

WATERLOO NEWS RECORD

NUPTIAL EVENT

Neeb-Schnarr

A very pretty but quiet wedding was solemnized in St. Paul's church at three o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, when Emma M. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hartman E. Schnarr was united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Rev. John Oser Neeb. The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her brother, Henry, looking lovely in a gown of white voile, trimmed with lace and pearls, and wearing the customary veil, and carried a white hymn book with long streamers of baby ribbon, tulle and lilies of the valley to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march played by the organist of the church, the bride and groom took their place at the altar.

Rev. and Mrs. Neeb amid a shower of congratulations, left on a short honeymoon moon trip to Hamilton, Niagara Falls and other points, after which they will reside in Liverpool N.Y. The bride's travelling suit was of taupe serge, and black hat. The presents were both numerous and costly and shows the high esteem in which the bride is held by her many friends who all join heartily in wishing the young couple many years of happy married life.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson and three children of Ottawa are spending several days with relatives in town.

Mrs. Helen of London and Mrs. Bourn of London are welcome guests at the home of their parents Mr. and Mrs. McDougall for a few days.

Mrs. D. Peterson of Owen Sound is spending some days with friends in town.

ARE AT MILVERTON TODAY

Reeve D. Bohlender, Chairman of the Fire Department, Driver Simpson, Councilor S. Keswetter, and Dr. J.H. Engel motored to Milverton this afternoon in quest of suitable pupils for the Fire Department.

32 PUPILS ARE WRITING

At the Entrance examinations, which are being held this week, Principal Playford sent down a class of 32 pupils.

A SPIRITED RUN AWAY

A team of horses became unmanageable this morning near the Kuntz Brewery and they made a quick getaway. Dashing down street, they collided with a telephone pole one horse being stripped of its harness except the collar. The horses continued up King street but were caught before doing any further damage.

LEAGUE GAME TONIGHT

A county league game will be played on the local green tonight when Galt will send up 4 rinks to engage a like number from the local club.

ITS SOME HOT

The heat today is almost unbearable and a number of our townspeople especially the children are feeling the effects of it. To-day noon the thermometer showed 90 degrees in the shade and there is every indication that it will continue.

BOWLING

Five schedule games were played on the local green last night, the

results being as follows—

A.S. Haschem 14 J. Da Clut 12
R. Naples 14 E. Ruppel 16
F. Halstead 23 A.H. Snyder 16
F. Moser 14 A.G. Heller 9
F.G. Hughes 22 C. Ross 11

PLEASANTLY SURPRISED

Mrs. Ezra Frickey was pleasantly surprised at her home on Queen street on her return from an extended visit with friends out of town, and presented with a gold headed umbrella as a mark of the high esteem in which she is held by her many friends. Doubtless to say the recipient was completely surprised at this mark of appreciation and after thanking for their kindness a most enjoyable time was spent in games and music after which dainty refreshments were served.

Alberta Grain Co's Manager Got \$60,000

OTTAWA, July 2.—Although H. H. Stevens, vice-chairman of the cost of living committee of the Commons, intimated this morning to J. A. MacFarlane, Pacific Grain Company, of Calgary, that this afternoon he had better make a frank statement as to the division of a five per cent. commission on the net profits allowed him for management, the witness this afternoon declined to give details and the matter was not pressed to conclusion. Two of the committee, James Douglas, of Strathcona, and E. W. Nesbitt, of North Oxford, took the ground that the committee had enough information in knowing that this was the Commission paid. Hon. W. S. Fielding and Mr. Vien, M.P., spent considerable time in endeavoring to secure this evidence. Beaverbrook in it.

It was brought out that Mr. MacFarlane himself received a salary of \$5,000, while his share of the commission on last year's profits brought his income up to about \$50,000. It was also brought out by Mr. Vien that Sir Max Aitken, now Lord Beaverbrook, was the organizer of the company, and was still a stockholder. Mr. Vien said he had not met Lord Beaverbrook until the latter was looking for a general manager of the company. R. B. Bennett, ex-M.P., was the lawyer who organized the company and Lord Beaverbrook financed it.

Mr. Vien asked how much of the \$105,000 commission last year went to himself.

The witness said he could not tell, as he had not brought the figures with him.

"Tell us approximately," said Mr. Vien, and Mr. MacFarlane replied that it was about one-half.

Refuses Names.

Mr. Vien demanded the names of the four men amongst whom the balance was divided but the witness refused saying that he was not going to break a trust.

Mr. Vien demanded the names. Mr. Douglas said the witness had singled out certain men, and the point, he urged, was that if the names were published it might cause a lessening of the morale of the office staff.

Mr. MacFarlane stated that none of this money was given to anyone outside of those giving their full time to the business. He was given authority by the directors to distribute the money.

Mr. Vien said it was a most extraordinary thing that he should be given \$105,000 and he was not responsible to the directors for the distribution of it.

Messrs. Douglas and Nesbitt commented that it was quite a common thing.

"It is new to me," said Mr. Vien. Mr. Fielding asked if any directors

shared in it.

The witness asked not to be pressed on the point.

"That means the directors shared," commented Mr. Vien.

Mr. Davis asked for particulars of expenses of the head office staff. He noticed that last year they were over \$300,000.

Received \$60,000.

Mr. Fielding said the procedure had been that the committee had a right to know the remuneration of the chief officials. He asked the witness if it was correct that he had received about \$60,000.

"Yes," answered the witness.

Replying to Mr. Vien the witness stated that Sir James Loughheed was not connected with the company so far as he knew, and Mr. Bennett received nothing except what was shown in the books as directors' fees.

At the morning session Mr. MacFarlane said the company was formed some six or seven years ago and the story of its operation for six years was told in brief this morning. The authorized capital was three million dollars, half being seven per cent. preference shares and half being common. Shares to the par value of \$2,650,000 were issued and R. B. Bennett, ex-M.P., said the witness took 1,500 shares of each for which he paid \$30,000. He did not know for whom Mr. Bennett bought this stock.

Starting with a turnover of six million bushels of grain in 1912-13, Mr. MacFarlane presented figures to show that in 1917-18 the turnover was 647,000 bushels. The net profits were as follows: 1912-13, \$322,346; 1913-14, \$459,810; 1914-15, \$926,260; 1915-16, \$598,300; 1916-17, \$2,173,205; 1917-18, \$2,779,635. The replacement and reserve fund on August 15, 1918, was \$1,500,000, and the amount carried over \$1,559,729, making a total of \$3,059,729, or more than the original capital.

Percentage of Profit.

Mr. MacFarlane said in 1912-13 the percentage of profit on capital was 12.46, and in succeeding years the percentage on the investment and accumulated capital were as follows: 1912-13, 16.7 per cent, 29 per cent, 25.4 per cent and 34.6 per cent.

The net profits given were after deducting the five per cent. management commission. The only deductions to taxes which amounted to \$282,458 in 1915-16; \$1,130,700 in 1916-17 and \$1,069,299 in 1917-18.

In 1914-15 a dividend of 15 per cent. was paid on the common stock, 18 per cent. in 1915-16, 26 per cent. in 1916-17, and 33 per cent. in 1917-18. In the latter year the nominal dividend was eight per cent. but two bonuses of 10 per cent. and 15 per cent. were paid.

When the witness had presented the figures B. A. Pringle, K.C., remarked: "I've made an awful mistake in going into law."

SUSTAINED BURNS ON HIS HANDS

Two Calls to Fire Department Today

Damage in Each Case Not Serious. The fire-brigade had two calls today. In neither case was there any serious damage. As the result of injuries through burns in one of the fires Mr. R. Miller, a painter, was scorched on the hands and was given medical attention.

The first call came at 5:40 o'clock from 139 West King street where some old rubbish under the stairs caught fire in some unknown way. People living overhead coming down the stairs and making an enquiry as to where the smoke originated from found that it was under the stairway. The use of chemicals by the men of the brigade soon extinguished the blaze. Had the fire broken out in the earlier hours of the morning a serious fire would have resulted.

At 10:20 a call came from the

factory of the Canadian Consolidated Felt Co. It seems, Fire Chief Guerin reports, that the fumes of some gasoline which oozed from the interior of a room where it is stored and boiled coming through a window caught ignition through a match just lit on the outside of the buildings by a member of the staff who had lit his cigarette. In the flames Mr. Miller was severely burned about the hands. The blaze did not make much headway and was extinguished by members of the company's staff who made use of their fire-fighting equipment. Some damage, although not serious, was done before the blaze was put out.

In running to the fire the members of the staff had an exciting but also dangerous experience. It was on Weber street near Young street where the city is putting down some tarvia. The members of the staff as they were speeding along were not aware as to the slippery condition of the road and did not see the signs of the staff at work in time to avoid running into the curb with danger to life and limb and a delay in reaching the fire. Fortunately nothing serious happened in the experience.

Italians Strike Against H. C. L.

ACONA CENTER OF ANARCHISTIC MOVEMENT

ROME, July 3.—A general strike to protest against the high cost of living has been declared at Faenza, Ancona, and other towns in the Romagna districts of Central Italy, with a movement at Forlia, where many shops were destroyed.

Military measures have been taken to insure order in Ancona, which is considered the center of the anarchistic movement in Italy.

A NUMBER OF TYPHOID CASES

MAJORITY IN THE RURAL DISTRICT

Health Officer Does Not Know of Local Cases

A number of cases of typhoid fever exist in the city and vicinity. The majority of these are out of the municipality. At least two families one at Centerville and the other at Breslau are reported. As far as can be learned the cases in these places are traced to the same source, namely at Centerville. One of the doctors in charge of so many of the patients considers that well-water is the cause of the illness. He mentioned the fact, however, that every summer there are a few typhoid cases in the rural districts.

In regard to the cases in the city one physician has had two (one of the patients however has recovered). Another physician has a case under suspicion and is awaiting a report by Toronto authorities before making any statement.

Some of the cases mentioned are being treated at the hospital. Enquiry

at the institution this morning elicited the reply that a local epidemic was feared.

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When one of the medical men who has the city case was asked whether it was not unusual for the city to have typhoid cases he replied it was. In his own case it must be almost ten years since he has had a local case. As to the cause he referred the Record to the Medical Officer of Health.

One of the patients who is at present in the city is a Milverton resident and did not secure the contagion in this vicinity, it has been learned.

New Naturalisation

(Continued from Page 7)

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Washington, April 26, 1918. The Department of State has referred to this department a copy of your letter of the 18th ultimo for response to the fourth enquiry therein.

Congress, by the act of May 9, 1918, having made provision for the naturalization of enemy aliens, it would obviously be improper for any administrative officer of the Government to discourage their naturalization.

I may say this was in reply to my question as to whether there was any action on the part of the United States to discourage or forbid naturalization of people of alien enemy origin—nor has the department felt it a part of its duty actively to encourage their naturalization of the individual.

The United States Government is taking no such drastic action as is contemplated here. This is the new Act which has been passed by Congress and I shall read just a very small portion which says:

Section 11: No alien who is a native citizen, subject, or denizen of any country, state or sovereignty with which the United States is at war shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States unless he make his declaration of intention not less than two nor more than seven years prior to the existence of the state of war, or was at that time entitled to become a citizen of the United States without making a declaration of intention, or unless his petition for naturalization shall then be pending.

That is the case of some 93 residents of this constituency which I represent whose applications are now pending and upon which no action has been taken. The United States law provides for applications which are pending.

Notwithstanding he shall be an alien enemy at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws passed upon that subject.

Then follows this: That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, upon investigation and report by the Department of Justice fully establishing the loyalty of any alien enemy not included in the foregoing exemption, except such alien enemy from the classification of alien enemies, and thereupon he shall have the privilege of applying for naturalization.

I am not making any plea for the man who cannot show that he is loyal or properly entitled to be a citizen or who has not conducted himself as a Canadian citizen should. I am asking this simply as a matter of justice to men who have lived in Canada for very many years, men of the class to which my hon. friend from South Renfrew (Mr. Bellow) has already referred, men who have discharged their duties in every way, against whom there has never been a suspicion of disloyalty, who have served with whom have sons fighting in the war. It is unfair and un-British to deprive these men of the right of citizenship in a country which they have served so well. My amendment is as follows:

That paragraph (b) of subsection 4 of clause 8 be amended by adding the words:

"(4) Is the subject of a country which at the time of the passing of this Act was at war with His Majesty, provided that such subject was permanently resident in Canada on the fourth day of August, in the year one thousand, nine hundred and nine."

That provides for ten years' residence in Canada at this time. If it is considered right that the men who have perhaps come from Germany or Austria only a few years ago, and naturally would be more sympathetic to the country of their origin, should take ten years to become qualified to be Canadian citizens, then surely those who have lived here for thirty forty and fifty years should be entitled to that privilege. Whereas the Solicitor General has stated that it is necessary to have our Act coincide with the British Act, I would point out to him that conditions in Canada are somewhat different from those in

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