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STACEY ON RE-CONSTRUCTION

Mr. F. B. Stacey, local representative in the House at Ottawa, strongly supported the resolution of Mr. Michael Steele, M. P. "That in the opinion of this House, it is essential for the future national welfare of Canada that appropriate measures be taken by the Government to fit and prepare all immigrants of alien origin for assuming the duties and responsibilities of Canadian Citizenship."

Mr. Stacey spoke in part as follows, the report being taken from the official Hansard:

"The war has taught us among other things the quality and character of our citizenship has a great deal to do with the spirit that will be manifest when the nation is in danger—the spirit that is necessary for the perpetuation of our national life In the closing years of the last century, and indeed until the war began, it would seem that the only consideration in immigration was the question of numbers; how many can we induce to come to the Dominion of Canada? I think today we are not emphasizing quantity, the tendency is rather to emphasize quality.

"In order to understand the matter aright it seems to me that we should be agreed at any rate upon one thing, namely the viewpoint from which this whole subject of immigration should be considered. In a word, what is the ultimate object of immigration to this country? What have we really in mind? What is the goal in view? In the last analysis we might agree that the national welfare is the fundamental consideration and that any policy that has to do with immigration should have in view not sectional welfare or local interest but the national welfare and prosperity. If that be so, and I think possibly we could agree upon that, our aim in securing of immigration will become somewhat clearer. We will realize that it is not necessary to relieve the old nations of any surplus population which they might have. It may do that from their standpoint they will certainly favor a policy which will relieve them of their surplus population.

"I believe it is true that we have not less than 100,000 illiterates in the three prairie provinces. In those three prairie provinces there are homes where the English or French language is never spoken. The war revealed to us the fact that there were large communities that were absolutely un-Canadianized, communities consisting of men and women who were living the identical life which we supposed they would leave behind, but which, on the other hand, they have brought with them and which has been perpetuated for one genecartion, and perhaps in some cases, two.

"If it is true that some of our foreign element did not give us the co-operation that we expected during the war is it after all to be wondered at? Have we real ground for surprise? Whose fault is it? —largely our own fault for we took very little if any means to Canadianize the people who came to us from foreign countries. I believe that while we cannot undo the past it should hereafter be recognized as an essential of our immigration policy that certain basic principles must be accepted by every man who comes to this country. I would give him to understand that he must accept the fact of a Canadian school system; that while he may not be able to speak English or French himself his family must attend such a public sihool in the iommunity and learn to speak either one of the official languages of the nation. There must be no exemption from the public school of the country being established in his community and each of the members of his family of school age must take their places in it.

"Then again there are certain fundamental laws of this country which we must recognize; there is

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A number of our most prosperous autoists are trading in their old cars and buying new ones.

PROHIBITION TO THE FRONT

Victoria, B. C., April 10.—Prohibition lo omed large in the House this week when the debate on the motion for the second reading of the bill to amend the existing act was continued. Mr. Bowser had his opportunity to accept that "challenge" which the Attorney-General, in his speech the week before, had issued to the opposition leader daring the latter to repeat on the floor of the House the charges he had made at various meetings throughout the Province. An effort was made to force the opposition leader to speak at a late hour on Wednesday night, evidently with the idea that the press publicity of his speech would thereby be curtailed or there would not be present a "gallery". The fact was that crowded galleries heard Mr. Bowser's effort, the people waiting until well after the mid-night hour. But it happened that the night on which the opposition leader spoke was the same on which the Attorney-General, like Achilles, was sulking in his tent. Despite his challenge, the attorney-general was not in the House to see Mr. Bowser pick up his gage of battle and cast it back. Mr. Bowser's speech was temperate in tone though he did not mince his words when dealing with the failure of the attorney-general to enforce the liquor regulations. He scouted the plea of the other that the act passed in 1916 by the late government did not permit wide enough powers to prevent the "prescription evil", and he quoted therefrom to show there was ample machinery existing for prosecutions of those medical men who contravened the act. Had the attorney-general, he averred, undertaken one or two prosecutions of medical men who violated the law, the result would have been a wholesome thing and the spectacle of the government doing a liquor business aggregating $1,579,000 with a profit of over half a million in a prohibition province and in a commodity which, the law required, should be sold only for medicinal purposes, would never have been seen. The "flu", Mr. Bowser asserted, was a poor excuse for this unlimited sale. In 1919 when the epidemic was passed and but comparatively few cases existed, sales of liquor had increased five-fold. Nor was the excuse of the attorney-general that within the limits of the Municipalities the provincial police could not operate and the duty of enforcing the law rested upon the municipal authorities, a good one. The fact was the attorney-general, as chief law officer of the Crown could insist upon the municipalities enforcing the law, could, in fact, send his own provincial officers into the municipalities and initiate prosecutions. The fact was, Mr. Bowser claimed, that while a total of 315,000 prescriptions had been issued without restraint under a law requiring that liquor should be dispensed solely for medicinal purposes but nine doctors had been prosecuted. The permit system inaugurated by the attorney-general three weeks after the federal ban on importations came into effect on April 1, 1918, had proved a boon to the thirsty ones. Under it 560 permits were issued, presumably to industrial concerns to permit of them having a supply on hand in case of accidents. The return made to the House covering these permits indicated clearly that many of the holders could under no circumstances be entitled to them. Members of the under-world had gotten them; men described as connected with ship-building concerns at points where no such industry was carried on had got them and others equally outside the system had be en given permits. At least one result had been accomplished, Mr. Bowser thought, some 560 individuals and their friends had been tided over the dry spell. Now the attorney-general, knowing a scandal had been created over his permit system had decided to cut it out. Had he been honest, Mr. Bowser asserted, he would have brought down the present amendment two years ago The fact was the government was being forced, on the eve of an election by the prohibitionists to amend the act as the latter desired. The amendments, he insisted, were an insult to the medical profession for the government had no right to fix the amount of liquor or other article a doctor should, in his expert opinion decide a patient required. But when was given the right to prescribe more than the eight ounces he was required to make an affidavit, one which he could make before another doctor. That was the "joker" in the bill, Mr. Bowser thought. Two doctors lost to a sense of their professional responsibilities could do a land office business by swearing each other's affidavits. Undoubtedly the great bulk of the medical men were anxious and determined to observe the law but the history of prohibition in this province, a history which had made B. C.'s flame a by-word through out the Dominion, had shown that some of the medical men had fallen down.

Mr. Bowser strongly favored the placing of another referendum before the people of the province pointing to the fact that the soldiers are now back and the women would have opportunity to vote. He quoted from a resolution passed by the Prohibition convention held in Victoria in March, 1917, wherein it was set forth that the prohibitionists were willing that the act should be enacted for the term of the war and a reasonable time thereafter until the soldiers returned when, they considered, the time would be opportune for another referendum to the people. As a public servant he was not, he stated, expressing his opinion on prohibition though as a private individual he would vote on the matter as his conscience dictated. He referred to the return brought down in the House showing the number of permits and other information asked for. That return had been asked for on February 3, had been handed by the Pro-

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CORRESPONDENCE

To Abbotsford Post:

In regard to a matter of much interest to many in the community (The choosing of May Queen), I wish to express my views which I think will be shared by a good many of those interested. In the first place I do not approve of the affair at all as there can be only one out of the many who can be fortunate enough to gain that coveted honour, and it causes so much pain to those disappointed, and very often the successful one is holding an honour which some other girl should have and would have if justice were done and the contest run as it should be, and the proper methods should be employed that the one most worthy would get it. This matter should not be left to any clique or little children either, to choose. I consider that as we now have a parent teacher association, they are the ones to look after this affair and see that matters in relation to the votes are properly carried out, which certainly has not been done in the past. I think there are certain conditions should be adhered to, such as length of time resident here, and attending school. One of our past Queens was here but a short time, not even British born. Was it right she should hold that position in preference to girls born in B. C. and attending school here all their lives up to this time. As the contest has been run in the past and as coming events cast their shadows before, it is not hard to tell who a couple of Queens a few years hence will be.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE

(By the Editor—We do not hold responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents, although we some times publish when name is sent in good faith. The editor has always looked upon the choosing of a May Queen as one of the delightful opportunities of school life, and no court of justice in the land can be more just, in our opinion, than a lot of boys and girls. The Post says leave it always to the children, as many of them are often as proud to confer the honor upon another as they would be to bear the honor themselves. Lord Tennyson must certainly have approved of the choosing of a May Queen when he wrote that beautiful poem, which so many love to read and study.)

PERSONALS

Miss Selma Nelson returned to Merritt to resume her duties as teacher and Miss Mabel Nelson accompanied her.

The Bank of Montreal has secured premises in the Authier building for a branch at Abbotsford and will open up shortly.

Professor Hill-Tout returned from California last Monday and Mrs. Hill-Tout left Abbotsford the same day to me et him in Vancouver, where they will reside for the present.

The Misses Steede were visitors in Vancouver this week.

On Monday, April 19th the previously postponed Irish concert will be given in the Alexandria Hall by Miss Nina Porter, gold medal elecutionist, and other talented artists.

Admission will be 50¢.

Mrs. Dan McKenzie spent a few days in New Westminster this week.

The Sale of Work held in the Masonic Hall, April 10th under the auspices of the W. A. of St. Matthews church was a successful affair. The sum of $180.50 was realized.

On Sunday evening Bishop De Pencier, Vancouver, preached the sermon in St. Matthews church.

ABBOTSFORD'S MAY QUEEN

Abbotsford has decided to have a May Day on the 24th of May; and the preliminiaries of choosing a May Queen have been carried out the choice of the school children for 1920 is Miss Isabella McPhee, who is to congratulated on the honor conferred upon her by her school chums.

It is to be hoped that the 24th will be one of the brightest days of May, and that the annual festival will be a grand success.

Mr. Alex. McDonald has purchased the Alder place and intends going into business in Abbotsford, when he can secure a place for his photograph gallery. We all wish him every success.

New Bank will Open Monday

The Bank of Montreal has decided to open a branch of that well known institution in Abbotsford and have secured the Authier building, which will be fitted up in proper style.

The new fittings have not yet arrived but the bank will be open for business on Monday morning April 19th, with Mr. Brydges, formerly of New Westminster as manager.

FIRST SOD IS TURNED FOR NEW CONDENSORY

On Tuesday the first sod for the new building at DeLair was turned, and work will immediately start on the building which is to be two story high and 60 by 155 feet; and to this is added the boiler plant. The contractors for the building are Messrs Sloan & Harrison, of New Westminster, who are supposed to have it completed by July 1st.

The plant will have the capacity of handling 50 tons of milk a day, or possibly a little more if necessary; the estimated cost is something over $200,000.

HILL-TOUT—SHEEN

On April 6th at All Saints Cathedral, Spokane, Capt. W. S. Hill-Tout, second son of Professor and Mrs. Hill-Tout was united in marriage to Kathleen, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sheen, Cardiff, from the house of the bride's sister Mrs. Milne. Rev. Dean Hicks officiated.

After the breakfast the bride and groom left for Seattle where they made a brief stay, and have now taken up their residence at "The Pines" Abbotsford.

James Hill-Tout has left for Victoria where he will join his oldest brother Charles in his work.

SOME NEW ARRIVALS

Boys' Boots, direct from the East.

Girls' and Ladies' Spring Hats in an endless variety.

A nice choice line of Raincoats—Scottish Rubber. This well-known make in Ladies' and Men's at prices of from . . . $15 to $35

We are fortunate in having this line of Goods to offer the public of Abbotsford and district.

Our GROCERIES are guaranteed Fresh and of the best quality.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS FOR MAY
Now to hand

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Dressmaking, fine and plain sewing by a capable and qualified dressmaker.—Inquire at Dry Goods Department.

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THE ABBOTSFORD POST
Published Every Friday
J. A. Bates, Editor and Proprietor

STACEY ON RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from Page One)

a certain ideal of life in Canada—the result partially of our traditional training and partly the result of our experience—which influences us to such an extent that we believe that certain things are essential to the well being of this Dominion and that those who come here must not simply live among us but become part of our selves—in other words become Canadian people and not simply inhabitants of the country.

"I believe that a Canadian citizen is a man who is willing first to live for his country and secondly, if necessary, to die for his country. The result of the experience and of the labors of certain social, moral and religious organizations teaches us that the foreigner is not necessarily opposed to our system. He does not know it, he has not been taught it, and he was never given to understand that he would really have to assimilate himself to the Canadian people. Some efforts, along this line have been made. After all, Sir, I believe that the fundamental principle, the underlying and perhaps that basic solution, is to be found in the public school system of this Dominion. I do not think, Sir, that the Canadian people as a whole take seriously as yet the question of the importance and possibilities of its public school system. Quite recently in a local daily newspaper there appeared three Want advertisements. One of them was to the effect than an ice cream maker was required at a salary of $2,000 per annum. A second was to the effect that a barber was needed at a salary of $1,500; and the third intimated that a school teacher was required, holding a second-class certificate, at a salary of $950 per year. Now, Sir, if that is an indication of the relative values of occupations of men and women in this country it is certainly a sure index that we need to take more seriously than we have yet done the supreme importance of value of services rendered in our fundamental education and the public school system.

"Now, Sir, let me discuss for a moment the question of the alien in my own province and I do not wish to do so at any length. If we may base this consideration upon the proposition which I laid down at the beginning—the Canadianization of the immigrant, his contribution to the national welfare, and the necessity of his becoming a part and parcel of our Canadian life then I fear and believe there has to be taken into very serious consideration the question of further permitting of the immigration of the Oriental. I do not forget such contribution as Orientals may have made to the life of our country. I am well aware that they have performed that type of work which is required from those who do manual labor only. But ifif you enlarge that question and consider the future place of the Oriental in the province of British Columbia you are beset with very grave difficulties and very serious problems. In considering this question we must remove it from the real of sentiment and place it upon a big, broad, and national basis. As I see it, Sir, the question in the last analysis amounts to this is British Columbia to be maintained for a white Canadian citizenship, or is it to be held in reserve for the Oriental population? If the former is conceded then the influx of Orientals must be restricted; and another great question in that province today, coming to us from all kinds of organizations, is along the line "Shall we any longer permit land to be held in fee by the Oriental or shall he even be allowed to lease it?" I recognize the fact that the settlement of this question may involve somewhat serious international complications. Probably it does, but so far as our province is concerned the question is one which must be faced, and faced bravely and fearlessly, in the very immediate future, so that we in the far west may be able ot make some provincial contribution to the Canadianization of our entire citizenship. At present there is no prospect whatever of our being able to do that if any large immigration on the part of settlers and residents from the Orient is permitted."

J. H. JONES
Funeral Director
AGENT FOR HEADSTONES
Phone Connection. Mission City

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CIGARS
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THE ART IN TELEPHONING

Telephoning has become so matter-of-fact that most of us consider that to telephone properly is an art. In fact it is an art to do anything well. We should never let courtesy depart from an action, no matter how frequently it is performed.

In answering the telephone we should never forget that the person who called anticipates an announcement as to whom is making the reply. Particularly is this the case in business—announce your firm and your name, and the introduction is complete without any roundabout questioning.

It is a courtesy every one engaged in business can extend—a courtesy that is always appreciated.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE Co.

YOU CAN AVOID
OPERATIONS
For Appendicitis and Gall Stones through the use of HEPATOLA, a medicine recognized as far better, safer than operations. $5.00 treatment.
Sole Manufacturers
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Wm. Atkinson
General Auctioneer and Live Stock Specialist.
23 years among the Stockmen of the Fraser Valley. Am familar with the different breeds of live stock and their values.
Address all communications to Box 34 Chilliwack, B. C.

Do not forget to file your

Income Tax Return

on or before the 30th of April, 1920.

Dominion of Canada

Department of Finance

ALL persons residing in Canada, employed in Canada, or carrying on business in Canada, are liable to a tax on income, as follows:—

1. Every unmarried person, or widow, or widower, without dependants as defined by the Act, who during the calendar year 1919 received or earned $1,000 or more.

2. All other individuals who during the calendar year 1919 received or earned $2,000 or more.

3. Every corporation and joint stock company whose profits exceeded $2,000 during the fiscal year ended in 1919.

Forms to be used in filing returns on or before the 30th of April, 1920.

ALL INDIVIDUALS other than farmers and ranchers must use **Form T 1.**

FARMERS AND RANCHERS must use **Form T 1A.**

CORPORATIONS and joint stock companies must use **Form T 2.**

Penalty

Every person required to make a return, who fails to do so within the time limit, shall be subject to a penalty of Twenty-five per centum of the amount of the tax payable.

Any person, whether taxable, or otherwise, who fails to make a return or provide information duly required according to the provision of the Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of $100 for each day during which the default continues. Also any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding $10,000, or to six months' imprisonment or to both fine and imprisonment.

General Instructions.

Obtain Forms from the Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Taxation or from Postmasters.

Read carefully all instructions on Form before filling it in.

Prepay postage on letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspectors of Taxation.

Make your returns promptly and avoid penalties.

Address INSPECTOR OF TAXATION, VANCOUVER, B.C.

R. W. BREADNER,
Commissioner of Taxation.

Make a real job of it.

PAINTING becomes necessary as your property increases in value, and as property was never so valuable as today there is a greater need than ever for that kind of paint which actually preserves the surface and thus saves the entire house.

This spring, to make a real job of it, use

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT 70% Pure White Lead (Brandram's Genuine B.B.) 30% Pure White Zinc 100% Pure Paint

because it combines permanence, covering capacity and economy.

If B-H "English Paint" was dearer than it is, it would still be the most economical—the shorter life of other cheaper brands makes them more expensive in the end.

It contains the famous Brandram's Genuine B.B. finely-ground white lead—70%—to which is put 30% of pure zinc—a guaranteed formula that no other paint can boast. To this mixture is added fine turpentine and linseed oil from the B-H mills, which is of a quality in keeping with the other ingredients.

When you use B-H Paint you will notice its "body" and brilliance—you will compare the extreme covering capacity with other brands—the permanence you will be able to prove by other exteriors painted with B-H paint years ago.

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OUR VICTORIA LETTER

Victoria, B. C.—With the House already in session for two and one-half months nearly one-half of which can truthfully be said to have been wanted, the government finds itself faced with a dissatisfied following which is making no secret of its resentment that an ill-prepared and ill-digested programme is still uncompleted and, judging from present indications, will not be completed by the end of the coming week without resort to three sittings per day for the balance of the session with the attendant rush and lack of opportunity to members to intelligently pass upon the legislation which still crowds the order paper or which must yet be tabled. This dissatisfaction of Liberal members has been forcibly voiced in government caucus sessions, is heard in the Legislative corridors and constitutes an undercurrent of ill-disguised criticism of the administration. Liberal members at this week-end are demanding that the session be terminated by next Thursday, but they are asking the impossible unless all hands decide to accept the remainder of the legislative bill-of-fare at its face value, bolt it whole and trust to luck that there will be no ill after-effects.

The evident lack of direction from the government side, apparent right from the beginning of the session, is becoming more pronounced as the session draws to a close. The plain lack of co-operation among the Ministers is a source of interest and conjecture to the on-lookers. Premier Oliver and Attorney-General Farris, the latter of whom Mr. Bowser has dubbed "the wicked partner" of the administration, showed evidence this week of having had a clash. Just what it was all about does not appear certain but on Tuesday night when the Premier left the House to keep another engagment he ignored his right-hand man and handed the direction of the House business over to his Minister of Public Works. The Attorney-General paraded the corridors in a sort of splendid isolation, displaying an evident grouch. Next day he did not turn up at his office or in the House.

On Tuesday the House resumed its work following the Easter recess and the Premier occupied the entire afternoon with a speech which brought the budget debate to an end. It cannot be said he contributed anything constructive to the debate, but if he overlooked any of the old stock charges the Liberals were wont to hurl in the direction of the Conservative opposition and, especially, at the opposition leader, members of the House could not recall them. It was a repetition of the same harrangue which has done service on pervious occasions at the sessions and on the hustings, the chief burden of his song being that the opposition leader, if he would but cease his criticism of the government and direct his attention to assisting it in evolving a programme of advantage to the province he would be exercising his rightful function. Taken in conjunction with the unrest within the ranks of the government supporters and the out-spoken criticism by some of them on the floor of the House, the Premier's lecture of the opposition leader struck members as being more in the nature of an appeal to the latter to "come over into Macedonia and help us."

As a matter of fact the opposition forces have been critical during the past week, especially during the consideration of the expenditure estimates which have occupied the greater part of the time of the House. But its whole criticism had been directed in an effort to induce the government to curtail its programme of expenditures for the coming fiscal year, a programme which calls for current outlays of $17,410,000, the greatest outlay by over two millions of any in any previous year in the history of the Province. They pointed to the tremendous over-head burden for administration purposes, one that calls for nearly four millions all told out of a total estimated revenue of approximately twelve millions; to the borrowings proposed by the government already bills calling for loans aggregating $10,800,000 are before the House and more to follow to the rapid increase in new officials for new department s of government the while the Municipalities are making urgent appeals for assistance and are being given the doubtful handout in the shape of being permitted to double tax themselves for amusements and to enforce the unpopular and unscientific poll tax. The opposition urged that non-essentials be eliminated and greater assistance be given to such urgent needs as the hospitals, and when in answer to their appeal for greater consideration of the already overburdened tax payers, the attorney-general brought down a bill to permit of the government going into the moving picture production enterprise under the guise of propogating patriotism ideas but actually, the opposition claimed, to afford a means for political propogandа at the forthcoming general elections, the opposition leader emphasized his belief that if ever there was a time when a government needed to be criticised in an effort to apply the brakes to the saturnalia of expenditure it was now. That was the function of the opposition, he said and he announced his determination to exercise it to the full the while being ready to assist the government in every manner to inaugurate policies of real merit. This determination was shown in the opposition's whole-hearted support of the Mother' pensions bill, the elimination of which last year the opposition had strongly opposed on the ground that it was an unnecessary expenditure of public moneys and the history of which has proved to the hilt the soundness of that position; its support of the increased payments to be made to dependents under the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. There has been no opposition offered by the Conservatives to those measures having to do with the welfare of the returned men measured designed to extend the relief granted under various acts passed by the late government in the interests of the men overseas. Those measures, the opposition held, were but a just recognition of the claims of the men who had enlisted and served their country. No objection has been taken to extending the scope of the Department of Industries whereby another million will be granted to assist returned men in entering the idustrial field and thereby aid in increasing development of the resources of the Province. In a score of ways the opposition this session has shown its utmost readiness to support the government in anything possessing real merit and designed in the interests of the Province. But there was no lack of emphasis in the opposition leader's declaration that opposition was not to be deterred from scoring the government for its failure in respect of its land settlement policies, for instance, of the manifest lack of co-operation between the Settlement Board and the Department of Lands, of its having spent large sums for settlement purposes on lands that could not be developed and to its failure, after four years in office, to have settled a single returned man upon the land. The government would not be permitted to lead the civil service with its political favorites or increase departments not actually needed without a protest from the opposition. He claimed the right to fight against the increasing taxation, the while criticising the government for its failure to inaugurate policies that would mean settlement and development of natural resources. It was the government's record of incompetency, Mr. Bowser claimed, that offered fair field for opposition criticism and he only hoped that as a result the government would revise its methods and give the tax-payer a run for his money.

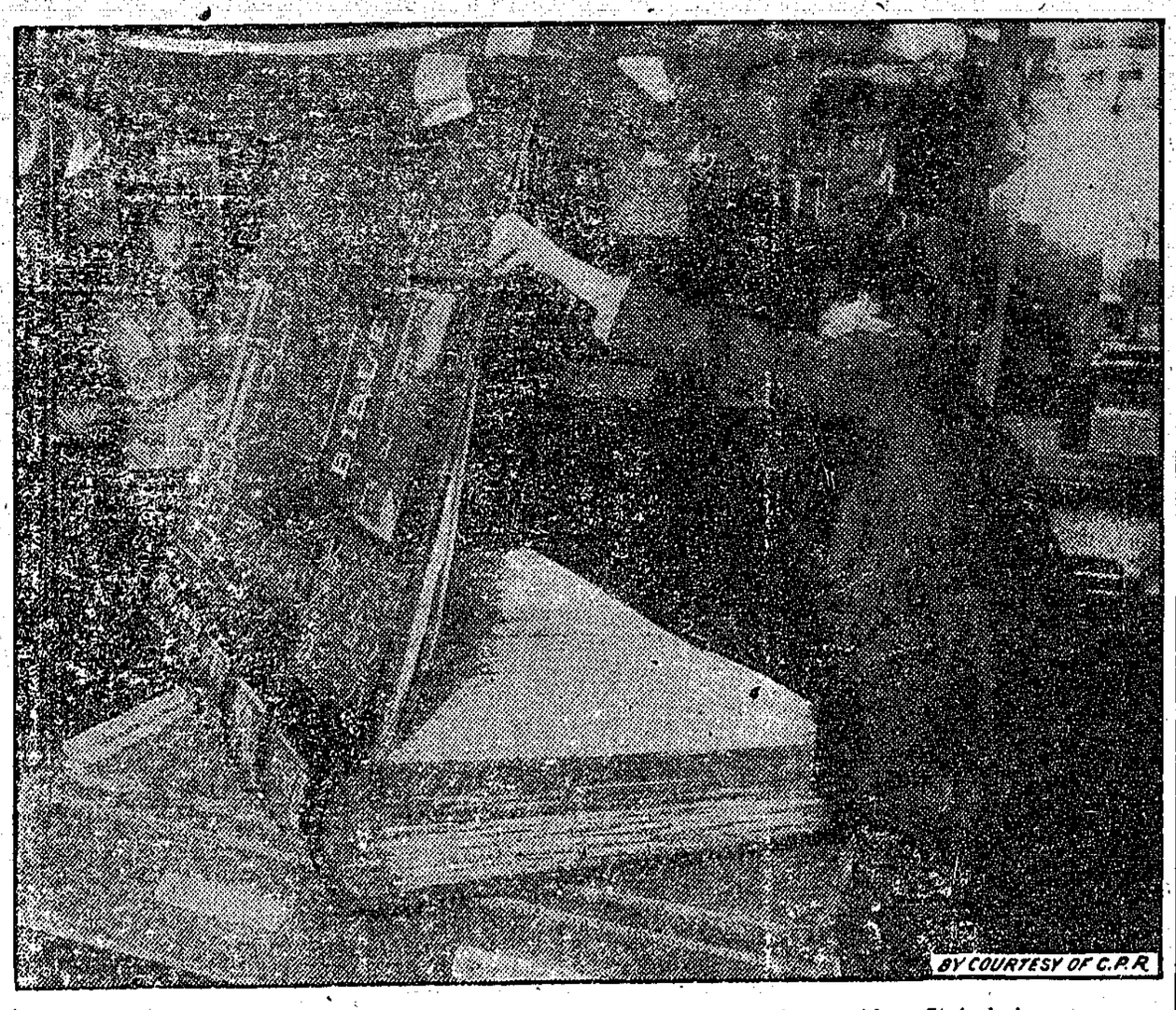
PROVINCIAL MINISTERS SCORED IN THE HOUSE

Victoria, B. C., April 10—Consideration of the estimates of expenditure gave some members of the House opportunity to "guy" the various ministers and others opportunity to express themselves on the record outlays proposed. Some of the younger element gave the Minister of Agriculture a bad half hour when the Department of Agriculture figures were dealt with and he was kept explaining the why and wherefore of the various votes. But serious and adverse criticism came from several Liberal members. David Whiteside, New Westminster, demanded the dismissal of the Civil Service Commissioner McInnes and the appointment of a man who would really place the various departments on an efficiency basis. He also declared the duplication of expense for agricultural education was absurd pointing to the fact that $496,000 all told is being spent, $100,000 by the University of B. C., $50,000 by the Department of Education and the balance by the Agricultural department the while the federal government is carrying on similar work in the province. He advocated the province and dominion getting together to the end that much of the province's outlays should be eliminated.

Hon. Dr. MacLean was forced to admit, under Mr. Bowser's questions that though the government has been in office four years it has not yet evolved a policy of hospitals despite the pressing needs of many of those institutions, needs which Mr. Bowser urged with emphasis should be attended to in a much more liberal spirit.

The Mininster of Lands was roundly rapped by Anderson, Kamloops for the fact that despite an overloaded water branch with engineer after engineer on the pay roll investigations into the status of water records in the Kamloops district has been delayed for years or, having been made, no action in connection therewith has been taken. Major Burde also criticised that minister for failing to have heeded the complaints of the municipalities of Port Alberni that the Ritchie, Agnew concern, Prince Rupert people, were allowed to hold water rights on the Stamp River falls when after years of doing nothing to carry out the rights granted to them, they were still permitted to remain there and block development by any other hydro-electric concern.

The more the estimates are studied by members the more the impression is gaining ground that there is an over-plus of officials drawing good salaries, that the service had become decidedly top-heavy and expensive for a population of 450,000.



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SINCE 1870
SHILOH
30 DROPS STOPS COUGHS

ADVOCATES RADICAL ACTION

VICTORIA, April 14.—A protest against the cost of upkeep off the Government House and the office of the lieutenant-governor was one of the features of the protracted sitting of the legislature yesterday morning. The suggestion was made that the chief justice of the province could sign the bills and perform the necessary opening and closing ceremonies of parliament as part of his duties, and cut out the frills and expense of the vice-regal establishment.

Major Burde was the first to raise the question. He wanted to know who got the benefit of the $9,700 for looking after the gardens of Government House, and what sort of a racket was carried on that required $4600 for maintenance, repairs and furniture each year. He thought British Columbia ought not to tolerate frills while any workingman or returned soldier lacked ordinary comforts.

G. G. McGeer said that if the invitation to dinner to the members each session was what Government House existed for, it should be ended as not worth the expense to the public. He suggested that the constitutional duties of the lieutenant-governor should be made part of the routine duties of the chief justice of the province, and save the province from the expense of maintaining an official whose duties seemed to include taking instruction from Ottawa to refuse to sign legislation enacted by the provincial legislature.

PRAIRIE LANDS FOR SOLDIERS

Ottawa, April 13.—The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada has completed arrangements with the three prairie provinces by which considerable areas of school lands in the west have become available for settlement of returned soldiers. It is now possible for a qualified returned soldier to apply for any parcel of school lands within 15 miles of a railway station.

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF, HAIR STOPS FALLIN.

Save your Hair! Get a small bott of Danderine right now—Also stops itching scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store. You surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Save your hair! Try it!

CANADA'S AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Throughout Canada there is one automobile for every twenty-five people, the Dominion in this respect taking only second place to the United States, where there is one to every fifteen persons. Since the introduction of the car into Canada, the industry has made phenomenal strides. Just how remarkable the growth has been may be realized from the fact that whereas in 1905 in all the breadth of the Dominion there were but 220 car owners, in 1919 the number of registrations totalled 324,886. By provinces the registration of cars is as follows: Ontario, 139,288; Saskatchewan, 54,792; Alberta, 34,000; Quebec, 29,183; Manitoba, 29,163; British Columbia, 19,500; Nova Scotia, 9,900; New Brunswick, 8,061; Prince Edward Island, 999.

At the present time the sum of $50,000,000 is invested in the Canadian motor industry, and its various lines account for the employment of more than 15,000 people. The estimated aggregate sale of cars in Canada last year was over $100,000,000 and expert investigation has elicited the probability of a 35 per cent increase over these figures for the year 1920.

Ontario Canada's Motor Province.

Ontario is the motor province of Canada in manufactures as well as ownership. Windsor, with its surrounding communities of Walkerville and Ford City, Oshawa and Toronto are the most important manufacturing towns. The Ford Motor Company at Walkerville employs 3,470 employees at the home office. The plant covering 9 acres. The recently completed plants of the Canadian Products, Ltd., division of the General Motors of Canada, constructed at Walkerville, cost $6,000,000. Other large plants in the Windsor district are Maxwell's and the Studebaker Corporation, in addition to which there is a large number of plants turning out accessories and automobile parts. At Oshawa, the General Motors Corporation of Canada has three large plants, where McLaughlin, Chevrolet and Oldesmobile cars are manufactured. Last year between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 was spent in this town on extensions and improvements in connection with the industry. In Toronto the Willys Overland is the principal plant whilst London, Chatham, Kitchener, Hamilton and Brockville are also interested in the manufacture. Montreal, in Quebec, is also largely interested in motor industries.

Imports and Exports.

Canada is largely interested in both the import and export of automobiles. In 1919 the imports of cars, parts and accessories amounted to $12,201,119, while exports for the same period were valued at $10 889,234. The imports were practically all from the United States. The growth of the export trade can be seen from a comparison with the figures of 1917 and 1918 which were $3,210,120 and $4 413,976 respectively. Australia was the Dominion's best buyer last year the Commonwealth buying $2,440,000 worth of cars. New Zealand came next with $1 185,000 then the United Kingdom, $721,000 and India $664,000. Turkey took freight automobiles, to the value of $621,023, exports to the United States totalled $529,068, mainly parts, and to the Argentine Republic $552,460.

The British preferential tariff which went into effect on September 1st, 1919, is expected to impart a considerable stimulus to the Canadian automobile industry. It grants preference of one-third provided that not less than 25 per cent of the labor on the finished car shall have been done within the British Empire.

SENATE COSTS REAL MONEY

Ottawa, April 13—Col. C. P. Peck V. C., was told in the House of Commons today that the cost to the country of the senate during 1919 was $365,299. This cost was divided as follows:

Indemnity, 96 senators, $240,000; transportation expenses, $4843; administration expenses, $113,416; salary of speaker, $4000; allowance for speaker's residence, $3000.

OH, DEAR!

She: Just to think George, we are married.

He: Yes, but not so loud. My wife's right in the next room talking to your husband.

NONE ETTER

THAN THE BEEF, PORK, VEAL and other Fresh Meats
Purchased from

WHITE & CARMICHAEL

Successors to C. Sumner

GIVE US A TRIAL FOR A MONTH AND BE CONVINCED

B. C. Phone 41.
Farmers' Phone 1909

Abbotsford, B.C.

License No. 9-12923

WHY you should INSURE

Your Buildings against Fire. Because rebuilding costs 100 per cent more than a few years ago. Yet Insurance rates have not increased.

H. O. HARTLEY, Abbotsford, B. C.

Representing Board Companies Only

Abbotsford Vancouver

TRAFFIC TRUCK LINE

Fast Daily Freight Service between Vancouver, Abbotsford and intermediate points including New Westminster, Cloverdale, Langley Prairie, Murrayville and Aldergrove.

General Freight Delivered Both Ways

LONG DISTANCE FURNITURE MOVING

Nothing too large——Nothing too small

COMPLETE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

P. and H. CONLIN

Abbotsford Office: Abbotsford Garage, Phone Abbotsford 7.
Vancouver Office: 321 Kingsway, Phone Fairmont 3700

The Universal Producing Co.

Vaudeville

7 Big Acts 7

Lots of Fun Lots of Laughs

ALEXANDRIA HALL

Wednesday, Ap. 21

Admission, 75 and 50 cts.

Dance after the show

FALL FAIR NOTES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce through its manager, Mr. W. H. Hathewson, are donating a silver cup as a special prize at the Mission Fair to the winner of most prizes in Cattle (Section B)

Several other special prizes have been promised, which have not yet been assigned to any special section of the show.

Would any who are willing to grow special exhibits for the District Exhibits at New Westminster and Vancouver, get in touch with the Secretary as the Association are supplying seed for this purpose.

Remember the announcement already made that District Exhibits are to be made at Mission Fair by (1) Nicomen, (2) Dewdney, (3) Hatzic, (4) Mission, (5) and Silverdale and the western part of Mission Municipality.

Get in and help your district.

C. McDIARMID, Sec.

WE ARE OFFERING SIX MONTHS free subscriptions to the Texas Pacific Oil News to all persons sending in their name on or before the 1st of June, 1920. Latest information from all points direct from Texas. Keep posted if you have invested or contemplate investing. York & Webster, publishers, 419 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS

Young man of Mission—Will you promise to marry me?

Young lady of Mission—No, but I'd like to have an option on you until the end of the berry season.

A. E. HUMPHREY

(Late Taylor & Humphrey)

B. C. Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer

Room 6 Hart Block, Chilliwack
Box 422. CHILLIWACK

R. McEWAN

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRER

ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

WATER NOTICE
Diversion and Use

TAKE NOTICE that the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, Ltd. whose address is 703 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use 1-20 cubic feet per second of water out of Unnamed Stream, which flows and drains into MacCrimmon Creek, about 200 feet from its mouth (Confluence with DeLair Creek).

The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 200 feet east of the V. V. & E. Railway, and will be used for Industrial purposes upon the land described as 19.5 acre portion of the S. E. ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16, E. C. M.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 13th day of April, 1920.

A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at New Westminster, B. C.

Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper.

The date of the first publication of this notice is April 16th, 1920.

The Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association, Ltd., Applicant.
By C. W. MURRAY, Agent.

WATER NOTICE
Diversion and Use

TAKE NOTICE that The Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association, Ltd., whose address is 703, Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use 1-10 cubic feet per second of water out of Unknown Stream, which flows east and drains into DeLair Creek, about ¼ mile from its mouth.

The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 50 feet west of the V. V. & E. Railway right-of-way, and will be used for Industrial purposes upon the land described as 19.5 acre portion of S. E. ¼ Section 15, Tp. 16, E. C. M.

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The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 20 feet west of the V. V. & E. Railway right-of-way, and will be used for Industrial purposes upon the land described as 19.5 portion of S. E. ¼ Section 15, Tp. 16, E. C. M.

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C. W. MURRAY, Agent.

OUR DAILY BREAD

Our BREAD comes as regularly as the sun freshly baken for you each morning, and brings health and strength to hundreds of families. When you come to think of it, our bread is a mighty factor in this community, as it furnishes the power that moves the man that keeps the machinery of business going. We feel a big responsibility in this matter, and would no more think of lett ing the quality deteriorate than we would of leaving town.

ALBERT LEE, Grocer and Baker

SABULITE

A T. N. T. Explosive of great strength, safety and freedom from noxious fumes
No Headaches

Insurance of all kinds
NOTARY PUBLIC
Marriage Licences Issued

A. McCallum
Abbotsford

CHEAPER ADVERTISING

On the claim that it is "Cheaper Advertising" than newspaper advertising, a good many unnecessary advertising schemes are sold to business men.

The plans for buying are usually made in the home at the warm fireside, not when the family is on an amusement jaunt.

Supplementary advertising includes all advertising outside of newspaper advertising.

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Now is the time to get your supply of Butter Wrappers for summer months.

Get them at BATES' PRINTING OFFICE.

PROHIBITION TO THE FRONT

(Continued from Page One)

hibition Commissioner to the attorney-general on March 3, but had not been tabled by the attorney-general until March 29, after he had spoken on the bill. During that period the attorney-general had been asked three times if the return was ready and had stated it had not reached him. The return showed a net profit of over half a million on liquor sales in addition to which there were large stocks of liquor on hand. And yet, Mr. Bowser pointed out, it was apparent that the Department did not know what stocks were on hand at the end of 1918 and 1919 for, in reply to questions the answer had been returned, "not available" Under such circumstances there was little wonder, Mr. Bowser said, that the administration of the act had been a failure.

On Thursday night Premier Oliver came to the defence of his attorney-general in a two and one-half hour speech in which he completely ignored the principles of the amending bill under consideration and devoted his entire time to "slanging" the opposition leader in a tone of voice that at times almost rose to a scream He accused Mr. Bowser of uttering false, misleading and malicious statements, spoke of the latter's "devilish subtlety" and raked up every old charge he could think of. The effort was decidedly overdone but what it lacked in logic it made up for in noise and declamation. He declared every effort had been made to enforce the law and he went at length into the Findlay, Cartshore and other prosecutions emphasizing the fact that "an ex-Conservative attorney-general and ex-leader of the Conservative party" had been counsel for Cartshore, though just why the fact that Mr. Charles Wilson, K. C., of Vancouver, former Conservative minister and a lawyer practising law in Vancouver, should not have taken up the defense or why, because he did, it should be any reflection upon the Conservative party in its attitude towards law-enforcement, the Premier did not explain. Undoubtedly the impression among members on both sides of the House was that honors in the debate had gone to the opposition leader.