

COL. DENISON SAYS GOVERNMENT SHOULD MAKE RECIPROCITY AN OPEN QUESTION

Guest of Honor at Berlin Club Annual Dinner Says All Citizens Should Appeal To Their Friends in the House to Have the Question Thrown Open. The Passing of the Agreement Would Mean a Dangerous Threatening of the National Freedom and Fiscal Independence of Canada--A Splendid Address by Toronto's Police Magistrate--Canadians Had Remained True to Country Through Vicissitudes of the Past and Should Not Fail Now

"We have a great territory and we are the heirs of this great heritage, the trustees of this magnificent country. For the sake of a few cents on a few articles are we to sacrifice our freedom, to abandon our fiscal independence and put ourselves in a position in which any foreign country can have any power, no matter how slight, to prevent us dealing without our resources, and fixing our own tariffs as may please ourselves?"

The above was the momentous question put by Col. Geo. T. Denison, Police Magistrate of Toronto, who was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Berlin Club last evening, and who delivered a stirring and eloquent address on "Canada and the Empire."

Col. Denison is an ardent Imperialist and in strong terms he urged his hearers to fight against the sacrifice of Canada's freedom and fiscal independence, which was dangerously threatened by the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States. He did not touch upon the monetary features of the agreement, confining himself to the larger issues.

The Dinner.

The dinner was probably the most successful in the history of the Club. The club rooms had been prettily decorated, and the catering arrangements in charge of Mrs. Wray were perfect. When the guests gathered around the handsomely decorated tables a brilliant scene was presented. Every attention had been paid to all the small details upon which depend so largely the success of an occasion of this kind, and as a result the ninety or more in attendance were more than delighted with the arrangements for their entertainment. The menu had been carefully chosen, and the delicious viands, daintily served, were no small feature of the evening.

While the guests were dining an excellent program was rendered by Starman's orchestra. In fact the committee in charge had left nothing undone and as a result not only was the annual dinner of an educative nature by reason of Col. Denison's address, but it was also one of much pleasure for those fortunate enough to be in attendance.

The King.

The toast to the King was proposed by President Lochhead, who acted as toastmaster. On his right was Col. Denison, and on his left Mayor Schmalz. The toast was honored by the hearty rendition of the National Anthem.

Canada and the Empire.

The toast to Canada and the Empire was proposed by Mayor Schmalz. He expressed his pleasure at being asked to propose such a toast, and also the honor of introducing Col. Denison. He congratulated the President and the Club on having been fortunate enough to secure the presence of Col. Denison at the banquet, since that gentleman was frequently compelled to refuse invitations to address gatherings outside of Toronto. Those present all knew Col. Denison, if not personally, they had heard of him. He was a loyal Canadian Imperialist, and it was by no means surprising that he should respond to the toast of Canada and the Empire since our country was the brightest and most brilliant jewel in the crown of a united empire.

Col. Denison.

On rising to respond to the toast the distinguished visitor was greeted with hearty applause. It gave him a great deal of pleasure, he said, to respond to the toast of Canada and the Empire, since it appealed more closely to the sentiments, wishes, hopes and aspirations of our people than any other. He was pleased to see the two connected, since the whole of our history consisted of a desire to remain with the Empire.

On several occasions the speaker had been invited to visit Berlin, but had never before been able to do so. He had accepted the invitation on this occasion because he believed it a time for all true sons of Canada to speak out in defence of their freedom and fiscal independence.

Review of History.

Col. Denison gave a concise review of the history of our country, pointing out that the idea of Canada as an independent part of the Empire had always been the inspiring motive of the

Canadian people. Canada had been founded by the United Empire Loyalists, a God-fearing, law-abiding class of citizens living in the United States in 1776. These men desired to retain their loyalty and to uphold the dignity of their sovereign. Determined to do this at any cost they gave up their entire possessions in the United States and came to Canada to face unknown hardships and dangers. These men were a well-to-do, educated, cultured people. The rebels came from the other classes. They had nothing, wanted to get everything, and as a result the loyal Britishers were literally driven out of the country. Canada had been founded by men willing to make great personal sacrifice for an idea. No finer class of loyal, honest men could be found. They were the winnowed wheat of the United States, the chaff being left behind. As a result of the early efforts of these men we had today a law-abiding and God-fearing country. Property was secure and life was safe. There had been practically no crime, until but recently, in our newly opened territory. In marked contrast to this was the condition of affairs on the other side of the border, where owing to lawlessness the term border-ruffian had become a phrase. The guiding spirit of the men who had founded Canada was a united Empire.

Dreams of United Empire.

They had dreams of some day seeing all the colonies united. As far back as 1775 the French-Canadians had turned out to uphold British rule in Canada and had driven back Montgomery and Arnold at Quebec.

Following that came the war of 1812. Canada had at that time a population of 70,000 with but 7,000 men who could take the field. Napoleon was master of practically all Europe, almost every nation was under his feet, and the only country that stood up for liberty against the greatest military despot of the age was the little island of England. One would have thought that the United States would have said that here at least was one country standing out for liberty and freedom, we will stand by and help. At this time it looked as though England as a nation might be in its last throes. Instead of assisting in the cause of liberty and freedom the United States had taken advantage of England's position and declared war on Canada. The finest thing in the history of Canada was the readiness of this handful of Canadians to stand up and fight for the freedom of their country, enduring unknown hardships and dangers. The United States had a population at this time of 8,000,000 and during the war they put 576,000 soldiers in the field. Against this Canada had put its little army of 7000 men, and the assistance of 1,500 imperial troops. Could any nation point to a finer fight than during the war of 1812? Even the Boers in their great fight displayed no greater heroism of sacrifice.

That war showed from the beginning the desire of the Canadian people to be free a country and to continue its connection with the Motherland. This desire on the part of Canadians had been ever the same, and Col. Denison traced the predominance of this feeling through history up to the present time. Canada owed a great deal to these men. Our country had been saved to us by our fathers who fought against great odds, and who were successful in holding the country for us.

During the years that followed this country was competing with the great prosperity of the country to the south yet there was no serious talk of annexation, and our fathers were content to work out their own destiny without the intervention of a foreign country.

In 1837 a few newcomers were dissatisfied with the condition of affairs and started a rebellion. There was not a single imperial soldier in Canada at this time, and the people of the country rose and put down the rebellion themselves.

After that the United States sent filibustering parties into Canada, and these were beaten off by the loyal inhabitants, who once more showed that nothing would compel them to turn against the Empire.

Not many years after that the Fenians came from the United States. These were furnished with United States weapons and given every facility to invade Canada. The speaker had been in this little unpleasantness himself, and was therefore in a position to speak with authority. He had commanded the cavalry on the Niagara frontier, and during this trouble the people of Canada once more evidenced their determination to retain their independence.

OVER 26 MILLION GALS. PUMPED BY WATER WORKS DURING MONTH OF JANUARY --COMMISSIONS MONTHLY BUSINESS.

The Water Commission last night transacted their monthly business. Chairman Breithaupt, Supt. Hymmen, H. Bowman and P. Gies were present. The Grand Trunk wrote granting a permit for the laying of water mains across the tracks on Strange St.

The Brantford Water Commission wrote stating the duplex pump purchased by the Berlin Commission would be forwarded as soon as possible.

The Light Commission submitted the power rates. The Commission will contract for a twenty-four hour service, thereby making a saving of \$60 annually.

The tender of Miller Ltd. Co., London, brass manufacturers for curb and main cocks, was accepted.

The chairman and secretary were authorized to sign the draft agreement with the Keystone Driller Co., for a deep well pump.

The Commission is also ordering a Bergman 15 H. P. Induction motor for the Glasgow street wells.

The Commission will contract with the Light Commission for power to operate the Glasgow St. pumps. Accounts passed for payment amounted to \$1153.15.

Supt. Report. The following is the statement of the Superintendent for the month of January.

Receipts \$5,118.39; balance last report, \$208.20; total, \$5,326.59. Disbursements, Lead, Hemp and Incid., \$9.83. Service connections, \$8.88. Maintenance: General expense and Fixed Charges, \$184.40. Pumping system, \$1110.97. Street mains, \$1.45. Service connections, \$47.05. Total \$1393.88. Balance on hand February 1st, 1911, \$4233.71. Total number of flat rate consumers, 672. Total number meters, 2012. Total number hydrants, 205. Total number gallons pumped in January, 26,305,500. Maximum number gallons pumped per day, 955,500. Average number gallons pumped per day, 848,565. Average number gallons pumped per lb. of coal, 150. Coal consumed per day, 5,639. Total number pounds coal consumed, 174,800. Total number hours pumping, 714. Total number hours running compressor, 250. Fire Alarm Jan. 29th, Box 42, 7:30 p. m. Pressure 58 lbs. at F. Kruse's house on Albert St.

SON INJURED SENT FOR MOTHER

WHILE ATTENDING NEWHEW'S FUNERAL, MRS. ARNOLD RECEIVES SAD MESSAGE.

a sister of Mr. L. Bardon, Foundry Street while in town attending the funeral of the late Andrew Barton, received a message from home stating her son had been seriously injured in a railroad accident.

This was all the information to hand. Mrs. Arnold left for Rochester this morning, accompanied by Mr. Bardon.

Rev. Canon Gould and Mr. W.R. Allin Were The Speakers Last Evening

Two splendid addresses were delivered at St. John's Anglican church last night by Mr. W. R. Allin, the General Secretary of the Layman's Missionary movement of the Church of England and Rev. Canon Gould of Toronto.

The former spoke on the development and claims of the Northwest. He pointed out that during the past ten years over 1,300,000 people had entered Canada and of these over 800,000 have gone to the West. In addition to those who have gone from Eastern Canada many of these have congregated in the larger centres, the rest are scattered over a vast area and this makes the problem of missionary work difficult.

He referred to the work in the diocese of Saskatchewan during the past five years, accomplished by the young men coming from the old country.

Being given a tent and horse they set to work travelling the country, to find out the people. Following this a number of ordained men set to work. One of these had in ten months covered 1,886 miles and another had travelled 25,000 miles in five years.

The speaker emphasized the difficulties arising from the materialistic population. The work required money and the churches of Eastern Canada were urged to make an honest effort so as to cope with the difficult problem.

Dr. Gould, the General Secretary of the Mission Society of the Church of England took for his subject: Mohammedanism.

He quoted figures to show that Mohammeds were 225,000,800 in number, 80,000,000 of which were subjects of the British Empire. There were twice as many subjects of the British Empire as of Turkey.

Their creed was there is no God but God and Mohammed is the prophet of God. The pillar of faith upon which Mohammedanism is based was comprised of five things, viz. confession, prayer, five times every twenty-four hours; giving of alms; the Haj or pilgrimage to Mecca; and Gehad or the Holy War.

The defects of the religion accounted for the non-success of the revolution in Turkey. Slavery, war, were the principal defects. Their suppression of women is one of degradation.



Rev. Theo. Spetz, C. R. D. D., appointed Superior of the Congregation of The Resurrection.

An important announcement has been made in Roman Catholic Church circles. It is to the effect that Rev. Father Theodore Spetz, C. R. D. D. will succeed the late Rev. Father Wm. Klopfer as Superior of the order of the congregation of the Resurrection in Canada.

The appointment comes from Rome, Italy, and was made by Rev. Father John Laspyrecki, the General Superior.

By the appointment, Father Spetz has jurisdiction over the Catholic clergy of this order in Canada. This however does not include the position of parish priest of St. Mary's Church, which Rev. Father Klopfer also held.

The appointment of a parish priest was necessarily deferred through the vacancy, a fulfillment of the Superior's vacancy.

Rev. Spetz together with the advice of a Council of two clergyman make the appointment, sanctioned by the Right Rev. Bishop Dowling of the Hamilton Diocese.

By the faculty of the St. Jerome's college he is looked upon as an authority on school law.

At present the reverend gentleman is writing a history of the German Catholic Missions in Canada.

His appointment is a popular one in Catholic Church circles.

Societies of St. Peter's Luther Church Donate Church Bell To The New Hamburg Church.

The St. Peter's Luther Church is making a handsome and liberal donation to the new St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Hamburg. It is in the form of a church bell weighing two thousand pounds.

While the Young Peoples' Society is the instigator of the donation the various societies of the church have contributed toward the funds. The committee which has the matter in hand is composed of Messrs. Paul Price, Albert Waldschmidt, and O. Thiel. The bell has already been shipped and upon its arrival in New Hamburg, in the course of one or two weeks, this committee will see to its being placed in position.

The New Hamburg congregation is exceedingly grateful to the local Lutheran Church for their generosity.

An Appeal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier

The One Man Who Can Save Canada

(From The Montreal Daily Star, February 4th, 1911.)

There is only one man in Canada who can avert the menace that lurks in Reciprocity.

That man is Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He is the master of the situation. If he appeals to the loyalty of his followers, there is too much reason to fear that they will vote the agreement through. Like the late Sir John A. McDonald, he has a genius for inspiring the confidence and attracting the love of men.

But it is equally true that if Sir Wilfrid declares that, on sober second thought, he dare not recommend this astounding commercial revolution to a people bound to preserve their independence, the agreement will not be ratified.

Moreover, such a declaration from Sir Wilfrid would be far more welcome to the bulk of his followers both in and out of Parliament, than a bugle-call to stand up and vote--and possibly die politically--for a bargain which may save the skin of the Taft Republicans but will inevitably terminate the career of Canada as an independent nation.

If Sir Wilfrid were not of the stature of a statesman, we would not waste words on such an appeal. But there is no flattery in saying that the Premier is one of three or four great Canadians. He is a constructive statesman with a long vision, the deep insight, and the steadfast courage that marks the rare race of nation-builders.

Did Sir Wilfrid Know?

He is a big enough man to change his mind--though we are not of the opinion that it is necessary for him to do so in this case. We do not believe that his mind has ever been made up to accept, so sweeping a Reciprocity scheme as that included in the Taft "life-saving" device.

This may sound like a surprising statement in view of the fact that Sir Wilfrid's Ministers accepted the Taft proposals, and that they would not have dared to do so without consulting him on every item.

But it is no more than the truth that none of us realized the inward meaning of the shrewdly-framed offer of the long-headed American Government when we first saw it. It was, as cunning a trap as was ever laid. The masters-bargainers at Washington have not lost their skill.

It was particularly well-baited for men who have an honest, life-long belief that some sort of Reciprocity between these two neighboring nations out to be mutually profitable. For generations this school of thought has accepted as an abscite tenet that it would be a good thing for Canada to secure access to the American market for its food products, provided it did not pay too high a price for the privilege.

So naturally two good Reciprocity men like Messrs. Fielding and Paterson went to Washington with their minds concentrated on the price. That is all they were thinking about. They must not pay too much. Everything they got would be clear gain. Uncle Sam would be sure not to give too much. But he would be equally sure to ask too much. They must watch the Canadian end of the treaty; the American end would take care of itself.

How The Trap Was Laid.

Messrs. Taft and Knox undoubtedly calculated on this Canadian attitude of mind. They laid their plans accordingly. They knew they were watching the hand that took, and were not watching the hand that apparently gave. So they disarmed suspicion by not betraying any great greed in "taking," and then deftly secured the assent of our representatives to a "gift" of such far-reaching effects that it engulfs our commercial independence and endangers our national existence.

They presented us with a Trojan Horse. There are moments in the life of every nation when it is more dangerous to receive than to give.

We know now--what few of us realized at first--that such a "gift" can only be accepted by the barter of our commercial, and ultimately, our political freedom. If we turn the swollen stream of our food exports away from the West-East lines that carry it to the British market and send it along North-South lines to the American market--or, rather, the American "middleman"--we will utterly shatter the costly steel framework of this nation and debase the Dominion to a string of subject Provinces serving the convenience of the nearest American centres.

The Cost To Canada.

The "bridge" over the Wilderness north of Lake Superior will be broken. Confederation will be cut at a half-dozen vital points. The Provinces by the sea will be isolated their industrial future negated, the arteries that lead to Old Canada will collapse through starvation and the Americans will think of them chiefly as a collection of fishing villages.

Quebec will become the "back-yard" and lumber camp of New England. Our farm produce will give the New England factories cheap food for their work people--without ultimately raising the price for our farmers; and our forests and mines will feed them with raw materials until they are literally eaten out by the enormous appetite of American industrialism. We will be lucky, indeed, if the national hemorrhage stops here. The exodus of our sons and daughters to New England factory towns, which has been so severe a drain in the past, may well bleed us to death when Montreal has been strangled in its own dead railway lines, when the killing of the new Transcontinental has killed the legitimate hopes of Quebec City, and when our other promising industrial towns have found their home market flowing merrily over the border.

Continued on page 6.

interest in the separate schools in the twin-city and their growth and success are due to his watchful care and interest. On September 22-1902 he celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary of priesthood.

By the faculty of the St. Jerome's college he is looked upon as an authority on school law.

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and daughter Bell, Waterloo County; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shantz, Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shantz, Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. David Wismer, Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Bowman, Berlin; Mr. Benjamin Shoemaker, Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. Allan Shantz and daughter; Miss Melinda Bowman and others.

Some History of Family.

The gathering comprised the descendants of the Waterloo County pioneer Jacob Shantz, who made the trip from Pennsylvania, on horseback 108 years ago. The oldest among them was Mrs. Samuel Y. Shantz, who has passed the four score and four stage of life, yet she is the picture of health. With a kindly face and spirit she shows no traces of the infirmities of old age. An interesting character of the Shantz family is this aged lady. Her mind is clear, for she recalls quite readily the life of the pioneers. For instance on Thursday she told the gathering of the time, over seventy years ago, when she had ridden on horseback from Bridgeport, to two miles south of New Dundee over rough and unbroken roads and highways.

Ester Erb, (for that is her maiden name) is the mother of Mrs. W. Shantz and a daughter of the late Peter Erb, another one of the County's pioneers. She was born along the banks of the Grand River near Bridgeport.

Fifty grand-children, thirty-five great-grand-children and one great, great grand child survive Jacob Shantz.

The Re-union.

The day was quietly spent. Social intercourse, interspersed with stories of the Shantz family history comprised an interesting day. The gathering sat down to two bounteous repasts, excellently prepared. During the visit the family was favored with a letter from Mayor Schmalz and members of the Council.

Music was very capably rendered by the Misses Alexandra and Belle Shantz. During the day a photograph was taken of the family.

The Record extends to the members of this family the wishes for their continued happiness and prosperity.

John Esbaugh, Hotelman of St. Clements.

The death toll place suddenly at St. Clements on Thursday evening of Mr. John Esbaugh, the young and well-known proprietor of the Royal Hotel in that village. The deceased suffered a paralytic stroke on Wednesday and succumbed at 6:30 o'clock on the following evening without regaining consciousness.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 11 o'clock a. m. to the St. Clements R. C. Church and the cemetery for interment.

The late Mr. Esbaugh was 33 years of age and is survived by a widow and a family of five small children. He was a son of Mr. Ambrose Esbaugh of St. Clements, and is a brother-in-law to Mr. D. C. Kuntz, of Waterloo.

A peculiar coincidence is that the Proprietor of the St. Clements Hotel, Mr. John Scherler, died ten days ago.

DOON.

Mr. Wm. Kaiser, of Berlin, spent Sunday at his home here.

Miss G. Briggs, of Galt, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. Watson.

Misses Marjorie and Esther Huber have returned from St. Marys, where they assisted in a concert at Knox Church on Tuesday evening. The St. Marys Journal says--"Marjorie and Esther Huber are talented entertainers and delighted the audience."

Rev. Dr. Barber, of Preston, will conduct the services at the Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon.

Miss Thoms spent Sunday, the guest of friends, in Elmira.

Mr. A. Martz, of Berlin, visited relatives and friends here on Sunday.

Miss Esther Huber is visiting in Galt.

The League Services on Sunday evening will be conducted by Miss H. Pennabaker.

MRS. CARL SCHRANK. Mrs. Carl Schrank of Louisa St., who passed away on Wednesday morning after suffering for three months from injuries sustained by a broken hip is survived by a husband, and eight children. They are: Joseph and Charles of Berlin; Wendell of Toronto; Mrs. Chas. Becking, Ahrens St.; Mrs. W. Stabel, Louisa St.; Mrs. M. Berryman, Hamilton; Mrs. T. Wilkinson, New York, N.Y.; and Miss Emma Schrank of Nevada.

The immediate cause of her death was heart failure. Deceased was in her 78th year.

The funeral will be held on Saturday morning at nine o'clock at the St. Mary's R. C. church thence to the Catholic cemetery.

The Christian Mothers Association of which deceased was a member will attend in a body.

Miss Bute--How dared you kiss me! Didn't you hear me say "Sir" when you asked me if you might? Jack Slanger--I thought you said "Cert."--Boston Transcript.

Willis--I'm raising 500 chickens on a five-foot lot. Gillis--That's nothing. You ought to see the female relatives my wife is taking care of in our flat.--Puck.