

The Abbotsford Post



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Give Us Our Rights or Give Us Our Lands

OTTAWA, May 29.—"We have given millions and millions of acres of our land for the right to protect ourselves against unjust freight rates. They took our lands; you took our rights. Restore to us our rights or else restore to us our lands."

This was the bombshell that Premier John Oliver dropped into the railway committee this morning near the close of the most exciting session which that committee has yet experienced.

This is the crucial stage for the inquiry. Every opportunity for influence is being used—conversations in ministers' rooms, conferences behind closed doors, golf, friendship, dinner engagements—for the committee is aiming to report this week to the house. Nominally the committee is composed of Liberals, Conservatives and Progressives. Actually it is composed of lawyers, farmers and a majority of more or less silent members. The lawyers—with the exception of Hon. A. B. Hudson, former attorney-general for Manitoba—show a natural genius for espousing the side of the railways. There are no lawyers before the committee but there are lots of lawyers on the committee. The farmers, of course, are a unit for reduced rates.

Heckled by Lawyers
No witness so far has succeeded in unmasking the committee like Hon. Mr. Oliver. Before he had been going half an hour he had a front row of lawyers interrupting him with questions like hecklers at a political meeting. He answered them with the same vim and welcome.

By the time he was through he had half a dozen members of the committee vainly trying to take a fall out of him, while the remaining forty or fifty sat back, laughed and applauded the readiness and pointed humor of the witness' answer.

On the question of the land grants the premier was on a familiar ground for in 1903, while a private member of the legislature, Hon. Mr. Oliver forced a public inquiry at which he acted as his own counsel.

Feeling before the committee ran so high this morning that Hon. Walter Mitchell at one stage protested against Mr. G. G. McGeer, K. C., counsel for the province, supplying information about a freight rate which the premier had not memorized. Hon. Mr. Mitchell was overruled, however. It was agreed that Mr. McGeer is to have the same standing as an advisory expert as was given to the various railway experts who advised the respective railway presidents during their testimony.

Even the chairman, Hon. A. K.

(Continued on Page Two.)

ORGANIZED A REBEKAH LODGE THIS WEEK

On Thursday evening a Rebekah Lodge was organized in Abbotsford. Mission City Rebekahs were present and put on the work, receiving great credit for the manner in which it was done. President Kozens of Vancouver stating that the work done was second to no other initiation work in the province at the present time. Besides the members of the above lodge who came in seven cars, the members of the Cloverdale Lodge were present. After the new Rebekahs had received full instruction as to how they should proceed, the meeting closed with the singing of God Save The King and Auld Lang Syne.

The following are the names of the officers:

N. G.—Sister Peachy.
V. G.—Sister McKinnon.
Conductor—Sister Silvers.
Warden—Bro. McKinnon.
Secretary—Sister McKay.
R. S.—Sister Carmichael.
F. S.—Sister Stevens.
I. G.—Bro. Pooks.
O. G.—Bros. Trousdale.

The new lodge will be known as Pearl Rebekah Lodge, No. 43.

Mission City Rebekahs presented the newly formed lodge with a cake two and a half feet long, decorated with all the emblems of the Rebekahs and Odd Fellows' orders. It also represented the third anniversary of Mission City Rebekah Lodge. Mr. Bowie of Mission City baked the cake and put in the many charms.

YOUNG JAPANESE IS DROWNED IN ABBOTSFORD LAKE

On Tuesday evening a Japanese lad by the name of S. Kat was drowned in the Abbotsford Lake while swimming with other companions.

The shouts for help were heard on the lake shore, but before assistance could be given the unfortunate lad had gone down for the last time. Mr. J. A. McGowan who assisted in the search for the body, twice went down to a depth of 25 feet, but as the water was very cold, no attempt was made to go further; and the body was later brought up in a drag by S. D. Trethewey and Mr. Roach, from a depth of approximately 45 feet.

S. Kat was 21 years of age and a good swimmer, and it is thought that he was taken with a cramp. The deceased was the second son of Kondo Kat, who has been employed at the Abbotsford L. M. D. Co. for several years. The funeral was held at 3 p. m. Thursday from the end of the mill road, and was largely attended. A Japanese Missionary from Vancouver conducted the services, interment being made in Hazelwood Cemetery, St. Nicholas. The floral offerings were many and beautiful.

Mrs. H. Conway of Central Park spent the week-end in Abbotsford.

ARRANGING FOR MORE SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION

At a meeting of the ratepayers of the school district of Abbotsford which was held in the school house Saturday evening it was unanimously decided to enlarge the present school house by raising the roof and building four rooms upstairs. This plan was previously approved by the Government and the local school board, and will provide for steam heating throughout the entire building. There will also be two cloak rooms and a large hall on the second floor. The enlarging of the school accommodation in Abbotsford is a long standing necessity. At the present time the average attendance is 218, with an enrollment of 252 scholars, and the capacity of the building as it now stands is 160.

The new alterations will be carried on during the summer vacation and when completed will provide ample accommodation for a third year high school should the ratepayers see fit to vote sufficient money to carry on same. The Government is willing to raise the status of the Abbotsford School to third year high, if it is the wish of the people.

A committee was appointed to interview the government in relation to the cash grant, which it is expected will be more than fifty per cent. of cost.

CHAUTAUQUA ITINERARY ON MONDAY EVENING

The people of this town appear to be well satisfied with the Chautauqua this year and the attendance is said to be much better this year than last. The programme is a good one and is being highly appreciated by those who attend.

Two more days completes the stay in Abbotsford and the people of this district are asked to make a record attendance as the best of the programme is said to be on Saturday and Monday. The attendance at these two days will go a long way toward bringing the Chautauqua back next year.

The committee will be pleased to accommodate all those who wish to secure their tickets beforehand. By making the attendance large the committee backing the financial arrangements will feel that they have conferred a boon to the people of this district by bringing the Chautauqua here.

MR. F. J. R. WHITCHLO HEAD OF CHILLIWACK LIBERALS

Mr. F. J. R. Whitchelo was elected president of the Chilliwack Riding Liberal Association at a meeting held in Abbotsford, Wednesday afternoon. The full slate of officers follows:

Hon. president, Hon. W. L. Macenzie King, Hon. John Oliver, Hon. E. D. Barrow, and Mr. Elgin Munro; president, F. J. R. Whitchelo, Abbotsford; first vice-president, J. F. Semple, Chilliwack; second vice-president, Mrs. H. Fraser, Abbotsford; third vice-president, A. H. Mercer, Rosedale; secretary, S. A. Menzies, Chilliwack (re-elected); treasurer, J. H. Ashwell, Chilliwack. Executive for Chilliwack section, J. I. Thornton, Mrs. Munson, Mrs. Alex Mercer, Mrs. Heron; for Abbotsford section, Angus Campbell, Dan Morrison, James Higginson, William Stuart.

During the afternoon speeches were made by Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture, and by the provincial organizer, Mr. Turgeon, of Vancouver.

The delegates to the provincial convention to be held in Nelson in October will be appointed later.

Considerable interest is taken in the rise and fall of the Fraser. This afternoon the water mark on the Fraser River bridge had reached the 15 feet mark, with lots of drift wood and foam. It is reported that the Thompson River is not high as yet, and with only the Fraser from the north high it is not expected that it will be a dangerous height to which the water will go.

PERSONALS

Mr. Jackman who recently underwent a critical operation in the local hospital is gradually improving in health.

Mrs. Cassidy of Murrayville was the guest of Mrs. A. McPhee on Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Robertson addressed the newly installed minister, Mr. Ross, at the meeting in Clayburn last Thursday.

The W. B. A. of the Maccahees held their initiation meeting in the Orange Hall on Thursday evening. A degree team from Vancouver was present.

Mr. T. McMillan spent Tuesday in North Bend.

The death occurred this week of Mrs. Rowles, Sr., of Sumas, Wash. The deceased is survived by three sons and two daughters all resident in this district.

Messrs. J. Heath, W. Morgan and F. Taylor motored to Vancouver on Thursday.

Mr. James Downie was among those who journeyed to Vancouver on the 24th to hear the Scotch Guards.

At the Sunday School service to be held in the Chautauqua tent on Sunday afternoon the programme of the B. C. Religious Educational Council will be used. The net proceeds of the evening meeting are to go to the M. S. A. hospital, but not from the Sunday School.

Mr. Alex Vannetta of Aldergrove was the recent guest of his brother, Mr. J. J. Vannetta.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith of Stratton spent Thursday in town. Mrs. Manning visited friends in Vancouver last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson of Ladner were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Coulters over the week-end.

Mrs. L. McNeil has returned from Calgary where he visited her sister.

Mr. H. Davenport of Powell River, well known in Abbotsford, visited friends here during the week.

Mrs. A. M. King very kindly divid-

ed the \$10 won in the May Day parade between the True Blue orphanage and the M. S. A. hospital. Mrs. T. A. Swift who won second prize of \$5 also made a donation of it to the orphanage.

Mrs. Sasseeville Dolly Sasseeville, Edward Sasseeville and Johnnie Griffiths were the guests of Mrs. H. Gazley over Sunday.

Miss Sadia Campbell of Lynden is visiting her cousins, Jessie Coogan and Florence Roberts.

Mrs. H. Gazley is in Vancouver attending the wedding of her daughter, Mrs. Sasseeville to Mr. McMurray, of Vancouver. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride on Thursday, June 1st.

Mr. R. DesMazes, proprietor of the Pioneer grocery store is opening a branch store at Whatcom Road.

The St. Saviour's football team of Vancouver, champions of the Lower Mainland, played a mixed team at Abbotsford this week, the result being a score of 4-1 in favor of the home team.

Miss Vera Hunt was home over the week-end from Vancouver, where she has successfully passed the Normal examination.

Miss Helen White of Mt. Lehman was among those who graduated at the Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Rowley has gone to Seattle, and will spend some time further south, owing to ill health.

To-day is a great day for the Matsui children. Mr. McCulloch of Clayburn is helping the boys and girls to enjoy themselves.

Mr. J. J. McPhee was a visitor in New Westminster on Wednesday.

Mrs. H. McNeil and little sons visited her parents in Sumas this week.

Services will be held in St. Mathew's Anglican Church at Abbotsford every Sunday night at 7:30. Rev. A. Harding Priest, vicar.

High Class Dress Goods

A stylish and high class stock of dress goods have arrived and it is believed that the ladies of Abbotsford will appreciate the opportunity to purchase in their own home town such

New Crepes and Voiles, figured and plain, at per yard 50c and 60c

Plain Cotton Crepes, all shades.

Wash Dresses, new and exclusive range at prices ranging from \$1.50 up

30 PAIRS ONLY—

Summer Shoes, 30 pairs only Ladies' White Canvas Leather-soled Boots ranging in price from \$4.50 to \$6.50 to clear at \$2.95

Men's Summer Clothing—White Duck Trousers, Flannels, Outing Shirts, B. & D. Underwear, Light Hosiery, Hats, Etc.

Butterick Patterns—that answers itself.

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ABBOTSFORD'S "STORE OF QUALITY"

TWO BIG DAYS

Saturday and Monday

Show, by your presence, that you appreciate what the men who have financed the Chautauqua have done to provide entertainment for you. You don't want it to cost them too much for the entertainment of the people of this district. In other words you want to see the Chautauqua a success.

THE ABBOTSFORD POST

Published Every Friday

J. A. BATES, Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1922

Premier Oliver at Ottawa is making the fight of his life before the railway commission in regard to the reduction of freight rates. He goes so far as to say "Restore our rights or return our lands." He might even go a little further if better freight rates are not given the province and say "Give us rights or give us separation." Premier Oliver is taking the matter seriously indeed but he is not the first premier of this province who has seen that the province is not getting a square deal from the powers that be at Ottawa. Premier Oliver was one of those who did not agree with the late Sir Richard McBride in his fight for what was known as "better terms for B. C." They say it was "childish" of Sir Richard to get up and walk out, but probably the then premier was in about the same state of mind as Oliver was this week when he gave expression to the above words credited to him. In it we see a veiled threat that will meet with the approval of many people of this province. The fight between the east and the west of Canada has probably begun with the question of freight rates. Not all wisdom, and not all the rights and privileges belong to the east, and the sooner the east realizes this the better. In less than a quarter of a century the west will have the control by majority in Canada, and it is up to the east to give a fair deal at the present time, or as near as possible, so as to prepare for that day when the hub of control will be in the hands of the west. The west is a great country and is gradually being filled with men who, being surrounded with freedom and privileges, learn to demand that which is coming to them. Premier Oliver knows that in the interest of the development of the west there should be more equitable freight rates. It must have been a big shock to the easterner when he found out that Vancouver was the largest shipping port of the dominion. There are other surprises in store yet for the people of the east. Our hope is that Premier Oliver will return west having accomplished something in the fight he has undertaken in regard to the freight rates.

This is not a political matter. It is a matter that comes with the rapid development of the west, and the east hates to acknowledge the fact. "East is east and west is west" is again a truism.

The big fight of Vancouver for a drydock has probably ended for the present time. Is it a punishment on British Columbia resulting from the last election? But why do it? Like some other matters it is a question of politics probably. The Nicomec Island is another example of politics, but why punish the Fraser Valley? It returned a Liberal, who is a faithful follower of the Mackenzie King government. But unless we are mistaken B. C. will get very little at the hands of the present government. The east is stirred up in matters concerning the west. The east has the controlling influence with the government and for that reason all plums will go to the east.

But Vancouver could not expect to get the drydock at a time when one is being built at Victoria. The government deems it wiser to carry out it is concerned. The late government saw to that, and now the King government deems it wiser to carry out that obligation to Victoria rather than drop the work there and build a drydock at Vancouver instead.

Years ago in Dewdney there used to be a nice little fight going on about where the trunk road should be built. Every reader of this paper is in possession of the facts of the case. The same little busybody is busy again between Vancouver and Victoria. Until this is stopped all governments will follow out the course mapped out by itself rather than that which the people wish to map out for them. We may hate to see it so, and we may wish that a drydock would be built at Vancouver, we may even realize the need of it, but unless the right pull is there with the powers that be, nothing will be done.

K. J. B.

The above initials stand for "Kamloops Junior Brotherhood." It is an organization composed of the youth of Kamloops who formed themselves into an association for their personal welfare and betterment. It was "born of necessity," for the young men of Kamloops awoke to the fact that "meeting every Sunday and listening to well-delivered addresses did not appeal to them." They "wanted action." One member of the community solved the problem. He said, "Gentlemen, the boys of this city are going to the devil, because there is nowhere else to go. Let us do something for the boys." As a result the "K. J. B." came into existence. It

embraces all denominations. Its object is the moral, physical and social betterment of the young people. The result is that Protestant and Catholic boys and girls of all denominations work together, each with equal rights and in harmony, which has a healthy modern flavor.

When the people of Ashcroft read the above, no doubt the question will arise in many, "Are the boys of Ashcroft going to the devil?" Is there a single influence leading them in the right direction?

Some will reply, "Yes, there is the church," and others will laugh at this. The church, in its way no doubt thinks it is doing what it can—on Sunday endeavors between one sermon and the other? The truth of the matter is that although the minister has his eye on the boys on Sunday the eyes of the police are on them from Monday morning until Saturday night. A "K. J. B." would be a good thing for Ashcroft.—Journal.

According to Herman Rosenfield, advertising manager of Sears Roebuck & Co. big Chicago mail order house, this firm has one bureau employing several persons whose duty it is to read every week the country newspapers from all over the United States. "There is not a paper of any consequence in our trade territory that our bureau does not get," Mr. Rosenfield recently stated. "This bureau looks over all these papers carefully and whenever we find a town where the merchants are not advertising in their local papers, we immediately flood that territory with our literature. This always brings results that are far in excess of those obtained by the same effort put forth in territory where the merchants advertise."

THE LAST GREAT WEST

The Last Great West is the popular title given to the Peace River country of Alberta and British Columbia. The Home Missionary is entering the district along with the homesteader and the rancher. The Presbyterian Home Mission Superintendent for Northern Alberta, Rev. Wm. Simons, recently made a trip of exploration to Fort Vermillion, 300 miles north of Peace River, and found that settlement extended, in some places, forty miles back from the river, and that 2,000 people are already settled northwest of Peace River. Many of them are 300 miles from the nearest doctor and a similar distance from the nearest minister. This single fact illustrates the need of mission work in the vast hinterlands of the Dominion.

HURT BY FALLING LAMP

The production of Douglas MacLean's new Paramount-Luce comedy, "One a Minute," which will be shown at the local Theatre this Saturday, was halted for two days by an accident which might have proved fatal when Victor Potel, a character actor, was knocked unconscious by a falling lamp. Two heavy lamps were placed on a staging, which gave way during the "shooting" of a scene hurling the lamps to the floor fifteen feet below. Potel was unable to escape, and after being revived, he asked that the scene be continued, but Mr. Ince ordered that no more photographing be done until Potel's recovery. Mr. MacLean has one of the best roles of his stellar career in "One a Minute." His leading woman is Marian De Beck.

The best thing about a platonic friendship is that it smoothes the way for real flirtation.

RESTORE OUR RIGHTS OR RETURN OUR LANDS

Continued from Page One

MacLean, interrupted at one stage to protest against receiving evidence to show that the C. N. R. construction between Ottawa and Montreal cost more per mile than the C. N. R. construction through the mountains and the Fraser River canyon in British Columbia. He said that it was irrelevant and useless to compare costs in comparing rates.

In his statement Premier Oliver showed that British Columbia is discriminated against from 9 to 27 1-2 per cent on westbound grain for export, up to 102 per cent on domestic grain and flour, up to 50 per cent on commodity rates, up to 100 per cent on sugar and that these rates would be added to by 25 per cent if the Crow's Nest Pass agreement is re-introduced in its old form.

"Railway figures show that three times the rate is charged for B. C. apples than for eastern apples. What justification is there for it. Our industrial life is at stake," he said.

The Chairman—You don't suggest that this is involved in the Crow's Nest agreement?

Hon. Mr. Oliver—Yes, I do. My authority is President Beatty in his

evidence before this committee when he said that the Crow's Nest agreement involves the whole rate structure of Canada. He says that the \$26,000,000 deficit will have to be charged against other commodities and we already have more discrimination in British Columbia than we can bear.

Quoting other comparisons of rates, Premier Oliver said: "With all respect to this committee and to the railway board I want to tell you that you are putting the care before the horse. We have been the cart before the horse. We have been for 16 months before the railway board in an extensive and costly inquiry on this matter. The findings of that board should have been laid before this committee."

The chairman—But the board says it wants the opinion of parliament on this agreement first.

Premier Oliver—With all respect, I say that the board knows more about the effect of Crow's Nest agreement than does parliament or this committee.

Hon. Mr. Manion interrupted Premier Oliver's reading of a telegram from the Nelson Board of Trade asking for a new agreement on basic commodities by quizzing him about the rates on the P. G. E.

Premier Oliver—No fair-minded man can make a comparison between the P. G. E., which is a construction road beginning nowhere and ending nowhere and a transcontinental road. But I will tell my friend this. The same rates are charged all over the P. G. E.; we haven't a special rate for one end and a double rate at the other end. (Applause.)

Hon. Walter Mitchell after his ineffectual protest against Premier Oliver being assisted by Mr. McGeer protested against the issue of B. C. discriminatory rates being heard at all, but Premier Oliver won out in an argument that the Crow's Nest agreement involved a consideration of these B. C. rates. The second branch of Premier Oliver's argument dealt with the land grants given when the Crow's Nest Charter and other agreements were made. It was a revelation to many of the prairie members of the committee.

"British Columbia was the only province in Canada that gave a land grant and its gift of land has been worth more than the total cost of the roads in British Columbia," he said. "We gave twelve million acres a strip forty miles wide across B. C., and a block on the Peace River prairies for the building of the main line."

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—Did you get a rate agreement then?

Premier Oliver—No the law then forbade discriminations. Had British Columbia known it would have been discriminated against it would never have given its land on joined Confederation.

Continuing Premier Oliver said that British Columbia had given 1,800,000 acres including coal, timber and minerals on Vancouver Island for the building of the E. & N. line, yet has to pay mountain rates to use the road; British Columbia had given 3,755,000 acres, including the Crow's Nest coal fields, for the Crow's Nest road; an additional 2,541,000 acres for the Crow's Nest extension; \$850,000 in cash subsidies and waterfrontage valued at millions on Vancouver Harbor. Lord Shaughnessy had admitted in the 1903 enquiry that the 250,000 acres of the Crow's Nest Coal Company were valued at a price "infinitely beyond that of the railway."

Continuing Premier Oliver pointed out that the Crow's Nest agreement placed 50,000 acres of coal lands in the trusteeship of the Dominion government for the purpose of letting the public have coal in carlots at the pitmouth at \$2 a ton.

"We're dealing with more than freight rates," he said.

"What are you going to do with that part of the agreement? Are you going to wipe that out, too?"

Mr. E. M. MacDonald, K. C.—What do you suggest, Mr. Oliver?

Premier Oliver—I suggest that you give very careful consideration to that clause. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. MacDonald, who had been very active in quizzing the premier, reminded him that he was not above the committee and should make proper answers.

Mr. Oliver—Well, the Dominion government has agreed to see that we get coal at \$2 from its lands. That's part of your agreement.

The chairman—I should say that by itself is a good reason for parliament abrogating the agreement.

Hon. Mr. Oliver—If the railways want to be relieved of their contract

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—When you gave these lands you gave them to get the road built, without any conditions.

Premier Oliver—There is where you are wrong. The conditions on which these lands were given were that rates should be under the control of the lieutenant-governor-in-council. That was our right.

We gave millions and millions of acres for the right to protect ourselves against unjust freight rates. The Dominion government has taken away our rights. Restore to us our rights or else restore to us our lands.

We are willing. Give us back our land and we'll be satisfied.



The telephone at your elbow seems so simple an instrument, it does its work so quietly and quickly, that it is difficult to realize the vast and complex equipment, the delicate and manifold adjustments, the ceaseless human care in the central office.

It is the skill behind the scenes, together with scientific development and construction, efficient maintenance and operation, which make it possible for you to rely upon the telephone day and night.

British Columbia Telephone Company



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Gasoline tank at rear—vacuum feed system
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FOR SALE**SUBDIVISION OF FARM LANDS**

Lot 1—3.364 acres, uncleared land. A. 1 soil, good water, electric light, facing the Hospital. Would make fine fruit or chicken ranch. Terms, \$900.00.

Lot 2—5 acres. Same as above. All this property joins the town and this 5 acres is partly cleared. Per acre, \$250.00.

Lot 3—5 acres partly cleared, per acre, \$250.00.

Lot 4—One acre, splendid home-site settled all around with a good class of houses, \$300.00.

Lot 5, 6, 7—Same as lot 4.

Lot 8—One acre. A corner lot having a large frontage on both streets and a splendid view. Lots of water. Electric light, \$500.00.

Lot 9, 10, 11, 12—One acre each. Fine homesites, each \$300.00.

Lot 13—5 room cottage. Lot 50x150, rented, \$900.00.

Lot 14—5 room cottage. Lot 50x150, rented, \$900.00.

Lot 15—6 room house. Lot 50x150, \$1000.00.

Lot 16—5 room house. Lot 50x150, \$1100.00.

Lot 20—13.26 acres, 6 room house, large barns, outbuildings, orchard, good water, on main road over looking and adjoining town. Splendid view, \$5000.00.

Lot 21—11.54 acres, house, outbuildings and orchard, fruit trees. Fine situation overlooking the town where there is a market for all kinds of produce, \$3000.00.

Lot 25—Building lot 66x132, \$250.00.

Lot 26—Building lot 66x132, \$250.00.

Lot 27—Building lot 66x132, \$250.00.

Lot 29—One acre, \$300.00.

Lot 30—One acre, \$300.00.

Lot 31—One acre, \$300.00.

Lot 32—One acre, corner lot, frontage on two roads, \$400.00.

Lot 33—1.118 acres, north of B. C. Ry., \$300.00.

The whole subdivision would be sold at a price and terms that would make it a splendid investment.

APPLY TO

JAMES MILSTED

ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

When a man listens attentively to what a woman says it is a sign that he is not married.

Every man makes a fool of himself occasionally, but the wise ones are those who don't make mistakes as often as the others.—Aitchison Globe.

**Crerar Speaks
On Immigration**

Mr. Crerar said: The subject of immigration is a very large one, and not only is it exceedingly interesting, but it is natural that there should be, in this House as well as out of it, a variety of views as to the best methods and, indeed, as to the desirability of promoting it, as well as concerning the sources from which immigrants to Canada should be drawn. I have frequently stated that in my judgment immigration to Canada is needed, and badly needed, and I cordially support the minister (Mr. Stewart) and the Government in the efforts they may make to bring to our shores immigrants of a desirable type who will go on the land and in time become adapted to our Canadian institutions, get our Canadian spirit, and be assimilated into this Dominion as good citizens of it. I do not think that we can have too many immigrants of that type. In the discussion this evening a good deal has been said regarding the need of adding to our agricultural population; and, in order to do that successfully, of improving the conditions surrounding agriculture. To my mind that is a very essential thing in connection with the whole subject of immigration. Without doubt at all, the best immigration officer, the best immigration agent you can have in the Dominion is the contented settler whom you bring to these shores. Experience, I believe, has shown that, if we bring to Canada the Scotsman, the Englishman, the Irishman, the Scandinavian, or the man from the United States, when he comes here and gets located and finds conditions onerous, when he finds he is not accorded the welcome which perhaps he thought he should have, what is the effect upon him? He writes home to his friends and gives them the impressions he has formed of the country to which he has come. He recounts to them the experience he has had in Canada, and they are influenced accordingly. Consequently I say that the best immigration agent you can have in Canada is the contented, happy and prosperous settler. For that reason, the conditions that make agriculture prosperous, and that enable those who are engaged in it to succeed are of the very highest importance. The minister and the Government will be taking altogether too narrow a view of the question, if their energies and efforts are confined alone to the expenditure of so many hundreds of thousands of dollars in this or that country for the purpose of inducing people to come to Canada. That is altogether too narrow a view to take of this great question. I believe that efforts directed within the Dominion along the lines I have indicated, as well as along the lines suggested by a good many of my friends from this side of the House, are just as important and essential to a successful and practical policy of immigration, as is the securing of good agents and sending them abroad. There has been a good deal said in the House by some of my hon. friends around me as to the dreadful condition that agriculture is in to-day in this country. It may be that some hon. members think the picture is overdrawn, and perhaps at times we are inclined to stress that aspect a little too much. But the facts that were pointed out by the member for South Grey (Miss MacPhail), to-night could not be lost on the Government or on the House. It is a fact that in the finest agricultural countries of the province of Ontario there has been an actual and very serious decline in the rural population in the last ten years. Indeed, not only in the last ten years, but in previous decades, has that occurred. My hon. friend from George Etienne Cartier (Mr. Jacobs) suggested that possibly those farmers descended of sturdy Scottish stock, in the old countries of Ontario, the Hurons and the Greys, had gone to Western Canada. Some of them have gone; but that does not account by any means at all for the decline in the population there. And I make this prediction to my hon. friends from the province of Quebec, that as time goes on they will find the same condition obtaining in that province. We have had a tremendous growth in our city population in the last decade. There are certain causes that conduce to that. I am not at present going to discuss the fiscal question, but I do hold most firmly that the fiscal policy of Canada, the policy of protection that we have practised in this country, has been the greatest single agency in retarding the development of agriculture in Canada. If you are going to make agriculture prosperous you cannot ignore these facts. We have proceeded in Canada on the assumption that we should be largely an industrial people, and our policy for the last forty years has been directed to that end. What are the fruits of that policy? What are the fruits of it in Ontario, where it has been in full bloom and effect? Its fruits have been a tremendous increase in your city population and a decline in rural population; and that will follow inevitably in a country such as Canada is at this stage of its development. I know that the conditions in the West are in many cases onerous and difficult. We may as

well frankly recognize the fact that there are difficulties and handicaps to the success of agriculture in Western Canada, although it has progressed with tremendous development in the last thirty years. But let me point out to hon. members that the greatest single factor in promoting the development of agriculture in Western Canada in the last thirty or forty years, and in attracting people to that part of the country, were the cheap fertile lands available there. The people were looking for cheap lands. Our immigration agents could go to Europe, to the United States, and advertise the fact, as they did: You can get 160 acres of the finest land you wish to fix your eyes upon in Western Canada for \$10. That was the lode-stone that drew people to Western Canada. What are the conditions to-day? Our homestead lands are practically a thing of the past, and the immigrant to-day to that portion of the Dominion must pay from \$10 to \$25 an acre for land. Consequently that has narrowed the area from which our immigrants can be drawn.

The questions of freight rates and tariff as far as the West is concerned, Mr. Chairman, are pressed upon the House and the country by my hon. friends around me not because of purely selfish local reasons, but because the proper solution of those questions is essential to the development of our agricultural industry; and I would point out to my hon. friends from Ontario, and particularly to the hon. gentleman who preceded me in this debate, that if your factories there are to be kept running you must have a market for their output. When did our manufacturing industry develop at its greatest speed, when did it find its greatest prosperity? When people were flowing into western Canada by the hundreds of thousands and that country was opening up at a rate never known before. If our manufacturing industry is to continue to develop, you must lay the foundation and create the conditions that will keep the country prosperous.

What is the position of western Canada so far as its products are concerned? We are fortunate at the present time in that Russia, that great competitor of ours in supplying wheat to Europe, is out of the market. Bad for Russia, but good for us. In 1914 Russia exported 175,000,000 bushels of wheat to the western countries of Europe. And Russia will again be a factor in that market. Therefore I say to the House and to the Minister of Immigration that to have a permanently successful policy of immigration one of the vital factors is to reduce our cost of production in agriculture so that we may successfully compete with other countries in the markets of the world. Consequently in this whole question these issues to my mind are involved, and they are vital issues.

A good deal has been said to-night about our immigrants from central Europe. I wish to say a word for the people whom we brought from that part of the world fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years ago. My hon. friend from Brandon (Mr. Forke) informed the House that 18 per cent of the undergraduates in the University of Manitoba were of foreign birth. Without doubt in twenty-five years' time the descendants of these people who came from Europe in their sheepskin coats twenty-five years ago will be among the leaders in our professional life. Is that an undesirable type of settler to bring to this country? I submit not. The Slav is one of the most adaptable of our immigrants. He can be assimilated as quickly at any rate as the immigrant of any other nationality, for his temperament is such that he quickly responds to his environment. While I agree with the observations made by some hon. members that it is unwise to open our gates full width to these people, I do submit that we can take a considerable number of wisely selected settlers of that type and they will prove a useful asset to the Dominion. I hope my hon. friend, the minister, will not overlook that in his plans for promoting immigration. Without doubt we can also secure settlers of a very desirable type from the Scandinavian countries, from the old land and from the United States.

But when we bring those people to this country, let us do a little bit more for them than we have done in the past in holding out the hand of welcome. That is a suggestion I would offer to the minister. I do not know what plans he may have to carry out that idea, but I do know it has often happened in the past that we have brought immigrants from the United States and from Europe who naturally were entirely unacquainted with conditions here, and far too frequently they have been the prey of the exploiter who has traded upon their ignorance in order that he might enrich himself.

I repeat, Mr. Chairman, that what we need is more population. It is the only way by which our taxation and our railroad problems will be ultimately solved. The Minister of Immigration has a possibility of the greatest responsibility in that respect. I am glad to say, Mr. Chairman, that knowing the minister as I have for a great many years, I have full confidence in his ability, his desire and his intention to make a success of this

very important work.

There is one other suggestion I have to make to the minister. Our immigration statistics give a very full record of the number of people who come to Canada but we have no record, so far as I am aware, of the people who leave Canada and where they go to. I am informed that for the expenditure of a few thousand dollars a year this information could be secured, and in view of the importance of the question I would impress upon the minister the desirability of his department taking the necessary steps to keep such records. If we study the census statistics for the last decade we find that something like a million and a quarter people have gone somewhere who should be in this Dominion. Where have they gone, and why have they gone? Are not these questions of the greatest importance if we are going to handle this problem in an intelligent manner?

Like my hon. friend from Brandon, I have great faith in the future of Canada. We have a great country, but in order to assure its complete development there must be fullest co-operation among all sections of the people, and if we work with determination for that goal there is little doubt that success will be ours.

This vote is probably as important as any in the whole department that the minister presides over. I trust that when he comes back to the House another session he will have a year of progress to report, and that in the meantime his department and the Government will make every honest, legitimate effort possible to bring to our shores the class of people that we stand so badly in need of to-day.

**Miss McPhail Gives
Her Opinion**

Miss MacPhail said: I really think that immigration to Canada has now reached the point where it is no longer a question of getting people on the land but a question of keeping them there. I, for one, do not favour the sort of immigrant who wears a sheepskin coat unless he has a better one some place else. Of course, we have to have sheepskin coats and we all wear them at home sometimes; but by that reference I mean the class of people who go upon the land, but whose standard of living is lower than that of others who are already located there, and that is low enough. Such a policy would be a good thing for Canada rather than one of an opposite nature that would work to her final detriment. Because my own opinion is that the difficulty with the Canadian farmers has been that their standard of life has not been high enough. They have been willing to work long hours and to receive from their investment far less return than any other class of people; and if those immigrants who come to Canada are willing to work longer hours and receive less pay than the existing farmers are, then the condition of affairs instead of being improved will rapidly be rendered worse.

The minister has spoken in favour of bringing a large number of children to Canada; he has pronounced himself in favour of further developing child immigration. If those children were very carefully selected and came from the rural parts of the Old Land there might be something to be said in favour of such a policy, but in the past a great many children that have been brought from Britain have come not from the country but from the city, and were not always carefully selected either. They were brought out here and placed in homes where sometimes they did not have a very nice time but where, on the other hand, they did not return very much value for their keep. The result in most cases has been that between the ages of seventeen and twenty they have drifted into the cities and, not being experts or skilled in any certain line,

and not having a very excellent education—possibly not as much as, or at all events not any more than, any other class—they have helped to form broad lines when such were needed; and then the country that helped to bring them out here has had to keep them. It would seem that we have come to a time in the history of our country when we must be very careful about further immigration; otherwise we stop people who are well qualified to earn a living by agriculture from going on the land. Agriculture is no longer an occupation that poor people can afford to engage in. Many people would like to farm but cannot afford it; it is too much of a luxury.

Do you know that old Ontario, with which I am quite familiar—it is the only part of Canada with which I am familiar—is losing its rural population at a truly alarming rate. The condition is one that we should all try to understand if we love Canada. Many a time in the past I have wondered, when we were spending thousands and hundreds of thousands—yes millions—of dollars to bring immigrants from the Old Land and settle them in the West, why that same encouragement was not held out to the young men and women of old Ontario, to say nothing of the young men and women of Quebec and the maritime provinces. Why were they not given the same opportunity as that accorded to those who came from other countries? Do you know that in my own riding of Southeast Grey and the ridings that touch upon it—South Bruce, Wellington, Dufferin and North Simcoe—we have lost from the farms over 18,000 people since 1911, and so it would seem to me.

Mr. Jacobs: Will the hon. member permit me to ask a question?

Miss MacPhail: Yes.

Mr. Jacobs: Is it not possible those people went to the Northwest, because, as I understand it many of the people have come from the various districts to which the hon. member has alluded?

Miss MacPhail: It is quite likely that before 1911 a number of them did; but western conditions have not been so splendid for farming that there has been a very great trend from the East to the West. Rather is it a fact that those who were lucky enough to leave the West have come back to the East. And so I think my hon. friend's explanation is scarcely applicable this time; I think they have not to any considerable extent gone upon the land elsewhere. This I know to be true. I went to some little trouble to find out how many women and children used to live on a tract of 2,000 acres of which my father's farm of 150 acres forms a part, and fifty years ago there were sixty-five women and girls on that much land. To-day there are about twenty-three and of the number mentioned only about four or five live on land elsewhere. Taking that as a guide I would say that not a very great number are living on the land in other places. Rather than spend any lavish sum of money to bring other people to Canada it would be well for this Parliament to bend every energy it has towards making farming conditions liveable for its own citizens.

BIG FRUIT CROP LOOKED FOR

Available reports from the orchards of the valley are to the effect that there has been an excellent fruit set and that indications now point to a big fruit crop throughout the district.—Grand Forks Gazette.

Whatever else may happen

When our country has gone dry,

The sailor still will have his port,

The farmer have his rye;

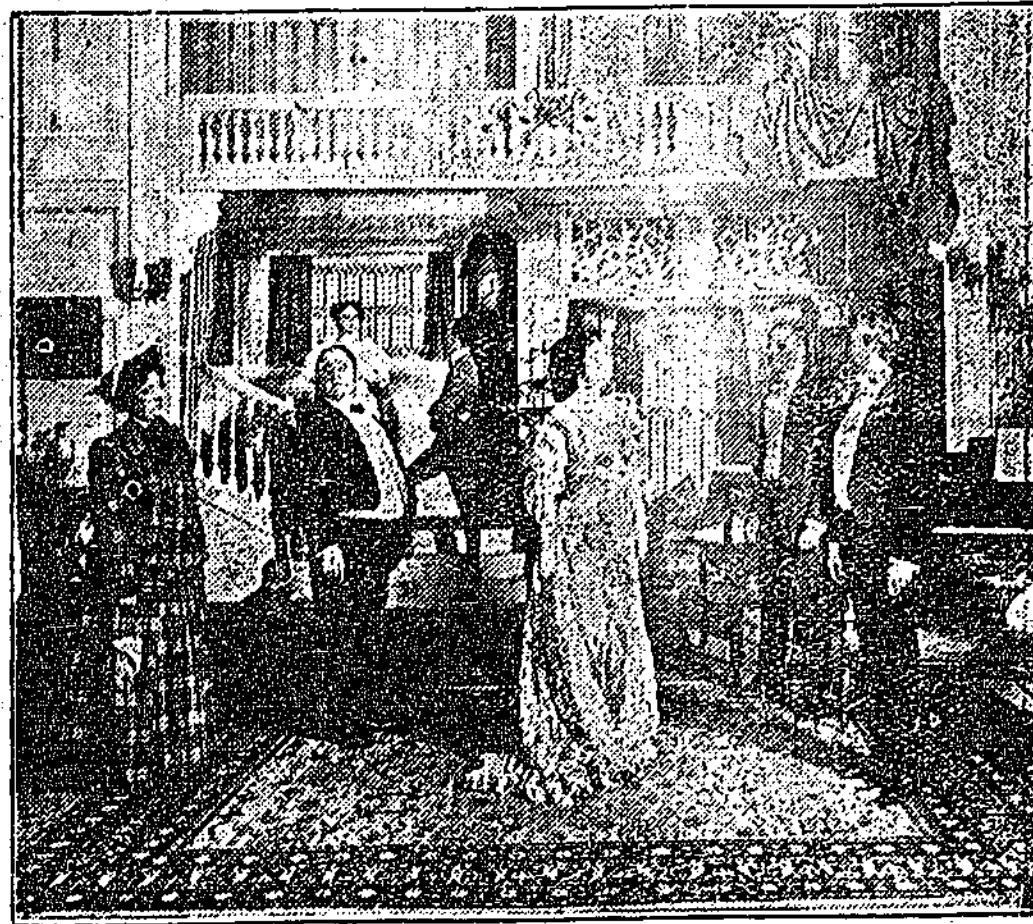
The cotton still will have its gin,

The seacoast have its bar,

And each of us will have a bier

No matter where we are.

As a general thing, when any kind of calamity befalls a married man, he confuses the date of it with his wedding anniversary in after years.—Dallas News.



REED METROPOLITAN PLAYERS
Presenting "Mrs. Temple's Telegram" fifth day at Chautauque.

CLEAN AND WHOLESOME

It is an important feature with us to keep every tool and appliance in a thoroughly sanitary condition. All our surroundings are sweet and wholesome, not only those which are exposed to the view of the customers, but all portions of the premises. No better meat can be offered for sale.

S. F. WHITE

Abbotsford, B.C.

B. C. Phone 41.
Farmers' Phone 1909

DOG HOWLS AS BAND PLAYS; FILMING SUSPENDED

Because "Mickey," a young bull pup belonging to Douglas MacLean, disrupted an entire evening's work on the young star's latest Paramount comedy, "One a Minute," which comes to the Abbotsford Theatre, this Saturday, June 3rd, canines of all species, unless they take part in productions, have been banished from the Thomas H. Ince studios in California.

When the exciting election night scenes of "One a Minute" were being filmed, MacLean brought his dog along for an evening's outing. Mickey was orderly until the election bands began to play and MacLean mounted a soap box to make an address of thanks to the citizens who had elected him their mayor.

With the first note of the trombone, Mickey poked his nose toward the moon and commenced a vocal accompaniment. The election crowd, primed for excitement, roared with laughter, and the scene was spoiled. With order restored, a second attempt was made to film the spectacle. Again Mickey gave vent to howls, and the action was suspended. After several more trials to attain gravity, each of which Mickey broke up with song, the harmonious hound was led from the studios, and the scene completed. The following morning the ban on dogs was posted.

FIRES THREATEN "GREEN TIMBER"

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 1.—Bush fires continue to burn at various places throughout the Fraser Valley, according to reports reaching the Royal City.

Touching the edges of the famous Surrey "Green Timber," a fire has been burning on the King-Farris Lumber Company's holdings since Tuesday. Walter Reid, foreman, and a gang of 50 fire fighters have been working steadily to save the tall timber. The company's office reported tonight that the fire was well under control.

L. H. Collins, manager of the Dimension Lumber Co.'s mill at Heaton Spur, near Sullivan, told B. C. E. R. officials, at 4 o'clock this afternoon that the fire at the point was so bad that he and his men were going out to fight the flames and expected to work all night in order to save the timber.

Fred Hill, former advertising man of Vancouver, and now a poultryman on the Shipyard Road, near Port Coquitlam, was almost obliged to vrate his flock of birds this week, when bush fire flames got within 18 feet of the chicken house. Fighting from noon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he was able to save the brooder houses with 2000 chicks and from 600 to 700 adult birds.

MR. ROWLEY RESIGNS FROM SECRETARYSHIP

At a recent meeting of the Fruit Growers of the district it was agreed to adopt the same scale of payment to pickers as fixed by the "Fruit and Merchantile Exchange, Ltd." Arrangements have been made with the B. C. E. Ry. for an express car to be attached to the regular passenger train at 7:17 p. m. whereby shippers will be able to send away a full day's picking. Warehouse space has also been secured from the local B. C. E. agent.

The resignation of Mr. Rowley was tendered and accepted, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Rowley for his services, especially for his work during the organization period. George F. Pratt was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

It was reported that local strawberries will be ready for market in about two weeks time. W. Hillout was chairman of the meeting.

The legal action between the school board and a former teacher of the public school will be taken up in court on Monday. The teacher is suing the board for loss of time in securing a school after the opening term, until the time she secured a school.

UNION SERVICE TO BE HELD IN CHAUTAUQUA TENT

Chautauqua is running in Abbotsford this week and is being much enjoyed. The weather is ideal and the attendance is very large. The programme is well filled with pleasing features and is rated even better than last year. On Sunday a united Sunday School service will be held in the Chautauqua tent at 3 p. m. at which the choirs of the two congregations will take part.

The collection taken at this service will be used in aid of the M. S. A. Hospital. In the evening a service of song will also be enjoyed under the canvas, at which a splendid local orchestra will render music.

Meeting Postponed

The regular meeting of the Abbotsford Board of Trade has been postponed from Monday evening until Thursday evening, June 8. This is done to allow the members of the Board to take in the Chautauqua.

Abbotsford has now a club where the thirsty members can have a fresh cool drink these hot days.

SAYS BUDGET LEADS NOWHERE

OTTAWA, May 27.—Declaring that the budget brought down by Hon. Mr. Fielding "takes us nowhere leads nowhere and settles nothing, but on the other hand adds doubt and uncertainty," Sir Henry Drayton opened the attack on the government's proposals in the House of Commons yesterday. He reviewed old Liberal pledges, including the long free list drawn up at the Liberal convention here in 1919 and the projected fifty per cent. increase in British preference, and dwelt on the serious moral effect of failing to carry out such pledges. Those who had been depending on Mr. Fielding for reductions in the tariff had been leaning on a broken reed he suggested. Sir Henry criticised the interference with the Marking Act and the depreciated currency section of the Customs Act pointing out the necessity of the latter for the protection of the Canadian producer against the flooding of Canadian markets with cheap German goods. To emphasize this point he quoted reports showing that the German mark has two standards of value, one domestic and the other for international use, making it impossible for any outside producer to compete with German manufacturers.

Despite the fact that tariff reductions under the new budget are almost trifling, Sir Henry was not sure that they might not prove serious for the implement industry. The real trouble with Canada, economically, is the one-sided character of its trade with the United States, which this budget would merely accentuate in some degree, ably seconding the effects of the Fordney tariff.

The speaker twitted the Liberals with their changed viewpoint now that they are in office. Attacking the luxury tax during the previous regime, they held that automobiles valued at \$1,000 or less were not luxuries and should not be taxed, yet now they place a tax on such automobiles. Taxes which were formerly an outrage are now regarded as right and proper.

B. C. Heard From
Dealing with the budget from the viewpoint of the British Columbia fruitgrower, Mr. J. A. MacKelvie pleaded with the Minister of Finance not to ruin that industry by abolishing the protection it gets from the regulations aimed against the dumping. This clause, which Mr. Fielding has announced will be wiped out as an unwarranted interference with commerce, provides that customs officers must determine the value of imports for dutiable purposes by ascertaining the cost of production in the country where they are produced and adding thereto a fair profit. It has been invoked twice last year, once when the prairie market was flooded with pears from the State of Washington at a dollar a box. In his election campaign, Mr. MacKelvie said, he had expressed a fear that this clause would be eliminated if the Liberals were returned, and his opponents had ridiculed such a suggestion. And since the elec-

NOTICE

IN THE ESTATE OF
JAMES PATTERSON

Late of Huntingdon, formerly of Webb, Sask., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the above named deceased are required to send particulars thereof duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of May 1922, after which date the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claim of which I will then have had notice.

Dated at Huntingdon, B. C., this 28th day of April, 1922.

D. B. DERBYSHIRE,
Webb, Sask.

Executor of the above Estate,
Per C. H. Croke,
Huntingdon, B. C.
a28-m26

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

Chilliwack Electoral District
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I shall on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1922, at NINE O'CLOCK in the forenoon at the POLICE COURT, ABBOTSFORD, B. C. hold an adjourned Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining any and all objections to the retention of any name or names on the Register of Voters for the above named Electoral District.

JOS. SCOTT,
Registrar of Voters,
Chilliwack Electoral District.
Chilliwack, B. C.
31st May, 1922. j2-9

WANT COLUMN

Advertisements under the above heading cost 25 cents per issue.

FOR SALE—Four lots and seven roomed house with bathroom and pantry. Good well water in house all furnished, woodshed, chicken house, chickens, fruit bearing trees, electric light. All fenced, in town. Apply to Box 120, Abbotsford, B. C.
2-9-16-23*

tion a deputation from British Columbia had come to Ottawa seeking assurances that the clause in question would be retained, and had announced in the press that they had got such assurance.

Mr. D. W. Warner, Progressive member for Strathcona, said the prairie farmers are bitterly disappointed with the small amount of reduction in the cost of operating their farms.

DATE FOR FALL FAIR ANNOUNCED

VICTORIA, May 29.—Final dates for the fall fairs of British Columbia have been set, after considerable revision. The Vancouver Exhibition will be held from August 19 to 26 inclusive; that of New Westminster September 11 to 16, and that of Victoria, Sept. 18 to 23. The dates of rural fairs on the Lower Mainland are as follows:

North Vancouver, Sept. 1-2; Gibson's Landing, Sept. 1-2; Squamish, Sept. 4; Agassiz, Sept. 6; Langley (Milner), Sept. 6; Maple Ridge, Sept. 6-7; Chilliwack, Sept. 6-8; Coquitlam, Sept. 7; Surrey, Sept. 7; Burquitlam, Sept. 7-8; Whonnock, Sept. 9; Matsqui, Sept. 19-20; Abbotsford, Sept. 21-22; Mission, Sept. 26-28; Aldergrove, Sept. 27; Richmond, Sept. 27; Ladner, Sept. 28-30.

TUBERCULIN TESTING FOR CITIES AND TOWNS

A discussion which took place recently in the House of Commons revealed the fact that the cities and towns of Canada do not take advantage, to the extent they should or might do, of the opportunity offered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to have the herds supplying milk or cream tested for tuberculosis by officials of the Health of Animals branch. By order-in-council passed in April, 1917, it is provided that, on application to the Veterinary Director-General, any city or town can secure this service on condition that the dairies supplying the milk or cream are licensed and conform to the standard. It is further understood that, two years after the first test, the sale of unpasteurized milk or cream in the applying city or town shall be prohibited, unless the veterinary inspector can certify that the dairy herds contain no reactors and are free from tuberculosis. These conditions being agreed to, an inspector or inspectors will be sent to test all the cows furnishing milk and cream to the city or town concerned.—Dominion Department of Agriculture.

GROCERY SPECIALS

If it is anything in the Grocery line I have a complete stock of up-to-date groceries and my prices are right.

Tomatoes, 2 cans for	45¢
Corn Flakes, 3 for	25¢
Tea, 3 lbs. for	\$1.15
49 lb. Quaker Flour	\$2.35

Quality Service Price

ALBERT LEE, Baker and Grocer

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS

NOTARY PUBLIC

Marriage Licences Issued

REAL ESTATE—Money to Loan on Good Farm Mortgages

A. McCallum
Abbotsford

Abbotsford Theatre

SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1922

DOUGLAS MacLEAN

in "ONE A MINUTE"

Also A Two Reel Comedy "MOVIE FANS"

SATURDAY, JUNE 10th, 1922

TOM MINX

in "AFTER YOUR OWN HEART"

Playing at The Rex Theatre this week.

also A MUTT and JEFF COMEDY

NEW BUTTONS

The new fashion Button is all colors and styles, each card contains 9 Buttons which sells for .15c
CHEESE CLOTH, good for so many purposes at a yard 19c
Indestructible Pearls, a bargain at \$8.00 and \$9.00 a string.

PHILLIPS' MILLINERY SHOP

DO YOU WANT TO ENJOY

Summer Weather

If so, use a hammock made and sold by J. Downey; also babies' safety swings, sweet pea netting made to order.

All Material Imported

Shopping and Hand Bags

All articles reduced in price.

J. DOWNEY
Abbotsford, B. C.