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VICTORIA
Provincial Library

The Abbotsford Post

With which is incorporated "The Huntingdon Star"

VOL. XVII., No. 12. ABBOTSFORD, B. C. FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1919 8 $1.00 PER YEAR

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Has Prohibition Come To Stay?

By Stephen Leacock, Professor of Political Economy, McGill University
(Published by Request)

There can be little doubt that all of North America—or all of it that lies between the Mexicans and the Esquimaux—is going dry. In the United States a few more legislative votes need but be passed and there will be effected an amendment to the constitution making the whole republic bone dry. From this there is no return. The door of the beer cellar is locked and the key thrown away. In Canada eight provinces are at the actual moment dry, and the remaining one, Quebec, dries up, unless help is brought to it, early in the spring. The legislation in Canada is, it is true, largely war legislation and requires a further vote to make it final. But there is no sign of organized opposition, outside of the interested trades, no protests from the public, no delegations to Ottawa, no memorials from our learned societies.

There is every prospect that we are about to go dry and stay dry. The moment is therefore fitting for one who thinks we are making a sad error to voice a few words of regret.

Psychology of Moment

To my mind the strange thing about the prohibition movement is the queer psychology at the back of it. Few people really want it. But nobody cares to say so. Politicians await in vain for the sign that is not given. Judges on the bench hand out reluctant sentences, wondering what they will do when the stock of wine in their own cellars is exhausted Lawyers, doctors, professors and merchants sit tamely by waiting the extinction of their private comfort. The working man watches the vanishing of his glass of beer and wishes that he was a man of influence with power

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BURNS NIGHT.

The Scottish lecture and concert on Monday night was a great success. The hall was full and all enjoyed the entertainment very much. Rev. Robertson's lecture was worth hearing, and the Scotch songs by Scotch singers was a treat. Solos were given by Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Coots and Mr. Ross. Others assisting in choruses were Mrs. McNeil, Mrs Wreath, Mrs. Jackson and Rev. Robertson. Mrs. Whitchelo accompanied splendidly on the piano. About $40 was taken in.

Jack Aiken who used to be at Mr. Hill-Tout's and went to the war about the time Allan Hill-Tout did, returned on the Empress of Aisa on Saturday.

Mr. Kennedy is surveying and fencing his property on Sumas Prairie, preparing for crop when the dyke is built.

Mr. Manlius Zeigler is visiting at home for a few days.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES W. MUNRO

The Vancouver World has the following appreciation of the late Chas. Munro, of Chilliwack.

"Few men will be mourned in all the Fraser Valley more than Chas. W. Munro, who died yesterday. He was a constant refutation of the libel that active political life and integrity do not go together. For years he represented Chilliwack in the Legislature, and no man who ever sat in that chamber enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence of both sides of the House. He was a member of the old provincial party and later came under the banner of the oposition when Sir Richard McBride became its leader. He was highly esteemed by his leader and would have been one of his ministers had party lines not wiped out all old alignments when Sir Richard took office.

"One of the most modest of men Mr. Munro rarely spoke, but when he did his speeches were models of chaste and effective English with the argument condensed, and marked by a logic that never limped. He has probably never equalled in this province as a master of simple and effective speech, backed by a moral force which made him persuasive and convincing. The present Premier knows how much he owed in the old opposition days to his colleague for suggestions and arguments and would be the first to acknowledge the debt."

10,000 Soldiers For For Fraser Valley

That the Fraser Valley adjacent as it is to the city of Vancouver and New Westminster and developed to a considerable extent, is capable of taking care of about ten thousand returned soldiers who desire to go on the land, was the feeling expressed at the meeting held in the Board of Trade rooms on Tuesday afternoon of the North Shore Fraser River Municipalities' Soldier Settlement Organization. It was stated that the south side of the river could accommodate the majority of the soldiers but that from three to four thousand could be located on the north side from Vancouver to Agassiz. The speakers at this meeting also emphasized the need for constructing a hard surface road from Vancouver to Mission in order to afford marketing facilities.

G. O. Buchanan, chairman of the meeting said that the Fraser Valley could absorb ten thousand returned men. A hard surface road was needed from Vancouver to Mission, and this could go through New Westminster, or a road through Port Moody would be equally acceptable. He referred to the scheme of the Western Canada Power company to construct an electric railway across Pitt River, but which had fallen through. Mr. Buchanan hoped that the Fraser Valley would develop to equal the Puyalup Valley, the Niagara and the Annapolis Valley.

With the return of the soldiers the

(Continued on Page Three)

Matsqui Council

First and statutory meeting of the new council for the year 1919 was held on Monday, Jan. 20.

After taking the usual declaration beforet the clerk the following members took their seats: Reeve, Alexander McCallum, chairman; Councillors Martin Z. Melander, Peter Keay and Hallet S. Phinney.

The reeve appointed the whole council as a board of works.

Also the whole council as a finance committee with Councillor Phinney as chairman.

Moved by Councillor Melander, seconded by Councillor Phinney and carried that the Court of Revision for the Assessment Roll be held on Saturday, March 8, 1919, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the Municipal Hall, Mt. Lehman.

Moved by Councillor Phiney, seconded by Councillor Keay and carried that Councillor Melander be authorized to call for tenders for stumping and grading a portion of the Huntingdon road by the S. E. one-quarter Section 12, Tp. 13.

Moved by Councillor Phinney, seconded by Councillor Keay and carried that Councillor Melander be granted an appropriation of $400 for general repairs in Ward I.

Moved by Councillor Melander, seconded by Councillor Keay and carried that Councillor Keay be allowed $300 for general repairs.

Moved by Councillor Phinney, seconded by Councillor Keay and carried that the bank be requested to consider loans to the municipality amounting to $15,000 for the expenditure of the year.

The council then adjourned to meet on Saturday, February 1st, 1919, at 10 o'clock a.m. in the Municipal hall, Mt. Lehman.

Councillor MacLean reported that he had made satisfactory arrangements with Sergt. Graham of Glen Valley for an outlet to his land on one of the cross roads at a cost of $30, the work to be done by the Sergeant.

The results of the annual election declared by the returning officer was as follows:

For Reeve, Alexander McCallum, 162; Walter Towlan, 140.

Councillors, Ward I—M. S. Melander, 44; A. Calder, 15. Ward II.—F. B. Keay, 47; A. MacLean, 30. Ward III.—H. S. Phinney, 54; A. H. Frederickson, 35. Ward IV.—J. T. Aish, 30; C. R. Crist, 24; Wm. Elliott, 22.

School Trustees—P. Jackman, 161 H. Barter, 126; Chas. T. Purver, 119 Wm. Dwyer, 117.

Police Commissioner—P. Jackman by acclamation.

On motion of Councillors MacLean and Melander the council for 1918 adjourned sine die.

The last meeting of the council was held in the Municipal hall, Mt. Lehman, on Monday, January 20, 1919.

The Reeve presided with Councillors Melander, MacLean and Phinney present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and on motion adopted

Provincial Secretary's office will be given notice that Charles Christianson had been appointed police magistrate in the place of Walter Towlan, resigned. His salary will be $10 per annum with a fee of $5 per day or portion thereof while acting as police magistrate.

Vincent J. Prosiloski protested against the piling of logs alongside the clearing on his property. The matter was left with Councillor Melander to settle, the contractor's cheque for $99 to be sent to Councillor Melander subject to the inspection of the work.

Pte. R. Keay tendered his resignation as constable and cemetery commissioner. He reported one burial at Mt Lehman cemetery (Jesse Lehman.)

Mr. J. A. Hargitt of Hargitt Motors Ltd., is having a one story building constructed on Washington St., Messrs J. Munro and P. Tibble having the contract. Glad to see boom days return.

Hawthornthwaite Sees New Light

"Traitor" and "Judas" were the epithets hurled at Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Socialist member for Newcastle, who, as the chief speaker at Sunday night's meeting at the Columbia Theatre, held under the auspices of the B. C. Federationist of Labor, caused a rift in the local Socialist ranks. He, apparently, forsook his former stand in respect of the Bolshevik movement in Russia, and, on the authority of statements he stated had been made to him when he on Saturday last interviewed Madam Catherine Breshko Breshshovskaya, the world-famous "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," who arrived here en route to New York, arrayed himself against the regime of Lenine and Trotsky, whom he dubbed "comunistic anarchists," and a menace to the propagation of the real Socialistic doctrines, to which, he averred, he subscribed.

The member for Newcastle's statement created considerable uproar from that element of the socialistically inclined who have hitherto been pleased to believe the Bolshevic movement in Russia has been a true Socialist movement, concerning which the "ruling classes" in other countries have permitted only such information to reach the outside world as would create an unfavorable impression to the end that control of the "wage slaves" may be maintained by the "capitalistic classes". The censorship, this element claims, has prevented the peoples of the world from judging events in Russia at their true value and hence Mr. Hawthornthwaite's quotation of Madam Breshskovskaya's statement found a considerable portion of his Sunday night's audience disposed to doubt his word. In fact, some of the more heated members plainly told him they did not believe his statements. It

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MR. CHARLES MUNRO IS DEAD

Mr. Charles W. Munro, formerly a representative of this riding in the local house, died at his home in Chilliwack this week. He was a man respected and honored by all.

Not many will forget the firm stand he took previous to the last Dominion election. It was a stand that created a strong influence for the union government to be, and had he so decided he would have been its candidate, and represented this district at Ottawa. It was "Charlie" Munro's way of doing it, and it proved the right way.

Local members of the Milk Shippers Association had a big meeting here on Friday afternoon in the Masonic hall, to receive business reports and find a director to represent them for the ensuing year. H. W. Vanderhof suggested. Retiring directors, H. T. Page, of Matsqui and J. L. Starr, of Sumas Prairie.

PERSONALS

Miss McMaster and Miss Kennedy spent a week in Vancouver and report having a very enjoyable time.

Mrs. Shore has been visiting in town and returned home on Monday.

Mrs. Matt. Nelson is in the hospital. She was operated on for appendicitis.

Mrs. Steffins came from Chilliwack on Monday to attend the Scoten lecture and is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Fraser.

Miss Herkms, one of the teachers, went to Vancouver last week end, took sick and was unable to come back to school this week.

Mr. B. B. Smith spent a day in Cloverdale last week.

Four of the Paton family were sick last Saturday and Sunday with tomaine poisoning.

Huston and Howard Sutherby from Ladner have been visiting in Abbotsford.

Mr. Wagstaff spent last week end home. They propose moving next Tuesday to Vancouver.

Miss Hannam spent last week end with the Misses Steede and has gone now to Fort Langley as governess to a family.

The Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. McInnis at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 5th.

Mrs. Sutherby sr., from Ladner, is with her son in Abbotsford at present.

Mr. Kravoski has purchased a lot from Mr. Lee on Essondale avenue, opposite theAlexander hall where he intends building a new garage with modern fittings.

Mr. Chas. Sumner has moved into his permanent butcher shop, now properly fitted and stocked for business.

Pte. Kenneth McGillivary, who was expected with the Empres of Aisa passengers was omitted just at the last moment, much to his disappointment. He went through three years fighting in France, ecaping without a scratch or damage of any sort until November 8th when he was gassed and the armistice was signed three days later. The gas attack has robbed him of his voice which is expected to be but a temporary loss.

CISSY

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY — Precision, order, economy, practicability, intolerance, kindness, even-temper, content, consistency, opinionativeness and conscientious.

BROWN EYES—Mental activity, quickness of thought, sensitiveness of organization, lucidity of ideas, ready observance, ideality, extremes of cheer and depression, fondness of animals, self-confidence and loquacity

PEBBLE—Industry, discretion, economy, timidity in small matters, courage in great, veneration, self-control and conservatism.

GUS—Constructive, quick in action, slower in thought, firmness, hope, conscientiousnes, executiveness caution, prudence and judgment of character.

THE GREATEST SHOWING OF

Boys & Girls Dependable School Boots

IN ABBOTSFORD

These Boots are direct from the Eastern Manufacturer—A line that has proven during the past years to be second to none, so that I have no compunction in saying

"SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK"

Owing to my past business relationship in the East I am able to buy direct from the Manufacturer and for Cash, THEREBY, FIRST OF ALL giving you a class of Merchandise only shown in the larger places and SECONDLY, at considerable lower price than other stores have to ask.

We are all from "Missiouri"—so let me "SHOW YOU."

ALL Sizes, ALL Styles in Infants', Child's, Little Gents' Youths', Boys' and Misses'.

F. J. R. WHITCHELO

Canada Food Board Licence No. 8-19707

THE ABBOTSFORD POST

Published Every Friday

J. A. Bates, Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1919

We do not hear of the people of British Columbia going wild over the Moderation Society that was recently organized in Vancouver. Moderation does not get any person anywhere.

Moderation in work, in business, in health, in wealth, in love, in hate, in religion, in education, in the manner of doing things, never got any person anywhere. To make a success, one must be an enthusiast. To prevent a person from becoming an enthusiast, if he desires to be one, is just a slow method of killing him.

Do the people of British Columbia want the sale of light wines and beer? A few may, but the Society has not as yet made much of a stir. There may be a few of those opposed to prohibition who want it but there opinion is again divided, so that it will be but a small majority of the people who desire the change from strict prohibition to the sale of light wines and beer.

But what we do want as much as anything is to have the present act amended so that liquor, which some doctors recommend, gotten with more ease when required for medicine, and a much better grade at a cheaper price, within the reach of all, who require it.

The prohibitionists have been disappointed, and so have the others, but not the system but the one man government is to blame. Let us with the suggested amendment—for medicinal purposes—give prohibition a fair trial, and if not satisfactory, do away with it altogether.

Elsewhere we publish 'By Request' the much talked of letter. Not that we agree with it, but so many have asked us to publish it, as they have never seen it.

There are a few red hot Socialists in the district who would do well to read Hawthornthwaite's address as published in the Victoria Colonist. Some of these men are now and have been talking in favor of Germany and against the country which gives them a living, ever since the war began.

England Ruled By Foreigners

A correspondent in the London New Witness recently pointed out that "England is suffering from foreign domination." He wrote: "We are governed by the Welsh, prayed at by the Scots and preyed upon by the Irish." From a note in the London Evening Standard the genuine native-born English-man does not seem to have much to say nowadays. It writes: "The Versailles Conference is considering decisions which may affect the fate of Great Britain for generations.

"A correspondent points out that on this conference our country is represented by:

One Welshman (Mr. Lloyd George)

One Scottish Canadian (Mr. Bonar Law.)

One Jew (Lord Reading).

Four Scotsmen (Mr. Balfour, Sir Eric Geddes, Marshal Haig, and Admiral Wemyss).

One Englishman (Lord Milner).

"Is this not,' he asks, 'a humiliating position for the country south of the Tweed—the so-called 'predominant partner'? England proper is said to contribute seventy to eighty per cent. Navy, and about ninety per cent. of the British war-expenditure Yet she has only one Englishman to make her voice heard at this crisis in her history."

Oddly enough—tho The Evening Standard omits to mention it—the one Englishman cited, Lord Milner, was actually born in Germany and his father before him, since his grandfather, a physician, settled there, without losing touch with England or acquiring German citizenship—Literary Digest.

MAN, A FIGHTING CREATURE

The history of the human race has left its mark in every man and woman. Through millions of years mankind fought its way upward. Every individual had to fight to avoid becoming the food of some carnivorous beast. He had to fight against the forces of nature. He had, further, to fight with his own fellows, to some extent, for food, shelter, and a mate. Any male who could not and would not fight when necessary had small chance of leaving any offspring It is natural, then, that every human male should still have an inborn disposition to war, that, once it has been aroused by the appropriate stimuli, "the impulse to war is stronger than the desire to live.' As an organism, man is probably better organized to fight than to do anything else.

War being instinctive in its origin being an expression of man's inherited nature, it can not be reasoned out of existence. If men's actions sprang from desires for what would in fact, bring happiness, Bernard Russell points out in his notable book, 'Why Men Fight' the purely rational arguments against war would long ago have put an end to it. What makes war difficult to suppress is that it springs from an impulse, rather than from a calculation of the advantages to be derived from war.

Militarists have long recognized this fact and made the most of it. The fighting instinct being the strongest that men possess, militarists think that it is utopian to talk of suppressing it. So far as the immediate future is concerned this is certainly true. But it is the function of science to take a long look ahead.

The impulse of war, then, is not only deeply ingrained in man's inherent nature, but it is far more complex and firmly entrenched than is generally suspected. It is not surprising that many persons have considered war not only natural but inevitable.

Given that man has such inherited impulses, what is he to do with them? Any disposition that is balked, that fails to find expression, sets up a nervous tension and leads to a degenerate condition, if not a neurotic one. The problem of science is to find a satisfactory substitute for war; to furnish men with the combat which their systems crave, but to make this combat productive instead of destructive.

William James pointed this out clearly in his famous essay on 'The Moral Equivalent of War.' He suggested a universal conscription of youth, not for military training, but for a fight with the environment in the old prehistoric way—in reclamation projects, for example. At the same time, the stimuli to war must be reduced by a more rational system of education. Major Crile points out that many of the activities of normal life give vent to the bellicose disposition. Captain Cannon points out that modern warfare no longer satisfies the emotional nature of man as it once did. The exhilaration of a charge across No Man's Land is undeniable; but charges nowadays are few and far between, and most of war fare is of a routine, mechanical nature. War as a psychological instrument for giving 'tone' to a nation has been developed too far, he says, and something else is required. From the physical point of view, he thinks greater extension of competitive athletics would be valuable, and he cites the case of the Igorot head-hunters of the Phillipines, who were turned from the war-path by the Americans and now find an outlet for their energies in sports. From the moral point of view, he thinks the fighting spirit of men should rather be turned against the environment. The great battle should be against pain, disease, poverty, and sin, and international warfare of the present kind should rather be regarded as dissension in the ranks.

Professor Russell's discussion of the substitutes for war has been more thoroughgoing than that of any one else. The first thought that naturally occurs, he says, is that it would be well if men were more under the dominion of reason. But it is not by reason alone that wars can be prevented, but by a positive life of impulses and passions antagonistic to those that lead to war. It is the life of impulse that needs to be changed, not only the life of conscious thought

The biologist will not, of course, make the mistake of thinking that there is any one panacea which will abolish war. Neither universal democracy nor an omnipotent League to Enforce Peace will suffice by itself, although both these developments would be highly desirable.

The means for reducing the number of wars in the future may be divided in two classes. First, there must be a reduction in the number of wars in the future may be divided in two classes. First, there must be a reduction in the number and intensity of the stimuli which now stir up the war-impulse; this requires changed methods in teaching history and patriotism, and doubtless numerous changes in the organization of society Secondly, there must be attempts to guide the impulse to war into productive channels. Universal conscription, as William James suggested, would not only aid largely in this, but would also give the nation an immense army of vigorous young men, to be called upon at any time when the backward state of civilization in other nations made it impossible for this nation to avoid going to war.—Literary Digest.

Maple Ridge

Mr. John McFarlane, acting municipal clerk was appointed as regular clerk by the new council at their first meeting. No better appointment could be made. He has had experience as councillor and reve and is thoroughly conversant with all the work of the office and the topography of the municipality and withal a persona grata to every ratepayer in the municipality. He is the right man in the right place.

A new office was created on Monday last and not before it was necessary. A general road foreman to see to the byways and highways of Maple Ridge and not a man confined to a particular beat is a decided improvement on administrative methods. Mr. William Webster was chosen for the job.

At the school board meeting it was pointed out that the teachers were working for less than pre-war days. The board does not expect to retain the services of its teachers unless they raise their salaries.

Mr. J. Lampard secretary of Mission school board wrote pointing out that the account for Mision pupils attending Ruskin school was erroneous The account was corrected and comment made that the account was for 1917 and it took the Misison board 11 months to find out the error.

Ridgedale Notes

The weekly Red Cross meeting held at Mr. Page's on Wednesday afternoon 30th, was well attended.

The gentlemen who canvassed the Matsqui district for Victory War Loans, donated their commissions to the Ridgedale Red Cross Fund. The ladies feel very grateful to these gentlemen and wish to thank them, namely:

J. Thos. Aish	$30.50
Thos. Lancaster	19.25
Charles Crist	12.00
Total	$61.75

Lieut. Harold Aish returned home from France last Thursday night. He looks well and his many friends are pleased to see him home again.

Ridgedale 'Rotary Club' held their weekly whist drive at Mrs. Reid's on Friday evening last. Everybody had a good time.

Mrs. Clarence Hunter of Britannia Mines is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smith.

The January shipment of Red Cross supplies shipped from Ridgedale, containing following:

18 Pairs Socks.
10 Suits Pyjamas.
3 Grey Flannel Day Shirts.
3 Stretcher Caps.
24 Personal Property Bags.
12 Towels.
12 Handkerchiefs.

The Society also sent $150.00 to the Red Cross Campaign now going on in Vancouver.

HAVE YOU STARTED?

Have you started to use War Savings and Thrift Stamps? If not you should do so at once. All should save something, it matters not what their earning power may be. To argue this point is hardly necessary.

If Canadians do not save from now on it will not be through lack of a system that makes saving easy. Nothing could be better than the War Savings Stamp plan. Four dollars buys a War Savings Stamp for which the Government will pay $5.00 in 1924. Twenty-five cents buys a Thrift Stamp, 16 of which may be exchanged for a war Savings Stamp. Could anything be easier? This form of saving is also profitable, paying 4 1-2 per cent. compounded half-yearly.

"Si Hubbard told me he got a heap of work out of you when you was working fer him" said the farmer.

"Wal, I allow he did," said the hired man.

"Yas. Fact is, I guess he just about got it all."

When a store has a bargain to offer—one that will stand the test of publicity—you will learn about it in that store's advertisement.

END STOMACH TROUBLE, GASES OR DYSPEPSIA

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes sick, sour, gassy stomachs surely feel fine in five minutes.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach-headache, you can get relief in five minutes by neutralizing acidity. Put an end to sad stomach distress now by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. Cases of acid food fermentation due to excessive acid in stomach.

Telephone Partnership

The making of even the most ordinary telephone call involves a partnership of at least three persons.

The effectiveness of the service depends on the degree of teamplay existing between these three partners—the person calling, who co-operates by consulting the directory and calling by number always; the operator by making the connection quickly, courteously and with the maximum degree of human accuracy; and the person called, by answering promptly

The greatest satisfaction of service is sustained when the second partner the operator, is accorded the same consideration and courtesy which she is always anxious to show the other two members of the partnership.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE Co. Limited

Oxy-Acetylene Welding

Our up-to-date Machine Shop and Welding Plant gives us the advantage of making difficult repairs on the premises, saving you the expense and delay by sending to town. We weld metals of all kinds. Bring your broken machinery to us, we will save you money.

Our stock of Ford parts and accessories is large. We also sell Chrevolet and Gray Dort gaskets, Fan Belts, etc.

When your car goes wrong. Don't walk. Ring up Mission Garage.

FREE AIR AT ALL TIMES

MISSION GARAGE

Windebank Blk., Mision City

CHEAPER ADVERTISING

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

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

Supplementary advertising includes all advertising outside of newspaper advertising.

"Oh, mamma. I'm frightened!" came from little Tommie, in bed.

"What are you frightened about, my son?"

"I hear somebody on the roof."

"Oh, well, go to sleep, my boy; it's only your father taking off his shoes before he sneaks through the scuttle. He's just got home from the club in his airship".

"A queer thing is on the cards in Europe."

"What is that?

"The deuce is taking all the kings"

J. H. JONES

Funeral Director

AGENT FOR HEADSTONES

Phone Connection. Mission City

HAS PROHIBITION COME TO STAY

(Continued from Page One)

to protest. The man of influence wishes that he were but a plain working man and might utter a protest without fear of injury to his interests Nor is there, so far as I am aware, a single one of the clergy to stand up and preach a sermon on the wedding feast of Cana of Galilee.

Drunkenness is, of course, a very terrible thing. It has blotted out many a bright young life. It has slowly broken many a vigorous brain down to drivelling sensility. It is a fruitful source of crime. It has desolated many a home. It has done, in short, all the things that are graphically depicted upon the lantern slides of the "temperance" lecture.

But drunkenness is not, here is the point. The drunkard, after all, important though he is, does not fill the whole sky. It is a pity to destroy the comfort of the home and amenity of social life for the sake of so small and so worthless a fraction of humanity; the more so as the drunkard under prohibition, is apt merely to convert himself into a criminal, drinking illicit poison in place of honest beer and raving himself to ruin all the quicker.

The point that few people care to dwell upon is, in the present crisis, the comfort and pleasure to be found in the ordinary rational use of beer and wine and spirits such as is made of them by 99 out of every 100 people who use them. This cannot be measured in any scientific fashion, or submitted to the proof of a formula. It is a matter of experience. Those who have never had it are not qualified to speak. But there are countless thousands of people whose private opinion, if they would only speak it out, is that of all the minor comforts of life from the cradle to the grave, beer and tobacco are easily first.

Conspiracy of Silence

There has grown up in this matter a sort of conspiracy of silence. Nobody seems to bear witness to how widely discussed is habit of normal wholesale drinking, and of the great benefits to be derived from it. The university where I worked for nearly 20 years contains in its faculties a great number of scholarly, industrious men whose life work cannot be derided or despised even by the salaried agitator of the prohibition society. Yet the great majority of them "drink". I use that awful word in the full gloomy sense given to it by the teetotaller. I mean that if you ask these men to dinner and offer them a glass of wine they will take it. Some of them will take two. I have even seen them take Scotch and soda. During these same years I have been privileged to know a great many of the leading lawyers whose brains and energy and service to the community I cannot too much admire If there are any of them who do not "drink". I can only say I have not seen them. I can bear the same dreadful testimony on behalf of my friends who are doctors; and the same and even more emphatic, on behalf of the painters artists and literary men with whom I have had the good fortune to be very closely associated. Of the clergy, I cannot speak. But in the days more cheerful than the present gloomy times, there were at least those of them who thought a glass of port no very dreadful sin.

And personally I can say with all conviction that I had never seen drunken professors lecturing to inebriated students, or artists in delirium tremens painting the portrait of intoxicated senators. Moreover, among the class of people of whom I speak the conception of how to make merry at a christening or a wedding or a banquet or at the conclusion of peace or any such poor occasions of happiness that mark the milestones in the pilgrimage of life was exactly the same—I say it in all reverence—as that shown by Jesus Christ at the wedding feast of Cana of Galilee.

The Working Man

But these people, one might object are but a class and a small one at that. What about the ordinary working man? Surely he is not to be sacrificed for the sake of the leisure hours of the intellectual classes! But here so it seems to me is where the strongest argument against prohibition comes in. We live in a world of appalling inequality, which as yet neither philanthropy nor legislation has been able to remove. The lot of the working man who begins day labor at the age of 16 and ends it at the age of 70, who starts work every morning while the rest of us are still in bed, who has no sleep after his lunch and no vacation trip to Florida is inconceivably hard. It is a sober fact that if those of us who are doctors, lawyers, professors and merchants were suddenly transferred by some evil magician to the rank of a working man, we should feel much as if we had been sent to the penitentiary. And it is equally a fact that we should realize just how much a glass of ale and a pipe of tobacco means to a sober industrious working man—not a picture book drunkard—after his hours of work. It puts him for the brief moment of his relaxation on an equality with kings and plutocrats.

It is no use to say that tobacco shortens his life. Let it. It needs shortening. It is no use to say that beer sogs his oesophagus and loosens his motor muscles. Let it do so. He is better off with loose motor muscles and a soggy oesophagus and a mug of ale beside him, than in the cheeriest discontent of an activity that knows only the work of life and nothing of its comforts.

Social Discontent

The employers of labor have hitherto, through sheer shortsightedness been in favor of prohibition. They thought that drinkless men would work better. So they will in the short spurt of efficiency that accompanies the change. But let the employer wait a year or two and then see how social discontent will spread like a wave in the wake of prohibition. The drinkless workman, robbed of the simple comfort of life, will angrily demand its luxuries. A new envy will enter into his heart. The glaring inequality of society will stand revealed to him as never before. See to it that he does not turn into a Bolshevik.

Loud were the plaudits of the prohibitionists when Russia emptied its vodka into the Neva and declared itself bone-dry. Yet look at Russia now.

But when all is said and done there is little use in arguing or protesting against the new regime. The thing is coming. We must obey our masters. Ho! then for the merry days that are coming; when the lemonade shall pop at the dry banquet and the sarsaparilla foam to the top of the glass, when two old friends shall sit down side by side with a bucket of water between them, when emergency cases will bet reated with a coffee bean and wedding guests shall trip to the merry music of the Victrolia filled with unfermented grape juice.

But what's the use of writing about it? None, that I can see. I call anybody who has read this article to witness that its tone is as fair-minded as open daylight and as kindly as a jug of red wine under a hawthorn tree. Yet I know by experience that it will bring nothing to the surface except unmeasured condemnation from the intolerant. The editor of this paper will receive perhaps threatening letters from Mother's Meetings and Children's Blue Ribbon societies for daring to print it And for myself, the lawyers and the judges and the doctors whom I have quoted will say that they never heard of me, and that they never took anything stronger in their lives than rasp berry vinegar. Never mind. Perhaps I will be able to get work in Hayti or in Dutch Borneo or some sensible country.

WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE

The National War Savings Committee has organized a committee in Victoria under the chairmanship of Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt. There was a meeting held in the Belmont Building which was attended by the heads of various organizations in Victoria and many school teachers, including the Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Alexander Robinson. The incidents of thrift campaign were explained and the difference between the thrift stamps and the war savings stamps fully explained. Mr. Flumerfelt stated that he believed Victoria would show itself enthusiastic on the question of national thrift.

Mr. Dawson who is chairman of the Vancouver Island Committee is leaving the week after next to tour the whole of his district and see to the appointment of subsidiary committees.

The question has been asked as to why the government should desire to raise money by means of thrift campaigns when it turned back to the people, a proposition of all the subscriptions over $1,000,000 in the Victory Loan Campaign is entirely different to the Victory Loan Campaigns in that the government while it wishes to raise a certain sum of money is very concerned with establishing a permanent basis by which everybody in the country can become a sharer in production.

By this means the people in buying stamps and saving their money apply an individual part in the prosperity of the country.

"Bertie," said mother sorrowfully, "every time you are naughty I get another gray hair."

"My word!" replied Bertie; you must have been a terror. Look at grandpa!"

"What does she say?"
Says her face is her fortune."
"Now I understand what they mean by involuntary bankruptcy."

HAWTHORNTHWAITE SEES NEW LIGHT

(Continued from Page One)

appeared, however, that Newcastle's member had the majority of the meeting with him.

"I don't care if you believe me or not" declared Mr. Hawthornthwaite's "But I give you Madam' statement to me." He referred to her long record as a revolutionary Socialist, to her many years imprisonment in Siberia because of her beliefs, and asserted, "When a woman like that tells me such things I will believe her until I am shown her statements are false. I was prepared to support the Bolshevik regime in Russia until I was shown that it was wrong. Now I believe I was mistaken. Government in that country today is simply anarchy. The country is reeking in blood." If that is so, we Socialists cannot support such a movement."

Madam's statement to Mr. Hawthornthwaite, as he reported it to the meeting, was as follows.

"Russia must have adequate representation at the Peace Conference. The whole world must know of the terrible conditions which prevails in that great country. Help is needed it is needed at this moment. The people are without food and without clothing. What necessaries of life are left in the country are in the absolute possession of Lenine and his crowd. Lenine and his gang cares not who suffers so long as they are provided for. Anybody who possess anything, whether bourgeoise or peasant, is mercilessly stripped of it by the criminal band which encompasses the Government. The large majority of the peasantry are absolutely illiterate and with very few exceptions have never seen a map of their own country. If they did see it, scarcely one of them would know what it meant. They have no idea of their strength or their numbers. Just helpless in the hands of the present bureaucracy is their horrible plight. If they could only get a leader, a good leader, with one hundred thousand determined men, they could sweep the country and establish a Socialistic republic that could take its place among the civilized nations of the world."

When the member for Newcastle completed his address he was the target at which was hurled a volley of questions, denials and accusations. He declared Madam had told him when Lenine and Trotsky came into Russia the country was flooded with German gold and German propaganda "I believe Lenine is an insane man today", declared Mr. Hawthornthwaite, amid laughter, applause and general disturbance". The Lenine-Trotsky forces are supported and aided by the gendarmes of the old regime, not by the working classes there. A reaction is bound to occur and the old regime is hoping for it." he asserted, at the same time stating that "the old Czar is not dead; Nicholas, the Grand Duke, is not dead," to indicate his belief that these former powers are seeking to get back into control.

"That should satisfy the Allies", came a voice from the gallery amid laughter.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite believed in a few months the veil would be lifted when the truth would be known and he asserted that communistic anarchism, such as Madam told him now prevailed in Russia, was not Socialism and would inevitably lead to civil war.

"The Allies are withdrawing their armies. Why? This woman suggest it is because of a live Czar and a live Grand Duke are supporting the revolution and anticipating to again gain control," declared Mr. Hawthornthwaite amid a fresh outbureak of laughter.

"You say Lenine and Trotsky were financed by German money. Who paid her way out," asked a voice; while another suggested that it was patent the Allied governments need not be looked to permit an agent of the present Bolshevik regime to come out and tell the "true facts" of the situation.

Still another irate voice declared Newcastle's member was intent upon sowing dissension among the ranks of Socialists; that he has been doing his best to disrupt the Revolutionary Socialist movement in British Columbia.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite denied the accusation but asserted he was determined when he found the Socialists acting under misapprehension, to set them right. As a scientific Socialist he was strongly averse to anarchistic methods; he favored political revolution. He declared there is pending a collapse of the industrial life of British Columbia. Copper mines are already shut down; the men at Grand Forks, he said, have already been notified to accept a reduction "or get out" and the men at Anyox are expecting it. The men oversea are returning, and by August next they probably all will be back. The position then, he predicted, would be no work, no wages.

"What are they going to do? I'll tell you what they can do. They can call a strike and demand a general election to permit of a new government in which the working class will be adequately represented. They can go to the Lieutenant-Governor and make this demand and stay out "from Fernie to this Coast" until their demand is conceded. This present Government can't do anything for us. They don't know how, even if they were willing."

10,000 SOLDIER FOR THE FRASER VALLEY LANDS

(Continued From Page One)

time was very oportune, he said, to bring about the development of the Fraser Valley. As good an opportunity was afforded in this valley as in any place in Canada, said Mr. Buchanan. With proper organization, proper co-operation and with the necessary facilities, these men could be placed on the land and they could be made successful and prosperous. The soldiers should not be isolated, he declared. The Japanese in the Maple Ridge district was a problem that had to be faced, said Mr. Buchanan, and if the influx of these settlers continued and they went on securing land at the present rate, the place would soon be undesirable for white men to live in. The expropriation of the land by the government, would however put a stop to the Japanese settlement.

"I am heartily in sympathy with this movement" aid A. Lucas. There was room for four or five thousand extra families between Vancouver and Agassiz on the north side of the river, he said, but it was, however, necessary to construct a hard surface road through this district. Mr. Lucas in referring to the allotment of $25,000,000 by the Dominion government to build home, said that as this was to be allocated according to population, Vancouver would build more homes than in any other part of the province, which the speaker thought was a wrong policy. It wa a great mistake to build homes around the city to increase the flow from the country to the city instead of building more out in the rural districts, where increased population was needed.

If the provincial government or the dominion government, or, whoever has the authority, took possession of all the unoccupied land between Vancouver and Agassiz there would be abundant land for the returned soldier, said J. A. Catherwood, of Mission. This would solve two problems. It would take care of the soldier settlement and it would also get rid of the Japanese settlement. Mayor P. D. Roe of Port Moody, declared that the proposition was a good one, and he thought the municipalities hould be willing to bear one-third of the cost of constructing the road the balance to be divided between the two governments. It was not fair for the municipalities to bear the entire cost of building trunk roads.

R. E. W. Bidell, clerk of the municipality of Kent, said that there were four thousand acres of an Indian reserve on Seabird Island, near Agassiz part of which the government was intending to open up for settlement. It was first class land and there was no reason why the entire reserve should not be thrown open. There were only about half a dozen Indian families living on the reserve.

In fiv or six years, at th present rate of progress, the Japanese would be in control of the Maple Ridge district and the white residents would have to move out, said Reeve William H. Ansell, of that district. There was no use, he said, in putting the returned soldier where he could not make a living, and the solution was communities, where they would be close together and where proper markets would be afforded.

While there might be a few venturesome spirits, said Capt. Leyland Hornby, a returned soldier of the 131 Battalion, the majority of the returned soldiers were not going three or four hundred miles north to farm. They wanted to be close to schools, to transportation and other modern conveniences. He said he had farmed for 30 years in the Fraser Valley and in Washington. It was impossible for a soldier to succeed on five acres and the minimum would have to be about 15 or 20 acres. The Fraser Valley, the speaker said, was capable of taking care of every returned soldier that came into British Columbia and who wanted to take up land.

There were a number of other speakers.

Finally on motion of Ald Campbell seconded by Reeve Ansell, it was decided that a committee should be appointed to take up the scheme further with Lieut. Robertson and also to write all the municipalities in the Fraser Valley, getting further information on the soldier settlement problem, this information to be submitted to a later meeting of the organization. The following committee was appointed: D. Campbell, J. M. Dale, (Maple Ridge), and Alex Lucas.

Those present at the meeting included: H. Wren, R. E. Knight, Mission R. J. Wilson, Agassiz; H. Bunet, Geo. L. Ewing, J. M. Dale, Maple Ridge; B. Goffin, Port Haney; H. Dalton, of Vancouver; G. L. Lawson and R. M. Edgar, Burnaby. Lieut. W. R. Taylor acted as secretary.

Judge—"The police say that you and your wife had some words."

Prisoner—"I had some, but didn't get a chance to use them."

"Why do they say, 'Nobody loves a fat man'?"

"There's a suspicion that anybody overweight just now is getting more than his share of the food."

"Dead men tell no tales" said the Sage.

"Maybe that is the reason why so many widows get to marry again" said the wise guy.

"Why did you us the expression 'as pale as a door knob'?"

"Door knobs are in doors so much you know."

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Reg $65 White Sewing Machine, Sale $45.00
Reg. $2.00 Men's Bib Overalls, Sale . . $1.65
$1.25 Men's Underwear, sale price . . . . . 80¢
$1.50 Character Dolls, sale price . . . . . 35¢
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HUNTINGDON, B. C.

B. C. Growers and Asiatic Peril

J. H. McVety in B. C. Federationist

The B. C. Fruitgrowers Association is in favor of legislation to prevent Japanese and Chinese from owning land.

One year ago because the Chinese refused to work ten hours for $2.50 per day, the association passed a resolution asking the government to arrange for the importation of 50,000 indentured Chinese laborers at a wage rate of 50 cents per day. After wiring the resolution to Ottawa, it was pointed out to the execeutive committee has organized labor would probably oppose the entry of this class of labor, and it was decided to consult with the executive officers of Labor in Vancouver, explaining the position of the fruit grower and asking for assistance to secure cheap labor for the Okanagan in particular. No assistance was expected, it being anticipated that the Labor officers would admit their inability to supply labor and doing so, tie their own hands insofar as opposition to the resolution was concerned.

Before the delegates arrived in Vancouver, a friend of the writer, who had attended the convention in Victoria, "tipped off" the programme of the fruit-growers' executive, and when the members of that committee arrived several mines had been laid The delegation was composed of "English Gentlemen" who stated their anxiety, "don't you know" to assist in winning the war, by securing orders for large shipments of evaporated vegetables to be sent to England. The Labor situation, speaking particularly of the Okanagan, was very bad. Almost all the white workers had enlisted, and the Chinese had refused to work for $2.50 per day of ten hours. In fact these poor deluded Chinese had preferred to remain idle or to work on "rawnches" owned or leased by their own countrymen.

In desperation, a scheme was organized to secure women from the coast cities to prevent the Allies suffering for lack of foodstuffs and as one of the delegates admitted, it was more quickly taken up by the women by the introduction of the patriotic note so loudly sounded by those to whem the enterprise was entrusted.

"Frankly," one delegate admitted "the women were cheaper," but not quite so frankly, the opinion was expressed that so many women would probably not respond again. The delegations came, as they themselves said, "looking for advice." "What were they to do? Could a supply of labor be secured?" But not a word was said about the solution they had decided upon and a better acted piece of hypocrisy the writer had never seen.

Here the delegates came into action. They began by making inquiries with reference to the resolution and casually allowed it to be known that they were aware that it had been wired to Ottawa, and that the request to Labor for assitance was only a method of preventing opposition to the project of importing the indentured Chinese or slave labor housed in compounds. From this point the discussion became general not to overlook a little warmth at times. The Labor officers offered help if conditions were improved, and the executive telegraphed rescinding the former resolution. The experience of California was gone into, but it was evident that the sole object of the fruit men was cheap labor without consideration even for their own future welfare. During the last season the Y. W. C. A. and the provincial government filled the gap left through the inability of the growers to again work the patriotic relatives generally.

During the month of July, 1918, Mr. A. S. Wells, editor of the Federationist, and the writer, were called upon by Professor R. Nagel, who fills the chair of economics and sociology at Waseda University, Tokio. A graduate of Oxford University, he soon showed himself to be an economist of no small calibre, being familiar with the various schools of political economy, as well as the different forms of industrial organization. He was on a tour of the principal cities of America for the purpose of securing information and apparently was fortified with Japanese government credentials. Judging by the attention paid him by the consul and other prominent local Japanese residents.

While intensely national in his conversation on Japanese problems, he would, when shown where a proposition was economically unsound, immediately abandon the position taken. For instance, in discussing the Japanese problem of providing for excess population, and the necessity of securing admission to less densely populated countries, he admitted that the workers of any country were perfectly justified in resisting an influx of immigrants with a lower standard of living and that the Japanese people when compared with the Anglo-Saxon, came within that class. Asked whether the Japanese had lowered their standards to that of the Koreans, when they occupied that country, he said, "decidedly not; the average of the Koreans, had been gradually raised." He admitted that inevitably, if the cheaper labor went into fields of labor now filled by the whites, that their standard must come down if they stayed in the industries and competed against the labor with a lower and less costly standard of living.

"But we are not interested in your industries," maintained the professor; "we can take care of that end of the business better in Japan. What we need is an opportunity to place our laborers on your vacant lands—to clear them up and get cultivation started. Then you city dwellers and workers in industry will get cheaper foodstuffs". "And lower wages?" suggested the writer and he admitted that would probably be the ultimate result.

From what the professor stated the writer gathered that the strain caused in California by the influx of Japanese would prevent any further expansion in that direction in the immediate future, and that the unsettled conditions in Mexico, coupled with the similar standards of living of the two peoples did not make for progress in that country. On the strength of the aid given the Allies by the Japanese,it was expected however, that some arrangement could be made by representatives of Japan for an extension of their emigration programme, British Columbia being favored on account of climatic conditions and ready access to the home land. With the Japanese already recognized as one of the great powers the writer believes that the peace terms will contain something of importance on immigration questions as far as that nation is concerned.

The professor was glad to know that many labor organizations were accepting Japanese as members, but his pleasure was not so great on learning that a lower wage was not permitted, recognizing that this rule nullified any advantage his countrymen might gain by securing membership as except in isolated cases, the employers, wages being equal, would employ the Anglo-Saxon in preference to the Japanese. Considered from any standpoint, except that of the Japanese, the professor admitted that with the difficulties of assimilation, language and political handicaps it would be better for his countrymen to "settle their own problems in their own country and in their owu way."

From what the writer has seen of the fruit growers, they are not a class deserving of any sympathy. As long as they were able to secure a supply of cheap labor to compete against the workers of their own nationality, they utilized that labor and exploited it to the fullest extent, but now that there is a likelihood of the surplus value going to a Chinese or Japanese employer, quite naturally their British blood boils. But cheer up. After the Japanese have secured your ranch you may be able to beg employment at the wage you yourself paid the English or Canadian worker before he enlisted for overseas, fixed by the competition of the Asiatic you were so fond of in years gone by.

(Editor of Fraser Valley Record—Now Mr. Fruit Grower do you see the combination between labor and the Japanese farmer. It is time to organize against both.)

"She's giving a very elaborate party."

Cotten up solely on my account."

"I thought you two were on the outs".

We are. And that's the reason she got up the party."