

The Berlin News Record

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THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Forty-eight years ago to-morrow the Dominion of Canada was erected a confederation by an act of the Imperial parliament.

The shreds and patches of which Canada was then composed possessed a joint population of only three million inhabitants; had no transcontinental railways and few railroads of any kind; depended chiefly upon its agricultural resources as a source of livelihood; knew little of factory enterprise and protective tariffs and had not undertaken any great public undertakings. There was neither adhesion nor cohesion among its various parts. Each province was looking strictly after Number One and as subsequent events have proved, missing a great deal because of disunion.

The first official suggestion as to a confederation of all the provinces was made in a report presented to the Imperial parliament by the Earl of Durham, on his retirement from the post of governor-general. His suggestion received but little notice at the time notwithstanding that the Union of Ontario and Quebec was not progressing smoothly and the relation between the Province of Canada, and the Maritime provinces were cold and distant.

To the Maritime provinces belongs a deal of credit for making a move, which culminated in the Confederation. In September 1864, these provinces called a meeting to discuss the formation of a Maritime Union among themselves. Learning of this, the Province of Canada, (Ontario and Quebec) asked to be permitted to send representatives to the conference.

This was attended by John A. Macdonald, George E. Cartier, George Brown, A. T. Galt, William Macdougall and D'Arcy McGee were approved as representatives from Ontario and Quebec.

The conference met at Charlottetown, Sept. 1st, 1864. The representatives from the Province of Canada proposed a confederation of all the provinces as against the proposal of a Maritime Union only. Nothing definite was accomplished but the exchange of thoughts and ideas was valuable. It served to bring the question within the range of practical possibilities.

The next step was taken by Lord Monck, the governor-general of Canada. He invited representatives of all the provinces to meet at Quebec at the same time. The deliberations lasted for some weeks. After much consideration, John A. Macdonald moved a resolution setting forth the advisability and desirability of forming a Confederation of the Canadian provinces. A committee was appointed in 1866 to harmonize differences and work out the details. The Committee labored so assiduously that the Imperial parliament was able to introduce a measure to "Create the Dominion of Canada," in February of 1867. It passed and received the royal assent in March and went into effect July 1st, 1867.

The provinces which became charter members were Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

In 1870, Manitoba joined confederation. British Columbia entered in 1871 and Prince Edward Island in 1873.

In 1905, the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were created provinces from portions of the Northwest Territories, making nine in all.

Since Confederation Canada has made long strides forward and particularly so since 1900.

In 1871, the first census after Confederation, the whole of Canada produced only 16,000,000 bushels of wheat. In 1913, the yield was 231,717,000 bushels.

In 1871, there were but \$77,964,020 invested in manufacturing enterprises; mostly of the saw-mill, flour mill and small town foundry type. Employment was given to 187,942 persons who earned \$40,851,000 in wages.

In 1911, \$1,247,683,609 had been invested in manufacturing; employment had been provided for 515,203 persons, whose earnings totalled \$241,000,416.

In 1898, Canada's imports totalled \$71,985,206 and its exports \$12,910,125.

In 1913, our imports totalled \$675,517,045 and our exports \$355,754,600.

The railway mileage of the Dominion in 1867 was 2,278 miles. In 1913, it was 29,204 miles.

The federal government's receipts from customs and other sources in 1868 totalled \$13,087,928. This had grown to \$168,689,903 in 1913. What would the Fathers of Confederation think of to-day's federal revenue could they see it?

These dry figures are illuminating but do not convey any idea of real progress made by the Canadian people since the birth of Confederation. The influx of settlers and railway builders; the establishment of industries; the development of mining and fishing undertakings and the growth of the lumbering and transportation interests, have together formed a current of trade, work and prosperity which has revolutionized social conditions.

The standard of wages has doubled and the standard of living with it. The average family is better housed; better fed; better clothed; better educated and has a fuller enjoyment of the necessities and comforts of life. Sir John Macdonald may have worn a dicky and a paper collar. Whereas to-day his descendants would wear a linen shirt and collar.

In 1867, the opportunities for the

sum of men in humble circumstances were very few. Ambitious ones who managed to get a fair education, then and for twenty years afterwards, made a bee-line for the republic. Fortunately this has changed for the better. The exodus has ceased and in many instances repatriation has succeeded it.

To-day Canada is regarded as the Land of Opportunity. From being snubbed as an unimportant junior, it is taking its place among the best and being credited with having brighter prospects than perhaps any other country.

It is admitted that the Dominion has reached the apex of its first period of Construction and that for the next decade or two Production must hold the boards.

Production will spell greater growth, since rightly undertaken it means an immigration policy which will secure a million more farmers for the fertile west and north; technical education for the boy on the farm and the shop apprentice; greater efficiency in every line of endeavor and bigger results.

The Dominion is in the happy position of having just opened its can of peaches and tasted one. It has almost limitless natural resources which it has reserved and developed along the best lines will make of it the greatest, freest and happiest nation on earth. It is a goodly land and our sons and daughters should be taught to love it, to give it their best thoughts and most earnest endeavors, to the end that they may see the standard of progress carried farther up the heights than the point at which their fathers left it.

We congratulate the Dominion upon its coming birthday and trust that before the year upon which it is entering tomorrow has ended, it will have been able to resume the labors and enjoy the fruits of Peace.

"Sons be welded each and all Into one Imperial whole, One with Canada, heart and soul. One life, one flag, one fleet one throne, Canadians, hold your own."

Lecture on Union

(Continued from page 1.)

work, and her efforts she made in building another hospital in France, after it was found that no suitable place could be secured in Belgium. How that she was on her way to New York, for the purpose of raising funds to go back and keep up the work.

He also spoke of the efforts of Mr. Monahan, who represented an American firm in France, and how he became interested in the work. How he rose from a worker in the ranks, until he became the head of an institution which was conducted by Americans exclusively by American money.

"Mrs. Whitney's first contribution to the Red Cross Society was 35 motor ambulances," said Mr. Williams. "This woman, who had a stable of race horses, and who moved in the best class of society, discarded her friends, and devoted her entire time to this work. She gave \$250,000 to build the new Hospital, and said that there would be no lack of money for the further prosecution of the work. This is an example of what one society woman can do when the right chord is touched."

Mr. Williams also mentioned the sacrifices made by Maxine Elliott and her sister, as well as a number of other actors and actresses, who went right to the front, and are living on a canal boat, alleviating the needs of the suffering soldiers and refugees.

All Creeds or Nationality Must Be Laid Aside

"One cannot imagine the feelings of a soldier, when he has been through such terrible carnage," continued the chairman, "that after he has risked his life for his country, wounded, and then is left to suffer without anyone to help him. No one can adequately picture the anguish of a man in such a condition. If the conditions were presented to you, would you not give up everything for the relief of the suffering? And it would not matter of what nationality he was either. Red Cross work means the laying aside of all nationality, of all creeds, and of all colors. Let us be Canadians, and work like Canadians, for the relief of such suffering as the world has never seen. We are asked to contribute some of our substance. Let us give it in the spirit of the woman who formerly took pleasure in race horses. She has set us an excellent example. Let each one contribute something, no matter how small the contribution. We also want your moral support. The Red Cross rooms will be open every day after next Monday, and if necessary, will be kept open at night also. There will be work enough for all."

"And the Red Cross work will not cease even after the war is over. We will have the men with us after they return from the war, and they will make an even stronger appeal to us."

He spoke of the conditions in London; of the blue blood of England, and how they saved the day at the front; how the Canadians are held in high esteem as having done glorious work in the trenches. He urged upon all the necessity of giving, even if it were but five cents. He said that he read a remarkable statement that if each man, woman and child in Canada gave but five cents, there would be a sufficient amount to keep the Red Cross going entirely.

"Let us go into this work in such a way as will win the approval of the Divine Master, and I ask you for your hearty support," said the chairman in closing.

Mr. Charles Ruby then sang, "Where are the Boys of the Old Brigade." This was a patriotic number, and received hearty applause at its conclusion. It was an excellent effort, and Mr. Ruby was at his best.

The lecture by Rev. McElvaine then followed. First pictures of Canadian

scenes were shown, as well as the King and Queen, the late King Edward, the beloved Queen Victoria, and a number of the leaders in the war, including the brave King Albert of Belgium. The lecture was interesting throughout, and was interspersed with witty stories and short verses, which were heartily applauded. A vote of thank

A vote of thanks to those who contributed to the programme, adopted by a standing vote, closed the meeting.

THE LEFT-OUTS

There are some folks who are always being invited on little pleasure trips of one sort or another, house parties, auto rides, theatre parties, dances—whatever diversion the tastes of their social group dictate.

There are other people who are seldom invited to share their friends' pleasures. They seem fated to be left out. Quite frequently the second class resents this isolation and points bitterly at the first class. Why should they be continually invited and we only included now and then on sufferance? they ask.

Giving To Those Who Have

Now sometimes this state of affairs is the result of the selfishness and thoughtlessness of the people who have. They prefer to give to those from whom they may receive again, to those to whom it is easiest to give, to those who also have. On the occasion of a certain big celebration when almost everyone was eager to reach a rather inaccessible point of interest, I heard a woman say, "No, we didn't take out our car at all. The Cradocks wanted us to go in theirs, you know. We took them the last time." Think of the callous selfishness of it!

But there are other occasions when the people themselves are at least partly to blame for their isolation, namely, when they are of the type who never seem to have a good time.

People Who Don't Have a Good Time.

You take one of these people on an auto ride, you seek to honor her by placing her on the front seat. She seems uneasy and you find that she is uneasy to sit in back. It is necessary to pass through a rather unpleasant district on your way to the prettiest road you know. She does not fail to say how fortunate it is that the city should permit such a dump to exist.

There is a light wind. She remarks with a deprecating laugh that it is unfortunate for the automobilist that we have so much wind, because it is never so pleasant to ride in a wind. The road is being repaired in one or two places. "They seem to be always fixing these roads," she says.

She is invariably cold or hot, and always obviously so.

Afraid She Will Be Late Home.

If she knows you well enough she has to get home at some set time, and just as you are approaching the loveliest part of the drive, begins to gently fidget lest you will not get her home on time.

Of course none of her criticisms are of anything for which you are directly responsible and yet they make you feel vaguely uncomfortable. They seem a reflection upon what you are offering her.

If you take her to a play, she wonders why the chorus is not so pretty as it used to be, regrets that the leading man is not sufficiently attractive to supply a plausible motive for the star's love, or wishes they would not play such worn-out music between the acts.

Of course she always thanks you afterwards for her good time, but no effusiveness of manner or phrase can make you believe that she really had one. Furthermore you are sure that you did not, either. Few things are more depressing than the uneasy, critical state of mind in which this type of person always seems to be.

The result is that when you are on duty bound you may take the critical folks, but when you are out for a good time you ask the folks that have good times, to have one with you and to help you have one.

The Presbyterian Bible class of Kosh gave \$5 to every member in the Kootenay regiment for the war.

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company contemplates erecting a plant for the reduction of mine by-products.

The Bishop of Kootenay is on a pastoral visit to his extensive diocese. British Columbia trappers have had a bad year, owing to low prices for pelts.

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Letters to the News Record

Write on one side only.
The Record welcomes letters.
Suitable letters will be inserted.
Keep down to 150 words if possible.
Sign your name, as proof of good faith, not necessarily for publication.
Re - Wednesday Half Holiday

Editor News Record:

The Notice contained in yesterday's issue is to the effect that owing to the refusal of one merchant to sign the petition for a Wednesday half holiday the proposed scheme has failed. This unfortunate action for a single merchant has caused much disappointment and regret to a great number of clerks. The committee appointed to canvas the said merchants should be asked to make their report more complete by stating the name of the firm which has thus blocked the project. Surely after such a decided and at most unanimous vote, the clerks are entitled to this information. The hours are long and tedious and they are certainly entitled to some consideration.

Clerks.

Scat? or the Skeleton Cat's Revenge

Berlin, Ont., June 29th, 1915.

Editor News-Record:

The scoop in the Daily Telegraph of the 28th giving the first news to the public of the wonderful discoveries of Chairman Hesse and Engineer Johnston deserves some mention in your columns and as your time is taken up in writing of more weighty matters and of things of interest to your adult readers, permit me to say a few words for the benefit of the children.

The discovery by Mr. Hesse and Engineer Johnston of the cause of all the troubles of the disposal works, comes at a most unfortunate time for Messrs. Chipman and Power as no doubt they had arrived at a different solution after weeks of careful investigation and study, and are, no doubt, prepared to hand in their report.

Their services are, of course, no longer needed and the city council may have dispensed with their services, before this letter is published. Naturally they wish to save as much of the ratepayers' money as possible and it is most unfortunate that Messrs. Hesse and Johnston did not unearth this startling information before the employment of COM-PETENT engineers.

The large sum which it will be necessary to pay Messrs. Chipman and Power would have been saved to the city and could have been used to purchase putty to fill the holes in the manhole covers instead.

There is one significant point in this wonderful discovery which your worthy Evening contemporary has overlooked: "Did they study all the angles carefully?" Did they notice that this young man was surprised in the act of shoveling sand into the manhole the latter part of March or the very first of April?

Could it have been the 30th of March, the day engineer Dallyn made his estimate of the amount of sewage flowing to the sewer farm? If that was the day, then that young man poured those extra 500,000 gallons of water into the sewer. The Glasgow street pump-house is close by, and it could easily have been done with the aid of a pail and a dipper, at any rate it would be almost as easy of accomplishment as to fill the sewer with so much sand that it has taken five or six men the greater part of the past month to remove it and the writer is not certain, but that they are still at it.

Where did that boy get all that sand? Are there any pits dug near the manholes? Are there any wagon tracks showing that it might have been hauled there? Cannot some one of our sand and gravel merchants give this Detective Agency some further clue?

A customer for the large amount of sand the city employees are said to have removed from the sewer would be quickly forgotten, and much desired.

It is the writer's honest opinion that the caliber of individuals has again been shown, and a sheet that would point such rot does not deserve the name of newspaper.

Fred Kraatz didn't see a boy that morning. He thought he did, but he didn't. What he did see, Cat Mr. Hesse's cat scratching and into the manhole with his hind feet and, no doubt, at the time Fred was looking, the cat, (being Mr. H's cat and a brilliant cat) had raised upon its hind feet and was standing erect in order to ascertain if it was being observed.

If Mr. Hesse denies ownership of the cat and there was no way for it to gain access to the sewer, then the cat must have entered the sewer with the water they are using for flushing purposes from the city mains.

I hope no one will think I am accusing Mr. Hesse of putting his cat in the sewer, besides that is no place for him to keep his cat, at any rate.

SANDY CATNIP,
Severest Post Office.

The nine mines on Lynn Valley are to be shortly developed; a trail has been constructed.

Ladies' Pretty Furnishings

Gloves, Hosiery, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Belts, Parasols and Umbrellas.



Many new and attractive novelties are on sale now at this store—Fancy Belts and Ribbon Belting in black and white, Belts in black and tan military styles at 50c; Suede Belts in black and white checks at 50c; Pretty Hand Bags in black and white to match belts at \$1.50. LADIES' TIES in good choice—black and white checks and stripes and assorted colors; very special at 50c. Narrow Ties and Cords, striped and assorted colors 25c

UMBRELLAS

Ladies' Umbrellas, in every style and size, long straight handles, nicely mounted, good covers, in 22 inch to 28 inch frames, very special at—

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$3.50

PARASOLS

50 Ladies' Handmade Colored Parasols, including black and white, all at about wholesale prices.

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$2.50



MANY LINES OF PRETTY BLOUSES

are now prominent in our stock, new shipments direct from the makers include Paul Jones, and American Lady Middies also new sport's shirt, in all white and navy and Red trimmed; long and short sleeves at—

\$1.50, \$1.65, \$2.00 to \$2.25

LADIES NEWEST VOLE AND CREPE WAISTS.

with the new low collar, lace trimmed and short sleeves, hand some designs, ranging in prices from—

98c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$2.25

LADIES DRESSES

Ladies dainty white dresses ready to put on, in voiles, Crepes and Muslins, made with new frill tuck and shirred styles, at very moderate prices—

\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00 to \$13.00

WASH SKIRTS

Ladies white wash skirts made in newest materials, white ruche crepe, honey comb, Bedford Cord and App. ranging from—

\$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$3.50

All sizes including extra large sizes.

5 O'CLOCK CLOSING

Beginning Friday July 2nd, Store will close daily at 5 p. m. except Saturday.

Lang Bros. & Co. Limited.
BERLIN



COL. SERGT. F. W. HALL, V. C.
The Winnipeg man in the 8th Battalion who was killed while attempting to carry a wounded man to safety. His V. C. medal will go to his next of kin as a memento of the gallant sergent.

Cranbrook School Board has cut salaries of the teachers; the high school principal loses \$30 a year and others in proportion.

J. B. Greaves, one of the pioneers of Douglas Lake in the early 80's, died at Victoria. He was a Californian "forty-niner."

Plans are under way to build two public schools and an Anglican church at Prince George.

One of the killed in the Canadian ranks is Albert M. Brown, popular watchmaker of Nanaimo.

WARM WEATHER WANTS

SCREEN DOORS
SCREEN WINDOWS
REFRIGERATORS
GAS STOVES
GASOLINE STOVES
HAMMOCKS
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
GARDEN HOSE
WATERING POTS

To-morrow, (Thursday) Dominion Day, Store will be closed all day.

The P. HYMMEN CO., Limited

154-158 King Street West



Don't They Fit Perfectly? Aren't They Pretty? \$3---Is that All?

is the general comment of those ladies who have seen and purchased a pair of our

Smart Dressy Pumps at \$3

made of finest patent colt and dull kid leathers—dainty spool and half Louis heels—Colonial, 2-strap or plain bow effects.

J. Hesse and Son

Phone 608

BERLIN'S BEST SHOE STORE

74 West King Street