

The News Record

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SHALL CANADA GO AHEAD OR STOP?

Should the people of Canada, through their elected representatives, introduce measures which will prevent unemployment or should they sit down with folded hands, Miesow-like, and wait for something to turn up?

Sensible persons will unite in saying that it would be a serious error to allow stagnation of trade to enter during the adjustment period, when thoughtful effort will keep it out. Only timid people would advise a waiting policy, while its industrial workers roamed the streets in idleness. There is apparently one of these in The Weekly Sun's sanctum. In discussing proposed public expenditures, it says:

There is no reason to doubt that the projected expenditures of governments and municipalities will be during this year, at least, ten per cent. of all the wealth of the country. They will, of course, exceed many times the savings of the people and there can be no doubt that, at the end of the year, the country will be very much poorer than it is now. It is hardly to be doubted that the production of exportable wealth will diminish. With oats now at 50 cents and the wheat of the new crop not above \$1.25, the farmer will not be able to attract labor which is earning high wages in the industries.

The Sun misses the target when it says that governments and municipalities combined purpose expending one-tenth of the country's wealth. The Dominion's total wealth is placed at \$17,000,000,000. One tenth of this sum would be \$1,700,000,000.

As far as the federal government is concerned, the following projects are under consideration:

Shipbuilding program	\$65,000,000
Public Works	20,000,000
Railway Improvements	60,000,000
Grants to Highways	25,000,000
Grants to Technical Education	25,000,000
Grants to Housing	25,000,000

With respect to the encouragement to Housing, Technical Education and Highways, representing in the table \$75,000,000, the expenditures are likely to be spread over a period of five years. Therefore the total outlays proposed to be made at Ottawa may not exceed \$200,000,000.

Ontario is considering an outlay of \$14,000,000 on new enterprises. Were all of the nine provinces to equal this sum, and the nine provinces to equal this sum, and the nine provinces to equal this sum, the total may not equal the amount earmarked by the federal government. Were as much as \$400,000,000 to be expended by the governments and municipalities combined, it would only be one quarter as much as the sum which represents the country's wealth.

However aggressive these bodies may during 1919 be they will not be able to complete anything like \$400,000,000 worth of public works and improvements.

In considering whether representative bodies should or should not make employment, it will be well to bear in mind that the rural sections cannot absorb the services of more than a small percentage of returning men and of the home population.

In such an event, it would become necessary to provide a non-employment fund, and pay every person, who is unable to secure work, a weekly sum to keep body and soul together. The breadwinners of Canada do not ask nor do they desire to frequent soup kitchens. They do expect that steps be taken to provide employment.

Close consideration of the public works situation will show that owing to the war and the necessity of bending every energy and every dollar to its prosecution, construction work had practically ceased. Whenever it is undertaken, Canada will require to borrow the money for the purpose. Doing it now, will serve the double end of providing necessary improvements and needed employment.

The last sentence of the Weekly Sun's statement is open to the construction that it, at least, would avoid instituting public works in order to influence the labor market and enable its patrons to get cheap help. This would be wholly unfair to labor and strike the country a blow from which it would not recover in ten years.

Canada's duty to its citizens and itself will probably not call for as great efforts and sacrifices as did its war exertions. Were it to call for more, the experience gained in overcoming difficult situations will have been wasted if it does not lead Canadians to face and solve any problems which may hereafter come.

That which is everywhere most needed is confidence in the country and ourselves. Given this, cooperation will follow and from concerted effort, a stronger, happier, and more self-reliant Canada emerge.

"Life ain't holdin' good cards;
It's playin' a poor hand well."

DOUBLE INCOME TAXES

Under the present income law, Americans living in Canada are obliged to pay a tax on their entire income, whether earned in Canada or derived from property held in the United States. Canadians are also obliged to pay the full tax on their incomes whether derived partly here and partly in the United States.

American citizens living in Canada are also called upon to pay income taxes to the United States government, whether it be earned wholly in Canada or partly in both countries.

Thus the American citizen resident in Canada and the Canadian who derives an income from property or investment in the States, are being called upon to pay a double tax.

It is manifestly unfair to make either class pay a double tax levied by two separate governments upon the same income.

Reason suggests that in dealing with matter the American resident in Canada should pay taxes to Canada only on that part of his income earned or derived in Canada and that he should be exempt from taxation on such income in the States.

With regard to income derived from property or investments in the States, it would be proper for him to pay the income tax to the American government.

Similarly, the Canadian government ought not to

tax income derived by a Canadian in the United States, which is being taxed by the American government.

BY THE WAY

Premier Clemenceau, who recently escaped death at the hands of an assassin, said, with a grin, when he heard of President Wilson's "Fourteen points," "Why that's a little strong! The Good Lord had only ten."

Customs Collector Schiadel says that imports at these ports are still continuing at a high rate. As imports include raw and partially made articles, the statement goes to show that local industries are trying to keep the bases full.

WAIT A MINUTE

"IN THE DAY'S NEWS"

William Hale Thompson, who is seeking renomination as mayor of Chicago in the primaries to be held this week, has been chief executive of the Western metropolis since 1915. Born in Boston, not quite fifty years ago, Mr. Thompson received his education in the Chicago public schools, and while still in his teens became a cattleman in the far West. Before his thirtieth year he had accumulated a moderate fortune as a result of several successful ventures in the cattle industry. Then he was called back to Chicago to assume the active management of a large estate left by his father. In 1900 he first broke into politics as a city alderman. As mayor he has been severely criticized for alleged un-American acts and utterances during the war. In his contest for renomination on the Republican ticket he is opposed by the regular party organization and a large element of independent voters.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

1844—W. Clark Russell, writer of stirring sea tales, born in New York City. Died in London, Nov. 8, 1911.
1863—Congress formed the Territory of Arizona by dividing New Mexico.
1869—Samuel Dinsmore, three times elected governor of New Hampshire, died at Keene, N.H. Born there May 8, 1799.
1889—A meeting of Catholics was held at Ottawa, Ont., to express sympathy for the Pope, and demand restoration of the temporal power.
1898—Semi-centennial of the French Revolution of 1848 celebrated in Paris.
1912—Textile strikers at Lawrence, Mass., were prevented from sending their children to Philadelphia and a riot ensued.
1915—Germany added Orkney and Shetland islands to the war zone.
1917—Rome reported a renewal of activity on Austro-Italian front.

ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY IN THE WAR

Bolshevik Government accepted Germany's peace terms.
Britain sent more troops to Ireland, west and south, to suppress outbreaks.

TO-DAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Sir C. Arthur Pearson, eminent English publisher who recently visited America, born 53 years ago to-day.
Alexander Ure (Baron Strathclyde), famous Scottish law authority, born in Glasgow, 66 years ago to-day.
Louis Grossman, noted Cincinnati rabbi and Jewish scholar, born in Vienna, 56 years ago to-day.
Rear Admiral Joseph E. Craig, U.S.N., retired, born at Medina, N.Y., 74 years ago to-day.
John H. (Honus) Wagner, for many years one of the most prominent of professional baseball players, born at Carnegie, Pa., 45 years ago to-day.

PEACE CONFERENCE TAKES A LONG TIME

The fact that President Wilson is coming home does not signify that the peace conference is near the end of deliberations and conclusions. If the end of the conference now in session in Paris were to be reached within a few weeks it would be contrary to all precedent, for similar conferences in the past, none of which approached the present conference in size or importance almost invariably occupied a longer period than has the present great gathering of the diplomatic representative of nearly all the world.

The great Congress of Vienna, which undertook the task of rearranging the map so as to look as if new kingdoms obliterated boundaries and set up new kingdoms held its first session in September, 1814. Six months later on March 11, 1815 Talleyrand the French representative, announced that the Emperor had escaped from Elba. With one accord the members broke into a roar of laughter—their work of months was rendered useless. Disregarding this interruption which ended at Waterloo, when Napoleon was finally defeated, the total length of the Congress of Vienna was from September, 1814 to June, 1815—about nine months.

The Peace of Utrecht, which brought to a close the long War of the Spanish Succession, was signed after a conference lasting from January 29 1712, to April 11 1713—nearly fifteen months in all. As a result of the long deliberations the belligerents gained nothing more than could have been peaceably ended by a conference in 1702 the year in which the war was started.

Another notable peace conference in which nearly all of the principal European Powers participated was the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, which brought to a conclusion the wars of the Austrian Succession. The conference was begun on May 18, 1748, and peace was signed in October, 1749. This conference lasted about seventeen months.

Coming down to a later date, the Peace of Campo Formio between France and Austria was signed in October, 1797 the conference having begun on April 18 1797 thus lasting six months.

History shows that few peace conferences in the past have concluded their work short of six months, while many of them have been strung out over a much longer period. It is gratifying to note however that the peace negotiations of later years, including those ending the Spanish-American war and the war between Russia and Japan, have occupied considerably less time than did the similar conferences held in the eighteenth and earlier part of the nineteenth centuries. This is probably to be accounted for by the fact that travel and communication are much more rapid than in the earlier days, before the fast railways and steamships the telegraph the telephone and the wireless and even the aeroplane have been employed in the diplomatic service.

So there is reason to expect that the present peace conference will be shorter than its many predecessors, to which may be added the hope that it will have more lasting effect.

At an evening party a lady said to her partner: "Can you tell me who that exceedingly plain man is sitting over there?"
"That is my brother."
"Oh, I beg your pardon," she replied, "I had not noticed the resemblance."

Family Thought He Was Going to Die

Wheeler Says Nothing Helped Him Until He Took Tanlac—Health Restored.

"Well sir, Tanlac has not only entirely relieved me of my awful trouble but I have regained twenty-five pounds of my lost weight and never felt stronger and better in my life," said Harry R. Wheeler, who is employed at the Pacific Coast Steel Plant, and lives at 4744 Forty-Eight Ave., South Seattle, the other day.

"About a year ago," he continued, "I began to suffer with intestinal indigestion that is spite of all I could do, got worse and worse till I was in a terrible condition. Everything I would eat fermented and I would be in such agony, that it was like a sharp knife cutting across my stomach. I got so weak that I could hardly do a thing, and it was only my will power that kept me going at all. When I would get home at night I would be so weak and in so much pain that my wife was always ready with a hot water bottle to put right on me, and even then I would be in such agony at times I thought it would drive me distracted. My hips ached with rheumatism, and the muscles of my right arm and leg would get all tied into knots, and I found it just keeping me in the hospital. I used to lay awake night after night suffering terribly, not now I go to sleep as soon as my head hits the pillow, and sleep like a log all night. I am picking up in weight every day, and am feeling so fine and well that I am glad to tell everybody how much this wonderful medicine has benefited me."

Tanlac is sold in Kitchener by E.O. Ritz & Co., in Galt by R.W. McKieham, in Hespeler by Jno. R. Phin, in New Hamburg by W.H. Boulton, in Milbank by R.B. Hamilton, in West Montrose by A.E. Richert & Co., in Preston by J.L. Frick, in Waterloo by A.B. Learn, in Doon by C. Bullock.

THE PIROTT PLAYERS

An entertainment of a "somewhat different" nature is that furnished by the Pirotti Players who are billed to appear at the Roma next Saturday, matinee and evening. The Pirotti's form of entertaining is well known in the old country, but is not common in Canada. The Pirotti's number eleven, eight vocalists and comedians and three instrumentalists, violin, cello and piano, making a clever little party of entertainers. The programme is well diversified and not one number can be called commonplace.

The principal ingredients of the melange are songs, trios, quartettes, dances and ensembles, interspersed with comedy bits and burlesque touches. The chief funster is Eugene Lockhart, who not only acts in the manner of the interloper and announcer of a minstrel show, but all evening keeps up a lively clip as singer and merry-maker. Among the best of his efforts are "The Galloping Major" and his portrayal of the curate delivering a sermonette on "Little Bo-Peep." Ably seconding him are "Sally," "Sudbury," "Little fellow," Christopher Hayes, a capital tenor, and Mr. Forrest (first name unknown), a pleasing bass; the four doing some amusing fooling and dancing.

The four ladies, apart from the "orchestra" show their gifts in varied ways; Miss Grace Lang, as a vocalist, of merit, singing among other numbers "One Fine Day" from "Madame Butterfly"; Miss Frizell in songs and especially recitations that brought down the house, and Miss Castleton and Miss Anglin, in a variety of songs and concerted pieces. The three ladies of the orchestra deserve praise for excellent work, the violinist being especially clever in her support of the company.

Apart from the musical numbers, the Pirotti's made a hit in "A Synopsized Melodrama," which would be labelled a "scream" in a vaudeville bill and "Four Jolly Sail orphans." In all they did it ever so foolish, there was the finish and good taste inseparable from the work of English entertainers, in whatever class. Those who like refinement clean fun and an absence of slapstick methods in their comedy will find it, as well as a thumping big bill of fare, in the Pirotti Players' performance. They are worthy of a capacity audience.

Over 45,000 Gave Their Lives at Front

Press Department Repatriation Committee Ottawa Canada.

The latest figures issued by the Canadian Department of Militia and Defence show the number of Canadian taken Prisoners of War to be:

Officers	236
Other ranks	3493
Total	3729
Those Killed in Action	
Officers	1943
Other ranks	36637
Total	38580
Died of Wounds	
Officers	590
Other ranks	11757
Total	12347

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6 Only good Brussels' Rugs, size 3x3½, worth \$30.00 and \$36.00 \$25.00 for

5 Only Tapestry Rugs, size 3x3½, worth \$18 to \$22, for \$14.50

2 Only Tapestry Rugs, size 3x3, worth \$13.50 for \$9.00

50 Only Rag Mats, assorted colors, worth \$1.50 and \$2.00 for 98c

2 Only Vac. Cleaners, 1 Electric and 1 Hand Machine, for each \$3.00

4 Only Wilton Rugs, size 7-6x9, worth \$36.50 to \$50.00 for \$26.50

10 Pieces of 4 yard wide Linoleums, good floral and black-de- \$1.20 and \$1.25 signs, for

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Scrim Curtains, with neat edgings and insertions, 2½ yds. long, suitable for almost any rooms, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 to \$4.00

Cretones and Chintz, a special assortment— from the best manufacturers, 36 in. wide, light and dark colors, at 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 85c to \$1.75

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Garage & Electric Co.,
King Street, Waterloo.

Died of Disease	246	Other ranks	4551
Officers	3961	Total	4697
Other ranks	4207	Number Missing	33
Total	146	Officers	338
Presumed Dead		Other ranks	336
Officers		Total	

THE NEW SPRING GARMENTS

are arriving and are being unpacked. In a few days this store will be of more than usual interest to the women of these cities.

Here will be found all the new and latest Spring ideas, all unequalled in point of worth, style and wear. The stock comprises many charming models in

Suits--Dresses--Coats

each one cleverly designed and strictly tailored according to the dictates of fashion. A finer selection will be difficult to find. These will be exceptional offerings.

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