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# The Abbotsford Post

With which is incorporated "The Huntingdon Star"

VOL. XIV., No. 4. ABBOTSFORD, B. C. FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917 8 $1.00 PER YEAR

HILL'S STORE NEWS

Vol. I. Our Goods are the Best No. 22.

New Goods

Ladies Middy Blouses each ..... $1.25
Ladies Dainty Tea Aprons each ..... 25¢
Ladies Black Italian Silk hose per pair ..... 50¢
Ladies Black or White Fibre Silk Boot Hose per pr..... 50¢
Ladies Black or White Cotton Hose per pair ..... 35¢
20 Pieces Valeeciennes Lace per yard ..... 5¢
Roller Towelling per yard .....12 1-2 and 15¢

Mens Strong Work Shirts each ..... $1.00 and $1.25
Mens Stripe Bib Overalls per pair ..... $1.25

Childrens White Strap Slippers Leather sole
Size 8, 9, and 10 per pair ...$1.35
Size 11 to 2 ..... $1.50
Womens High Button Boots Canvas with leather soles and High Heels per pair ..... $2.90

Mosquito in Two Widths in White and Green per yard .....12 1-2¢ to 17 1-2¢

CHOICE FRESH GROCERIES ALWAYS IN STOCK

HILL'S STORE
Gazley Block ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

Meadowbrook Creamery

ABBOTSFORD AND MATSQUI
Operated by A. P. Slade & Co.
Vancouver. B. C. - - - - Victoria, B. C.

Feed your Hogs and Chickens Cheap

We have a car of Salvage Grain, Wheat and Oats mixed at:
$2.00 per 100 lbs whole
$2.05 per 100 lbs ground
Drop in and have a look at it
We can handle all your Fruit on Consignment.

### MISSION BOARD OF TRADE

A representative body from the Nicomen Island Ratepayers Association was present, and the president Mr. T. Gourly addressed the board on the need of protection of the banks and the regulating of the channel of the Fraser River, and asking the co-operation of the Mission City Board of Trade taking up the matter with the various public bodies in the Fraser Valley. He told how $90,000 had been spent by the land owners; the federal government had spent $100,000 in work on the Fraser, and yet today the desired protection had not been reached. He asked that the Board of Trade not only endorse the resolution of the Ratepayers, but also pass another resolution which they might deem would assist in the hurrying along of the work of protection so that the farmers of the Island could carry out the idea of the present day of 'more production.'

Mr. M. McLean also spoke emphasizing the remarks of the president Other members of the delegation present, Messrs J. H. Gourlay, Richard Gourlay, H. E. Millar, and W. H. Hill added explanations to the remarks of the president.

The following is the resolution of the Ratepayers.

At a meeting of the Ratepayers Association of West Nicomen Island held on June 30th, 1917, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

"Whereas, the settlers of West Nicomen Island have spent $90,000 in building a dyke to protect their lands from the annual innundations of the Fraser river.

"And whereas this dyke has reclaimed some 5000 acres of most fertile and productive land.

"And whereas owing to deflections in the current of the Fraser river the South bank of West Nicomen Island is being rapidly washed away, and

(Continued on Last Page)

## PERSONALS

The Ladies Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. Weaver next week, Wednesday the 18th. It was to have been there last week but Mrs. Campbell had them instead.

Pte. Frank McCallum wrote home from France he had seen Manilius Ziegler. Pte. Manilius Ziegler wrote home that he had seen Frank McCallum, Bob Gillen and Huntll Gordon.

The Orangemen and True Blue lodges marched from their hall to the train on Sunday morning to meet friends and all marched to the Presbyterian church, 28 in all. Every year Mr. Campbell preaches the 12th of July sermon for them.

Mr. Frank Wooler was home for the service on Sunday, he being a True Blue.

Master Donald Fraser has been spending some of his holidays in Bellingham at Mr McGilivray's home.

Master Orland Ziegler is spending two weeks in Vancouver, at his aunts, Mrs. McMenemy.

Mrs. Wiltie from Seattle is visiting her mother Mrs. Johnson at the Lake.

Howard Sutherly was operated on, on Monday for appendicitis in the Abbotsford hospital by Dr. Swift, Dr. Patton, of Chilliwack, assisting. The boy is doing well.

Nurse McGuire spent a few days in Silverdale last week. Nurse Stratton went to Vancouver on Tuesday for a few holidays.

Mrs. J. King and children spent Sunday at Belrose with her sister.

Pte. Stewart McPhee was on the train on Tuesday with other returned soldiers for Vancouver and Victoria, but was granted leave for a few days to visit his parents. He has to report at Victoria in Monday. He is looking fine. His left arm is very stiff yet but the wound is nearly healed. He can use his hand very well.

Mrs. Ziegler got a cablegram on Tuesday from Manilius saying he was in England on leave.

Willie Hill-Tout has had his hand crushed or broken.

Mrs. McCabe returned to her home in Skyhomish on Thursday. Clyde Thomas has gone with her for his holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson spent the 4th of July in Bellingham with their daughters. The Misses Jeanie and Jessie are visiting there for awhile.

Mr. and Mrs. Trethewey have returned after their trip east, Mr. Trethewey not much improved but Mrs. Trethewey looking remarkably well.

Mrs. Arthur Ward of Vancouver is visiting Mrs. C. A. Ryall.

Miss Florence Parton is home from Vancouver and a schol companion with her for the holdiays.

Mrs. Walters has taken her three little girls to Vancouver to her daughters Mrs. E. N. Ryall, to get away from the mosquitoes We have not seen any yet.

Mrs. Fuller, Sr. Mr. and Mrs. Norman Fuller and little Dorothy, Mr. Alfred Fuller and Mrs. Fuller's daughter and husband were visitors to Vancouver on Monday.

The ladies belonging to the Presbyterian missionary society are endeavoring to assist in replacing clothing for the Indian schools on the island which were burned this year. Some of the ladies gathered at the Manse on Tuesday and quilted a quilt to send with the clothes.

It is reported that George Gillet was seen in Vancouver, among the returned soldiers.

A number of Orangemen motored to the 12th of July celebrations in North Vancouver.

Mr. Geo. Ziegler dug 60 lbs of potatoes on the 12th of July. They ranged in size from a hens egg to a big man's fist.

Mr. J. Campbell and a gentleman friend spent the week end with Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Rowe, wife and family arrived in Abbotsford on July 12th.

### BELGIUM DAY

On July 21st will be held the National Celebrations of Belgium. There will be three years that the resistance of Belgium has permitted France and England to organize, to prepare the victory. Belgium made the sacrifice by herself! But, by her bravery, what numerous things has she been obliged to endure Thanks to the help of the Allies. But the help given by all must not diminish, for the burden is not only sustaining, but always increasing.

The 21st of July will be BELGIAN DAY! The organizers had the thought to permit to all those who desire to continue their help to the alleviation of the sufferings resulting from the war, which Belgians suffer; to this end, subscription lists are opened in "Pro Belgica," the authorizel organ of the Belgian Relief Work, to the profit of several works, amongst which donators choose those they desire to patronize.

All these works are recommended by Belgian authorities and all sums collected will be sent to receiver by the intermediate of M. Goor, Consul General of Belgium in Ottawa.

So as to avoid expenses in sending thousands of receipts, they will be sent only on demand. As receipt, subscribers will receive an issue of "Pro Belgica" containing the list of subscription and the amount given.

Furthermore, at the occasion of the Belgian National Celebrations, "Pro Belgica" will publish a 16 page illustrated sourvenir number which will contain numerous articles and views of Belgium and general information on this country. THIS SOUVENIR NUMBER WILL BE SENT TO ALL GENEROUS DONATORS ON THE BELGIAN DAY.

It is to be wished that all will contribute to the Belgian Day, according to their means, to diminish the unmerited sufferings of the first victims of the German barbarism.

We will hark to the words of Cardinal Mercier when he said. "If they were knowning all the extent of our sufferings, they would not be satisfied with simple protestations." And those of Cardinal Bourne."Every Belgian is considerel by the Britisher as a brother who must receive protection, aid and assistance."

ALL GIFTS, AS SMALL AS THEY MAY BE, WILL BE RECEIVED WITH THANKS AND CAN BE SENT EVEN IN POSTAGS STAMPE, AT THE ADMINISTRATION OF "PRO-BELGICA," 32 SUSSEX, AVENUE, MONTREAL.

### ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS

The following is the result of the Annual examination of the Associated Board of Music and the Royal Academy of Music, London England.

**Preliminary Division**—Margaret Gillen; Gladys Harton (Clayburn); Fred Taylor;

**Elementary Division**—Emily Alauson; Margaret Boulter; Elia Fraser (Huntingdon). Annie McPhee; Kitty Taylor (Mt. Lehman)

**Lower Division**—Ida Boulter; Gwendoline Sumner;

**Higher Division**—Orland Fraser;

**Rudiments of Music**—Edythe Vivian Peele;

**Intermediate Grade Harmony**—Mabel Nelson;

All the pupils presented for examination by the Misses Steede were successful.

### ANOTHER RECITAL

Another enjoyable recital was given at Abbotsford on 3rd July at the home of the Misses Steede. The music was furnished by the pupils residing in Sumas.

The following took part: Thelma Davis; Evelyn Garrison; Maxine and Winnifred Lochbaum; Lola and Doris Fry; Ethel McGowan; Edith Hansen; Florence King; Marie Scotvold.

Mrs. Boyd very kindly presided, and Miss Jackson from Mission rendered some violin solos which were much appreciated. There were preent: Mrs. Lochbaum; Mrs. Bowman; Mr. and Mrs. Fry; Mrs. Davis; Mrs. King; Mrs. Hansen; Mrs. Scotvold.

### AFRAID OF THE TRUTH

"Those Husbands of Ours" was a grand success only there were not enough men there. We guess they were afraid of the truth. We all thought the concert given last spring was so good that another could not equal it, but leave it to Abbotsford for good things.

The proceeds from the concert cleared over $40.00.

### COUNCIL WILL REVISE ROLLS

**Assesmests Are to be Reduced in Sumas in Accordance with Ruling of Last Year.**

It developed at the court of revision proceeding the regular council meeting on Saturday that the reeve and councillors of this municipality have a pretty knotty problem to solve in connection wih this year's assessment roll, and sooner than have another series of lawsuits, the council decided to reconsider the roll as brought down by Assessor Keating. Besides many landowners, there were representatives of the B. C. E. R., the C. N. R., and the G. N. R. R. in attendance, all protesting vigorously against the assessmant.

Last year these people appealed to the supreme court for a fifty per cent reluction and this was granted. This year Assessor Keating ignored this reduction and consequently the protests were made.

The delay occasioned by a revision of the roll will prevent a tax rate being struck for some time and places Sumas in a rather awkward position.

At the regular council meeting the councillors' indemnities were set at $100 per year and Reeve Fooks voluntary reduced his frim $125 to $100 the same as the councillors.

A letter was received from Inspector of Municipalities Bird stating that an investigation by his department has developed the fact that last year's municipal affairs were handled in a very lax and unsatisfactory manner by the clerk, and that it is imposible to audit the books or get any trace of expenditures, etc. The inspector expreses confidence in the newly appointed municipal clerk, Mr. Yarwood.

The council ecently authorized the purchase of an up-to-date steel safe and this has been installed in the clerk's office. It was decided to allow all the ratepayers of Ward I. to work out ihaf of their taxes on road work out half of their taxes on arod work. This will amount to about $1000.

Mr Hill, manager of the Royal Bank, Abbotsford was appointed to audit the books for 1916, and to report to the council.

The wages for teams was set at $6 and for men at $2.75 for a nine-hour day. School salaries of $370, general amounts of $201.25 and other accounts of $850 were passed and ordered paid.

The council unanimously endorsed the petition for a Peace Memorial Highway between the Do minion of Canada and the United States of America. This petition is being extensively circulated in uumas, Matsqui, Langley and Surrey municipalities and is being largely sifned

## *FEE'S WEEKLY MARKET LETTER*

I will start with an apology for the delay in our returns. We find it absolutely necessary to have the shipments check with the express company, and they got so busy with the Fair and things connected with it that they never brought around the sheets or collected all week. Our market has been hungry from Monday on. Some heavy shipments and one car came from Creston. Those handling them held the price very stiff until Saturday, when they cut loose on them Crestons are not up to their very high standard; some are poor in color; some too green, and some could be much better filled. People would not pay the high price asked for them and they came down with a rush Saturday. People are getting anxious for berries for canning and will pay a good price for really firm well colored medium sized berries. We look for a good steady market all week and a very heavy demand.

VERNON FRUIT COMPANY,
Per S. J. Fee.

"Do you think there is any chance of our breaking into the smart-set here?

"By smart-set do you mean high-brow or low-neck."

# 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

J. A. BATES, - - Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY JULY 13, 1917.


"Production and Thrift" are words that are ringing in the ears of almost every Canadian at the present time and it is wonderful how the men and women who cultivate the land have taken the words to heart. They are the ones who are more concerned in "Production" these days than the city man. Might we say that there is no agricultural man or woman in the country who is not aiming during the present year to produce more than ever before and with the present bright weather there is every reason to believe that the farmer will produce more accordingly this year than ever before according to the amount of land under cultivation. Man has done his part, and nature seemingly is hustling things along.

No doubt much of this is due to the advertisemets in all Canadian papers during the past winter, showing the necessity of more production than ever in order to win the war. The great army of men who fight at the front need to be well fed, and the many men and women who are doing their bit in factories and other places need food— the theme is Produce More and Win the the War.

While the government has brought home to the farmer the necessity of producing more, it has brought home with it many difficulties. These difficulties are many—indeed few who are not working on the land know all of them or perhaps a half of them. The difficulties of berry picking has been pretty well solved by the good ladies of Vancouver. Each locality is perhaps up against its own difficulties— some of them local.

One difficulty that is hitting this idea of "Production and Thrift" in the Fraser Valley is the flooding of the Fraser over the lands that should be producing. In order to produce land must not be under water. Another difficulty is the washing away of good land along the banks of the Fraser. Both of these difficulties are to be found in the Nicomen Island district, where the farmers have taken home to themselves the idea of producing more this year than ever. But the high water has a kind of knocked their plans a bit, and will during the coming years unless old Father Fraser is confined to a different channel. He is making straigh for a portion of the bank of the island. Time will tell its tale unless the course of the Fraser is changed.

The Dominion Government has done work here in the past, but as it was not completed properly the money spent did not bring the desired results.

The Dominion Government is willing to look after the bed of the river, but it appears that the provincial government, notwithstanding the pre-election promises of the candidate of this district, will not accept their share of the responsibility and half the expense of protecting the bank. How then can the provincial Government reconcile themselves to having fulfilled their duty as a government in aiding the people to "Production and Thrift?" It is one thing to promise and another thing to carry out those promises, apparently.

The 5000 acres of rich and fertile land of Nicomen is worth the attention of the government. The farmers there have done their part, and that is all hey can be expeced to do mprdis-ofnoh their part and that is all that can be expeced of hem. They are doing more now. They are starting a movement that will no doubt unite the governments—federal and provincial—and accomplish the desired results. And it should be the duty of every public body in the province to endorse the scheme laid out by the Ratepayers Association of Nicomen.

## CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

It is regrettable that more thought is not exercised by those who are pleading most loudly for the conscription of wealth. It is small wonder that so few are able to explain what they mean, for the cry is a misnomer, and the demand should be for the conscription of excess profits. The plea in its broadest sense is one for State ownership, and there is nothing in the history of such ownership in Canada which commends itself to publin wisdom. If we were to accept the motto literally that is as some of its advocates intend, it would be a plea for confiscation.

It must never be forgotten that our conception of State is that it is a community of human beings organized on the basis of mutual service. The law has defined the rights and duties of individuals, one to another, and to the community as a whole. In all well governed countries the law acknowledges and protects the legitimate operations of capital, which in itself is the accumulated wealth of individual acts of production. The State, if it is to be permanent must rest on the assumption that the law is supreme. What he law protects cannot be wrestled from the individual without adequate compensation, or at least, we assume that such statement is based on equity. In the last analysis the real foundations of security must be based on the willingness of each individual to, if necessary, lay down his life to protect independence, unity and laws of the community of which he is a part.

We could give innumerable examples of how the conscription of wealth, if carried out as some of those who have taken up the cry would wish, would be nothing better than State piracy. One will suffice. Take the case of the B. C. Electric Railway, whose ten thousand shareholders are located in the British Isles. By seizing the results of a capital expenditure by this company it is conceivable that widespread suffering would be caused and among those who had invested their savings in this country on the strength of the stability of our laws, and the security of our foundations as a people. The same applies to coal mines, railways, munition works, etc. Following this process of reasoning how it is possible to conscript wealth without ruining our prospects of industrial and commercial development and driving capital away from the country, perhaps for all time?

We do not deny the power of the State to conscript wealth, but are pursuaded that any State which makes the attempt will be in a fair way towards dissolution. Britain has not conscripted wealth. Even her solution for coping with the liquor traffic is by State purchase, not by confiscation. Canada never considers the confiscation of her railways. On the contrary, the suggestion for nationalization involves an expenditure of $1,000,000,000, which, in the event of such plan being carried out, would mean a heavy burden of taxation on the people as a whole over a period of years.

It ought not to be necessary to write in this obvious vein, but so many people are gulled by the cry for the conscription of wealth that it seems necessary to explain the self-evident. The taxation, or conscriptinon, of excess profits, is quite a different thing, and one which inflicts no unnecessary hardships. The government has already gone to some extent in this direction. There is a tax of from 25 to 35 per cent on manufacturers, and this has been in operation for nearly three years. There is a tax and super tax on excess profits, and the latter was further increased by the last Federal Budget. It is proposed by the Dominion Government to impose an income tax, a method of taxation which has been hitherto left to Provincial Governments but which is legally one of the sources of Federal Revenue. So far, as it is right, the burden of war taxation has fallen on the wealthy and by the latest legislation it will fall still more heavily on that section of the community. Possibly a graded income tax is the fairest way to reach the individual, who in the opinion of his less fortunate fellowmen is inordinately rich.

To conscript capital along these lines suggested by agitators against the conscription of man power would be the height of folly and disastrous to the country. Such a method of raising war revenue would have a tendency to create paupers wholesale, and the chief sufferers would be all who have little savings invested in industries of the country. It would mean that all who have any capital to invest and not wish to trust Government direction of enterprises, would seek foreign countries where the operations of private individuals are secured by the law. Obviously the cry for conscription of capital is nothing but an endeavor to distract attention from the need of man-power, for it is a grandiloquent but impossible solution for the ills the war have made us suffer Confiscate profits above a certain percentage and the State will be well within its rights and following a course that will prevent any undue monetary advantages being taken of the war. But to confiscate capital would be killing the goose that lays the golden eggs of prosperity after maturing it by every means within our power and hedging it round with the protection afforded by the laws of a self respecting community.—Colonist.

## WHEN YOU ACT

When you act, bring your thought and your forces to a centre so that you can feel that your activity is for you the centre of all activity in the universe. Do not be sidetracked by comparison with others who may be accomplished greater things. This work you have to do NOW is to you the one all important thing. Give it your best attention, the best of your energy. Throw yourself into your work with creative fervor. Forget any reward you may hope to receive and make the work an expression of your creative self.

In building your successes there are always two important steps connected with each seperate advance. First there is the clear outlining, picturing, visualizing of just what you want to accomplish, which should be backed up with your faith, will, earnest purpose and affirmative of success. Second the putting into action of all your forces to bring about the result. Centre your concentration, your energy, your planning upon carrying out the processes by which you expect to achieve results. Here will tenacity, the following down of everything that will show cumulative effects and carry you forward toward success.—William E. Towne in July Nautilus.

## TOMMY WILL HUNT FOR GIRL WHO GAVE ROSE

London, Ont. Saturday July 7th.—Only a tiny cluster of red flowers, torn impulsively from a woman's hat and tossed to a soldier swinging past her automobile to entrain for overseas, but it passed through the battles of St. Elio and the third Ypres, anl after travelling more than 6,000 miles, has been brought safely back to Canada by the soldier-hero who treasured it, through the fire and suffering of battle, the long, weary months of his convalescence in French and English hospitals.

When Private Stanely Snelling, who returned a few days ago to the central Military hospitals, at London, Ont., was leaving for France with the Eighteenth Western Ontario battalion a little over two years ago, an unknown woman tossed him the flowers from her hat.

"Bring it back to me," she called.

"I will do that," he promised as his battalion moved to the waiting trains before he had time to speak or further ascertain her name.

Private Snelling has been twice wounded, the last time so severly with machine gun fire that he was invalided home to Canada. Now he wishes to meet the girl for whom, like knights of old, he carried the little token.

Announcements published in the local newspapers have failed to find a claimant for the flowers. Perhaps the fair one no longer resides in London. Perhaps two years ago she was only a visitor or tourist here.

But if she is anywhere in America between Florida and the Yukon territory, Private Snellings states he is going to find her and return the flowers as he promised as soon as he is able to leave the hospital.

Jones is a wonderful lawyer. I've never come across his equal at cross-examination.

Oh, he's not so much. You ought to hear my wife cross examine me when I come in late at night.

## BARRAGE BUMPING LATEST AIR HAZARD

"Barrage bumping" is a new phase o air work which has developed with the war.

After the British hve gained their ground their artillery opens a furious barrage fire against the territory behind the German lines to prevent reinforcements from coming up for a counter attack.

Aviators are sent out to fly over the German positions and ascertain their strength. As the machines are compelled to fly at a low altitude to get a good view, they naturally have to pass through shells from their own artillery. This is known as "barrage bumping."

One has to be all man to go through many "barrage bumping" exploits without losing his nerve. In addition to the shells of his own guns the German high angle artillery is pumping shrapnell at him as fast as the gunners can load and fire, and usually he is low enough for the infantry to peck away at him with rifles.

The machine is usually kept at an altitude of about 500 feet, and it sways and bounds in the "bumps" in the air caused by the passing projectiles.

The noise is appalling. Aviators say the guns sound as though they were only a few yards away.

Some local merchants have a habit of bemoaning the large mail order business done in their district, but themselves do very little advertising in their local papers. It might be well to draw the attention of any such to the following statement made recently by the manager of a large mail order concern:

"We have a bureau whose duty it is to read the country newspapers. There is not a paper of any consequence that we do not get. The bureau looks over these papers and when we find a town where the merchants do not advertise in their local papers or where advertisers do not change their advertisement regularly, we immediately flood that section with literature. It always brings results far in excess of the same effort put forth in territory where the local merchants use the local papers."

"Pa, what is luck?"

"Luck is what the antipreparedness people think we should depend on to keep us out of trouble.

Careful wives who habitually make up their husbands' minds refine the process untill they attain the most satisfactory results.—Chicago News.

The dial of a new bathroom scale faces upward so that a person standing on it can read his own weight.


**ABBOTSFORD DISTRICT BOARD OF TRADE**

President, Hope Alanson Secretary, N. Hill
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.

See me now about that Insurance

FIRE :-: LIFE

Etc., Etc.

I have a large and splendid supply of Raspberry Canes for sale at low prices. Finest quality.

**A. McCallum**
**Abbotsford**

# ABBOTSFORD AND DISTRICT

# HONOR ROLL

## Abbotsford and District has done magnificently in sending her sons to fight for the freedom and rights of the British Empire and her Allies.

The following are the names:
W. A. Ferguson, killed.
H. E. Lloyd, killed.
J. McDonald, killed.
H. R. Gray, killed.
E. O. Collinson, killed.
A. Ames, killed.
J. F. Green, killed.
Chas. Wooler, (Killed)
A. Witchell (Killed)
M. Mallalue (Killed)
R. Hughes (Killed)
H. Green (Killed)
O. Kidwell, killed.
John Gillen, (Killed)
Sergt. C. T. McPhee (K'l'd)
Geo. Knox, died, pneumonia.
A. J. Munro, (Prisoner)
L. Trethewey, (Gassed)
Wm. Morgan (Invalided)
S. McPhee (Wounded)
D. Campbell, (Wounded)
Albert Davenport (Wound'd)
F. Brown, invalided.
A. G. Adams.
E. Anderton.
J. Aitken.
Stanley Attwood
H. Arnold.
F. Beale.
Steve Beebe
C. Bayes.
Hilliard Boyd.
Ed Barrett.
J. Bousfield.
W. Bowman.
A. A. F. Callan.
D. Campbell
J. H. Campbell
W. Campbell.
Tom Campbell.
E. Chamberlain.
E. A. Chapman.
Alex. Chisholm
Fred Colbourne
M. W. Copeland.
T. Davis.
T. Donnelly.
J. Downie.
A. C. Dudden.
Paul Dutase
Andy Ellwood.
Wm. Evans
Norman Evans
Geo. Fadden
A. A. Fermoar.
A. A. Fermor
S. Finch.
A. F. Flummerfelt
J. Fraser,
Ernest Gazley.
Clarence Gazley.
D. Geddes.
E. B. de la Giroday
Robert Gillen
G. N. Gillett.
H. Gordon.
G. Gough,
H. Green
H. Grimley.
J. Hands.
G. E. Hayes.
A. Healey.
A. Hicks.
O. Hicks.
Robt. Higginson
Matt Higginson.
A. Hill-Tout.
Charles Hill-Tout
Willie Hill-Tout
R. Hughes.
T. M. Hutton
C. Hulton-Harrop.
V. Hulton-Harrop.
K. Huggard.
H. Johnston.
J. Kirkbride.
S. Knott.
Fred Knox.
Henry Knox.
W. Laird.
Geo. E. Leary
Roy Mains
T. Mawson.
Frank McCallum
J. McCormack.
Kenneth McGilivray.
Stewart McGillivray
H. McKinnon
Wm. McIntyre
P. D. McLagan
Matt Nelson.
Jack Parton
Peter Pearson.
A. Pegram.
T. Perks.
R. Peters.
Major B. Pottinger
S. Ramsay
John Rhodes
M. Rhodes.
Geo. Sharp.
Robt. Sim.
H. Skipworth.
J. L. Sansom
John Sinclair.
R. Smart.
T. Smeeton.
B. W. Suthern.
A. Teng.
W. W. Thaw
L. Trethewey.
T. Usher.
Walker Wallace
Gordon Walters
Harold Walters
Thos. Walters
J. Welch.
A. Williams.
J. O. Williams.
Percy Wilson.
Frank Wooler
Manlius Zeigler

## ? What are we, who are left behind, going to contribute towards the Canadian Patriotic Fund, as our share, to equal the sacrifice of those who have died or enlisted for Overseas Service. Give a monthly subscription.

BUY YOUR

BACON, HAM, LARD

SALT FISH, ETC.

From J. G. COPPING, the Pioneer Butcher,

ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

AND SAVE MONEY

Your Telephone

Will Take You

Most people are in a hurry; they have little time to waste. When you are in a rush, think how the telephone will help you. It reaches everywhere. Its use is economical.

They say "The more hurry, the less speed," but that originated in the days before the telephone. Now it is "The more hurry the greater speed," for the action of the telephone is instantaneous.

*BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE Co.*

*Limited*

We Excel in

Fresh Groceries and Ice Cream

The kind that brings joy to your heart

ALBERT LEE, Grocer and Baker

AGAINST CONSCRIPTION
IGNORANCE TO BLAME

**Lack of Knowledge of the Real Facts Undoubtedly the Cause**

Our reports from all parts of Canada are not favorable to conscription These indicate that on a national vote compulsory service would be defeated—perhaps overwhelmingly—without the Quebec vote. If the voters knew the real facts, the actual dangers confronting us, there would be no need for conscription. There would be a rush to enlist.

The Financial Post has made many statements since the war broke out, that were generally classed as absurd, and often condemned by public men and leading newspapers—A five or six-year war; a 300,000, not 25,000 Canadian fighting army; a billion dollar debt; Russian withdrawal; kicking out the Asquith-Grey-Churchill crowd; bringing Lloyd-George in; filling big jobs not with party hacks, as in the past, but with Flavelles, Gordons, Magraths, Hannas.

Our sources of information, on the great questions before and since the war, have been fore important, more reliable than those of any newspaper in Canada. They had to be, because the most important financial and business interests in Canada relied upon them. They could not rely upon Asquith who, cheerfully told the empire in 1914, not to worry; the war would be over sooner than most people expected—and most people expected it would be over in three months. In Canada our Minister of Trade imparted practically the same advice, and our Minister of Finance created the same impression in his speeches on loans and taxation

During all this time THE POST raised the only voice, in all Canada, warning and telling what was coming.

Without excetion, the information given and the policies advocated, exclusively, in these columns, since the war began, have been proven correct. Therefore, there is a reason why anything we may say now should receive at least careful consideration.

We repeat what we said, very definitely, six weeks ago, that when Mr Balfour arrived at Washington we were facing probable defeat. Defeat would have meant the immediate appearance of the Germans at Quebec. Halifax and elsewhere, with perhaps half a million men; and with probably another enemy knocking on our Pacific doors. We would be at the mercy of the Germans. They would make the United States pay the cost of the war. These suggestioss were laughed at by politicians. Last week a United States Cabinet Minister, in a public address, frankly warned the nation, these dangers were ahead. Another speaker said the Germans expected to collect a hundred billion from the States and to make Canada a German State

So far, no Canadian Minister has hinted, at any such danger. The leader of the Opposition says such a suggestion is absurd. A leading Liberal paper of the country edited by a professional pacifist is no better.

Let us make the matter clear. The coming in of the United States may save us; or a breakdown in Germany may save us. But Victory is still with the enemy. If it continues, and they wear us down in Europe, the men of Canada, we can be sure, will become slaves to a German aristocracy; while we cannot be sure that our people may not be subjected to the outrages of Belgium and Poland.

We are sure the Premier knows, there is more than a responsibility, that these things happen. To carry the country with him he should bring the facts to the people.

CONSCRIPTING BIG MEN

Sir Robert Borden, in the terrific fight he is waging with incompetence in his own party, and with the ignorance and misinformation that prevail among his opponents; has succeeded in conscripting two very able men for the public service.

C. A. Magrath, an engineer, who has made good is big construction work and in other fields, has been ordered to take charge of the national Fuel supply; while Hon. W. J. Hanna has been placed in charge of Food. Mr. Magrath has been in the public service almost exclusively for some years, but Mr. Hanna is second in command of the Standard Oil interests in Canada. There, he has a magnificent, smooth-running organization, of long standing; and his job is a well paid, comparatively easy one. At the request of the Premier he, willingly and cheerfully refusing remuneration whatever, takes up the one. At the request of the Premier he willingly takes up the great task of organizing Canada to produce, conserve and feed our own people and provide extra for the Allies.

The job is a gigantic one, but based on his record, Mr. Hanna is the very best man. There is no other in sight in his class. He has shown a capacity for getting good men about him, and by his inspiration, intelligent direction and enthusiasm they have accomplished great things.

One experience will explain. When he took charge of the prisons and other public institutions of Ontario, he at once proceeded to put them on a self-supporting basis, by growing and producing nearly everything they required. He succeeded. On the prison farms, his men not only made two or three blades of grass grow where one grew before, but he made four and even five blades grow. Cows that averaged one at a milking, increaed without any additional cost, to a ratio of three.

With all this, he is modest about it. He doe not realize he has done anything. It irritates him to discuss this phase. He refers ou to his assistants. It makes him angry if you compliment him. If he reads these references they will be most distastseful to him. But they are not being published to flatter him, but to confirm what we have so constantly urged that, if called upon, the great business executives of the country will respond as cheerfully as did any private in the ranks of our corps in France. They are published to strengthen Sir Robert Borden in his policy of bringing these men into the National Service. They are printed to contradict the professional office holders who are advertising everlastingly that these men are so busy making money they will not join the public service.

Mr. Hanna has no easy task ahead. One of his earliest, and hardest jobs, will be to work a complete change of sentiment among the farmers.

This year, when we should have 5,000,000 more acres under cultivation, they are working actually less.

We have sympathized with the farmer; have exposed the idiotic policy of our Departments of Agriculture and insisted that the farmer should be aided and remuneraed as generously as we have the trades unionist and the manufacturer.

His colleagues and followers complain that the Premier is keeping his own counsel. He is not consulting them or deferring to them as he used to. If these two appointments, and of General Currie, to the command of Canadians in France, are an evidence of this change of policy, as they undoubtedly are, then the whole country is with him and trusts he will continue to rely upon his own judgement.

MISSION BOARD OF TRADE

Continued from page one.

the existence of the dyke in several places is seriously threatened;

"And whereas the continual erosion of the South bank of West Nicomen Island has seriously widened the Fraser River with a corresponding shoaling of its bed, and this has made navigation hazerdous and difficult for steam boats plying between Westminster and Chilliwack.

"Therefore, moved by H. E. Millar seconded by Alex. Worth that in view of the danger to navigation, and to the existance of the dyke which has been constructed at a great cost to the settlers and farmers of West Nicomen Island, the Ratepayers of West Nicomen Island in meeting assembled hereby urge upon the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, to immediately take such steps as may seem to him most expedient to confine the channel of the Fraser River opposite West Nicomen Island thus relcivng the pressure of the current of the river upon its banks at the several places where erosion of the banks is now taking place."

After discussion of the Board as to the best method to pursue after having thoroughly gone into the matter as well as time would permit passed the following:

This board of Trade heartily endorses the resolution of the Nicomen Island Ratepayers Association on June 30th, 1917, in regard to urging the Minister of Public Works to take such steps as are necessary to confine the channel of the Fraser River opposite Nicomen Island and protect the banks from being washed away, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the member at Ottawa Col. J. D. Taylor.

Also the following resolution:

That a committee be appointed to draft a resolution to be presented to the Dominion Government asking them to take steps to have the bed of the Fraser river deepened and straightened so as to assist in keeping the Fraser Valley settled and in a prosperous and healthy condition.

It is estimated that the war has cost Germany up to date $15,000,000,000.

A live monkey is the mascot of an Allied aviator on the Western Front.

The young business women of Missios City intend giving a dance this month in the skating rink. This is the first time that the young ladies have attempted a dance under their own management and judging by the preparations it will be some swell affair. They know how it should be done, the date is the 27th.

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