

The Berlin News Record

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THE WATER HIGHWAY OF THE GREAT LAKES

It has occurred to the Record that the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, the hopper of the Canadian grain trade, are not alive to the advantages which a 304-foot St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway would confer upon them. Seemingly they consider it immaterial whether this or the Georgian Bay Canal be constructed.

Duluth, which is situated on the same great inland sea, is taking a deep interest in the project. Recently, Mr. Julius H. Barnes, a large shipper of grain from Duluth to New York, addressed the Chicago Chamber of Commerce on the subject, in its relation to the prosperity of the West and Northwestern states. During the course of his address he endorsed the Canadian project and urged upon the business men who listened to him to advocate that the United States work with Canada, and suggesting that the United States government agree as its share of the undertaking, to deepen the channel between the Great Lakes, if Canada will construct the actual waterway to the sea.

Thoughtful American business men consider that the chain of great lakes which pierce the North American continent is the greatest asset which the United States possesses. This is the conviction after that country has expended, in round numbers, \$354,000,000 on the Panama canal. They agree with Senator Townsend, who said that the commerce of an ocean waterway from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lakes Superior and Michigan, "would exceed in one year the total commerce which the most optimistic estimator predicts will pass through the Panama canal in ten years."

Before the first canal at Sioux Ste. Marie was opened in 1855, one grain hauler had to haul the freight around that portage. Today there are four canals, each longer and deeper than its predecessor. Since the first one was opened to traffic, 900,000,000 tons of freight have passed through them and saved the shippers at least \$3 per ton or twenty-seven hundred million dollars, which was distributed among the people of the fifteen states which are served by the Great Lakes.

The lake freight rate from Duluth to Buffalo is one cent per bushel and the rail rate 12 cents. Mr. Barnes asks: "Is it fair to say the lake route saved 10 cents a bushel on the grain, actually moved out of Lake Superior?" There is no doubt that a large part of this saving has been reflected to the grower and accounts for his prosperity. He places the benefits which have accrued because of the higher price paid the farmer for his grain, owing to the existence of the Great Lakes system, such as it is, at \$9,000,000,000.

He quoted figures from a report by the Saskatchewan government report to show that it costs the farmer to haul his grain six miles to the grain station. There have been times when grain has been shipped from Duluth to Liverpool for 5 cents a bushel through employing water routes. Four thousand miles of water transportation for the average cost of six miles of wagon haul.

For the United States to deepen the channels between the Great Lakes to accommodate the ocean-going vessels which would use the proposed Canadian St. Lawrence-Windward improved waterway, would entail an expenditure of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000.

For Mayoralty

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Having been urged by a large number of citizens to offer myself as a candidate for Mayor in 1918, I have decided to accede to their request.

In doing so, I beg to recall the fact that I have served Berlin for fifteen years in different public capacities. For thirteen years of this period, I was a member of the Public School Board and during one of the years its chairman.

For the past two years I have been a member of the City Council, where I trust my services have been such as to gain your approval.

In seeking your support as a mayoralty candidate, permit me to name the planks of the platform on which I have taken my stand:

1. To uphold the Loyalty of Berlin.
2. To promote Peace and Harmony among all nationalities of our citizenship.
3. To prevent the cutting of wages of the workmen in the employ of the city, to provide that our own people shall have the preference, and that no foreigner be employed on any municipal work, whether it be day labor or contract work, if it can possibly be avoided.

4. To keep the good name of Berlin and of Berlin manufacturers and their goods prominently before the people of Canada, not forgetting our workmen, who are the most industrious and faithful that can be found anywhere.
5. Not to drop the investigation pertaining to the police until the searchlight has cleared up the situation and such changes made as the situation may warrant.

6. To do my best in giving assistance to our Board of Health—Our people must be better protected.
7. To keep down the tax rate as low as can reasonably be done.

8. To seek a better market for the sale of debentures; to use my energies towards securing the formation and co-operation of a strong committee to investigate, and if deemed advisable, to establish a municipal treasury bank, giving the people 4 per cent. for their deposits, issuing city bonds redeemable at any time, and using the savings deposited to buy our own debentures for local improvement work.
9. To promote the growth and prosperity of Berlin and the expansion of our industries; to be ever alert in the civic administration of the city, so as to increase the co-operation and happiness of our people.

Your Vote and Influence are respectfully solicited by
Your obedient servant,
J. E. HETT.

Yet many of their leading statesmen and business men favor expending whatever is necessary providing Canada undertakes its great work.

At the present time Canada's lake haulage is comparatively small, alongside that of the United States, but it will grow and finally rival that of our neighbors if given a deep and safe waterway from the Port Arthur and Fort William to the Atlantic.

The fact that these shrewd American business men endorse the St. Lawrence-Windward waterway project should not be lost upon those who may be halting between two opinions. That they are not depending now waiting upon Canada to do this work, is evidenced by their support of the scheme to improve their Erie canal from Buffalo to New York. In 1916, they hope to be using the new Erie canal and that it will be the biggest factor in the prosperity of the middle west. They confidently expect to utilize it and the existing facilities of the Great Lakes for both exports and imports and to save largely in freight rates.

Chicago realizes the importance to itself of an improved Great Lakes waterway. Its business men predict that it is "within the bounds of possibility, that some day the Great Lakes may constitute the terminal waters of the principal sea routes of the world and that some city like Chicago may come to be the greatest port the world has ever known."

This vision can be realized but may not that "some port" as well as Port Arthur and Fort William as Chicago? Taking into consideration the rich hinterland in Western Canada, these

two cities should set to work to make the dream come true.

Outside of contractors' circles, the Georgian Bay Canal is known to be chimerical. Then the roll-up of its sleeves and proceed to conduct a campaign of education in the whole of western Canada in favor of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway, on its merits.

BY THE WAY

The most striking instance of sarcasm in Holy Writ, that we are aware of, is contained in a reply made by Job to his three comforters. He said: "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you."

School children should be taught fire precaution.

The citizens of Berlin have done well in their contributions to the various relief funds. All who can chip in a dollar or two to the Good-fellows' Fund will derive pleasure from the good they can do in giving poor children a bite of Christmas cheer.

Wires are courteously reminded that when buying a box of cigars for their lords and masters that it is not a question of matching shades, as they would dress-gowns, nor are bargain lots always smokeable.

KING STREET BAPTIST

Pastor Jos. James of the King Street Baptist Church occupied the pulpit at both services on Sunday and preached two able sermons.

In the evening he based his remarks on a passage of scripture found in St. Luke's Gospel 2nd Chapter and 7th verse. "There was no room for them in the Inn." He said in part: "It is generally accepted by Bible students that St. Luke received the story of the birth of Christ from the beloved Virgin Mary, the mother of Christ."

"It will be noted that Christ began his earthly life in humble surroundings. No doubt his parents were poor and had not sufficient means to persuade another guest to give up his room. Is it any wonder that in after life the Son of Man said that He hadn't a place to lay his head?"

"This will be a sad Christmas in many respects as half of the world have turned away from Christ. Our own nation had no alternative. Great Britain had to live up to her high ideals of protecting the weak from the strong."

"It is our duty, however, to accept and follow ideals which Christ has laid down and the question comes right home to us: 'Are we allowing Christ to be crowded out of our lives?'"

"The year 1914 is fast drawing to a close and the year 1915 is before us and we should prepare ourselves to be of greater service to Christ our King. Knowing full well what a great price He paid for our redemption how can we turn our back on him?"

Mrs. Jos. James sang a solo very acceptably.

Trinity Methodist.

Rev. C. L. McIrvine occupied the pulpit yesterday at both services. In the morning he preached a sermon on the "Power of Little Things." In the evening he preached a sermon on the "Power of Little Things." In the morning he preached a sermon on the "Power of Little Things." In the evening he preached a sermon on the "Power of Little Things."

Rev. Mr. McIrvine chose the text, "For God has chosen the foolish things to confound the wise. Christianity had the destiny of the world in its keeping. We would be poor weak

creatures if we were not beset with difficulties in this world. God has chosen these seemingly weak things to confound the mighty. Science has attempted to prove that materialism is taking a large place in this life. But there are some questions which the materialist cannot solve. There is a realm where science cannot enter, and where faith alone holds the key."

He further showed how Watt developed the steam engine from a single idea Fulton the steamboat; Field the Atlantic cable and Lincoln freed the slaves, and all came from a very small beginning. The Red Cross movement was also given as a noted example.

The evening service was a discourse on "The Model Young Man," and the text was taken from 1 Kings, the 2nd chapter and the 2nd verse. He said in part, "The strength of a nation does not lie in mountains and broad fertile fields; not in navies or vessels, not in standing armies. But it depends upon the men; upon the kind of young men that the country turns out. They must be true as steel, stalwart as the giant oak."

"I have chosen this text on account of the godly counsel it implies. The biggest fool in this world, is the man who thinks he can make a success of this life, by going hand in hand with the devil. There are a great many tests that come to the average young man. God wants you to take care of these temples of your bodies,—that you do not defile them. Do not forget that a man's physical forces are weakened by sin."

"Then the Model Young man must be a broad minded man, and of strong convictions. The world has no time for the spineless man. The men who have a wishbone for a backbone. The Lord deliver us from womanish men and manish women. Do you want me to show you which of these two young men will succeed?"

One young man will spend his time with the greatest teachers of his time, the other will go to the theatre on Monday; to the pool hall on Tuesday, and to other places during the week. Which man will succeed?"

"Then the Model young man must be a spiritual man. It is a noble thing to be physically strong. Many of us thank God for the ruddy glow on our cheeks. Some of us can thank God that we have ruddy hair. But it is a nobler thing to be an heir with God, and a joint heir with Jesus Christ."

"What have I to dread, what have I to fear. Leaning on the everlasting arms. It is a great thing to have an experience like that. It is necessary for a young man to bring more than money. Bring your manhood in its purity. Bring a noble character. It is fully obvious that the young man who loves his sister and his mother, will surely be the kind of young man that is all right. Have you failed to write that letter to your mother in the old home? Sit down tonight and write it, as soon as you get home. A wreath of flowers on your mother's easel, is a poor substitute to give for duty left undone."

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Amsterdam says: "The Germans have evacuated Dixmude, but the report that the allies have taken Middelkerke is untrue."

The offensive operations of the allies in the west are being carried out under conditions of siege warfare, and are being stubbornly opposed by the Germans, who in their entrenchments and surrounded by wire entanglements, make an advance of even a few yards a costly matter for the attacking forces.

The following official communication was given out in Paris Sunday afternoon: "From the sea to the Lys we have gained a little ground, before Neuport and Saint Georges."

"To the east and south of Ypres, where the enemy reinforced his organizations, defensive artillery battles occurred, and there was slight progress on our part."

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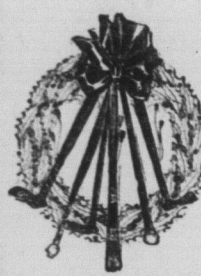
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PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS



Ladies' Handsome Umbrellas

are shown by us this week at attractive prices, neat styles in handles and good silk and wool covers, straight handles, neatly mounted. Prices range from

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50 to \$6.00

MEN'S UMBRELLAS, with neat crooked handles, silver and gold mounted. Very Special at

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 to \$5.00

GLOVES, LADIES' MOCHA AND KID GLOVES

LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES finest quality, real kid in black, white, tan, brown, very Special at

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

SILK HOSE

Ladies' Silk Hose in colors, and black, colors of sky, pink, Tuscany, purple, cream, and Copen blue at

\$1.50

Ladies' Black Silk Hose at

75c, \$1.00 to \$1.50

Ladies' and Misses' Woolen Gloves and Mittens, all colors at

25c, 35c to 50c

HANDKERCHIEFS

The largest choice and nicest qualities obtainable, all kinds, plain linen and fancy embroidered linen. Call and see these before buying your supply. Prices especially, at each

15c, 20c, 25c to \$1.00

READY-TO-WEAR

Ladies' woolen Sweater Coats in all styles **\$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00**

Children's Sweater Coats, at **85c, \$1.35, \$1.50 to \$2.50**

LADIES' MOCHA GLOVES Silk lined in brown, grey and black

\$1.75

LADIES' UNLINED MOCHA GLOVES at

\$1.25

LADIES' WOOL LINED GLOVES at

\$1.00

Children's Teddy Bear Suits, at **\$2.00, \$2.65 to \$3.75**

Children's Overalls, sizes 22 to 32 at **\$1.00 and \$1.50**

Ladies' 3-piece Skating Suits, in green, tan and navy, at

\$6.75 and \$8.50

Children's Cape—Angora Caps in knitted styles at **25c, 35c, 50c, 75c to \$1.00**

Children's and Girls' Motor Caps in white, navy and cardinal at **60c, 75c and \$1.00**

Waists—Ladies' Silk Waists, high neck, long sleeves, very special at

\$2.75

Ladies' Black Silk Waists, newest styles, high and low neck, open front, at

\$5.00

Underskirts—Ladies' newest soft marten, in black and colors, worth \$1.75 for

\$1.35

Ladies' Black Silk Moreen Underskirts in large sizes at

\$1.85, \$2.25 and \$3.50

Ladies' fine Silk Moreen Underskirts in colors of black, paddy, purple and tan. Very special at

\$1.50

LADIES' KIMONAS

Ladies' Kimonos in Cotton, Flannel, fancy patterns, at

\$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$3.00

Ladies' Silk Japanese Kimonos, pretty colors, worth \$7.50 for

\$5.50

DRESSES

Handsome Evening Dresses, Chiffon and Silk Crepe, dainty colors. Special at **\$10.50, \$12.50, \$15.00 to \$22.00**

Lang Bros. & Co. Limited
BERLIN

the constant "duty" cannonading which has silenced and destroyed a number of the Kaiser's powerful batteries, leveling the machine gun shelters and creating panic in the German ranks.

The German defences northeast of Neuport have been pierced by the Franco-Belgian forces, who have captured new positions on their march to Ostend. East of Ypres and south of it as well, the French-British forces have beaten back a German counter-attack and made important gains in a new offensive.

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eral of the trenches which they captured yesterday. In the meantime the Indian corps has advanced a few hundred metres towards Richebourg l'Avoue.

The enemy has displayed activity in the direction of Thierval and Li-hons. At the latter place a detachment of the enemy was taken by surprise in marching column and literally mowed down."

In the region of Li-hons, the Germans made two very violent attacks for the purpose of retaking the trenches won by us on the 18th. They were repulsed.

From the Oise to the Argonne, the superiority of our artillery continues to be manifested by the interruption of the enemy's fire, the destruction of machine gun shelters and observatories, and the dispersion of a considerable number of troops.

In the Argonne, in the forest of La Grurie, we have repulsed three attacks, two upon Fontaine Madame, one at Saint Hubert.

Between the Argonne and the Vosges there has been no salient incident to report."

Last night's official communication was as follows:

In Belgium, in the region of Steenstraete, an attack by the enemy has been repulsed, and we have made sensible progress in the neighborhood of the Korteken Inn.

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A significant camp order was issued yesterday outlining the work which was to have been done during the next three weeks and crowding it into one week. The men will get several hours of extra drill every day, and signs point daily to an early transfer of the men to the firing line.

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