

# The News Record

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## PRODUCTION AND PROFITEERING

After a careful investigation of the cost of living problem in the United States, its Council of National Defense has issued a statement in which it defines the reasons for it and suggests remedies therefor.

It reached the conclusion that the high cost of living is due in part to the unavoidable war waste and increase of money and credit. It has, however, found that there has been and is considerable profiteering, both intentional and unintentional.

Another important phase of the situation there has been the slowing down in the production of the necessities of life, ever since the armistice was signed in November of 1918. It finds that too few goods, notably the necessities, have been produced and that even some of these goods have been withheld from the market, and therefore from the people.

The slump in production may have been due to weariness, following an effort to increase greatly everything needed in carrying on the war; to disgust over the great fortunes made within a short space of time by forehanded persons; and to the failure on the part of those in authority to check exactions. The idea of practising the policy of "Me too" found lodgment in the general mind.

Its proposed remedies are:

To produce more goods, and to produce them in proportion to the needs of the people.

To stamp out profiteering and stop unnecessary hoarding.

To enforce vigorously present laws and to enact promptly such further laws as are necessary to prevent and punish profiteering and needless hoarding.

To bring about better cooperation and method in the distributing and marketing of goods.

To keep both producer and consumer fully informed as to what goods are needed and as to what supplies are available so that production may anticipate the country's demands.

These officials have reached same conclusions both as to cause and remedies. Were there surplus stocks of food and other necessities, prices would, to a considerable extent, recede from their present high level. The problem is, how to secure greater production?

In both the States and Canada, the high cost of living is bearing so heavily upon the average man that he finds it difficult to make ends meet.

A number of leading Labor organizations have seen the futility of attempting to make wages square with living costs, since increases of pay cause increases in the cost of necessities. The railway brotherhoods, both there and here, have made appeals to their respective governments to stop unfair price demands, so as to render unnecessary further appeals for more pay. Since wages cannot under present conditions overtake living costs.

Were the workers of every class in both countries to resolve to put forth their utmost efforts for a year or two to increase production, the results would be beneficial to everyone. But as long as it is known that profiteering and hoarding "intentional and unintentional" is permitted to flourish, there is scant likelihood of getting the desired increase in production.

It is highly necessary that there should be greater production all along the line. As long as there is a shortage in the supply of food and other necessities, there can only be one result: high prices made higher by those who are taking all the traffic will stand.

Human nature, with its many peculiarities, may not recognize the necessity, in its own behalf, of increasing production until it sees the price of necessities come down. Or to put it in another way: until unfair profit taking has been stopped.

An appeal to the people of Canada for increased production would undoubtedly get a ready response were it accompanied by public efforts to weed out greed on the part of those in a position to take advantage of an untoward situation. It is the few who are injuring the great majority of fair concerns. When these are checked, the request for greater production will meet a readier response.

## PROPOSED UNION OF CANADIAN PROVINCES

For a generation it has been realized that Canada is overgoverned. One of the illustrations used to clarify the point is the existence of three separate governments for the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

These three provinces are comparatively small in area. Together they might be contained in Lake Superior. Their population in 1911 was 937,955. This is less than the combined populations of Montreal and Toronto.

Anything here said is not intended to disparage the people of those provinces. There are wide-awake Canadians. Not as progressive industrially as Ontario and Quebec but are on the whole better educated. They are the greenhouses in which many political leaders have been produced. These have kept the three small provinces well to the fore when favors were being dispensed. Small in area and population though important, these provinces have struggled along with three governments, and borne much unnecessary taxation because of it. The Maritime Union of Trade has adopted the basic principle of union and petitioned the governments of the three provinces to consider the feasibility of uniting the three into one.

Briefly, the reasons advanced in favor of union are that it would mean a large financial saving, inasmuch as three sets of governmental machinery would be replaced by one; that unnecessary duplication of activities would be ended; and energy in public affairs would be concentrated; that there would be unity in support of common interests instead of the present division of effort, and that one unit would exert more influence in national affairs than can be exerted by three smaller units working separately.

By uniting the Maritime provinces would obviously make a good move.

## THRIFT IN SCHOOLS

Increasingly insistent is the demand that the schools of this Dominion teach citizenship—that they equip the child that to do the full duty of a good citizen.

It is by no means forgotten that the experience of the last four years has brought the realization that a change in method and in subject matter—a shifting of emphasis—is urgently required. A young man may be an expert in arithmetic, in spelling, in writing, grammar, geography, and

every other subject on the curriculum and may, none the less, display qualities of brutality, injustice and wastefulness. An altered type of training, a new view of relative values, must come. A knowledge of the fundamentals on which rests the structure of democracy must be a part of all instruction worthy of the name. Education may make or mar a nation—it has done so in Europe and elsewhere.

What are the fundamentals? Honesty is one. Industry is another, and there are many more. Frugality is an important one, and one that is being overlooked in this new country. Canada was built on thrift, among other things—the pioneers were specialists in thrift.

Thrift is not hoarding; it is not miserliness; it consists not with the pessimist. Thrift is intelligent care of money and resources, conservation for the future wise and thoughtful spending. The thrifty man is an optimist, for he has stored up power.

And thrift must be taught in the schools. This will not add to the teachers' burdens, for every subject of study can be taught so that it helps to inculcate the practice of thrift. A Thrift Club in the classroom works wonders in the discipline of the school; it gives the pupils something worth while to talk about and something worth while to think about. United for a common aim, they learn esprit de corps. They come to know the value of money and the principles of business; they are imbuing the necessary preparation for citizenship.

Thrift taught in the schools encourages industry because children wish to learn so that they may save. And, more than ever in its history, this old world needs to go to work. Production should be increased. Produce, save, invest, should become the universal slogan.

## A BELATED ANNOUNCEMENT

One of the planks in Premier Hearst's platform reads that measures will be taken to reduce the high cost of living. Is this not a piece of colored tissue paper used in dressing his political window?

His government has for five years heard complaints from the consumers of Ontario concerning the tremendous increase in the cost of living. A deal of this increase was due to war conditions but a considerable portion of it was superimposed by the profiteers.

The Ontario cabinet turned throughout the war a deaf ear upon the cry for relief. There has been for a decade a law upon the statutes under which the Attorney-General could proceed against combines. He has not even set an investigation afoot to discover whether profiteering existed.

Were he called upon to defend a charge of inaction in this respect he would probably declare that no one had laid information against alleged combiners. Yet the insertion in the government's platform of a promise to take measures to reduce the high cost of living, is at once an admission that it has the power to investigate and stop profiteering but has thus far failed to do so.

Its inaction, when matters were at their worst, point to its being unwilling to offend the big interests. Were it given a new lease of office it cannot be depended upon to fulfill this new promise.

One of the strongest criticisms which can be levelled against the Hearst government is that it has failed to do the things which it should have done. It has been a government of chairwarmers.

## BY THE WAY

The women of India have demanded the franchise. If they are even distantly related to womanhood elsewhere, they may be trusted to get the sanction to vote. The pleasing part of the request is that the women of India have progressed to a sufficient extent to make the request.

It is clear that Sir Adam Beck's chief desire for seeking reelection to the legislature is that he may there champion Hydro interests. He does not wish to go back as a party man, because he is not in accord with Premier Hearst's policies.

## Extracts of Exchange

### Suggests That Japan Cop Boston

We wonder if Japan would be willing to take Boston instead of Shantung and end the criticism—Ohio State Journal.

### Two Story Motor Bus

The first two-story motor bus has made its appearance in Detroit, and at last there are hopes that the immeasurable war between the city and the D.U.R. has reached the Chateau Thierry stage—Jackson Citizen.

### A Golf Problem

Seven vicious swipes the green golfer made at the ball, but it still remained perched upon the tree. He was about to make another attempt, when the caddy held up his hand. "There's a man going across in front of you, sir."

"What if he is?" snapped the novice.  
"You must cry 'Fore!' if there's anybody in the way when you're going to hit the ball."  
"How in thunder do I know when I'm going to hit the ball?" cried the golfer angrily.

### A Monody of Hate

I hate the fall  
With its attendant ills and bills,  
A certain dampness over all—  
A humid pall—  
I hate the fall.  
I hate the leaves upon the lawn,  
The tardy dawn,  
The sunless days, the browns, the grays;  
I hate the wet, the cold, raw rain,  
All nature's drowsy autumn yawn.  
I hate the furnace and the fire;  
I hate the blighting, yellow stain  
That sears the woods—the sticky mire  
That fills the countryside afar;  
The mist that hides a certain star—  
And howling dogs foretell the dire!  
I hate the heavy winter clothes,  
The call of cold ducks flying south,  
The busy shops,  
The vagrant drops  
That mock the last blown fragrant rose.  
The fresh breeze but bears disease,  
Forerunners of dread winter's thrall—  
The sleeping bees,  
The naked trees—  
For all of these  
I hate the fall! —Flint Journal.

The first steel rails made in the United States were produced by Zoheth X.S. Durfee at Wyandotte, Mich., in 1865. Two years later the production of rails on a commercial scale was begun at a Bessemer steel plant in Troy, N.Y., and at the Cambria iron works at Johnstown, Pa.

The great strike in the Carnegie steel mills at Homestead in 1892, one of the bitterest labor conflicts in the history of American industry, lasted five months, involved 10,000 workers, and resulted in a wage loss of over two million dollars.



# Furs of Beauty

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## New Fall Fashions

Our new Fur Section is now showing a complete stock in new Fur Garments and Neck Pieces, many of which are the smartest and prettiest styles we have ever shown. These were bought in the lowest market, and it is to your own advantage to buy them now, as fur prices are going to be much higher. Our salespeople will be glad to show them.

### Some of the Style Leaders

#### BEAUTIFUL HUDSON SEAL COATS

Ladies' Hudson Seal Coats, plain shawl collar, very fine and soft pelts, 40 inches long, beautifully lined, loose back or belted, also fancy collars of beaver, sable, etc. with cuffs to match. These Coats are cheaper now than they will be later. Price \$60.00, \$100.00, \$150.00

#### SPORT COATS FOR YOUNG LADIES

Ladies' Fur Coats of Brown Neutria Hair, comfortable and roomy in plain collar and cuffs or trimmed with American opossum collar and cuffs, 36 in. long, beautiful linings, etc., Coats that will stand wear, prices \$150.00 and \$175.00

#### LARGE FUR NECKPIECES AND MUFFS TO MATCH

Beautiful Combinations of Hudson Seal and Fitch, Hudson and Beaver, Hudson and Grey Squirrel, Hudson and Mole, Hudson and American Opossum in Cape, Shawl and Coat styles, new shapes in muffs in all the above combinations, can be had if desired, prices for Neckpieces range from \$50.00, \$60.00, \$75.00, \$85.00, \$100 to \$187 MUFFS RANGE IN PRICE \$37.50, \$42.50 to \$60 HUDSON SEAL SHAWLS, plain, all good styles, beautiful linings, prices from \$27.50, \$42.50, \$50.00, \$60.00 to \$85

#### AMERICAN OPOSSUM, GREY SQUIRREL AND BEAVER FURS

These three are strong favorites; they are very durable and dressy, made in all the newest shapes, scarfs, shawls, capes etc., large canteen and barrel shaped muffs to match, prices \$35.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$60.00 to \$90.00

Space will not permit us to give you a complete list of Furs we carry, but you can come here for anything you want in Mink, Hudson Seal, Canadian Coon, Dyed Coon, Red Fox, Black Wolf in fine quality, Siberian Wolf, White Thibet, Foxaline, White Coney Ermine, etc.. The best value for your money.

We will lay aside any piece of fur you may select upon payment of small deposit.

Phone 476

**LANG TREACY COY LIMITED**

### Ladies and Misses Coats

Pretty styles made up in Velours and Silvertone over checks and tweeds, made in full flare backs, Dolman styles and belted styles, shades of brown, navy, burgundy, plum, green, taupe, and black, at special prices \$29, \$33, \$35 \$42 to \$55

Ladies' Handsome Coats in rich Silvertone and Velour Cloths, Fur collar trimmed, Seal and Beaver trimmed, all swell styles and in the best colorings, special prices \$47, \$55, \$63, \$70 to \$115.

Girls' Coats, suitable for ages 14, 15 and 17 years, made in pretty Velours, Silvertone and Chinchillas, in pretty shades of Peace Blue, Buff Tan, Navy, Brown, Green, etc., in panel effects and fancy styles, special at \$19, \$25, \$35, \$37 and \$42

#### LADIES' SUITS

Ladies' Handsome styles in Fall and Winter Suits, made in Gaberdine, Jersey Cloth, Broadcloth, and Serges, in Russian Blouse effects, button trimmed and Fur trimmed, pretty shades of Navy, Taupe, Green, Brown, at special prices \$36, \$37, \$42, \$50, \$75

## MR. W. D. EULER

(Continued from page 5.)

I believe, that it was the most unfair election ever held in this Dominion. Indeed, in my opinion the term "election" is a misnomer. It was not an election at all. In the language of the times, I would say that we might describe it as the "parliamentary selective draft." Sir, was it not true that the members of this House were drafted at will according as it was desirable to elect one or defeat the other? I am quite serious when I say that I consider it little less than a miracle that some of us are here at all. In Ontario and the West were allowed to be returned.

Non-Canadians Could Vote Anywhere. Under the ingenious system so warmly defended by the Minister of the Interior, a non-Canadian voter had greater power in Canadian elections than the genuine Canadian himself. The real Canadian had to cast his ballot in a certain constituency, as I read the law. If he should happen to come from the city of Toronto, or some other Unionist hive, he was obliged to cast his vote there, although he might be well aware that it would be practically wasted. But the soldier who was not a Canadian, who came under the description of "voter at large," could cast his eye over the whole Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and then place his vote as he pleased, with the result in some cases that he thereby would defeat the will of the people of the constituency itself. Of course, this privilege was more apparent than real; a kind and disinterested Union Government relieved him of the necessity of mak-

## SACRIFICE PRICES ARE MAKING THE GOODS WALK OUT

That the ladies of this community appreciate real bargains is evidenced by the way they snap up the extra values we are giving in our Ready-to-Wear. Stock has been moving out very fast and we'll soon have it all cleared out.

EVERYTHING IN THE READY-TO-WEAR MUST BE SOLD TO MAKE ROOM FOR FURS

The last in these lines below have been cut still further in order to clear them all out. Just read over these specials, then come right down and pick out what you want.

#### BLOUSE SPECIALS

Beautiful Silk Blouses in Pink, Maize, White and black round and square necks \$1 98  
Voile Blouses, your choice \$1 98  
Crepe de Chine andorgette Blouses, while they last, your choice \$3 98 and \$5 49

#### SKIRT, DRESS AND SWEATER SPECIALS

Silk and Crepe Poplin Skirts, in stripes \$2 98 and plain colors, yours for \$3 75  
Pullover Sweaters, only a few left, while they last your choice for \$3 75  
A few Voile Dresses and Housedresses, \$2 98 not many left, to go at \$2 98

GET YOUR FURS NOW FOR THANKSGIVING

**Feldman**

Furrier.

21 West King.

## Ladies' Ready

Special

## Ladies' Winter Coats and Poplin Dresses, Flannels

We have made special efforts for Early Selling in Coats we are showing Silvertone in all the new shades, also Black; in Ladies' Suits we have Broadcloths. We invite an inspection. Every

## FALL SUITS

We are showing the latest models in Ladies' Suits, made in Serge, Gaberdine, Silvertone in Broadcloths, all the new colorings, priced to sell from \$18.00, \$25.00, \$29.75, \$34, \$37.50, \$40.00, to \$50.00 and \$60

## FALL AND WINTER COATS

Our showing of Fall and Winter Coats is the best. We show the latest New York Models in latest colorings of Silvertone, Velours and Ke Cloths, shades Navy, Havana Brown, Green, Taupe, Black; these Coats are priced to sell at \$29.75 to \$50.

Terms strictly cash and one price. All goods marked plainly.

Terms Cash One Price **Smyth**

## Farm

100 Acre Farm, 5 with good building acres timber for

C. G.

120 West King Street

## LILY

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## For I

Half Lily Wh

You will have wonderful success the example of the Technical with LILY WHITE Corn Syrup. The initial saving in money in jellies will keep better, will be the right consistency and will

## LILY WHITE make

Endorsed by good housewives WHITE Corn Syrup is sold in 20 lb. tins.

THE CAN

