

# The News Record

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## HOUSING MATTER DISCUSSED

There was a conference recently held between the city council and a small group of manufacturers on the housing shortage existing in the community.

It was a full and frank discussion of the matter from several angles and while no decision was made, there was an agreement reached that more houses must be forthcoming.

This recognition of the shortage may not seem much news from an evening's thrashing. Yet it is a gain. Our citizens are practical-minded. Thoroughly convinced that more homes are needed, they may be depended to find a way to increase the supply.

There is not a factory but which could place another mechanic. Some of them could furnish employment to 25 or 50 more. When it is recalled that we have upwards of one hundred industries, a rough estimate of the present needs can be arrived at.

When it is recalled that quite a number of the manufacturing institutions already here have or will enlarge their plants and that the city has secured the Four-Wheel Drive, another large tire factory and has a good prospect of getting another felt industry, it will be admitted that our market basket is too small.

Within the last year, the city has considerably increased its population. The assessment commissioner's figures for the North Ward show an increase of 284, and those of the Center Ward a growth of 196. Together 480. It is estimated that when the count is completed, there will be an increase of more than a thousand residents.

Assessor Reidel says that the influx could not have been taken care of had the citizens not thrown open their homes and taken in friends, as boarders. A number of these boarders are married men, who desire to bring in their families as soon as they can get houses.

Recently an official report on the number of residential building permits issued placed the number at 32. Assuming that the city has added 1000 to its population and that only one-tenth of these are married men, there is a minimum need of 100 new houses.

This does not take into consideration the enlargements of industries completed or under way nor the three large concerns coming. Monday night's conference was in reticulating that something substantial will have to be done.

## WHAT METHOD SHOULD BE ADOPTED?

In seeking for a solution, no practical means should be overlooked. The goal is more houses. There is, as already pointed out, 32 houses under way. Can private enterprise be depended upon to supply present and prospective needs? It seems not.

Owing to the high cost of building, few men of means are inclined to build either to rent or sell. They expected that when the war was over the price of building materials would recede. Instead they have advanced. The causes of this are that for four years little building was done, while the population of Canada has, it is estimated, increased by 500,000; the other main cause has been the demand for Canadian lumber in Europe. Canada gave some months ago a credit of \$50,000,000 to Britain and this may be doubled.

Owing to the present cost of living and the necessity of increasing wages and in not a few instances giving shorter hours throughout the country, leads to the conclusion that the cost of building will not recede for a long period and probably never drop to the prewar level. Next to food, houses are the most indispensable needs of town dwellers. Adjustment to the new scale of house costs appears unavoidable.

The Labor Gazette recorded that the average rental of a 6-roomed house in this city was \$4.50, 1919, \$25. The experience of our citizens is that it is cheaper to buy than to rent a house. This was true when building was cheap and is true to-day.

At the conference on Monday evening, one speaker suggested that the Economical Fire Insurance Co. would probably loan a considerable sum for housing. \$70,000 has been mentioned. This should not be overlooked.

It would, of course, mean that private citizens would have to apply for loans and probably have a nestegg of 85 per cent. before doing so. There are persons on salary, living in rented houses, who could utilize Economical loans.

Every one able to do so and building would release a house for someone else unable to do so.

This would for example mean that to build a \$4000 house, the prospective builder would require to have 35 per cent. or \$1400. He would then be able to borrow \$2600. The sum of \$70,000 said to be available from that source would be sufficient to erect 26 houses.

Were \$3000 constructed, the 35 per cent. would be \$1050 and the sum borrowed \$1950. Under this unit of cost, \$70,000 would construct, say, 35 houses.

Since housing is so urgently needed, no means should be overlooked whereby building can be speeded up.

The advantage of building over renting is easily demonstrated. Providing the individual has \$1000 or \$1400 already saved and which will enable him to borrow the remainder, it becomes easy sailing.

In a busy city like this, there must surely be 25 or 35 men holding salaried positions, living in rented dwellings, who have savings large enough to come within the 35 per cent. rule and which will open the door to their getting a loan of 65 per cent.

Every factory extension and every new industry locating here increases the value of residential property. Salaried men need have no fear of being able to dispose of their properties without loss should the occasion arise. Houses have doubled in value during the last 20 years.

The Record trusts to see the Economical come to the rescue and entreprising young men, who do not own the homes they live in, come forward and help themselves and the community to bring some needed relief.

Further, there have been between 130 and 160 persons who have thus far this year sold their homes to others. These should wherever possible build new homes, even though they were again to be sold.

Were these lines followed, it would not meet the needs of the situation. It would not help the man who has not more than \$200 or \$400 saved. It would not give us the 100, 200 or 300 additional homes that are or will shortly be required.

Sooner or later, city leaders will, in our opinion, be obliged either to avail themselves of the provisions of the Housing Act or to form a Housing Company.

## BY THE WAY

The Flint Journal's definition of a lady is she who an eat one of those tomato sandwiches by hand.

Last week's bank clearings shows that this city for one of the first times, passed Peterboro and Brantford. Ours was \$1,100,894; Brantford's \$1,107,745; and Peterboro's \$831,766.

In the American states, taxation has been extended to the point where the kid buying a 5-cent ice cream cone must pay a war-tax of one cent. The sums thus collected go to pay interest on their thirty billion dollar war debt. Later the kids, will having reached manhood, have to pay the principal.

Abraham Lincoln was a staunch protectionist. He said: "If you want a ton of iron and send abroad for it you have got your iron but you have parted with your money." Then he added "If you dig that ton of iron from the ground in your own country, you have got the iron and you have got the money." This is the basic principle of protection.

It is authoritatively said that the Ames-Holten McCready Co. of Montreal intend to manufacture automobile tires in the new factory it will erect on the Bowby property and that it will expend \$1,000,000 on the new plant. In 1913 there were 50,000 motorcars in Canada. There are now upwards of 269,000. Hence the prospective tire factory should get a fair slice of trade.

When it was early in the war shown that the bacon barons were profiteering the Record suggested that the country acquire the big packing plants of the country. An allegation made before the Cost of Living Committee at Ottawa, concerning foreign control of the Toronto Stock Yards, strengthens the opinion that public ownership of these is the only certain remedy to end profiteering.

## Extracts of Exchange

### MAY BE BUT—

Brantford Examiner (L.)—A pretty fair illustration of what free trade in agricultural implements would mean to this city was afforded last evening at the luncheon tendered by the Brantford Rotary Club to Mr. Lloyd Harris. One of the guests present was the representative of an Illinois firm manufacturing a certain line of agricultural implements. When he was called upon to speak this gentleman stated that the house he was connected with had long been contemplating locating in Canada, and now had Brantford in view, but their coming here depended on the tariff. In other words, it depended on whether Sir Thomas White gave the Canadian market sufficient protection to make it desirable for American makers of agricultural implements to locate here. The incident is significant. Free trade, or its equivalent in agricultural implements may mean that the Canadian farmer will save a few dollars in the purchase of his implements but it will certainly mean that goods which we can make in Brantford and other Canadian manufacturing centres will be made in the United States that there will be less employment for our workmen and a lessened home market for our farmers. It may be possible to build up a great country in such a manner but The Examiner doubts it.

## WAIT A MINUTE

### TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

1815—Battle of Waterloo, which resulted in the final overthrow of Napoleon.  
1844—A statue of the Duke of Wellington was unveiled in front of the Royal Exchange in London.  
1889—Henry J. Raymond, famous journalist, one of the founders of The New York Times died in New York City. Born at Lima N.Y., Jan. 24, 1820.  
1871—George Grote, the eminent historian and philosopher died in London. Born Nov. 17, 1794.  
1894—Over 15,000 miners resumed work in the soft coal region of Pennsylvania.  
1902—Rioting in Paterson, N.J., during a strike of the silk dyers.  
1915—Austrian warships made a raid on the Italian coast.  
1916—General Count von Moltke, German commander and chief of staff at the commencement of the war, died in Berlin.  
1917—President Wilson welcomed the Belgian commission to the United States.

### ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE WAR

Allies frustrated an attack on Rheims. Austrians continued their great drive across the Piave Troopship Drvinsk, chartered by United States, torpedoed by submarines.

### TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, born at Albany N.Y., 61 years ago today.  
Cyrus H.K. Curtis, prominent Philadelphia magazine and newspaper publisher born at Portland Me., 69 years ago today.  
Blanche Sweet, widely known as an actress in motion pictures, born in Chicago, 23 years ago today.

### SMILE OR TWO

#### A Common Case

"What do you know of international affairs?"  
"Nothing, but that doesn't keep me from discussing them as though I knew all about them."

### Willie's Dark Future

"Reggie" said her husband's wife, "I don't believe you have smoked one of those lovely cigars I gave you last Christmas."

"No, my dear, I haven't" replied the wife's husband. "As a matter of fact, I intend to keep them until our little Willie grows up and wants to learn to smoke."

### A Soft Answer

"See here, John!"  
"Well!"  
"Mother noticed you down town today and you were looking at every pretty girl on the street."  
"I made careful comparisons. There are none in your class dearie!"  
What could she say after that?

### HANDICAPPED

"Some men are born great" quoted the Parlor Philosopher.  
"Yes, poor devils!" commiserated the Mere Man.  
"Just think what pleasure they miss. They can't tell the rest of us how they did it."

### AMBIGUOUS

"Did your late employer give you a testimonial?"  
"Yes, but it doesn't seem to me any good."  
"What did he say?"  
"He said I was one of the best men his firm ever turned out."

In the recent session of the California legislature Mrs. Hughes, an assemblywoman of Butte county, achieved the unique record of having every bill she introduced enacted into law.

## Public Now Told All About Tanlac

Authorities. Now, Show Just What This Medicine Really Is.

In a recent issue of this paper an announcement was made that Tanlac now has the largest sale of any medicine of its kind in the world and that more than twelve million bottles had been sold during the past four years. These are unusual figures, and the question naturally arises in the mind of the reader why this phenomenal success and why has this preparation so far outstripped all other medicines of its kind. It is only natural therefore that the manufacturers should offer some explanation to satisfy public interest.

In the first place, Tanlac is manufactured in one of the largest and most modernly equipped laboratories in this country. Its formula is purely ethical and complies with all national and state pure food and drug laws. Altogether there are ten ingredients in Tanlac, each of which is of recognized therapeutic value.

These ingredients, which are known individually and used since civilization first began, and some of them have been used and prescribed by the ancients, are everywhere, but until they were brought together in proper proportion and association as in the Tanlac formula, humanity had not before realized their full value and effect.

In referring to one of the more important ingredients of Tanlac, the Encyclopedia Britannica says: "It has long been the source of the most valuable tonic medicines that have been discovered." In referring to others of the general Therapeutics, a standard medical text book, states that—"they impart general tone and strength to the entire system, including all organs and tissues."

There are certain other elements in Tanlac which because of their influence upon the appetite, digestion, assimilation and elimination improve the nutrition and vital activity of all the tissues and organs of the body, and produce that state of general tonification which is called health.

In discussing another ingredient the Encyclopedia Britannica says: "It is one of the most efficient of that class upon which all health depends upon the stomach so as to invigorate digestion and thereby increase the general nutrition. It is used in dyspepsia, chlorosis, anorexia and various other diseases in which the tone of the stomach and elementary canal is deficient."

Concerning still another ingredient the standard authority says: "It causes dilation of the gastric blood vessels, increases secretion of the gastric juice, and causes greater activity in the movements of the muscular layers in the walls of the stomach. It also tends to lessen the sensibility of the stomach, and so may relieve gastric pain."

The United States Dispensary makes the following comment regarding another ingredient: "It may be used in all cases of pure debility of the digestive organs and is a general tonic impression is required. Dyspepsia, atonic gout hysteria, and intermittent fever are among the many affections in which it has proven useful."

There are certain other ingredients described in the Dispensary and in standard medical text books as having a beneficial action upon the organs of secretion, whose proper functioning results in the purification of the blood and the elimination of them. In this manner objectionable and poisonous ingredients of the blood are removed, and the entire system is invigorated and vitalized.

Tanlac was designed primarily for the correction of disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. At the same time, however, it is a powerful reconstructive tonic and builder, and it naturally follows that any medicine that brings about proper assimilation of the food and the thorough elimination of the waste products must therefore have a far-reaching and most beneficial effect upon the entire system.

Although Tanlac's claims for supremacy are abundantly supported by the world's leading authorities, it is the people themselves who have really made it famous. It is millions upon millions have used it, and have told other millions what it has done for them. That is why Tanlac has become the most sensation of the drug trade in this country, and that is also why it is the most widely talked of medicine in the world to-day.

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

### COCONUT OIL MAKES A SPLENDID SHAMPOO

Don't use prepared shampoos or any other kind, that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain malsified coconut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless) is much better than anything else you can use for shampooing as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily and removes every particle of dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified coconut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

Chief Georges Regis, of the Montserrat Indians, headed a deputation to Ottawa to obtain help for needy trappers.

Pie. Henry Wasson suffering from shell-shock committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid at Woodstock.

## THURSDAY Special Bargains

Among the many attractions in our list of goods on sale are a fine lot of Ladies' Bathing Suits at interesting prices. Shop on Thursday and avoid the Saturday crowd.

### SATURDAY EVENING.

#### LADIES' SUITS AT \$5.00 TO \$16.50

Ladies' and Misses' Suits in serges and fancy cloths, good materials, smart styles, worth from \$15.00 to \$35.00, on sale special at decided reductions.....

\$5.00, \$8.00, \$12.50 to \$16.50

#### LADIES' BATHING SUITS

Ladies' Misses' and Girls' Bathing Suits in various qualities, cotton mohair, wool knitted. Prices range from.....

\$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$4.50 to \$7.00

#### Ready-to-Wear Silk Skirts

Ladies' and Misses' Silk Skirts, in Taffeta, colors of black, navy and brown, made with belt and pockets, worth \$8.50, for.....

\$6.75

#### BLOUSES

Ladies' White Jap Silk Blouses, plain and tucked styles, odd sizes, worth \$3.00, for.....

\$2.25

Girls' Middies, in all white, also navy, collar and cuff, all sizes, special at \$2.25

#### Special Bargains in Staple Depart.

3 pieces White Stripe Zephy, 36 in. wide, good quality for skirts, blouses or shirts, regular 50c per yard, for.....

29c

#### Black Silk Bargains

2 pieces Black Silk Paillette, 30 in. wide, rich black finish, for blouses, dresses or separate skirts, this is a bargain that cannot be duplicated, regular \$2.00, on sale.....

\$1.40

#### UNDERWEAR

Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, tucked front and lace edging, worth 65c, for.....

45c

#### NIGHT GOWNS—Slip-over

styles, kimono sleeve, lace trimmed, worth \$1.35, for.....

98c

#### SKIRTS

Ladies' and Misses' Wash Skirts, made of fine White Jean and Gabardine, with belt and pockets, special prices \$2.00, \$3.50 and \$4.50.

#### Specials in the Dress Goods and Silk Dept.

60c RAW SILK 33c

100 pieces only Natural Color Raw Silk, 33 in. wide, suitable for children's Middies, blouses or shirts for men and boys, regular 60c per yard, on sale.....

33c

75c RAW SILK 50c

5 pieces Natural Color Raw Silk, fine even weave, good wearing qualities for ladies and children's dresses, waists, shirts, etc., regular 75c, for.....

50c

\$1.50 RAW SILK 98c

100 yards Natural Color Raw Silk, 36 in. wide, in fine even weave, good silk finish, for ladies' suits, waists or skirts, regular \$1.50, for.....

98c

#### \$1.50 SILK POPLINS AND TUSSEH SILK 98c

1 table of Dress Goods, containing Silk Poplins in plain colors, Tussah Silk Checks in brown, copen, navy and green, etc., Silk Repp Cord in reseda, copen, helio, blue, sand, etc., 36 in. wide, beautiful designs, and every one a bargain at \$1.50 per yard, on sale.....

98c

#### IVORY SILK CREPE

1 piece only Ivory Silk Crepe De Chene, 40 in. wide, beautiful fine even weave, rich silky finish, for blouses or dresses, etc., regular \$2.50, for.....

\$1.55

#### HOSIERY

Ladies' fine mercerized lisle hose, wide garter top, colors sky and green only, sizes 8, 9, 10 and 10, regular 50c, Special \$2.50, for.....

19c

Ladies' fine silk lisle hose, heel and sole, white only, sizes 8, 9, 10, regular 50c, for.....

39c

#### Smallwares

Ladies' silk boot hose, lisle garter top, colors, black, white and tan, all sizes, 8, 9, 10 and 10, regular 50c, for.....

39c

#### GLOVES

Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, 2 domes, sizes 5 1/2 to 6 only, good value, reg. 75c and \$1.00, on sale pr.....

25c

#### TIES

Ladies' Corded Silk Windsor Ties, plain navy, copen, and green, also fancy colored designs, to wear with middies and blouses, reg. 50c, on sale, each.....

19c

#### RIBBON

Washable lingerie ribbon in 3 shades: pink, sky and white, 1 yards on a bolt, widths 1 1/2, 2, 3, Price per bolt 15c, 20c, 25c

Union Jack Cushion Tops, with hemstitch edges, made of a fine material, reg. 50c each, on sale each.....

25c

#### UNDERWEAR

Ladies' fine ribbed Cotton Combinations, Duchess and V Neck, short sleeves and sleeveless, open style, umbrella knee, lace trimmed, sizes 36 and 38, reg. \$1.50 our special.....

\$1.00

Ladies' fine ribbed lisle Drawers, umbrella knee, closed or open style, worth 75c, for.....

60c

Ladies' ribbed Cotton Vests, low neck, short sleeve or sleeveless, sizes 36, 38 and 40, reg. 60c, for.....

39c

Ladies' fine ribbed lisle Vests, low neck, short sleeve or sleeveless, lace edged, sizes 40, 42 and 44, reg. 65c for.....

40c

#### Ready-to-Wear Undershirts

Blue and white, also black and white, striped Cotton Undershirts, made with small frills, worth regular \$1.75, for.....

\$1.48

#### Black Silk Paillette

2 pieces Black Silk Paillette, 30 in. wide, rich black finish, for blouses, dresses or separate skirts, this is a bargain that cannot be duplicated, regular \$2.00, on sale.....

\$1.40

#### Black Duchesse

1 piece only black Duchesse, 36 in. wide, guaranteed not to cut, elegant wearing qualities, rich glossy finish for suits, dresses or separate skirts, regular \$3.00 for.....

\$2.39

#### White Habutai

1 piece only extra heavy White Silk Habutai, for blouses, dresses or underwear, good washable silk, guaranteed to give good wear, 36 in. wide, \$2.25 per yard, on sale.....

\$1.49

#### Black Taffetta

Rich Black Taffetta Silk, 36 in. wide, green edge, soft chiffon finish, good wear, regular \$2.75, for.....

\$2.29

#### Ivory Silk Crepe

1 piece only Ivory Silk Crepe De Chene, 40 in. wide, beautiful fine even weave, rich silky finish, for blouses or dresses, etc., regular \$2.50, for.....

\$1.55

#### Hosiery

Ladies' fine mercerized lisle hose, wide garter top, colors sky and green only, sizes 8, 9, 10 and 10, regular 50c, Special \$2.50, for.....

19c

#### Ladies' fine silk lisle hose

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39c

#### Smallwares

Ladies' silk boot hose, lisle garter top, colors, black, white and tan, all sizes, 8, 9, 10 and 10, regular 50c, for.....

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25c

#### Ties

Ladies' Corded Silk Windsor Ties, plain navy, copen, and green, also fancy colored designs, to wear with middies and blouses, reg. 50c, on sale, each.....

19c

#### Ribbon

Washable lingerie ribbon in 3 shades: pink, sky and white, 1 yards on a bolt, widths 1 1/2, 2, 3, Price per bolt 15c, 20c, 25c