceability there is nothing better than a pretty silk or wool sweater and we are now offering them in a bewildering variety of gay lines and styles. Some have belts and collars while others are beltless or without a collar.

FELDMAN

21 West King Exclusive Ladies' Ready-to-wear

Ladies' Miss proof Coats, with Waterproof Coats, Waterproof Capes, school girls. Com

Ladies' Donegs rubberized colours to 44, priced specia

Ladies' Black sizes 36 to 44,

Terms Strictly Terms Cash One Price

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