

April 18 1922
LEGISLATIVE
MAY - 2 1921
VICTORIA B.C.

The Abbotsford Post

With which is incorporated "The Huntingdon Star"

Vol. XXI, No. 25.

ABBOTSFORD, B. C. FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1921

\$1.00 PER YEAR

THE VICTORIA STORE

Cash Specials

Japanese Rice	7½c per lb.
White Beans	6c per lb.
Small White Beans	5c per lb.
White Swan Soap, 5 for	25c

FAREWELL PARTY TO MR. AND MRS. LOWE

A number of the friends of Mrs. Lowe met at the home of Mrs. W. G. Ferris on April 15th, on hearing that she and her husband intend to return to their former home in Saskatchewan soon. The afternoon was spent in music, readings and recitations. On behalf of those present Mrs. Fraser expressed the regard in which Mrs. Lowe is held and her earnest work in connection with the W. C. T. U. and the Ladies' Aid. Mrs. Ferris presented the memento of friendship from her friends. The impromptu programme consisted of solos by Mrs. Hutchison and Mrs. Groat; piano solos by Mrs. Ferris and Mrs. Upham, who acted as accompanist also and readings by Mrs. H. Fraser and Mrs. Ferris. Dainty refreshments were served and a pleasant afternoon was spent although their friends are regretting their departure.

UPPER SUMAS

A community social evening, arranged by the Sumas Women's Institute, provided much entertainment for the crowd that gathered in the Municipal Hall.

Guessing competitions occupied the early part of the evening, at which Mrs. A. Finlay was the chief prize-winner. The same lady led a debate which followed, averring that a slovenly, good-natured husband was to be preferred before a tidy crank. Good nature was chosen before crankiness by the audience, although it necessitated more work in the household.

Mrs. Percy Starr provided music at the piano, and the Institute ladies served a good supper at the close of the programme.

The meeting of the Board of Directors for the new hospital has been postponed until next Thursday.

Services will be held in St. Mathew's Anglican Church at Abbotsford every Sunday night at 7.30. Rev. T. E. Rowe, vicar.

LOCAL and DISTRICT

Mr. Barrett spent the week-end in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Cave of Vancouver were the guests of Mrs. J. Wilson last Sunday.

Miss Christine McPhee was home for the week-end.

Miss Emma Trehewey and her brother Clarke spent the week-end with their people in Abbotsford.

A social afternoon was given by the ladies auxiliary of the G. W. V. A. last Wednesday, April 20th. It was largely attended and ladies from both Huntingdon and Clayburn were present. Mrs. J. R. Whitchelo addressed the ladies on behalf of the president, and Mrs. Crickshank of Clayburn also addressed them. A splendid programme was presented by the following: Mrs. Salt, solo; Miss Mable Nelson, piano selection; Mr. Downie several songs; Mrs. Brokovski, several selections accompanied by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Brokovski; Mrs. Whitchelo sang, accompanied by Mrs. Ackland. Dainty refreshments were served by the ladies.

While on her recent visit to Spence's Bridge, Mrs. Shore was presented with small souvenir nuggets from the first claim staked in the new gold strike.

Mrs. Higginson's sister, Mrs. Garner, and sister-in-law, Mrs. Rooney arrived from Ireland last week and are staying with Mrs. Higginson. They purpose taking upland in Abbotsford. Since their arrival they have been ill with the flu.

The Abbotsford and District Band are starting a campaign to raise funds for the purchase of uniforms. It's going to be some band, "I'll tell the world."

Mr. Harkness of Vancouver spent the week-end in Abbotsford with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cottrill.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wright were visitors to the coast Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Smith were visitors to the coast this week.

PERSONALS

The W. A. of St. Mathew's Church gave a very successful whist drive and dance in the Masonic Hall on Friday evening, April 22nd. Eleven tables of whist were played, the winners being Mrs. Roberts and Mr. Bert Russel. Mrs. T. Walters and Mr. Frank Baker received the consolation prizes. After lunch Mr. Morgan furnished music for the dance, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Mrs. McMenemy entertained the ladies of the Embroidery Club at her home on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Coutts has been visiting Mr. Coutt's sister, Mrs. Robertson, at Ladner.

Mrs. W. Baker was a recent visitor in Vancouver.

Mrs. Hovey of Sumas visited her daughter, Mrs. Renner, on Sunday.

Miss Vera Hunt was home from Vancouver for the week-end.

Mr. Authier, Sr., who has been spending some time in Vancouver lately, visited Mr. and Mrs. Coogan this week.

Mr. Joe Sanderson, formerly of Abbotsford, was a visitor in town recently.

Mrs. M. Shore has been spending several days with her sister at Spence's Bridge.

Mrs. Frank Sutherby of Ladner visited friends in town last week.

Mrs. Robertson and daughter Mrs. McNichol motored to Vancouver on Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Whitchelo.

Miss Weatherby spent the week-end at Chilliwack.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith were visitors in Vancouver on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Thompson attended the memorial services at Murrayville on Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Groat, St. Nicholas, on Wednesday afternoon and it was decided to hold their "Annual Birthday Party" at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Ware, on Wednesday evening, May 4th. All welcome.

Mrs. Brown of Vancouver has been visiting Mrs. Stinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown of Bellingham visited Mr. and Mrs. Angus McInnes on Sunday.

The Misses Devine, Mr. Bennet and Mr. and Mrs. Glahome of Vancouver spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Whitchelo.

Mrs. Stefan of Chilliwack visited her mother, Mrs. Fraser, on Sunday, who then returned home with her for a few days.

Mrs. (Dr.) Swift spent the week-end in Vancouver.

Mr. Orland Zeigler was a visitor in Vancouver on Saturday.

Mr. Loney spent Sunday in New Westminster.

Mrs. W. Ware attended the funeral of her late friend, Mrs. McNider, in Mission City on Tuesday.

The members of the Abbotsford Odd Fellows' Lodge paraded with the Odd Fellows at Mission City on Sunday, and attended the services at the Methodist Church there.

On Saturday, April 23rd, a football game was played in the school grounds between Sardis and the Abbotsford Intermediate football team. The score was 3-0 in favor of the local team.

It is reported we are to have our new picture show at last, which will be built on Oscar Street, next to the meeting-house of the brethren. The contract has been let to Gibson and Irwin, contractors, and will be 40 feet by 100 feet.

WEST INDIES TRADE REACHES \$37,000,000

OTTAWA, April 27.—On the second reading of the West Indies treaty in the Senate last night, Sir James Lougheed explained the provisions of the measure and pointed out that our trade with these islands had grown from \$20,300,000 in 1897 to \$37,000,000 in 1920. All the islands except Bermuda had signified their intention of ratifying the treaty.

The teachers are busy helping the May Day celebration by training the children with drills, etc.

HON. T. A. CRRER SUPPORTS STAND

OTTAWA, April 23.—Railway matters occupied the House during practically the whole sitting yesterday. The bill which provides for an extension of the time when an award may be made in the Grand Trunk Railway arbitration, came up for second reading. It grants the Governor-in-Council power to extend the time on condition that the directors of the company vacate, handing over the road to the Government to manage as it sees fit.

Hon. Arthur Meighen once more stated the attitude of the Government on the matter. Apparently the Grand Trunk was delaying instead of expediting the business of arbitration. There was evidence that propaganda against the acquisition of the system by the Government had been carried on among the English shareholders of the company. The Government had no intention of relinquishing the road and was unwilling to permit further delay. Therefore, it proposed to take matters into its own hands.

Criticism of government action in moving to acquire the Grand Trunk system in the first place, came from opposition benches. The system had been systematically wrecked, declared D. D. McKenzie, North Cape Breton. Shareholders had milked the money out of it, hoping that the Government would take it over. An initial expenditure of between \$200,-

NO LIMIT TO LIQUOR ORDERS

VICTORIA, April 27.—Under the regulations of the liquor control board there will be no limit to the amount of liquor which a permit-holder may secure, provided the person is one whose character and standing are approved by the board.

The adoption of this principle means any amount of liquor may be delivered from the warehouse to the home of the purchaser.

The processes of the delivery system, which is to be instituted, can be hastened by a purchaser, after delivering his order and receiving the necessary authority from the permit office, going home with his goods by motor car, or otherwise, as he may deem fit. This will be allowed for by the regulations.

\$100,000 and \$300,000,000 would be required to put it on its feet.

Frank Cahill insisted that the Grand Trunk should have been left to finance itself out of its difficulties.

On the other hand, Hon. T. A. Crrer, leader of the Progressives, supported the stand taken by the Government. The Grand Trunk Railway must not be disrupted by a general liquidation. There was nothing to do but to get possession of the road and round out the Government system.

We have in stock a large variety of
Ladies and Children's Hats
choice in style and prices will be found to be considerably less than last year.



Now is the time to select your summer suit. Prices are down but the same high quality that gave 20th Century its national reputation is still maintained. Over 700 imported cloths to select from.

FOOTS and SHOES—Special Men's Tanned Calf Bal at \$8.95

We have at last succeeded in procuring a very choice line of Infants Soft-Soled Shoes

GROCERIES—

We do not cut prices but are able by our knowledge of the markets and years of experience to sell quality goods for less.

20-lb. Boiled Oats	\$1.15
Canned Peaches	25c
Canned Pineapples	25c
Royal Crown Soap, per case	\$6.90

F. J. R. Whitchelo

Limited
THE STORE OF QUALITY

B. C. Phone, 4

Farmers' Phone 1907

Water Glass

Quarts	-	50 cents
Pints	-	25 cents

Abbotsford Feed Store

J. J. SPARROW

THE ABBOTSFORD POST

Published Every Friday

J. A. BATES, Editor and Proprietor

FRIADY, APRIL 29, 1921

Once more Premier Oliver interviews the federal government with a view to having that government take over the P. G. E. and operate it as a part of the dominion system of railroads. That his interview will be a failure goes without saying is surely a foregone conclusion for various reasons.

The political aspect of the case is decidedly against Premier Oliver. We believe the federal government can play politics just as well as can the provincial government, and that is going some too, judging by what is and has taken place in this province during the past four years. The P. G. E. is a Liberal undertaking as now constituted. It stands in a different position today than when the present government came into power. It has been remodelled throughout by the present premier, leaving not a vestige of what the P. G. E. was when the Conservative government was in power in this province. It now represents a Liberal undertaking in this province into which had been instilled Liberal ideas of how a railway in this province should be built. We are not saying that this system is right or wrong, but that it is absolutely a Liberal undertaking, remodelled according to Liberal Premier and Liberal Minister of Railways.

This game of politics, which is played by both sides, may not be in the best interests of the people always, but it is that which the political parties consider is the best for keeping that party in power. We know it is practised in this province from what we see and hear. Recently when a delegation interviewed a minister regarding a certain matter, the remark was made by the minister asking if there was politics in it, you know self-preservation is one of the first laws of political longevity? And that is probably only one instance of what happens almost every day. If the provincial government is then a past master at playing politics who can blame the Conservative government at Ottawa for playing politics when dealing with that government or its representatives. When the present government was seeking renewal of power in 1917 we find that the premier of this province, although a war-time election, was out against the union of the purpose of carrying on the war, even going so far as furnishing funds to defeat Unionism. Readers have not yet forgotten the public expression of opinion from members of the Oliver cabinet in 1917. Premier Meighen must know all these facts in connection with the B. C. Provincial government; and who would blame him for looking through those glasses at the P. G. E. proposition when Premier Oliver interviewed him within the next few weeks.

This game of politics might also be viewed from another point, the point of future boastings on the hustings of our provincial government. Would it have pressure at the next provincial election for the Oliver government to refer to the fact that after putting the Bowser government on the blink and remodelling the P. G. E. system the Conservative government at Ottawa had been induced to take over the road and make it a part of the dominion system. It would go down with a lot of people who might not be familiar with the facts of the P. G. E. of this province since begun. Now there is just a little jealousy between the two great parties of Canada and not many instances can be pointed out where the provincial government has helped the dominion, or vice versa, unless both governments were of the same political hue.

Apart from all this there is no doubt but that the people of B. C. would welcome a change from provincial to dominion control if for no other reason than that the cost of building and maintaining it would fall upon all the people of Canada instead of upon the poor B. C. Taxpayer. As it is the Dominion government has not invested any money in the proposition as yet and is not likely to do so, as Premier Meighen must surely have enough railways on his hands now that do not pay.

THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS

Upon no occasion did either Chairman Mabee or Chairman Drayton of the Board of Railway Commissioners deem it either necessary or advisable to take the public platform for the purpose of formulating an argument in support of a judgment handed down by the Board. Chairman Carvell has deemed it expedient to depart from the tradition of his predecessors in an attempt to justify the Board's decision in the

rates case.

The chairman would evidently persuade the people of the West that this change of tactics is due to the fact that in the freight rates case the Board was compelled by the strength of the argument to hand down a decision against the Canadian public and in favor of the railway interests. A careful observer however will find himself inclined to conclude that the people are of opinion that these new tactics are due to the fact that irrespective of freight rates there is a change in the mental attitude of the Board toward the people.

It has been understood that the Board of Railway Commissioners was originally constituted for the purpose of safeguarding the people against undue encroachments upon the part of the big transportation and kindred corporations. Under the Babee regime and under the Drayton regime the attitude of the Board was at all times transparently upon the side of the people. The Board won the implicit confidence of the people and consequently its findings were always accepted without question.

There need be no hesitation in stating frankly that the Board no longer enjoys the confidence of the people as such in the manner that it did in former days. The opinion that is met with at the present time is to the effect that the Board has a decided bias in favor of the big corporations, and that to call it the "people's court" would be a sad misnomer.

Although undertaken ostensibly for the purpose of removing any lingering misapprehension from the public mind with reference to the freight rates decision, the platform campaign of the Chairman would appear to have an ulterior motive, namely, that of seeking to re-establish the Board in the confidence of the people. There is but one way, however, in which that can be accomplished, and that is by the Board placing itself again as sincerely and as frankly upon the side of the people as it was when it was originally established.—North Shore Press.

PROFESSIONAL ADVERTISING

Time was—and not so very long ago at that when no professional or financial house in Canada would think of advertising in a newspaper or magazine. It was *infra dig.* Today there is not a bank or financial institution of any worth in Canada, that does not use newspaper advertising to advance its prosperity.

The professions, notably medicine and law, still hold to the old policy. For some unknown reason they consider it a virtue to seclude themselves from the world at large and leave it to haphazard chance to provide them with patients or clients.

Dentistry has been more enterprising and reasonable in this matter. Dentistry has developed into an advertising profession, with distinct benefits to those who practise the profession. In days gone by, people dreaded a visit to the dentist's chair as to an instrument of torture. But modern science has eliminated the painful methods of a few years ago, and the dental profession has not hesitated to tell the world, through the medium of the daily press, that it need not hesitate, through dread of pain or expense, to undergo the most critical dental operations. The result has been that the health of the community at large has been incalculably benefited, while the enterprising dental profession has prospered during periods when the rest of the world suffered.

The whole question of professional advertising is a matter of viewpoint and prejudice. In most large cities today—Vancouver included—the churches advertise their services and activities. It is only a matter of time until physicians and lawyers do the same. Many people, knowing that they are subject to heart or kidney or other trouble, refuse to consult a doctor through very fear of learning the truth about their condition. This sheer ignorance, and it is the duty of the medical profession to so educate the laity that premature deaths and unnecessary suffering will be avoided. This can be done only by enlightening people with regard to the advances made in medicine during the last few years.

The ice has been broken in this direction. Already leading daily newspapers in New York City are carrying heavy advertising along these very lines, and it is only a question of time until all North America follows suit.

"Let your light so shine" is not an axiom of religion alone. It should be the slogan of every man and woman, business or profession that has a useful service, to render to mankind. It is well to be qualified to help. It is also well to let people know that you are qualified to help and in what ways.

NUMBER PLEASE?

I know a little girl whose name is "Central."
She's in the local telephone exchange.
All day long she's working at the switchboard,
With tact and courtesy without a change.
When mothers try to call her "little sister,"
Or try to swing the time-worn, ancient wheeze,
"Hello, there! That you, Central? Give me heaven!"
She calmly asks the question—"Number, please?"

One day while idly waiting for a number,
I heard a petulant old man exclaim—
Ah well, on second thought, I will not tell you,
But you would gasp if I should write his name.
She quite ignored his ignorance and coarseness,
But instantly she brought him to his knees,
Her courtesy soon pointed out his error.
For all she answered back was—"Number, please?"

And as I pen this short appreciation
I think that "Central" more than earns her pay.
She's always at our beck and call to aid us,
In business through the long and tiresome day.
And when we think of those who do us service
I'm sure that everybody else agrees,
By far the best of all our public servants
Is the little girl who answers—"Number, please?"



ALWAYS THE BEST EQUIPMENT

Telephone equipment is not haphazard in any way. It is the product of specialized effort, the result of labors of men who give all their time to devising and improving the facilities for talking over a wire. The public can be assured that it has the latest and best equipment that will make for efficient telephoning or tend to improve the service.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE Co.

Wm. Atkinson
General Auctioneer and Live
Stock Specialist.

23 years among the Stockmen of the Fraser Valley. Am familiar with the different breeds of live stock and their values.

Address all communications to
Box 34 Chilliwack, B. C.

INCUBATORS

AND

BROODERS

for the coming hatching season, which will be the biggest in the history of this Province.

BUCKEYE, JUBILEE, RELIABLE, PRAIRIE STATE and ELECTRIC INCUBATORS and BROODERS. CATALOGUES FREE

A. I. Johnson & Co.

844 Cambie St. VANCOUVER

J. H. JONES

Funeral Director

AGENT FOR HEADSTONES
Phone Connection, Mission City

For a Good Smoke Try

B.C. & Old Sport CIGARS

B. C. CIGAR FACTORY

WILBERG & WOLZ, PROP.

Alex. S. Duncan

Barrister Solicitor

Notary Public

OFFICE

J. A. Catherwood Building

Phone 8601 P. O. Box 69

MISSION CITY, B. C.

SERVICE



STATION

MADE IN CANADA

Actions speak louder than words to indicate the worth of a motor car.

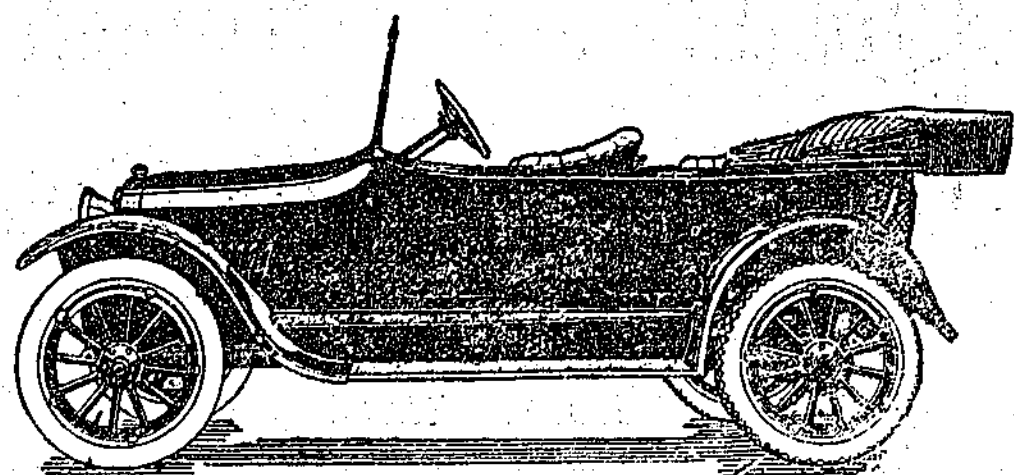
More than half a million people have purchased Chevrolet cars. And more Chevrolet cars are sold now than ever before.

490 TOURING CAR

\$1153 F. C. B. Mission City

STUART MOTORS

CHEVROLET and DODGE AGENTS
Mission City, B. C.



ADVERTISING Eliminates Risk

An adv. in this
paper finds the
Right People

Letter
Heads
Bill
Heads
Envelopes
State-
ments
Posters
Shipping
Tags
Visiting
Cards
Etc. Etc.

The Merchant who adver-
tises his goods thereby shows
his confidence in them. His
advertisement is an invita-
tion to the people to test his
sincerity by testing his goods.
This paper has a bona fide
circulation and an adv. in it
will reach the man who
spends his money in his own
province.

For Job Printing

This office is equipped with
an assortment of type and
paper that will insure a per-
fect and artistic piece of work

When next you see a good,
well executed piece of printed
matter, whether it is business
stationery, pamphlet, booklet
or any of the numerous print-
ed articles, examine it care-
fully and you will invariably
find that it is the product of
this office. The intelligent
Business Men, Farmer and
Fruit Grower alike demands
and receives

Dodgers
Loose
Leaves
Invoices
Price
Lists
Invitations
Receipts
Circulars
Meal
Tickets
Menus
Etc. Etc.

"Printing that is up to a Standard-
not down to a Price"

Proper - Publicity - Proves - Profitable

Hub Square

J.A. Bates
PRINTER

Mission City

THE STORY OF INDIA

In view of the unrest in India, of which we have been reading lately, we think a little information regarding this vast country, of which so many people know very little, would not be out of place in our pages.

The people of India are unlike our selves, as regards their language, their clothing and their religions, but at heart we venture to say India is no different to the rest of humanity, and the people of India hope and suffer and live and die just as do the white people of the earth.

In the first place, India lies on the south side of the continent of Asia, and in it there are nearly three thousands of English people, because India belongs to the British Empire.

India is not only a very big country in itself, but its mountains and rivers and plains are on a very large scale. The highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, is on the Indian frontier. There are enormous rivers, the Indus and the Ganges, and also the biggest kind of wild animals live there—elephants, lions, leopards and tigers, and fierce wild cattle with mighty horns, and crocodiles in the rivers, which drag down men and cattle if they catch them. Snakes large and small, including the most terrible of all, the cobra, for whose bite there is no cure. The heat in India scorches with a heat that can hardly be imagined and rain falls in gushing torrents, such as we seldom see in this country, even in the worst thunder storms.

It is impossible to get to India at all except by sea, as you may discover by examining any good map, or by making a way through the mountains. The mountains are so high and so difficult to get through that there are really only two passes by which armies have been able to get into India, and both these are on the northwest side. If they are well guarded, an enemy cannot force his way through, and an invader cannot get into India unless he comes across the sea. There, you see, is a very good reason why the people who inhabit India grew up apart from other nations so as to be so unlike them in customs and manner. The sea and the mountains have been a barrier between the Empire and the rest of the world.

India is a very hot country. Sometimes, in winter, up among the high barrier mountains—which can hardly be said to be in India really—it is quite cold, but all other places, even the coolest are much warmer than in England; and in all the great plains where the rivers flow, and still more so in those plains where there are no rivers, it is always hot. The heat is so trying that many Europeans get ill if they stay long so that English people have taken to going to "the hills" in the hot weather, or at least to sending their wives and children to the hills; if they themselves have to stay behind, it is hardly safe to go out of doors except early in the morning and late in the evening. Indeed there are few places in India where it is possible for English children to grow up strong and healthy, so that when Englishmen in India marry they know that it is just a question of time before they will have to send their children home to be brought up in England, and that their wives will often have to choose between being parted from their children and being parted from their husbands.

There are many great cities in India, of which the largest is Calcutta, in olden times, and indeed, until a short time ago, the British people who were at the head of the government in India used to live at Calcutta the year round; but now they live at Delhi during the winter and at Simla during the hot season.

In India most of the people make their living by tilling the soil, which grows rice, wheat or millet. The big cities grew up because emperors and kings found they were convenient places in which to build their palaces as they could be well fortified; and as the kings lived there with their courts, men collected around them, that the people of the court might buy their goods and that they might be protected against robbers or the raids of enemies. Other cities grew up in spots which were held sacred as sometimes in Europe towns grew more quickly where there was a famous cathedral or abbey. So that the largest towns, except the few ports, were generally at one time either the capital of a kingdom, or places to which people went on pilgrimages or strong fortresses.

There are not many manufactories in India, and so you can travel immense distances without seeing a large city, and in other places where in ancient times great cities have stood are the ruins of buildings that were once magnificent.

About one in every thousand people in India is white, all the natives have brown skins—some dark brown, some light brown, but all brown and there are a thousand natives to every European. Out of them all very few are Christians; nearly three-quarters are Hindoos;

one-quarter Mohammedans, or as they are often called, Mussulmans, who believe in the teachings of Mahomet.

The Mussulmans think of themselves as descended from a race of victorious soldiers, who have been rulers of the country in the past, and there is a great division between them and the Hindoos, whom they look upon as infidels. Hindoos and Mussulmans keep separate, they do not marry each other, and in many parts, even under British rule, they can hardly be kept from fighting with each other.

Less than a hundred years ago there was a shocking practise among the Hindoos. When a man died his body was burned and the custom was for the widow, if she wished to be thought very virtuous, to burn herself alive on her husband's funeral pyre. This was supposed to bring some great good to the husband in the life to come, and so the widows were often forced to do this by the dead man's kinsfolk. This, however, is never done now as it has been stopped by the British.

The most remarkable custom among the Hindoos, and the one which most works against the progress of the Indian as a citizen, is what is called "caste." In ancient times there were four divisions, each of which kept separate from the others and married wives who belonged to their own division or particular caste; and the children were of the parents' caste. The priests and teachers belonged to one caste called Brahmins; and the soldiers to another. These, and also the third caste were parts of a race which conquered most of India, but the fourth caste were considered as base born, because they belonged to the conquered peoples; and the conquerors believed that they were not only superior in this world, but would be superior also in the next life. Among themselves they supposed the Brahmins were superior to all others and the warrior to the third caste. If a man broke certain laws, even if he were not to blame, he was degraded from his own caste and became no better than one of the base born; therefore it was held to be a terrible thing to lose caste.

In time each of these great castes broke up into a number of smaller castes, which are just as particular about not marrying into other castes. High caste people will not touch food cooked by low caste people, and if people eat certain kinds of food, if they cross the sea or do many other things which seem to us not to matter at all, they lose their caste, and can only save themselves by suffering certain punishments. There is nothing the Hindoo fears as much as doing anything which will cause him to lose his caste and there has often been trouble because Europeans, not realizing how important this is to them, have made rules for soldiers or given orders to servants against the caste rules.

There are also sacred animals in India. The most sacred of all is the cow, and to kill or injure a cow is a terrible sin in the eyes of a Hindoo. But on the other hand the Mussulmans think it a sin to hold animals sacred or to pay honor to images and idols.

BRITISH RULE

All these Hindoos and Mussulmans are ruled over by the British. In about half the country all the people who look after the Government are British; except that a few natives are allowed to share in the work.

The other half of India is made up of a number of native states, ruled over by their own native princes, who generally have the title of Rajah or Maharajah, and these princes have their own armies, although they are not allowed to have a sufficient number of soldiers to become dangerous. A British officer, who may be either a soldier or a member of the civil service, lives near the court of these princes. Sometimes he is called the Resident and sometimes the Agent. It is his business to see that the native princes govern properly, though he does not interfere unless they govern really badly; and it is his business also to give advice and to keep the Viceroy of India and his council informed about everything of importance that is going on.

At the head of the whole government of India is the Viceroy or Governor General and his council; and when the Viceroy says that a native prince must do this, or must do that, the prince must obey.

Big strikes in the logging camps on Vancouver Island next month, with the possibility of the supply of timber being cut off, are predicted by Rev. Thomas Menzies, M. P. of Comox. Loggers, who threw over the O. B., are now banding together in a new radical labor organization, Mr. Menzies says.

Celery and almonds are often used together for a dainty salad.

All Agree

That the best of Meats can be purchased at this Store
We select our Beef with intelligence: that's why one of our roasts make such a fine meal.

Try one of our prime roasts and be convinced.

WHITE & CARMICHAEL

B. C. Phone 41.
Farmers' Phone 1999

Abbotsford, B.C.

A. E. HUMPHREY

(Late Taylor & Humphrey)

B. C. Land Surveyor and
Civil Engineer

Room 6 Hart Block, Chilliwack
Box 122, CHILLIWACK

GIBSON & IRVINE

ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Estimates Free
First-Class Work Guaranteed

After Your Business

Lard, 3's	\$.75
Raspberry and Strawberry Jams and Marmalade, a tin	1.00
Ketchup, large bottle,	.25
B. C. Spring Salmon, 4 tins	.25
Royal East Cake	.05
Bulk Tea, a lb.	.49

ALBERT LEE, Baker and Grocer

Zenith Carburetor

They give you greater mileage, more power, and smooth running motor.

We can equip any make of car from our stock—your money refunded if not satisfied. Come cars and talk it over.

We have a good line of new and second-hand cars, some real snaps.

DONE IN ABBOTSFORD

AND DONE RIGHT

By the Abbotsford Garage and Machine Shop, Ltd

The superiority of our Repair Work is winning for this establishment not only the good will and patronage but the esteem of all car owners and one reason we can guarantee our work is because our workers are all mechanics.

We are handling the Gregory Tire—Home Grown and Hand Picked which we guarantee to satisfy the customer.

Don't forget our Specialties:

LATHE WORK,

ACETYLENE WELDING AND CUTTING

OVERHAULING and RE-CHARGING OF

BATTERIES

ELECTRIC MOTORS INSTALLED AND

RE-WOUND

We guarantee all our work to be Satisfactory.

Abbotsford Garage & Machine Shop

Limited

Phone, B. C. 7

ABBOTSFORD B. C.

Farmers 1918

Yarwood & Durrant

BARRISTERS and
SOLICITORS

LAW OFFICE

OPEN EVERY FRIDAY

ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

J. E. PARTON

Carries a Stock of

Wall Paper

AND

Paints

ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

WANT COLUMN

Advertisements under the above heading cost 25 cents per issue. Leave copy and money at The Abbotsford Garage.

FOR SALE—Fine, young cow, very gentle, easy to milk, the richest milk and cream. Fine butter maker, a bargain. James M. Milstead, Abbotsford, B. C.

HON. JOHN OLIVER HAS LEFT FOR OTTAWA

VICTORIA, April 23.—Premier Oliver has left for Ottawa. Urgent public business not yet attended to has delayed him here, he said, but the matter to be dealt with on his trip are considered very important and in need of attention immediately. The Premier will travel by way of Edmonton, where he will spend a day with Premier Stewart of Alberta, on the question of railway connection between Pouce Coupe and Spirit River. This, he explained, is in keeping with his desire to afford the settlers on the British Columbia side of the line some suitable means of transportation.

While in that district last summer the government leader suggested loaning the Alberta Government sufficient steel to complete the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway to inter-provincial boundary. The taking over of the line by the C. P. R. Government subsidizing the line in order to repair improve and extend it, Premier Oliver hopes to make suitable arrangements for an early extension to British Columbia points.

Another determined effort to reach a suitable solution of the P. G. E. problem will be made by Premier Oliver while in Ottawa. It is his intention to urge once more that the federal government take over the line and incorporate it in the national system, or failing that, to grant a subsidy for the completion of the line by the Provincial Government.

"I still contend that such consideration is the right of British Columbia," said Premier Oliver. "We are suffering under a load of debt on account of this railway, which keeps the credit of the province at the breaking point, and leaves no money for the many pressing things which a provincial government has to attend to and as railway administration is purely a federal matter, I shall leave no stone unturned to have this matter settled once and for all."

Other railway extensions will be discussed with the Ottawa authorities, but the Premier said these questions were still in a nebulous state and he could say little regarding them.

Another matter to be taken up at

SABULITE

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

Take advantage of the Government refund of \$2.50, up to ten cases of powder, and blow your stumps

Insurance of all kinds

NOTARY PUBLIC

Marriage Licences Issued

REAL ESTATE—Money to Loan on Good Farm Mortgages

A. McCallum

Abbotsford

PAY! CASH!

PAY! LESS!

A SELECTION OF GOODS PRICED TO AVOID MOVING THEM TO OUR NEW PREMISES

SOAPS—	
Royal Crown, Cartons, 3 for	95¢
Sunlight, Cartons, 3 for	95¢
Klondyke, Long Bars, 3 for	\$1.00
White Wonder, large cakes, 7 for	50¢
SHORTENINGS—	
Shamrock, 5's	\$1.20
Shamrock, 10's	\$2.35
White Carnation, 5's	.95¢
White Carnation, 10's	\$1.80
Crisco, 3's	.85¢
Crisco, 6's	\$1.70
CANNED GOODS—	
Corn, 6 cans for	\$1.00
Tomatoes, 6 cans for	\$1.00
Pineapple, small cans	.15¢
Sardines, Norwegian, 3 for	.40¢
Sardines, Brunswick, 6 for	.45¢
Herrings in Tomato Sauce, 2 for	25¢
Keilick's Marmalade at cost	.93¢
Mrs. Pound's Marmalade	.79¢
TEAS—	
Our Favorite, 50¢ Blend, 3 for	\$1.35
Malkin's Best, Lanka, 3 lbs. for	\$1.35
Tetley's Blue Ribbon, 3 lbs. for	\$1.85
Nabob, 3 lbs. for	\$1.70
A Good Bulk Tea, 3 lbs for	\$1.00
DRIED FRUITS—	
Blue Ribbon Peaches, per pkt.	.25¢
Seedless Raisins, Del Monte	.25¢
Per Pkt.	.25¢
Prunes, Fancy, 2 lbs for	.25¢
SUNDRIES—	
Corn Starch, 3 pkts. for	.35¢
Gloss Starch, 3 pkts. for	.25¢
Reckitt's Blue, 4 pkts. for	.25¢
Sal Soda, 2 pkts. for	.25¢
Castoria, 40¢ Bottle for	.33¢
Eno's "Fruit Salt" \$1 bottle for	.60¢
Fruitatives, 50¢ box, for	.30¢
Epsom Salts, 2 lbs. for	.15¢
FLOUR—	
Five Roses or Purity,	
49-lb. Sack for	\$2.05

Special Broom Week Prices on our large Stock of Brooms—just received from Factory.

A. G. ANDREWS

CASH GROCER

ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

Ottawa has to do with the payment of a sales tax upon Provincial Government purchases. The Premier will try to have this adjusted, claiming that the impost is an unfair one according to the spirit of the B. N. A. Act.

Following up the resolution passed in the Legislature in February, asking the Dominion Government to pass legislation supplementing the Provincial Liquor Control Act, Premier Oliver said he would press for this, feeling that while Ottawa contends that the province has all the power necessary, still the situation in British Columbia would be more secure with support of the federal powers.

The Liberal chief will attend the Good Roads convention in Halifax on May 10, after which he will visit his aged father. He will not return to Victoria until June 1, when he

will plunge into the question of taxation reform. In this regard, Premier Oliver said he was more than ever convinced of the advisability of holding the next session of the Legislature not later than November 1, so that Christmas would see the end of the sitting.

SCIENTIFIC FACTS

Sound travels 400 yards per second but there are some exceptions to the rule.
Scandal—2000 yards per second.
Flattery—1500 yards per second.
Truth—2 1-2 yards per second.

He—They are a wise couple.
She—Why?
He—They feed their baby garlic so they can find it in the dark.

Insanity is said to be akin to love—but a man in love doesn't care if he is crazy.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S FAREWELL VISIT

That it would be with a feeling of sadness, but with many happy recollections that he would leave Canada, was the closing remark made by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire at the Canadian Club luncheon on Monday at the Hotel Vancouver.

He said he had been impressed with the keenness, seriousness and unflinching determination shown by the Canadian people during the war, especially in the dark days in the spring of 1918, when victory seemed so nearly lost. Now he thought that without undue optimism it might be said that this country had come through the awkward period following the war with comparatively little difficulty, and this he attributed largely to the spirit of the people.

The strongest impression he would take back with him to the Old Country would be the unflinching

devotion and loyalty to the British Empire; this had been shown in no uncertain terms when the Prince of Wales visited Canada.

It was our duty and privilege to hand on to posterity a world free of the menace of war; and when our war losses are viewed from a long space of time he thought that they would not think the price too high.

In his opinion, the dominions must work out their own destinies, but still bearing closely in mind their relationship to the whole Empire. We ought to be true to ourselves, our country and the mission of the Empire.

Mr. Joseph Anderson, who has been visiting his son, has left for his home in Alberta.

We always say that we don't want our friends to grieve after we are gone—and they don't after the novelty wears off.