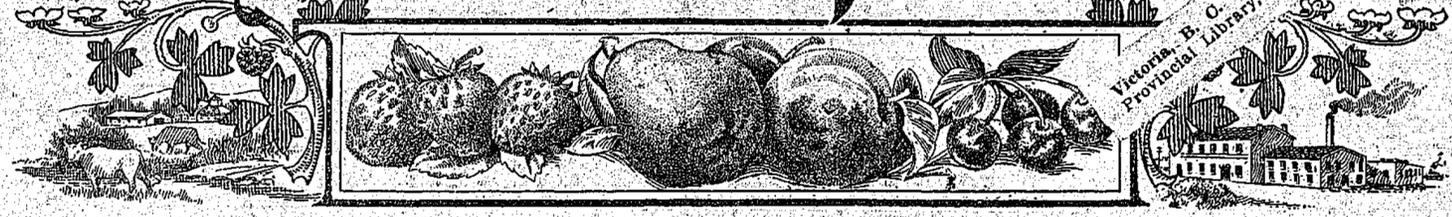


AUG 10 1914

The Abbotsford Post



OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE GRAND LOYAL ORDER OF BOOSTERS

Vol. VIII., No. 19.

ABBOTSFORD, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914

8

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Fresh, Clean Groceries

That's what you pay for and that's what you get by dealing with us. We will always make it a point to secure the best the market can supply us in

Groceries, Fruits, Canned Goods, Vegetables and General Merchandise Boots and Shoes

Prompt and careful delivery service to all parts of town.

B. B. SMITH

The Pioneer Store

ABBOTSFORD'S BIG FAIR IS NOW ASSURED

The war will be over in time for us all to enjoy the Abbotsford Fair. It is likely the British fleet will settle the hash of the Germans now engaged in the North Sea, and there will not be much more left but to dispose of Emperor "Billy"—perhaps to St. Helena to commune with the ghosts of Napoleon.

But what has this to do with the Abbotsford Fair. It has nothing to do except that it will be a time for the greatest rejoicing that the Dominion has ever known in its history—the predominance of the Anglo Saxon race over one of the greatest tyrants of modern history or since the days of Napoleon. It will be rejoicing and all can rest easy that all is well for our time and generation. This will add a zest to all our pleasures and work during the rest of our lifetime. The prize list is now in the hands of the printers and awaits only the advertisements which the secretary is promised to have the first edition go to press. After the great naval victory our prize list will look much better to all of us and it is sure that the Fair will be a success.

Numerous prize lists have been published from this office but not one has appeared to us to be more in keeping with our circumstances and surroundings as a farming community than the Abbotsford Prize List. And the best part of it all is that the Association are financially good and have more than enough to pay all the prizes on the list—nothing pro rata—enough to go around, and some left over to get the society out of any kind of financial difficulty. Get your exhibits ready for the big day.

The prize list will appear in this paper in the course of a couple of weeks so if you do not get a prize list you can depend on the Abbotsford Post telling you all about it—even if some people call us "slow" or by some other name.

A new baseball diamond is being constructed on the old powder works grounds south of town near the high trestle over the G.N. This was made necessary by the action of several of the local school trustees who were instrumental in prohibiting the local team the use of the school grounds for their games. The work on the construction of the diamond is purely voluntary and to show the support accorded the boys in their efforts to provide games for the public it may be mentioned that fully a dozen owners of teams have offered their services in assisting to build the diamond.

The local troop of Boy Scouts now encamped at White Rock, according to reports are having the time of their lives guarding the property and other rights of the citizens there in the event of a German invasion. Scoutmaster Morgan joined the boys there last week. Owing to the lack of sufficient funds the boys will have to make their stay short and will in all probability return Saturday.

J. Walker, well known in and around Abbotsford, has left for Victoria. Mr. Walker is a naval man and a reserve and was for twelve years a gunner in the British navy. Upon his arrival at the capital he will endeavor to get passage back to England where he will report for duty.

The Gun Club on Sumas Prairie will reopen for the season's shooting on September 1st. Already numerous applications for membership are being received from the sportsmen of the coast cities, and the season's sport promises to be well up to that of previous years.

Mr. Chas. Windquist, the popular Lothario of the C. P. R. staff, is expected to return at the end of this week from his holidays spent in the prairie provinces.

WAR SITUATION

Tacoma Aug 6.—It is learned on reliable authority that the United States cruiser Milwaukee at Bremerton, has received orders to proceed to Vancouver, B. C., to protect American interests in event German cruisers reported in the vicinity attack the city. The Milwaukee will sail at 2 o'clock this morning.

Paris, Aug. 6.—Italy has replied to Germany's ultimatum with a statement that Germany was the aggressor in conflict with England and France and sees no necessity for altering her decision to remain neutral, according to a Roman despatch received by a news agency here.

London, Aug. 6.—It is estimated that when England declared war on Germany there were 2000 German steamships and 3000 German sailing ships on the high seas. In addition to the German steamer Belgica more than 20 German vessels were seized in or captured outside British ports. These include three steamers off Gibraltar which had valuable cargoes.

Shanghai, Aug 6.—An official of the Japanese consulate said today that on receipt of the first official news of the beginning of the clash of arms between England and Germany, Japan would send a fleet of 10,000 men to attack Tsing-Tau and 10,000 more to relieve the British garrisons at Tien Tsin and Peking. Preparations for such actions are now under way, he said.

London, Aug 6.—The French embassy learns that the French fleet has captured a German cruiser.

Mata, via London, Aug 6.—British torpedo boat destroyers have captured and brought here a German Levant liner.

Tikio, Aug. 6.—Reports that revolutionaries in China are showing signs of activity focused attention here. It is feared that the European war will inspire an outbreak in China.

Brussels, Aug. 6.—Anti German feeling throughout Belgium has become intense and many German residents were arrested today and charged with espionage.

Every German discovered anywhere in the city is brought before police, who have considerable trouble in protecting prisoners from attack by the excited crowds.

The patriotic enthusiasm here is extraordinary. Nearly all the citizens wear badges with the colors of Belgium, France and England combined.

Thousands of women of all classes have been enrolled as Red Cross nurses and are awaiting the arrival of the wounded from the battlefields around Liege. King Albert has handed over his palace to the Red Cross Society and the Queen will act as nurse.

Many hotels have been transformed into Red Cross stations and the citizens of Brussels have given up their carriages and automobiles for the transportation of the wounded.

Public subscriptions are being opened for the relief of the families of those who have fallen in the fighting. Belgian Boy Scouts, while patrolling yesterday, captured a German cavalryman and arrested two German engineers believed to be spies.

London, Aug. 6.—Britain awaited today with anxiety for reports of the movements of the British fleet, of which virtually nothing had been heard since its departure some days ago, under sealed orders. All eyes were turned towards the North Sea whether it was generally assumed the war vessels had gone to encounter the German battleship squadron.

Reports of firing and the arrival of a number of wounded Germans and British Bluejackets at Harwich on the east coast kept excitement at its highest point as this was evidence

NINETEEN GERMAN WARSHIPS REPORTED AS SUNK BY BRITAIN IN NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

London, Aug. 7.—(6 p. m.)—It was announced here at 1:45 a. m. that the British fleet has engaged the German ships on the high seas. According to one report the Germans are being driven towards the coast of Holland under the terrific rain of tons of shot and shell from the big guns of Sir John Jellicoe's battships.

The many persistent circumstantial reports of the naval fight surrounding the rumor show that it has a basis of truth. Incoming fishermen brought the first cohesive stories of fighting to Lowestoft.

A shipowner at Whitby has announced that he has been informed that a great battle has been fought and nineteen German warships have been sunk. The people of Hull, Grimsby and Harwich are convinced of the truth of this reported battle.

There are rumors which tell of a far greater destruction to the Germans than are here told, but up to the hour of going to press nothing has been confirmed.

BUY AT HOME

Kersmith and Kershaw deal in wax and Chinese eggs and carpet tacks. They are good sports in every way they cough up money every day to make the town a better place to live and push your face. They hire a dozen clerks or more, who wait on patrons in the store. Our crossroads burg they would upbuild, and see it with glad people filled, and to that end they blow their scads like truly patriotic lads. But when we need of eggs a few, we send away to Timbuctoo, and when a carpet tack we wish, it's shipped from Ypsilanti, in Mich. Each has the notion in his dome that things are best away from home, and so we order hoods and hats, and humming birds and Matlese cats, from strangers in some town remote, who would not know us from a goat. We ship away our hard earned kale, and get our fourth rate junk by mail. Say, are we seers or are we fools? Those strangers don't support our schools, or keep the peeler on his beat, or help it pave the main street. They do not paint the village pump or build a fence around the dump. If our old burg were blown away they wouldn't care a bale of hay. Kersmith & Kershaw ought to get the local trade, already yet.—Walt Mason.

HINDOO CONVICTED ON VERY SERIOUS CHARGE

Maiwa Singh, the Hindoo arrested here several weeks ago and held on several charges arising out of the purchase of firearms on the American side and smuggling them into Canada, was on Thursday convicted on one charge, that of carrying concealed weapons and was fined \$50 with the option of spending the next sixty days in durance vile. There are two more charges, pending and the prisoner was remanded until Thursday next when he will again appear before his superiors.

The case was called for 12 o'clock noon, but owing to the absence of the attorney for the Hindoo it was adjourned until 1:30. Magistrates J. W. Winson and C. St. G. Yarwood heard the case.

Mrs. H. H. Nixon, who has been visiting her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. B. Nelson, will leave for her home in Victoria Saturday.

That at least, there had been contact between vessels of the opposing navies.

Paris, via London, Aug. 6.—French torpedo craft from Bizerta today captured the German tank steamer Uzar Nichol'a II with 2,000 tons of oil. She was bound from Patoun to St. Louis Darhona France.

THE WAR UP TO DATE

Canada has purchased two war vessels.

Germany is reported to have sent an ultimatum to Italy.

Germany in pushing its advance through Belgium, has met with strong opposition around Liege, where the Belgian forces, according to official advices reaching Brussels, have repulsed the German army of the Meuse under General von Emmick. The Germans are reported to have lost several thousands in killed and wounded.

Field Marshall Kirchner has been appointed secretary of state for war in the British cabinet, and will have under his direction the military campaign against Germany.

The Belgian troops have joined the Belgians in opposing the progress of Germany through Belgium, and it is reported that possibly Great Britain may send reinforcements.

The president of the United States has proffered his services as mediator to the European nations at war.

The German Ambassador will leave England on Thursday by dispatch boat.

Both at St. Petersburg and Berlin the Russian and German ambassadors respectively have been attacked by mobs.

The capture of a number of German steamers by the British is reported and the British cruiser Amphion has sunk the Hamburg American line steamer Keonigen Luise, recently converted into a mine layer.

Russian frontier patrols have penetrated ten miles into Germany. Trawlers returning from the North Sea, bring word that no hostile war ships have been seen.

There is a persistent rumor that a battle is progressing somewhere in the North Sea.

Brussels, Aug. 5.—Belgian forces are reported to have won a sweeping victory near Spa, the famous watering place. Two entire regiments of Germans are said to have been decimated during the engagements.

The Belgian troops engaged had been hurried forward from Liege to reinforce the border patrol. The Germans advanced along the railway in an armored train. The Belgians had posted artillery in position to command the railway, and in addition had mined the track at a point where the road crossed a culvert.

When the train was squarely on the bridge the mine was exploded, completely destroying the engine and the two forward cars filled with German soldiers. At the same time the Belgian artillery opened fire on the remainder of the German forces which had been conveying the train. The carnage was fearful. The Germans although caught by surprise, put up a strong resistance, but they had no supporting artillery and finally retreated towards the frontier.

In the meantime a Belgian column had been rushed to the rear of the German position, and the two regiments composing the assaulting column were caught in the trap. Many were killed before the officer commanding surrendered the column to the Belgians. The Belgian loss was comparatively unimportant, according to the announcement made. The German prisoners have been taken to Spa.

Brussels, Aug 5.—(Via London) Several thousand dead and wounded is the toll paid by the German army on the Meuse for its attack on Liege. The Belgians made an heroic defense repulsing the Germans after heavy and continuous fighting.

Brussels, Aug 5 (Via Paris) The fortified position of Liege had to support on Wednesday the general shock of the German attack. The Belgian forces resisted the advance fiercely and did not suffer. One Belgian squadron attacked and drove back six German squadrons.

One hundred wounded Germans are being transferred to the city of Liege, where they will be cared for

THE ABBOTSFORD POST.

Published Every Friday by The Post Publishing Company
A weekly Journal devoted to the interests of Abbotsford and district.
Advertising rates made known on application
Our Shibboleth—Neither for nor agin' the Government

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1914

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Notwithstanding the fact that the negotiations of a war-like nature have been going on for some time between Austria and Serbia, the announcement of hostilities came quite as a surprise when Austria delivered her ultimatum to Serbia and followed it up, after getting what she considered an evasive and unsatisfactory reply from Serbia, by a declaration of war, having previously withdrawn the Austrian ambassador from the Serbian capital.

Sir Edward Grey who is becoming well known as the peace maker of Europe a title always given to the lamented King Edward, who did more during his lifetime to get on favorable terms with the other nations of Europe than any other man in public life, took advantage of the first opportunity to try and assemble a conference of the concert of Europe including all of the great powers in an effort to try and keep the enemies from each others throats. But this time it has seemed unavailing, for while Russia, France, Italy, Spain and Great Britain and Serbia itself were willing, Austria refused and Germany, while expressing through the Kaiser and their foreign ambassadors their deep anxiety for peace regretted that they were unable to offer advice along these lines to their ally and neighborly Austria-Hungary.

Russia, through the Czar, has expressed her deepest wishes for peace settlement. A war between Austria and Serbia themselves would have no particular interest to us of the British Empire, except from a moral standpoint, or from a financial or sectional viewpoint. But Europe is and has been sitting over a powder chest for years and any war however small is liable to develop and embroil all the big nations.

There are in Europe at the present time two big camps, one known as the Triple Alliance, embracing Austria, Hungary, Germany and Italy, assisted by some of the smaller and less important states, while on the other hand is the Dual Alliance between France and Russia, while Spain, Greece and a few other smaller states would in the event of dire necessity take sides with them against the Triple Alliance. Great Britain is not in Alliance as far as is known with any nation except Japan, but is one of the most powerful members of what is known as the Triple Entente, comprising Russia, France and Great Britain. This entente is not an alliance, but merely a strong cordial agreement to help each other in a war of defence against any other nation or combination of nations who might unjustly attack them. Of course if either France or Russia were to start what might be termed a war of aggression they could not call for the assistance of Great Britain but events might occur such as numerous and heavy defeats of Russia and France by the Triple Alliance and their allies which would compel Great Britain in order to protect her own vital interests to step in and help France and Russia.

This, of course, British statesmen will try their best to avoid, for it is no joke when we claim that the British Empire with all her prestige, her wealth, her colonial possessions and her naval supremacy, is the greatest factor for peace today. War is most repugnant to the Anglo-Saxon generally, and great efforts will undoubtedly be made by Sir Edward Grey the British Foreign Secretary, to keep from taking decisive action in the present war, and the present hesitancy shows that Great Britain is attempting to keep peace.

At the present time of writing the mother country has taken no decisive action in the fight; but should Germany attempt to bring her fleet out of the Baltic to attack either France on the north or Belgium, there would be the sound of British guns, and also with good effect.

WHAT LED UP TO THE PRESENT CRISIS

This is the Third Time Two Groups Have Faced One Another Threateningly

(From New York Sun)

For the third time in the last five years the two great groups of European powers, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, stand face to face with the obvious possibility that war may result from the clash of rival purposes. Today Russia, France

and Great Britain are in one camp, Germany, Austria and Italy in the other and between the two lies the old question of European balance of power.

In 1909 when Austria annexed Bosnia, France, Great Britain and Russia, protested. The annexation was in fact an express violation of the agreement made in the Great Congress of Berlin, after the Russo-Turkish war. It not merely increased the territory of a member of the Triple Alliance but it extinguished the hope of a little Slav state racially, politically, religiously related to Russia.

At the critical moment in 1909 Germany appeared "in shining armour" declared for Austrian purposes and threw her sword into the balance, Russia and her allies were unready for war and were compelled to accept the crushing and humiliating defeat—but the consequences of the defeat were manifold. From that hour began Russian intriguing in the Balkans to promote that unity which was presently to destroy Turkey.

In 1911 when Germany sent her warship to Agadir, the two groups came into collision again. In 1911 Germany and Russia threatened; in 1911 she menaced France, demanding as the price of recognition of a French protectorate in Morocco huge territorial grants for herself. But this time the Triple Entente was less complacent. British fleets assembled, Russian armies were mobilized, and finally Lloyd George made the memorable speech which amounted to a warning to Germany that England stood with France.

Then it was Germany's turn to yield, as it had been Russia's in 1909. Some territorial gain she did make in the swamps of the Ubanghi but Morocco became French. German prestige was terribly shaken and the passionate resentment of the German people has found expression ever since in the press and in the utterances of many of her public men.

The defeat of the Triple Alliance in Morocco was quickly followed by disasters more serious. Italy went to Tripoli and in making war against Turkey attacked a power regarded in Germany as an ally, whose army, German trained, was confidently expected to stand with the Triple Alliance on the great day of European conflict.

Defeated by Italy, Turkey was next compelled to face the alliance of the Balkan states, whose union was the direct product of Russian diplomacy. With the victories of Lule Burgas, Ku-manovo and Jenidje-Vardar, Turkish power in Europe collapsed and the small Balkan states, increased by great territorial gain, stood on Austria's southern frontier barring her road to the Aegean, and in the case of Serbia threatening to play the role on the Danube that Sardinia had played on the Po and unite the Southern Slavs as Sardinia united Italy.

To prevent this Austria resorted to desperate tactics. Like Germany she had expected Turkish victory and the Ottoman ruin found her unprepared. Toward Serbia she adopted bullying tactics. To break up the Balkan alliance, which was in fact a Russian creation, and an adjunct of the Triple Entente, she promoted the dissension among the Balkan allies which resulted in the second war.

But gain Austria backed the wrong horse. Not only was Bulgaria defeated and Serbia still further increased in territory and in prestige, but Austrian support of Bulgaria had alienated Roumania, hitherto the steadfast friend of the Triple Alliance, and precisely as the Servians began to dream of regaining Bosnia and Herzegovina Roumania cast envious eyes on the millions of Roumanians in Hungary.

Meantime as the situation of Austria had been compromised abroad, it was weakened at home. Half the population of the dual Monarchy is Slav, but the ruling races are German and Magyar. Austrian bullying of Serbia provoked protest, riot, disorder at home. In Bohemia, Croatia Galicia Slav populations protested in vain, but found cause for hope and enthusiasm in the triumph of the Serb.

Only one diplomatic triumph Austria brought home in her campaign. Servian aspirations for a "window on the sea" were thwarted and the Albanian kingdom was created. But no sooner had it been created than the rival ambitions of Italy and Austria began to clash and European observers forecast a quarrel between Austria

WAR WOULD COST IMMENSE SUM
Estimate Places Daily Cost, if Eight Powers Were Involved, at Fifty Four Millions of Dollars

The cost of a general war in Europe would be \$19,755,325,000 a year if such a war comes and lasts five years the cost would without indemnity claims will reach the amazing total of \$98,778,125,000.

These figures are based on the cost of a general war involving only Germany, England, France, Russia, Italy, Austria, Serbia and Roumania. The following figures show the daily cost of a war involving the eight powers named:

Provisions and troops, \$12,500,000

Feed for horses, \$12,000,000
Pay for soldiers and sailors, \$4,250,000
Wages (a. senals and harbours) \$1,000,000
Mobilization, \$2,000,000
Transportation of arms and food stuffs, \$4,000,000
Ammunition, \$5,625,000
Fitting out army, \$4,000,000
Ambulance service, \$500,000
Movement of ships, \$500,000
Requisitions, property damage, etc \$2,000,000
Support for population without means, \$6,750,000
Deficit in taxes, \$54,125,000
Annual cost to each man in the fighting forces: Austria, \$186; France, \$322; Germany, \$326; England \$530; Italy, \$279; Russia, \$212

DATES SET FOR FALL EXHIBITIONS

The following are the dates set for the Fall Fairs throughout the lower Mainland:
Vancouver Sept 5 to 12
Kent Sept 3 to 16
North Vancouver Sept 4 to 5
Coquitlam Sept 18
Abbotsford Sept 19
Mission City Sept 21 and 22
Maple Ridge Sept 23 and 24
Burquitlam Sept 26
New Westminster Sept 29 to Oct 3
Chilliwack Sept 15 and 16
Aldergrove Sept 17
Central Park 16 to 19
Delta Sept 18 and 19
Surrey Sept 22
Langley Sept 23
Matsqui Sept 24 and 25
Richmond Sept 16 and 17

This ad. is worth Five Dollars to You

OUR OFFER

Any person residing in the city of Abbotsford or in the near vicinity, we will accept this advertisement as an initial payment of \$5.00 on the instrument shown herewith, the balance to be paid at the rate of \$5.00 per month until the full amount has been paid

How we can do it--

The regular cash price of this instrument is \$65—The regular price on terms such as we are offering you is \$70.00—By taking advantage of the above offer, you will secure the instrument \$5.00 cheaper than a resident of Vancouver would. This advertisement being the first payment, while the balance of \$65.00 can be paid in monthly instalments. Send us the ad. together with the names of two references and we will ship the instrument to you charges prepaid, thirty days from the date of your receipt of the instrument make us your first cash remittance of Five Dollars and Five Dollars per month thereafter, until \$65.00 has been paid.

The "Favorite"

This instrument is well worthy of its name being the favorite in homes. By having it in your home, you are in direct touch with "All the Music of the World" Music, such as can be obtained through this instrument, is not only entertaining, but it is elevating. Good music creates a desire for the better things of life, and with that desire comes an ambition to get out of the rut of common place things. You educate your children and family in a higher plane if you have good music in your home. The Columbia Grafonola fills that long felt want, for entertainment and education. Send the ad. in today.

FLETCHER BROS., LIMITED

633 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.



Abbotsford

Livery, Feed and Sales Stables

When you require a comfortable rig; one that feels good and looks good; ring up

CURRIE & McKENZIE

Stock Insurance

Insure your horses and cattle in case of accident or death

A valuable Mare is worth insuring, so are the other farm stock. See me as to cost of this kind of insurance, which is very reasonable.

A. McCallum
Abbotsford

(Continued on page Three)

WHAT LED TO THE PRESENT CRISIS
(Continued from Page 2)

her far behind Russia in strength, in resources and in allies. Today she can count on Austria and probably Italy. Tomorrow Austria may have fallen apart, but Russia, England and France are not likely to grow weaker. The challenge Austria has issued to Russia, then, is Germany's challenge. It is also her own declaration of a determination to fight for her existence. Russia has enlisted Serbia and Rumania on her southern boundary. Russia has promoted the Slav aspirations and disloyalty to Austria. Now Russia must leave Serbia to her fate, abandon her schemes to

destroy Austria within and without; she must publicly confess she cannot aid her weaker Slav allies, or she must fight. Austria prefers to be destroyed by war rather than by the attrition of intrigue.

If France and Great Britain stand with Russia her decision cannot be mistaken. If France and Russia are agreed to resist, the result will hardly be different. But British statesmen are unlikely to run the risk of a Germany with her hands free to fight for naval supremacy.

The worst phase of the present crisis is that neither Alliance nor Entente can now escape war without tremendous loss of prestige. The challenge of Austria has been made in such a fashion that it leaves Rus-

sia no visible choice between war and dishonor. German official utterance gives the thing the value of an issue between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.

NURSING AT HOME

(Published by Special Request.)

In these days of convenient appliances for the sick room, nursing sick people at home is not the problem that it once was. While it is more practical and preferable in many cases of illness, such as typhoid fever or cases requiring operations, to send the patient to the hospital, it is not always possible, and it is not at all a difficult matter to nurse any ordinary case of illness at home, provided one has plenty of common sense and a gift for adapting one's self and one's patient to existing circumstances and conditions, where they cannot be changed, as well as possessing a strong body and a clear head and a brave heart. In many cases one has no choice and it is then that all the skill and tact and courage one possesses are called into play.

The ideal sick room is at the top of the house away from the hurry and cares of everyday life. A southern exposure with plenty of air, but in many houses one does not find that such ideal conditions for nursing do not exist. Whenever it is possible to choose a sick room in a house it should be chosen on the south side with windows that admit plenty of air and sunshine, but dark shades or shutters should be provided so that in very warm weather or in cases where a dark room is indicated, the room may be darkened or kept cool.

The bed should be placed in such a position so that there is no glare in the patient's eyes from the windows and it should not be in a draught. Plenty of fresh air and good ventilation are essential in the sick room and a screen should be provided to protect a patient in bed from draughts rather than have the windows closed. A poorly ventilated sick room and a screen should be

covery.

room is detrimental to a patient's recovery as a surgical bed is the best one.

A single iron bed such as is known choice, but any ordinary single bed will do and may be raised to a convenient height for a patient, if one has a venient height—to save the nurse stooping too much, by means of square or round wooden blocks of equal height in which, in the centre of each, is a slight hollow in which the leg of the bed rests. A single width bed is much more easily changed too but a double bed has the advantage of having two places for the patient to lie on and thus provides a little change from one side of the bed. Better still it is to have two beds to the other when he is tired or single beds—one for the day and one for the night. The patient may be very easily moved from one to the other by pushing the beds close together and drawing the patient on a sheet from one mattress to the other.

A sick room should be furnished as simply as possible—no superfluous furniture or hangings—but it should not be too bare or cheerless. A plain tinted wall paper is much more restful to the eye than a conventional pattern. A few potted plants or flowers in vases give a homelike touch and note of color and make the sick room more attractive. A comfortable couch or large easy chair should be provided for the early stages of the patient's convalescence. His surroundings should be as cheerful and attractive as possible for environments have a potent influence on sick people and helps or hinders their recovery. In the same way the atmosphere of the sick room should be as cheerful as possible. All discussions and arguments or subjects likely to cause irritation in his weak condition should be avoided in the hearing of the patient, for the mental attitude of the patient does much to promote or retard his recovery. He must be made to feel that everything possible is being done for him and he should be encouraged as consistently as possible in order that he may co-operate as far as he is able, with his will and reason, with medicine and science.

Nourishment for the patient should be offered to him in as attractive a manner as possible and, when it is feasible, favorite beverages or dishes should be chosen. An attractively arranged tray with appetizing food, daintily served, will often appeal to a patient who has little inclination or appetite for food and very often food that has been ordered for him, but for which he does not care, will be eaten more readily because served attractively. Clean linen, pretty dishes and sparkling silver and glass, well cooked and seasoned food, and, if possible, a flower on the tray are all valuable aids to the nurses in persuading all unwilling patients to take nourishment.

It is desirable, but not imperative, to have a plentiful supply of bed linen for the sick room. By exercising care and good judgment the nurse may make a limited supply go a long way. It is advisable, when possible, to use two nightgowns—one for the day and one for the night.

Where the patient is not too ill to be moved it is restful and refreshing to be sponged in the evening, rubbed with alcohol, and have a different, (not necessarily fresh but of course not soiled) nightgown put on. In making the patient's bed it is not necessary to change all the bed linen each day. When a fresh top sheet is used that taken off may be used for sheet or wide sheet folded once may sheet or wide sheet folded once may be used as a draw sheet which may be drawn tight and so keep the bed firm which adds greatly to the patient's comfort. In some cases of illness it is wise to put a yard wide rubber sheet under the draw sheet to protect the mattress—in the absence of rubber sheeting white oil cloth may be used or a folded blanket. Newspapers or felt have been used also but the former are apt to be noisy and the latter hot.

Whenever possible give the patient a warm sponge bath followed by an alcohol; rub each morning. It is well to keep an old pair of blankets for the purpose. To put the blanket under a helpless patient turn the latter on his side, fold the blanket several times longitudinally, leaving the edge on top and placing the folded blanket against the patient's back as he lies on his side. Then gently turn him on his back and roll him over on his other side and draw the folds of the blanket through. The same method is used in putting on a clean bottom or draw sheet. To put on a clean top sheet without exposing the patient, put the clean sheet on over the bed clothes, loosen the latter at the foot, tuck in the clean top sheet and carefully draw out the blankets and soiled top sheet and put the blankets on over the clean sheet. In place of a heavy spread a clean sheet may be used to protect the blankets or a light weight dimity counterpane.

In caring for a patient at home it is well to remember that punctuality is of the greatest importance and nourishment and medication must be given regularly at the intervals ordered by the doctor. Quiet is essential in the sick room. Creaking shoes and rustling dresses and whispering are out of place and anything that tends to excite the patient must be avoided. Sleep and rest are also very necessary and nature must be assisted as far as possible in restoring the diseased body to health and strength.

It is not easy to nurse members of one's family, they are more likely to be fractions with, and to question orders from a relative than a stranger and infinite tact and patience are required at times to carry out the doctor's orders. One must be firm but kind and remember that sick people must be treated at times much like children.

Much may be done for the comfort of the patient in a long-continued illness by the use of small pillows of various shapes and sizes to relieve tired backs and limbs and fill up hollows, and rings of different sizes made of non-absorbent cotton and bandages may be used to relieve pressure.

There are many ways in which the thoughtful and observant nurse may lessen the discomforts of illness and relieve the tedium of her patient. When it is not possible to secure some of the many devices and means for making easy the care of the sick at home a nurse's ingenuity and adaptability are called upon to make use of such means as are at hand. These combined with endurance, foresight, strength and skill are the secret of successful nursing whether it is done by amateurs or professional nurses.

WHY SAVE THE LORD'S DAY?
(J. L. Campbell.)

The above is the title of a sermon by Dr. D. H. Martin of Glen Falls New York an outline of which is herewith given:

The only command in the Decalogue which begins with the word "Remember" is the fourth: Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy, as if the Divine writer realized there would be more danger of forgetting this than any of the others and of yielding to the subtle temptations of caprice and convenience as an excuse for violating it. "Remember" stands like a solitary sentinel in the front of this solemn command yet it has been chafed under who was stoned for gathering sticks on the Sabbath, down to the modern saloon keeper who, in commercializing his fellowman's weakness, breaks three laws, that of the Sabbath, the state and brotherly love. Jesus declared the Sabbath was made for man, that is, for mankind. It is to be kept holy, that is, wholesomely, so that our threefold nature, body mind and soul may benefit. No law more wise and merciful ever came from the loving heart of God; a law as all embracing in its design as sun light meeting the needs of King and peasant, master and servant, parent and child.

Whence came the wisdom condensed in this fourth commandment? Not from the Greeks, called the wisest of nations for the words were

written a thousand years before Socrates was born; not from the Romans, masters of jurisprudence, for the words antedate the founding of Rome by seven hundred and fifty years. They come from our Heavenly Father and they embody the great Septenary law that runs through our nature: therefore it is of equal application to every nation on earth. The Sabbath is the savings bank of human existence. It conserves man's physical, mental, spiritual and eternal welfare. Is this kind of days created for our Father, sanctified and saved by our Saviour, preserved by the church, worth saving by us in this century? A moment's serious thought will show that it is impossible to outgrow a law of nature such as this Septenary law is proved to be. Here are a few of the reasons:

First, Man's body needs it. There was never an age when humanity needed this weekly rest day more than now. The difficulty is to arrest the momentum of activity and men are found on Sunday in the rushing mood. Men want to do something to go somewhere to keep up the weekday pace by some dissipating use of the Lord's Day.

Hence Sunday excursions Sunday amusements, Sunday dinner parties, and Sunday receptions.

Second, the mind of man needs it. Employees who are held at their menial, monotonous grind seven days out of seven are observed to be low in intelligence and morals. They read scarcely anything and take practically no interest in current events. Science supports the Divine law by showing in the analysis of the blood that during our application to work through the week we recover in one night's rest only five sixths of the ounce of oxygen consumed out of our system by the day's labor. The Lord's Day is a physiological necessity for the restoration of the ounce lost during the week. When men break this law they themselves break down through insomnia and nervous debility. Then they must perforce rest by a sea voyage or at a health resort. Fifty two Sabbaths a year mean nearly two months' vacation to every one of the workers.

Third, the soul needs it. We have not fulfilled all the commands when we have rested the body and diverted the mind. The soul has its rights. We read of Jesus: "He went as his custom was into the synagogue on the Sabbath Day." If Jesus needed the privilege much more do our ordinary men. Our souls are refreshed and nourished by communion with our Father in His house on His day. A man who had not been in church for many years secured a pew in his old church and became a regular attendant, saying: "I have a growing family of sons and daughters. I am alarmed at what I read in the daily papers the ease with which men under temptation go down like reeds in the wind. I am convinced there is only one place in which to bring up a family of children and that is the church."

So the Sabbath was made for man that he might be in every sense a man. Something more than a beast of burden, something more than a cash register, something more than a pendulum swinging between his home and his business. In an ordinary life time of seventy years there are years of Sundays. Therefore the manner in which a man keeps these three thousand six hundred and forty Sabbaths will make its impression on the man's life for all eternity. Why not man do as they please with the Sabbath? Because it is made for man's liberty, not for man's license, and the highest liberty is always to be found in conformity to law. Some one will say: "I am so busy during the week I have no other day for recreation. You are not busier than many men who keep the Sabbath and find enough recreation on other days. Have you any day for culture of soul life? The Lord's day is like a rented house, but the tenant has no right to say, 'I will do what I please with this house.' No, the house is his to use and not abuse."

If a tramp tells me a pitiful tale and I have seven silver dollars and give six of them to him what would we think of him if he came to my house at night and robbed me of the seventh? Look at the people who do spend the entire Sabbath Day in pleasure seeking. Not one gleam of spiritual light or real joy in their faces. A day's march nearer home!

We appeal for a sane and safe Sabbath not in the interests of the church or religion but in the interests of all the people, believers and unbelievers. Lincoln said, "As we keep or break the Sabbath Day, we nobly save, or meanly lose the last best hope by which man rises." The golden rule rules for the observance of the Sabbath Day. Do I oblige other people to lose a rest day by my conduct? For Christian men and women there can be only one course of action "I was in the spirit on the Lord's Day" Keep that phrase in mind and you will find it easy to decide courses of conduct on this day. The loving heart of God gave us this day let us not grieve Him by desecrating it and thus bring dishonor and hurt upon ourselves.

Clearance Sale of Shoes

All shoes now in stock to be cleared out at cost price, including English K Boots, the regular price of which are \$6.00, 6.50 and 7.50 for \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$6.00 per pair. Prices on other lines cut as low.

Call and see this offering. You can not possibly secure anything like the value for the money elsewhere.

Geo. C. Clark
Abbotsford

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL

ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

Strictly first-class in every respect. The bar is stocked with the best of wines, liquor and cigars,

RATES, \$1.50 TO \$2.00 PER DAY

A. J. HENDERSON & SONS

PROPRIETORS

A. M. KING
BUTCHER

Pork, Mutton, Beef, Veal, Pork Sausages, Wieners and Bologna always on hand. Fish every Thursday

MATSQUI-SUMAS BOARD OF TRADE

President, Chas. Hill-Tout Secretary, S. A. Morley of Abbotsford, B. C.

Meeting Held First Monday of Each Month

Write the secretary regarding manufacturing sites with unexcelled shipping facilities and cheap power or information regarding the farm and fruit lands of the district, and industries already established.

Mr. Salt, of the local customs staff is enjoying a week's holidays in the Terminal City.

A Benefit Ball is to be held tonight in the Alexandria Hall in aid of the baseball club funds.

The baseball club held a meeting at the A. C. rooms on Monday August 3rd—Business new ball park and dance.

On Thursday September 30 the Abbotsford baseball team journeyed to Chilliwack but were defeated by a score of 13 to 6. Our boys charge the defeat to the outfield and the and the fastness of the diamond at the neighboring town.

Aug 2nd the Stave Falls and the local Giants battled to a draw the score 4 all.

Mr. and Miss Lockerby of Vancouver, spent the week end at the manse.

Mr. J. J. G. Thompson of Vancouver will conduct the services of the Presbyterian church next Sunday and Rev. G. G. Robb, B. A., the Sunday following. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are on their vacation.

The W. C. T. U. held their monthly meeting on Monday at the home of Mrs. Copley, Huntingdon, when the delegates to the convention recently held at Victoria gave their report which was greatly enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Alder returned from Vancouver where they spent a pleasant fortnight's vacation.

The Cradle Roll and Primary class of the Presbyterian church spent a pleasant afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Nelson on Sunday of this week.

The Superintendent of education advised our public school trustees not to allow Sunday games to be played on the school grounds.

Mr. Winton and Mr. Walters are busy laying side walks which will add much to the comfort of our citizens.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church met on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Kennedy and was well attended.

A welcome rain fell on Thursday and the parched ground needed rain very much.

Down to Mr. and Mrs. James Hutchison, a son, "Robert Moffat."

The outbreak of war has caused something of a panic in some quarters of our village and many have been laying in stores of provisions fearing a big rise in prices.

Prof. Hill Tout our esteemed fellow citizen read an able paper last Tuesday in Vancouver before the union of the Canadian Clubs. His subject was "Our Forerunners in B. C."

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Campbell attended the fourth convention of the International, Interdenominational, Theosophical conference held at Silver Beach near Bellingham, Wash., last week and report a first class programme.

A number of our villagers are enjoying the sea breezes at White Rock and thus escaping the drought and dust of this inland town: but the fort must be held and rain, sweet rain has come at last.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

- W. J. Henley, Vancouver
- E. Hutcherson, Ladner
- J. L. Telford, Vancouver
- W. C. Telford, Vancouver
- B. A. Farmer, City
- R. H. Smythe, New Westminster
- A. F. Carlaw and wife, Vancouver
- J. E. Thornton and family, Vancouver
- Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Vancouver
- Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Vernon, Vancouver
- Hugh Kennedy, Vancouver
- G. Camp and wife, Princeton
- F. Shely, Princeton
- Mrs. Shelly, Princeton
- Miss Tayfield, Princeton
- D. Stevenson, Princeton
- W. H. Moyes, Princeton
- Jas. Currie, Abbotsford
- H. Sinclair and wife, St. Paul
- J. Puse, Vancouver
- Walter C. Kirk, Vancouver
- P. Havensworth, Vancouver
- Frank Henley, Vancouver
- Bill Longfellow, Vancouver
- Jas. Selkirk, Vancouver
- A. Kennedy, Vancouver
- A. Burton, Fernridge
- J. A. Backstram, New Westminster
- Mark Hardan, Aldergrove

Mr. Albert Croke, son of Mr. Chas Croke of Sumas Mt., has left for the City of Quebec to report for duty in the war. He was formerly with the Strathcona Horse.

THE EQUALIZATION OF RATES.

A Liberal writer in the west says that during his visit there Sir Robert Borden will be severely heckled on the subject of equalization of rates. To show how grievously the Canadian Pacific sins against equalization, this writer adds that rates from Eastern Canada to Vancouver are lower than rates to Kamloops and some other intermediate points.

This comes from the influence of water competition. As has been already pointed out the Dominion Railway act provides that no discrimination between localities, which, by reason of competition by water or rail, it is necessary to make to secure traffic, shall be deemed to be unjust. Other countries including England and the United States, permit discrimination under like conditions.

Let us suppose that this section of the Act was repealed at the instance of the Grain Growers, and the Canadian Pacific obliged to face the water competition at Vancouver without the privilege of discriminating.

Clearly it could not carry goods from Montreal to Toronto across the continent to Vancouver as cheaply as its ordinary rates, as vessels going by sea around Cape Horn, or they could be carried forward by way of the amphibious Tehuantepec route in Mexico, or by the Panama Canal when opened, it would lose its present share of the traffic. There would then be no discrimination by rail against Kamloops.

It is equally obvious however, that natural discrimination would remain. In other words goods booked from Eastern Canada to Kamloops would have to be conveyed first to Vancouver by water and inland by wagon, at a heavy additional expense to the Kamloops consumer, notwithstanding that, as the crow flies, Kamloops is nearer than Vancouver to Eastern Canada. It is safe to say that this natural discrimination would far exceed that now inflicted by the railway.

But the evil would not stop there. American railroads are allowed by the Interstate Commerce to do what by our hypothesis, the Canadian Pacific is forbidden to do, namely to reduce their rates to the competing points in order to meet water competition. Hence they could and would carry eastern traffic to Vancouver just as today they carry traffic from the Eastern States to Seattle and San Francisco at a lower figure than some of the intermediate towns past which the goods are conveyed. This of course would be so much lost to Canadian labour and to the revenues of the Canadian Pacific.

Moreover the very slight profit on the traffic to Vancouver of which the Canadian Pacific, on our theory, has been deprived, would have helped it to keep down its rates elsewhere, possibly to the Grain Growers themselves while if it were turned over to the American roads they would be enabled to that extent, to grant lower rates to the people of the Eastern States than we in Canada enjoy.

The Grain Grower may retort: But if the Canadian Pacific can afford these exceptionally low rates to Vancouver, what does it mean by charging higher ones on other parts of its system? Why isn't it compelled by the Railroad Board to equalize?

Perhaps the best answer is the one contained in the decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission when dealing with this very subject of water competition on the Pacific Coast:

"The rates accepted by the defendant railways on shipments to their coast terminals afford them a margin of profit over the cost of moving the traffic. Their net revenues are therefore, are increased by engaging in this competitive business. But measured by the income these roads are entitled to receive upon the large outlay required for their construction, the Coast rates are not remunerative. Their entire business could not be done on the large outlay required for their construction. No one blames the Grain Growers because questions of this sort are somewhat beyond their range. There is not one of you, coming fresh to the transportation problem, who does not find himself, in the words of Isaiah, pretty much in the situation of 'a bull in a net'."

MATSQUI NEWS IN GENERAL

The Sunday School picnic on the municipal grounds was a grand success. Everybody did all they could to have a good time for the young people. Mr. B. G. Hooker with his able assistants were on the run all day treating the children to ice cream etc. Mr. James Hay took charge of the sports. Mr. Ernest Phillips and Mr. Southon got fire and water and all the ladies helped to get the meals which were well supplied. After a hearty vote of thanks to the ladies for their many services during the day so much of a success a happy picnic party, sang heartily "God Save the King"

There are a few on the sick list around Mt. Lehman: Mrs. Still is just recovering; Mrs. W. Walmsley is very sick at present and under the care of Dr. Port; Mrs. Wm. Coutts has been very sick but getting better

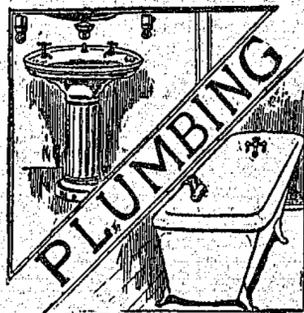
EVERYTHING FOR THE BATH ROOM

for the kitchen, and for every room in the house in the way of plumbing work, or fittings, is our specialty. We do good work, quickly done, and our charges can never be said to be exorbitant. When you are next in need of a plumber, do not forget to send for us; we will serve you well.

WM. ROBERTS

Plumbing Shop

14 Creamery Bldg Abbotsford



The Thrifty Individual

Will/ine that it pays to deal with us. Why? Because our prices are the lowest and our goods the best. We stock everything in Groceries, Canned Goods, Provisions Flour, etc. A share of your patronage will be appreciated. Goods delivered to any part of town.

ALBERT LEE, GROCER AND BAKER

E. O. Brundage Painter and Decorator

If you want any artistic work in Painting, Paperhanging and Decorating give us a call.

Practical work at practical prices
Gladys Ave. - - - Abbotsford

WANTED to rent 100 to 150 acres, house and barn, with option to buy. W. P. Challes, Box, 20, Burne Station, Burne, B. C. 1631

The Successful Portrait

must be an interpretation as well as a likeness, must catch something of the mood and mystery of the sitter, as well as the more salient features and expressions.

We have made portrait work a special study, and our studio has all the modern equipment for making photography a fine art.

The Royal Studio

J. H. JONES Funeral Director

Furnisher of Funeral Supplies
Phone Connection, Mission City

FOR SALE— One good cow, fresh in July. Frank H. Fuller, Abbotsford. C. P. R. West.

KILN DRIED Board Ends can now be obtained from the mill. Order at once while the stock lasts. \$2.50 for a large double wagon-box full delivered. Cheapest and best summer wood you can buy. Abbotsford Timber & Trading Co.

FOR RENT—Rooms or offices, new centrally located. Charge reasonable. Apply R. Shortreed, at Customs Office.

Reduced Long Distance Telephone Rates

New Rates From

Abbotsford to Aldergrove	10 for Three Minutes
Abbotsford to Mission	10 for Three Minutes
Abbotsford to Otter	20 for Three Minutes

Also special night rates between 7 p. m. and 8 a. m. to all points in British Columbia. Three times the regular day period for the regular day rate.

Make appointments any time during the day.

B. C. Telephone Co., Ltd.

J. K. MCMENEMY Horseshoer and General Blacksmith

A Good Stock kept for Carriage and Wagon Repairs

First-class Carriage Painter in Connection

Electricity on the Farm

There are many lines of work about the farm which may be done by the electric current to great advantage. The first cost of installing a small motor is insignificant compared with the time and labor which will be saved by its work at a small cost for current. Pumping water, grinding feed, sawing wood, operating cream separators, churns, etc., are classes of farm work for which electricity is now generally used.

The provision of electric current also makes it possible for you to have the convenience of modern lighting as well as the facilities for using electric labor saving appliances such as Irons, Washing Machines, etc., in the house.

See our Light and Power representative at Abbotsford if you are interested in saving of time and labor made possible by using the electric current.

SEE THIS APPLIANCE AT OUR SALESROOMS.

B. C. Electric

LIGHT & POWER OFFICE ADJOINING STATION, ABBOTSFORD