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The News Record

(Established in 1878)

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WHEAT, HOGS AND COST OF LIVING

It is estimated by those engaged in the business that the summer of 1919 will see the return of food prices to natural levels. A recession in the prices of wheat and pork are expected to swing the pendulum back.

On the surface this is not obvious. Canada has fixed the price of wheat at \$2.26 and it will remain there until the wheat crop of 1919 is harvested. The price of hogs remains about on a par with the price fixed in the United States.

The United States has gone to a greater length. It has fixed the price of not only the last but the next crop at \$2.26 per bushel, and hogs at \$17.50. In the face of the action of the U.S. government, how will consumers get cheaper bread and bacon?

The reply is that the European markets will set the price on the next wheat crop and the United States government will have to recoup its farmers. It is estimated that its action in setting a price of \$2.26 on 1919's crop will cost it \$1,000,000,000.

Wheat to-day is said to be selling in Europe at \$1.25 per bushel, due to the availability of Argentine and Australian wheat. Fortunately for Canada and the United States, the 1918 wheat surpluses have been for the most part disposed of.

So far as 1919's crop is concerned, the growers here nor there cannot expect to receive a higher price than that set by the Liverpool market. If Liverpool is able to buy wheat in other parts of the globe at \$1.25 or \$1.00, it will not pay more to Canadian or American growers and consequently home growers will be obliged to sell their wheat to their consuming public at the world price.

To-day the price of hogs in the ruling market on this side of the Atlantic is \$17.50, while supply conditions are said to warrant only \$10. Then wheat and hogs prices are counted on to go back to normal figures before the end of next summer. Their recessions will correspondingly affect all food prices.

Canada, in having continued its fixtured wheat prices only from year to year, will find itself in a fortunate position, since it will not require to recoup wheat misers on 1919's crop.

The action of the U.S. government in fixing the price of 1919's crop, was taken in October. It was then convinced that the war would be prolonged until next summer and desired to increase wheat production to feed its Allies. The abrupt ending of the war will, as already stated, probably cost it a billion dollars. It must keep faith with U.S. farmers.

What will be the effect on Canadian farmers? Presumably the price in the Dominion will be \$1.25 or \$1.00, while the American growers will be receiving \$2.26. On first thought, our growers may expect to sell their wheat in the American market. Yet this is not likely. With a good crop, the republic will have wheat to export. With a medium or even poor wheat crop, they would turn to corn as a substitute. Its taxpayers would object to Canadians receiving a bonus of \$1.00 per bushel from American taxpayers.

Being unable to sell their wheat in the American market and having to accept the price set at Liverpool, our grain growers will gain an enhanced respect for their home market and Canadian townspeople, who have in the past consumed at least 80 per cent. of their products.

That the price of foodstuffs are likely to drop materially before next summer ends will be well received by Canadian consumers. At the same time Canada as a whole would enjoy more general prosperity were wheat hereafter to fetch \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel.

GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAIN

There is a possibility, according to the London correspondent of the Mail & Empire, that Canada may be awarded Greenland at the forthcoming peace conference.

It will be recalled that Greenland is an island continent in the Arctic Sea, separated from Canada by Baffin Bay and Davis Strait. It is 1600 miles long from north to south and its greatest breadth, east to west, is 700 miles. It has an area of about 850,000 square miles.

The interior of the island is covered with an immense shield-shaped mantle of ice, rising from 4000 to 8000 feet and which sends out numerous glaciers to the sea, and which later find their way down in the North Atlantic, to worry navigators.

On it is a narrow fringe of exposed land, intersected by many deep fiords. The exposed land in some places rises to considerable heights. Notwithstanding that its temperature is arctic, part of its coast is habitable. The habitable portion, with the exception of the Cape York region, constitutes a Danish dependency, with an area of 46,740 square miles. It is divided into two inspectorates: North Greenland (capital Godthaab) and South Greenland (capital Godhavn). There are about 175 little settlements.

In 1908 it has a population of 12,319, consisting of Eskimos, a few Danes and a large number of half-breeds.

Iron is found on Disko Island and copper and coal in North Greenland, but the chief mineral of economic importance is cryolite, a fluoride of sodium and aluminum, used in making soda and aluminum. Trade has been a Danish government monopoly since 1774. The chief exports are oil of seals, walrus, and whale; skins of reindeer, bear and fox; feathers and eggs of eider duck, salt fish and cryolite. These, in 1910, amounted to \$201,506, of which oil of animals formed the largest item. Sixteen ships visited Greenland in that year.

The name "Greenland" is a misnomer but was chosen in the hope that it would attract settlers. The Danish government is said to be willing to be relieved of the responsibility of their last colony in exchange for North Schleswig, which it lost in the sixties.

While its potential mineral wealth is said to be enormous, and to be coveted by a number of European countries, and while Canada ought not to look a gift horse in the mouth, the inclusion of Newfoundland and the Bermudas would presently be more attractive to Canadians.

BY THE WAY

That the Canadian banks are "on their toes" is evidenced by several of them being about to open branches in Paris.

THE NEWS RECORD

A Toronto newspaper says the demise of the Canada Food Board is expected. There will be few mourners at its deathbed.

Canada has offered to establish a credit of \$25,000,000 for Rumania, with which to buy Canadian products. Rumania is suffering through lack of food.

To get a handy name for the Sparticus group, the correspondents are trying out a number, such as Sparticusists, Sparticusians and Sparticans. The last seems to fit best.

Brazil has framed a new tariff in which a twenty per cent. reduction in duties is offered other countries that grant concessions on Brazilian products, especially on rubber and tobacco.

Private employment agencies in the large cities, which charged fees to men looking for jobs, have outlived their usefulness. It is now proposed to abolish them and have the service performed gratuitously by the state.

A plan has been approved whereby the three prairie provinces will expropriate and the federal government pay for 20,000,000 acres of good land now held by speculators. Efforts will afterwards be made to bring these lands under cultivation, as part of the new land settlement policy.

Wilson Asks Status of Prime Minister

COULD CLAIM STATUS AS HEAD OF A NATION.

Paris, Jan. 8.—The Temps say it is able to state that President Wilson has officially informed Premier Clemenceau that he does not desire to be considered at the peace conference as the head of a state, but only as the prime minister of his state.

The Temps says that United States legislation makes the president not only the head of the state, but the head of the Government, and that President Wilson will claim only the right to the prerogatives of the last named position at the peace conference.

WAIT A MINUTE

FROM HERE AND THERE

For nearly eighty years the Cunard Line has been sending ships over the sea.

During the present year Cincinnati willom plete its first century of existence as a city.

Weight for weight and with proper burners, fuel oil is supposed to give 50 per cent. more steam than coal.

The Epsom Derby, the great English flat race, which even the war has not sent into oblivion, has been renewed annually with slight interruption since 1780.

In America the silk industry is largely centered in Paterson, N.J., where silk mills give employment to a large proportion of the entire population of the city.

The year 1919 marks the semi-centennial of the completion and formal opening of the Suez Canal, which still ranks as one of the greatest engineering projects of the world.

A famous member of the Royal Academy once said that there were more reputed old masters than could possibly have been painted, and hundreds of imitations are sold as genuine, many of them in well-known collections.

The original model of the sewing machine invented by Elias Howe, whose centenary will be celebrated this year, is on display in the National Museum at Washington. The machine was patented September 10, 1846.

The finest rubber in the world is Para, gathered in the Amazon regions of South America. This rubber has been gathered in practically the same way for more than a century, native men, women and children being engaged in the work.

Sir Robert Walpole was Britain's first Prime Minister, and he served much the longest of all—twenty-one years without a break. There have been fifty Premiers since Walpole, who took office nearly 200 years ago. Of the men who have filled the office more than once William E. Gladstone holds the record with four terms.

The war of Italy, France and Austria in 1859 was terminated in a surprising fashion by an armistice agreed on personally between Napoleon III, of France and Francis Joseph of Austria, just as the French and Italian armies were in the full tide of success. Victor Emmanuel was forced to agree, and the terms of the armistice were embodied in a peace treaty.

Both the words and the music of the Marseillaise are the composition of Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, a captain in the French army. He was quartered at Strasbourg in 1792, when, at a party, the Mayor of Strasbourg expressed a regret that the soldiers had no patriotic marching song. De Lisle, who was an amateur violinist, went home to his lodgings, and during the night picked out on his violin the tune which has since become so famous, and wrote the words. Next day the song was sung, and by the following day it was arranged for a military band. For 125 years the piece has been the national anthem of the French people.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

1626—Armand Jean de Rancé, the French abbe who founded the order of Trappists, born in Paris. Died Oct. 27, 1700.

1788—Connecticut ratified the Constitution of the United States.

1806—Cape of Good Hope surrendered to the British.

1837—Julius C. Burrows, United States senator from Michigan, born in Erie County, Pa. Died at Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 16, 1915.

1888—Bodies of Napoleon III, and the Prince Imperial removed from Chislehurst to Farnborough.

1894—Troops called out in Berlin to suppress a riotous mob of the unemployed.

1915—Germans made a fourth great effort to take Warsaw.

1916—London announced the evacuation of Gallipoli Peninsula had been accomplished without loss of life.

1917—Allied stated specific peace terms at request of President Wilson—reparation, restitution and adequate security for the future.

ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY IN THE WAR

Canadians penetrated enemy lines near Lens.

Russo-German peace conference resumed at Brest-Litovsk.

French raided German front on width of a mile near St. Mihiel.

TO-DAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Cardinal Vico, Pro-Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, born in the Arch-diocese of Ancona, 72 years ago to-day.

Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commander of the Department of the East, born at Shelbyville, Ky., 63 years ago to-day.

Lieut. Col. John L. De Witt, U.S.A., who served as assistant chief of staff of the first American field army, born in Nebraska, 38 years ago to-day.

Rt. Rev. John E. Fitzmaurice, Catholic bishop of Erie, born in Ireland, 79 years ago to-day.

Benjamin C. Hilliard, representative in Congress of the First Colorado district, born in Clark County, Iowa, 51 years ago to-day.

Thursday, January 9, 1919.

LOVELY WINTER COMFORT GARMENTS



Snow, ice and cold weather, the finest kind of a "Canadian winter" is with us. Now for the comforts of Sweater Coats, Skiing Sets, and woollen Scarfs, all are here 1 good choice.

LADIES' SKATING SETS of Cap and Scarf, Pretty Colored Stripes and plain in white and green, all grey, all green, rose and white, \$2.35 and \$3.25 special at

LADIES' SWEATERS, brushed wool and plain knit, in colors of paddy, fawn and green copen, cadet and grey, all sizes, prices range \$9.00, \$10.00, \$13.50 to \$16.00 from

WOOLLEN SLIP OVERS, made sleeveless, nice fine knit, colors of paddy, copen, and maize, in women's and children's sizes, \$5.25 and \$6.50 special at

KIDDIES' OVERALLS AND SWEATERS, in colors of scarlet, cardinal and grey, good warm qualities, for ages 2 to 5 years, special \$1.50 to \$2.50 at, each

SCARFS, brushed wool in white, colored stripes, copen, and rose, 75c special

Ladies' Winter Coats at decided bargains.

LADIES' COATS, made in good cloths of Tweeds, Chinchilla and Checked Materials, with large warm collars, worth from \$18.00, \$12.50 \$20.00 to \$22.50, for

LADIES' HANDSOME COATS, in Velours Pom Poni Cloths, Chinchilla and Plain Fine Wool Cloths, all smart styles, nicely lined, and in all sizes, Black and Colors, worth regular from \$22.50 \$28.00 to \$35.00, for

LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS, made in very pretty materials—such as Volex Tweeds, Chinchilla and Blanket Cloth, trimmed with Plush Buttons and in good colors—worth \$16.00 \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 to \$10.00 \$20.00, \$22.50 to \$30.00, for

Phone 476 **LANG TREACY LIMITED**

TALKING IT OVER

With Lorna Moon

THE COURTESY NOTE.

It came this morning—a nice little pink note saying: "Thank you, so much." It was as pleasing as it was unexpected, and it set me thinking. It made me recall a hundred and one times when I have longed to say "thank you, so much" for some pleasure which another had given me—a song well sung, a poem which brought me comfort, or an hour of good companionship—but like most of us I took the easiest way of mentioning it over the telephone, or, if not mentioning it at all.

We are all so apt to forget the courtesy note, even after a dinner engagement we are apt to think that we have done our duty when we have phoned the next morning.

Perhaps in some obscure corner of the paper we find a verse that speaks straight to our hearts, and for a moment we feel that we should like to tell the author how much we like it, but we rarely do. We say rather: "O, hundreds of people have probably written to tell him that they like it, he wouldn't care to have me write." But hundreds of people have NOT written, they have just said what we said, and let it go at that; and so while he has given pleasure to hundreds, none have said "thank you" to him.

Have you not at sometime left



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MISS ROSE SIDGWICK, noted English educationist who died of pneumonia in New York on her way home. She visited Canada a few weeks ago.

try not to be too busy to thank those who give me pleasure.

THE FORT GARRY WINNPEG FAMOUS CANADIAN HOTEL
On Western Canada business trips, or when en route to the California or other Pacific Coast resorts, the traveler is well advised who arranges an itinerary that provides for a stop-over at the Fort Garry, Winnipeg. That famous hotel offers service and surroundings that are unequalled on this continent, while the rates are most moderate. It has a total of three hundred rooms, and is managed by men of wide experience who understand the art of making the guest's stay a pleasure. The Fort Garry is situated within one minute's walk of the Union Station, is within easy access of all the principal points in the city, and is owned and operated by the Grand Trunk System.

Clearance Sale

All Winter Coats Lowest Prices Ever

The mild weather of December and first week of January leaves us with two score or more Ladies' and Misses' Winter Coats that we will clear at prices shorn of any semblance of profit.

Velour, with fur collar, reg. \$55.00, now \$42.00

Velour, with fur collar, reg. \$65.00, now \$54.00

Velour, with plush and self trimming, clearing at from \$23.00 to \$34.00

Chinchilla and Oxford Coatings, all reduced to \$14.00 to \$23.00

Tweed and Blanket Cloth Coats, have clearance prices of \$19.98 to \$28.00

Sweater Coats and Pullovers, special from \$4.95 to \$11.50. Colors are Grey, Rose, Green, Blue, Marine, Cardinal and Brown.

W. FELDMAN

Leading store in Western Ontario for Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and the finer furs.

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New

At the close patrons of KITCH the past year. We responded loyally. long business care and assure you th fitable to do your

We COMME two weeks we shal Winter Coats, Chil at less than make

Terms Cash One Price

HOMES

Herewith are offered unusually attractive homes very glad to place n

GREAT BIG VALUE

Solid brick home on St., close in. This house prices 10 large rooms, big large living room, big room, den and kitchen ground floor. 4 large bedrooms and bathroom on second with 2 newly finished third floor. The home is complete with combination system, three piece bath electric lights. Has three verandas and fine big with fruit trees. Home large for the owner, offered at \$4,000

READ THIS

Red brick home on St. Has nice laid, living dining room, kitchen and mer kitchen downstairs, rooms and bath upstairs. floor and attic. This house newly decorated, has new floors throughout on first cemented cellar and good heating system, 2 bath, electric light, nice dah and garden. Don't doubting 't homes because price is low, but ask to Price \$2850.00, and you have it by paying \$500.00 assuming a mortgage for

YOU CAN'T BEAT IT

Six room red pressed home in North Ward. A well built home, very comfortable. The owner is out of the country and advises me to sell 2 extra lots at \$4,000

Wilson

Real Estate Money to Loan Phone 925.

YOU CANNOT

In your home without forting at all times, n guarantee with the H

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