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Stacey Talks on Opposition Motion

Mr. S. .. in a Short Address in the House Gives Some Reasons Why Government Should not Appeal to People Just on Election.

W. F. B. Stacey (Fraser Valley): Mr. Speaker, I understand that the motion presented by the hon. member for King's, P. E. I. (Mr. McIsaacs), means in substance, the endorsation of the record and policy of this Government, and I also understand that the amendment offered thereto by the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Mackenzie King) is a vote of want of confidence in the Government—in other words, its condemnation on its record and on its policy. I have as a member of this House listened very attentively to all that has been said in support of amendment. I have also, in common with some others on this side, been honoured with a special invitation to support that amendment, and have naturally looked for good and sufficient reasons for taking such a step.

I consider that at any time in the history of this, or indeed of any country, it is a very important and serious matter to move for the condemnation of the Government. There are times, Sir, when such action is doubtless called for and warranted, and if, in my judgment, the present circumstances, the present conditions the present situation, called for such a vote, I should not refrain from giving it. I have not, however, been shown that the present circumstances the present conditions, the present situation, warrant me in accepting the invitation of the gentleman on the other side of the House.

I have said that I have listened in vain for sufficient reasons to give the vote solicited. Failing to hear any advanced, I have endeavoured in my own mind to search for sufficient reason to justify that course. As I understand the situation, three reasons might possibly be urged on behalf of a vote against the Government. If any one of these three was sufficiently substantiated, the casting of the vote asked for might be justified. If two were substantiated the justification would be increased, and if all three were proven there would be no escaping the responsibility. It is my purpose to examine the three reasons which appear to me to be worthy of consideration by every member of the House when the vote is called for.

I believe, Sir, that one reason—I shall take them in order—that might justify a member's voting in favor of the amendment would be the failure of the Government of the day to implement its pre-election promises. Let us consider carefully whether or not this government should be condemned because of any failure to implement its pre-election promises. Has the Government failed to carry out its pledges made to the people in 1917? Various statements have been made in this House as to what was promised, what was pledged, what was understood in 1917. I take the word of no individual member: I take the word of the official statement made to the country when Sir Robert Borden formed a Union Government and appealed to the people. His platform was composed of twelve planks, and in the introduction of it are the words upon which the people of my constituency and, I believe, the people of my province and the people, in the main, of this Dominion, based their judgment and their decision. These are the words upon which his platform and policy were formulated and upon which our action was based.

The lines of policy to be followed chiefly relate to the prosecution of the war and to the consideration and solution of problems arising during its progress or which will supervene upon the conclusion of peace.

Then followed the twelve planks of the Union platform of 1917. You will note that there is virtually a division of the programme into three parts: the prosecution of the war; the consideration and solution of problems which would arise during the war; the consideration and solution of problems which would supervene upon the conclusion of peace. Let us, Sir, examine these seriatim.

First of all, did the Government redeem its pledge to prosecute the war to the utmost of its ability? I need but ask the question to secure, not simply from this House, but from the country, a most emphatic, unanimous, and positive answer. Whatever the Government failed to do, whatever mistakes the Government made, this can be said. The Government did not fail to implement its pledge in its determination to prosecute the war to very utmost au dto the very last. It did so in the face of no small opposition; it did so when it was opposed by forces that, I think, will, in after years, regret the acion taken in their opposition to the purpose of the government.

I remember when this city was al-

(Continued on Page Three)

SEEKING JOBS ON LIQUOR COMMISSION

VICTORIA, Feb. 26.—The jockeying for position between several well-known party followers of the government who would like to see themselves named as members of the commission to be appointed under the provisions of the Moderation Act is continuing, although Mr. J. H. Falconer, of Vancouver, who was in Victoria yesterday, intimated that he would not make application for the office. Rumor has it that he and Mr. J. P. Patrick Dougherty, defeated Liberal candidate at the recent election in Vancouver, were in the running for the job. It is not taken here to mean that Mr. Falconer, because he does not intend to put in his application, would therefore refuse the office were it offered to him.

Strange musical sounds were heard this week and somebody said the Abbotsford band was practising to beat the band. Guess that was right and someday soon, if the boys keep at it we will wake up one morning and find that people have assembled here from all over the Valley to hear the sweet music of the Abbotsford band.

ALTERNATIVE IS RATIONED POWER

Some interesting information regarding the hydro-electric situation at the present time on the lower mainland was given in an interview by one of the officials of the B. C. Electric Railway Company.

"The company's records show that there was an increase in the company's peak load of about 17 per cent last year over the year before while the number of kilowatt hours actually consumed increased no less than 20 per cent," said the official.

"The power plants are now approaching the point where the demand will use up their entire developed capacity necessitating an investment to develop further supply to meet the groping needs of Vancouver and the surrounding districts.

"At the present time the combined capacity of the Lake Buntzen and Stave Lake plants is 60,000 kilowatts, and next December, when the peak load of the year comes, it is expected that this entire capacity will be demanded. By overloading the machines and increasing their efficiency the B. C. Eleceric hopes to get through next winter with a normal increase. It is not expected that there will be as great an increase in the demand this year as during the last two years. The present load is about eight per cent greater than it was a year ago. But with the recovery of business, which is looked for this spring, the company expects that there will be a 15 per cent increase during 1921 as a whole.

"The peak load is only one problem of the power plants and it will be quite possible to take care of this during next winter without incurring any great expenditure.

"The question next hinges on the supply of water. Last year the two plants combined generated 251,500,000 kilowatt hours. Under a normal rainfal the amount of water stored behind the dams can produce at the most 296,000,000 kilowatt hours, so there is only a comparatively small margin for contingencies.

(Assuming an increase of 15 per cent during 1922, the total capacity of the power plants, and if there is any industrial activity such as in lumber mills which use electric power to any extent, the company to cope with the increased demand would be compelled to raise the dam at Stave Lake, impounding water sufficient to generate a further 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 kilowatt hours at an approximate cost of $1,000,000. This would provide for a normal increase in power load until 1924, but in the event of any extraordinary electrical development taking place, it might be necessary to begin further power plant construction on the Lower Stave Lake before that date.

"In Seattle today there is a shortage of power and industries which apply for a power load are informed that they can only have a certain quantity. Recently in California, industries were put on "rations" as regards their electric power and many had to run on part time.

PARENT-TEACHERS' SOCIAL

On Wednesday evening a social evening was given by the Parent-Teachers' Association in the G. W. V. A. club rooms. Every one enjoyed the splendid contests. Next was a short programme in which the following took part: Piano solo, Miss M. Nelson; Duet, Mr. and Mrs. T. Barret; solos, Mr. James Downie and Mr. Thornwaite; Reading, Miss Margaret Hutchison, and mandolin and piano duet by Mrs. Brokovski and Mrs. Brokovski, Sar. The counter of home made candy and popcorn was an added attraction. The proceds which amounted to over nineteen dollars, are for the benefit of the cocoa fund.

Mr. Peak of the Canadian Chautauqua, was in town this week and is hoping sometime the people of this district will be able to enjoy the pleasures of their own Chautauqua. Capt. Peak delivers the goods.

PERSONALS

Mr. Victor Eby was home from Vancouver over the week-end.

Miss Annie McPhee who is training in the Vancouver General Hospital was home on Tuesday afternoon.

Rev. W. Robertson and Mr. A. Mc Callum attended a meeting of Presbytery held in Vancouver on Tuesday Mr. McCallum has been elected as a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which meets in Toronto in June.

A meeting of the Local Temperance Legion was held in the Presbyterian Church on Saturday afternoon, at which the children recieved their buttons and cards.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. A. to the G. W. V. A. will be held in the G. W. V. A. club rooms on Monday afternoon, March 7th at 2.30 There will be afternoon tea and music.

Mr. and Mrs. Haddrell were visitors in Vancouver this week.

FARMERS TALK OF ORIENTALS

Victoria, Feb. 28.—The menace of the orientals as regards agriculture was taken up by the agricultural commission this morning when members of the advisory board of the Farmers' Institutes appeared and asked the government to take action. In requesting such a step Mr. L. E. Taylor, a large fruitgrower of Kelowna, stated that whereas the Chinese, in leasing 500 acres, are generally found to own 100 acres, it is the other way about with the Japs who own all they can get their hands on. H. C. Perry, Fort George, took the same view of the situation, passing comment on the navy the Japanese nation is building which, he claimed, was for some ulterior motive. Alex Paterson, recounted his views on the Delta situation, the member for Delta stating that the Japs and Chinese control the markets of Vancouver and that the white man had something to learn from these people in the matter of a union. K. C. McDonald (North Okanagan), chairman, stated that the matter rested with the white men, who did not seem in any frame of mind to do so. In explaining the matter, Hon. E. D. Barrow stated that the government had and the matter in hand for the past few years and that a survey was in course of completion showing the extent of such land owning and leasing, especially in the fruit belts.

POINTS MADE IN SPEECH BY MR. W. J. BOWSER ON MODERATION ACT

Some of the salient features of Mr. W. J. Bowser's sppech in the legislature on the second reading of the government liquor bill, were as follows:

The Conservatives have no intention of importing politics into the discussion of the measure. They will do their utmost to make it as nearly perfect as possible.

The people voted for the control and sale of liuor in sealed packages and in government stores. They want pure liuor as cheaply as possible, but sold at a moderate profit.

The fifty-cent permit might properly be described as the "bootleggers' clause." The permit to non-residents might be called the "American clause." There would be a week-end influx into Vancouver and Victoria of people over whom it would be difficult to exercise proper control.

The clause regarding special permits is designed to encourage conventions to come to British Columbia, with the assurance that they will be able to get something else besides grape juice.

He doubted the constitutionality of the clause to levy $2.50 per quart on imports. It was intended to be prohibitive and exposed the whole act to the danger of being disallowed at Ottawa. He suggested, instead, that a nominal licence fee be charged persons wishing to import for their own use.

Instead of takng power to search everybody's house for suspected liquor the government should require citizens to make a statutory declaration as to quantities in their possession.

He objected strongly to government officials being allowed to interdict persons, and to remove interdicts. Such a provision might easily be turned into a lucerative scource of revenue by unscrupulous officials.

The legislature should be consulted as the membership of the commission, also the legislature should fix the salaries.

The power taken by the government to create a reserve fund from the profits might mean in practise that the municipalities would get very little. The municipalities especially Vancouver and Victoria, should receive a portion of the sums collected for permits.

I have now a full line of the following Stock Foods and Disinfectants:

Zenoleum
—A de-orderizer of national reputation; also a disinfectant for poultry and stock. Guaranteed the best of its kind on the market.

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In our Grocery department we have

Pine Apple at	25¢ a tin
No. 1 Qualiy Tomatoes for	18¢ a tin
Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour, 2 packages for	35¢
Aunt Jemima Pancoke Flour, 2 packages for	35¢
Royal Crown Cleanser, a package	5¢
Stove Pipe Enamel at	19¢ a bottle
Best Quality Indo-Ceylon Tea	49¢ a lb
Golden West Baking Powder, 2 for	35¢
Boys' School Boots, Williams' Make, solid leather sizes 1 to 5	$4.65
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THE ABBOTSFORD POST
Published Every Friday
J. A. Bates, Editor and Proprietor
Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1921

"Mr. Bowser's apparent belief now is that the Legislature sits to listen to exchanges of political personalities; that the one live subject is whether Hon. John Oliver or Hon. W. J. Bowser is the worst citizen and capable of the greatest injury to the Province."—Sun.

There can be no question as to which is the worst citizen and capable of the greatest injury to the Province. Under the Bowser regime we defy any man in the province to show us where the McBride-Bowser or the Bowser government ever passed an act that has had such a bad moral effect upon the people of the province as had the present Prohibition Act. It has created the "bootlegger", given new life to the "dope" fiend and has generally made law-breakers of many people in our sunset province. The Prohibition Act was fathered by the present Oliver government, and Premier Oliver has sat by and watched it demoralize the people so that at the last referendum the people gave a sixty per cent vote for a bill that they did not know the contents of—went it blind to get rid of such a demoralizing piece of legislation as the Prohibition Act amended to suit the Oliver government. Had Bowser been premier during the years that the Prohibition Act has been in force the Sun would never have been tempted to raise such a question. Bowser as premier of B. C. would have enforced the Act as he enforced the amended liquor act previous to 1916, which earned the commendation of the conference at New Westminster.

Yet according the Sun Mr. Bowser must vacate the leadership of the Conservatives. Not yet. Not while the Liberals are so anxious, surely, as undonbtedly they are looking after party interests.

Premier Oliver must really have smiled the other day when representatives of the B. C. Municipal Union approached him with the proposition that he inaugurate a new tax of fifteen dollars per head for every person over eighteen years of age. Undoubtedly the delegation were speaking only for municipalities and not for the unorganized districts of the province.

Had the municipalities been hit by the surtax of a few years ago we think they would have been very careful about making any foolish suggestions to an expert on taxation methods. We believe it is an attempt to teach an expert tax politician a new trick and a bad one at that.

Had the Union devised some scheme of taxing those who are not heavily taxed at the present time it would have been much more popular and much more to the point. There are two outstanding classes of inhabitants of the province today who do not contribute very much towards the provincial exchequer: One of these is the man who does not own property but lives in a rented house (sometimes he finds it cheaper to move than pay rent) and uses our schools to educate his children—sometimes a very large family. The other is that resident of our province who sends money out of the province to his home land—money that does not help to develop our province, although earned here.

We will give one illustration of the latter. Taken for granted that there were 10,000 Chinamen in the province earning $100 a month. He lives on considerably less than that, and sends the balance to China. Supposing then that 10,000 Chinamen send on an average of $50 per month to China it would total something like six million dollars going out of the province every year. Easily twenty-five per cent of that amount could be taken in taxation and it would relieve the situation somewhat. He is not the only alien who saves up for the day when he takes his little pile to his home land to live for the rest of his days.

Why should an alien have the right to send money out of the province without paying heavy taxes: or why should a non-property holder educate his children at the expense of the property holder?

The above suggestions might look foolish to some people but we do not believe it looks as impracticable as placing a further head tax on an already over-burdened property-holder.

WATCHING THE PARADE

The best wife in the world went on a little jag the other day. She had been low in her mind and sort of sobby and downhearted and miserable. Whenever she gets that way she throws a hatchet or two at me. So the house itself began to act unhappy. As soon as you got in you said to yourself:

"This is a gloomy dump. Wish I'd stayed downtown and gone to a show."

Then, as I say, the best wife in the world went on her little jag. It wasn't the alcoholic sort, of course. But she went downtown with money in her pocket and blew herself to the wide. She bought a dress that will not wear and that she has no particular use for and some stockings that could be read through on any summer evening, and a lot of and her cheeks flushed and ready to speckled pups, and that's all. And she came home with her eyes bright and her cheeks flused and ready to begin life all over again. She has been merry and bright ever since.

There isn't a bit of doubt of it; there is a sort of moral stimulus to be found in just turning yourself loose and running wild now and then. She knows she was extravagant. But the buying of that dress and those pretty sillies did her more good than two months at the seashore did last summer. I know a man who spent more on some fancy pigeons at one crack than he had spent on himself outside of food and clothes in two years. But it turned the clock back for him. You'd think he is a kid again to hear him moo about his birds. And just after the doctor told my old grandad that he must quit smoking be bought the fanciest meerschaum pipe I have ever seen. The pipe cured him. He needed a shot under the skin from the needle of extravagance.

Only it ought not to be done too often. Habitual extravagance brings tears, debt and misery. A little flutter at foolishness now and then corrects that mental acidity from which we sometimes suffer.

WARNING ISSUED

A warning to purchasers of honey was given by Mr. W. H. Turnbull, secretary of the B. C. Honey Producers' Association at the closing session of the United Farmers' Association in Vancouver this week. He said that people were being victimized in the purchase of this commodity. Honey from Guatemala was being received here in large quantities, and that in a 15-ton lot the people were paying for a ton they did not get. Twelve-pound tins only contained 11 pounds, and pound tins are an ounce and a half short. All honey made in B. C. must be so marked, and up to the marked weight.

One of the only two white kangaroos in the world has been sent to England fom Australia.

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New Telephone Directory in Use

The new Vancouver and Lower Mainland telephone directory went into use on February 27th. It contains many changes of numbers and the new name of Douglas in place of R-F. Consult the new directory in the interest of your telephone service.

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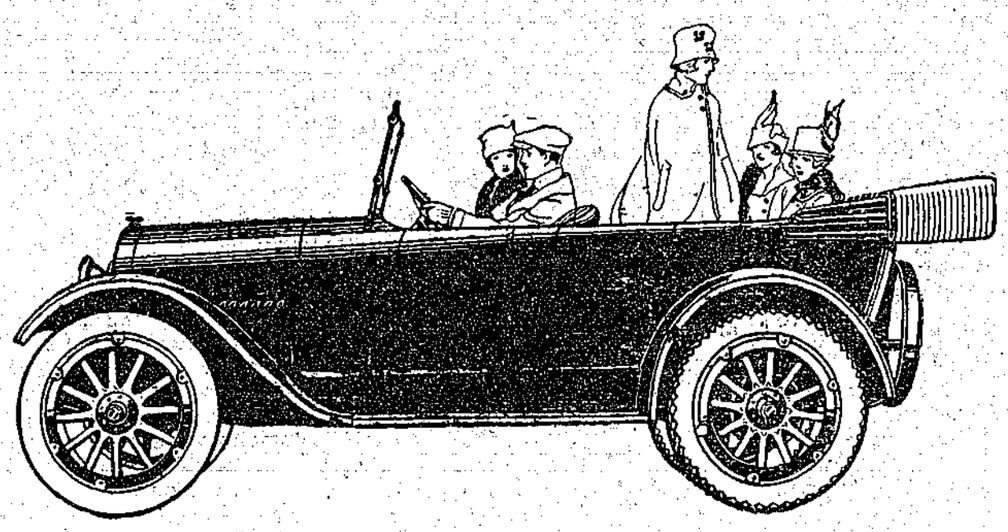

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FORD 5-Passenger (1919 Model) $650
McLAUGHLIN Light Delivery $500

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Mission City, B. C.

TAXABLE ASSESSMENT OVER TWO MILLION

PORT COQUITLAM.— The gross general assessment on landed property within the city is $3,835,150, and on improvements, $709,775 a total of $4,644,925. Exemptions on land amount to $1,506,204; of imimprovements, $177,750; total exemptions, $1,683,954. Improvements are not taxed and the net taxable assessment is $2,428,946. The land exemptions are transferable to C. P. R. property under special agreements and city properties derived from tax sales, $975,000.

OBJECT TO BLASTING IN HATCHING SEASON

Victoria, B. C. Feb. 22.—A request from Mission Poultry Association that blasting be prohibited within half a mile of any poultry farm, from March 1 to May 15th of each year was submitted to the committee on agriculture which convened this morning.

K. C. MacDonald, North Okanagan, was elected chairman, and H. P. Perry, Fort George, secretary. The resolution from Mission states that serious losses had been sustained by poultry men in the past.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Agrarian party in the Commons, is showing antagonism to any co-operation with Great Britian in matters of naval defence. He even regards acceptance of war vessels rom Great Britian as a mistake.

This is in line with the traditional attitude of the grain growers of the Prairies. Before the Great War they saw no value in supporting Great Britain's efforts to maintain her naval supremacy. But when the war was on, it was the power of England's navy that permitted the free flow of wheat to Europe, and created exceptional prosperity for the wheat farmers of the West. But Great Britian cannot be expected to carry the naval defence burden wholly as she has in the past, and t is surely time for the Dominions to come to some agreement with the Mother Country on the question of how the burden may be shared.—Columbian.

TOO MUCH FOR THE EDITOR

Somebody sent the editor of an exchange a few bottles of home brew The same day he received for publication a wedding announcement and a notice of an auction sale. So much good stuff all in a heap resulted disastrously for the wedding announcement, as well as the auction sale notice. This is the way they read in part when the paper came out, and the editor left the next day on an extended trip to the Hot Springs: "Wm. Smith and Miss Lucy Anderson were disposed of at public auction at my farm one mile east of a beautiful cluster of roses on her breast and two white calves, before a back-ground of farm implements too numerous to mention in the presence of about seventy guests, including two milch cows, six mules and one bob sleigh. Rev. Jackson tied the nuptial knot with 200 feet of hay rope and the bridal couple left on one good John Deere gang plow for an extended trip with terms to suit purchasers. They will be at home to their friends with one good baby-buggy and a few kitchen utensils after ten months from date of sale to responsible parties and some fifty chickens."—Exchange.

AN OLD STORY REVAMPED

A London Printer died and left quite an estate—for a printer. He had no family, or near relations, so he willed all his earthly possessions to be divided among an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchmn. But the will was conditional; each of the legatees was to place five pounds in the testator's coffin. On the day appointed (by fate), the Englishman placed a five-pound note, as willed; the Irishman collected a number of coins somehow—shillings, sixpences and coppers—and made up his contribution of five pounds, which he placed on the Englishman's fiver. The Scotchman then made out a check for fifteen pounds and, pocketing the ten pounds already deposited threw in his check with the remark—"That's easier."

A month later, when the Scotchman perused his pass-book, he was surprised to find that his check had been cashed.

The undertaker was a Welshman.

"Father," said the sharp small boy "I saw a deaf and dumb beggar in the street this morning, and he had an impediment in his speech."

"A deaf and dumb man with an impediment in his speech!" exclaimed father. "Don't talk nonsense, son."

"But he had, father," insisted the boy. "One of his middle fingers was

STACEY TALKS ON OPPOSITION MOTION

(Continued from First Page)

most invaded by an army of men who beseeched the Government to let up in its efforts and grant cerain exemptions; but the Government kept its pledge; there was no let up; the war was prosecuted to the end, and I am told that at the last the Canad- forces were in the van, so that the Government did certainly redeem its pledge in respect to the first portion of its programme.

I take the second section of this programme. Did it consider and solve the problems which arise during the war, I have only to refer to the records of this House during the sessions of 1918 and 1919. There can be no question whatever but that to the very utmost of its ability, the Government endeavored to solve and did, in no small degree, succeed in solving the problems which arose during the continuance of the war.

What about the problems which have arisen since the declaration of peace? If I read the speech from the throne correctly, the bulk of the matter contained in that speech is centered around problems which have arisen since the declaration of peace, so that while two-thirds of the programme has been virtually completed, one-third is in process of fulfilment. This is the fifth session since this Government was elected, and a most unique situations ob.ains. I have not heard, and I do not think any other member in this House has heard the charge preferred that the Government of the day has failed to implement its pre-election promises. In bygone days, such charges were made; they were sometimes fearlessly made and successfully proven; but I know of no Government, provincial or federal, which has so effectually and successfully redeemed every pre-election promise as the Union Government has done since 1917. What does this mean? It means sumply that the Government, having undertaken two-thirds of its programme and now endeavoring to redeem the remaining one-third in the closing years of its existence, should be voted out of office and we are able to support a motion of want of confidence in it, because it has redeemed its pre-election promises. That is the reason. Conversely, what follows? It follows, that when a Government fails to redeem its pre-election promises, when it utterly ignores its pledges to the country, then it should be continued in office indefinitely. That is a high standard of national ethics to set up before the country! That my reasoning is correct follows clearly from what I have said; that is, if you vote a government out of office because it keeps its promises, you must vote to keep a government in office because it fails to redeem its promises.

A second reason which arises in my mind as a good and sufficient reason, if sustained, why I could vote want of confidence in the Government of the day is this—the formulation of charges, and accompanying proof of political graft or corruption the misappropriation of public funds for private purposes or any other maladministration of public funds contrary to the will of Parliament and the known will and desire of the people. As this matter has been so thoroughly canvassed by the hon. member for Frontenac, Mr. Edwards, I shall not dwell upon it at length; but I shall only say that the country has yet to hear from any member of the members of the Opposition one single charge of misappropriation of funds contrary to the will of the Parliament and to the expressed desire of the people of Canada. That is something to be proud of. If the Union Government had done nothing more than that, it would have accomplished a great deal to have set before the country an example of a Government against which, during the entire term of its administration, no single charge had been laid with regard to the misappropriation or the maladministration of public funds.

A third reason which has suggested itself to my mind as a good and sufficient one why, if sustained, I could vote against the Government, is this—the enunciation of such a policy as, in the judgment of the members of Parliament, is detrimental to the prosperity and welfare of the country. If this Government were to enunciate and set forth such a policy as, in my humble opinion, would be detrimental to the prosperity and welfare of the Dominion of Canada, I should feel bound to support the present amendment. But what are the facts of the case? They are that the policy, so far as it has been enunciated in the spoken word and the published statements of the first minister of the Crown, is such as commends itself most heartily to my mind and judgment. I believe that policy, as clearly as I can understand his words, in the highest interest of the country form a commercial, social and national standpoint. Why then should I vote against such a policy? I endorse the spirit and also the substance of his published language and of his spoken word, because those words have been uniform. I have heard him in the province by the Pacific; I have heard him in this city; I have read what he has said on the prairies; I have read what he has said east of the Ottawa river, and in every place and in every province he has told the same story.

There has been the enunciation of the same fiscal policy, namely, proper protection for all Canadian industries. I would that I could emphasize that little word "all," because, Sir, it includes the labour of the entire Canadian population. The policy looks towards the protection not only of any one class or of anyore people, or of any one section of the community, but it is a policy which aims to foster and promote the highest development and prosperity of all our Canadian industries, and our Canadian industries are manifold. They are not restricted to the cities; they cover the conury from ocean to ocean, and, Sir, a fiscal policy that seeks to protect and preserve and encourage all legitimate Canadian industries is a policy such as I feel disposed to endorse and support.

There is another thought in the published statements and spoken words of the Prime Minister which appeals to me very strongly. I know that it has not been very seriously emphasized in this debate, but I see in it possibilities of great things in the future. I refer to what I believe to be his honest and sincere and genuine purpose and intention to do all within his power as First Minister of the Crown to unify the Canadian people. Sir, this it no time, even by insinuation, and much less by ridicule, to throw any slur or cast any reflection upon such a high and noble purpose. It may be said by some that unification is impossible. I grant that in some respects that is true but in other respects unification is not only possible, but in the interest of Canada it is absolutely necessary. True it is, that from ocean to ocean there are varied interests, and in some respects we cannot all be united. We may never be united in our religious convictions. There is no desire on the part of any one, I hope, to have a recognized state religion in this country. We do not wish that; the country repudiates the thought. The desire of the people of Canada is that every man shall have the right of private opinion and action with regard to his own religious views and further that there should be no official recognition by the State of any particular body, class or creed but that all should stand on a common footing before the law of the land. There cannot be unity so far as a great national religion is concerned. Nobody wants it, nobody expects it.

Neither can we be united politically; I suppose that goes without saying. But there is a sense in which I believe the Prime Minister is looking towards unity on a higher, or national plane; that is to say, we can be divided in opinions, but united in aim. This may be old and oft-trodden ground, but, Sir, we cannot traverse it too often. There is in our country great room for division of opinion on great national questions, on great political principles, and so long as the division is along the line of principles I have absolutely nothing to say against it. I welcome it. I believe it is a healthful sign of public thought and public sentiment. What I deplore is the existence in this great country of anything which would even appear to divide province against province, or class against class, or one section of the country against another section. We may be divided on great ntaional issues; we should on these be divided; but in the name of our common country let us divide on lines of principle or policy and not on lines of principle or policy and not on lines of class, not on lines of religion, not on lines of race, not even on lines of language. We cannot afford it. Our country is too big and potential, the future of this Dominion is too vast in its importance to allow anything of that character to interfere with or retard our true national prosperity.

There has been, in late years, arising a class consciousness as we are all aware. There is room for a class consciousness, and there will issue from it certain results to the advantages of the class, its progress and development, locally, and socially, but when we step into the larger realm of national affairs and national policies, I claim, Sir, that we should be first, last, and always, Canadian citizens. I sit in this Chamber by the grace of the votes of my people, a fruit-grower, here to my right is a lawyer, to my left a manufacturer, behind me are two doctors, across the aisle is a grain-grower from Saskatchewan, and another from Manitoba; but we are not here as lawyers, or grain-growers or doctors, or manufacturers: we are here as Canadian citizens.

During the last few months we have had two by-elections in the province from which I come. Considerable has been said in this House about by-elections, and I want to tell you something about these two by-elections in my province. One was in the city of Victoria, the other in the constituency of Yale and, Sir, it is a matter of history, a matter of fact, that in neither of these cases was there an Opposition candidate in the field representing the official Opposition in this House. In the city of Victoria there was a combination of opponents of the Government, but without an issue, without the semblance of a platform—they were simply against the government. What did we find in Yale, where the second by-election took place? We had the Government candidate standing on the Government record and on the Government policy. Did my Liberal friends put a candidate in the field in Yale? No, they did not, although at one time, I am told, they intended to. What was done? It was decided by the Liberals of Yale in written resolution that in view of the situation which obtained, all the opponents of the Government should unite in order to "defeat the common enemy" and therefore they endorsed the Opposition candidate.

That was the situation in Yale—no policy, no principle, simply a combination of some Liberals, some returned soldiers, some farmers, and some extreme Labour men who united their forces in support of one man who, when he received their endorsation, turned round and said: "I repudiate the whole of you; I will be an independent." My friends the Agrarians, through their representatives, have been doing their utmost to win to their political bosom farmers from my province. That is perfectly legitimate. I presume that courtship is always in order. Up to the present the farmers in my consituency—and I have the honour to represent one of the finest rural constituency in the Dominion of Canada—and the farmers of my province as a whole have not responded to their solicitations. They have stretched out their hands across the Rockies and with a firm grasp have said: "We are brithers a', but first and last we are Canadian citizens and we shall not enter into political alliance with the agrarian movement of the Prairies."

Now, I stand here to-night as a farmer, but not as a class man. I believe that it is the right and the privilege of the members of any class to unite for the advancement of their own local interests, of their own business or profession; but in the higher sphere of national deliberation, let us meet as Canadian citizens to promote the interests of all classes and conditions of people in the country and of the nation as a whole, irrespective of the occupations which we as members may individually pursue. I have examined as closely as I can the three main reasons which could possibly be adduced why a man should vote against the Government of the day and in favor of the amendment as proposed by the leader of the Opposition, and by way of brief review in reply let me say that this Government has kept its pre-election pledges. It has prosecuted the war to the utmost of its ability, and history will determine, as we cannot do to-night, the measure of praise which is due to Canadian arms in the final victory that was won in 1918. Now, because this Government redeemed every one of its pledges, and is now in process of winding up the business in the closing years of its record, am I to vote want of confidence in an Administration that by redeeming those pledges has brought honour to our country and established for her no small place among the nations of the world? No charge of any serious character has been made against the Government. Why then should I vote against it?

The general future policy of the Government as enunciated by the Prime Minister in his address commends itself to the people of the Dominion, I believe. It is useless for my friends on the other side to say that the country wants a change. There is no use in saying that: the mere assertion does not make it a fact. I know that in many districts of this Dominion the people are satisfied with the present Government, and it is a weakness on the part of the Opposition to simply ask the Government to resign, and to reinforce that request by calling them names. That is only the method of school-boys in the primary classes. To say: "You are usurpers, office-seekers, etc." is the policy of children and not of statesmen. Who are the office seekers? Ask that question in my district and people will smile, as well they might. When the First Minister of the Crown paid a visit to the province of British Columbia he left an impression of candour, of sincerity, of ability, and of personal power and magnetism that even his enemies admitted. More than one said to me in private: "I do not see how I can vote against a man of that calibre;" and so to-night, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say in answer to my hon. friend from Brome that I cannot accept his invitation. I shall vote against the amendment and in favor of the motion.

CASCARETS IF SICK, BILIOUS, HEADACHY

To-night sure! Let a pleasant, harmless Cascaret work while you sleep and have your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving regular by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

Concerning Style in Printing

When you order printing you buy something more than paper and ink.

The best advertising talk in the world looks vulgar and commonplace if printed without distinction.

STYLE in printing is an art. You cannot buy it just anywhere.

Concerning Cost of Printing

The cost of printing depends upon something more than the profit which the printer puts upon it.

Much depends upon his plant, his organization his technical ability and experience.

MORAL—For the best printing, something distinctive and original, get an estimate from us.

J. A. BATES, The Printer

Phone 6720 Hub Square Mission City, B. C.

All Agree

That the best of Meats can be purchased at this Store

We select our Beaf with intelligence: that's why one of our roasts make such a fine meal.

Try one of our prime roasts and be convinced.

WHITE & CARMICHAEL

B. C. Phone 41.
Farmers' Phone 1909

Abbotsford, B.C.

SPRING!

You will want to know if your car is in shape to start on the long trips you have planned for this summer.

HERE

at your service with a fully equipped Garage and Machine Shop to repair all makes of Cars.

Our modern methods and first-class workmen is a guarantee that your work will be the result of experience and competency—no hit and miss methods used by us.

We have taken the agency for the Maxwell and Chalmers Cars and Maxwell Trucks, and will be in a position shortly to display these new cars; and we are prepared to give service with all the cars we sell.

1920 Ford Car For Sale; first-class condition; snap for cash.

WANTED—a second-hand 6 or 8 h. p. gas engine.

Don't forget our Specialties:

LATHE-WORK,
ACETYLENE- WELDING AND CUTTING
OVERHAULING and RE-CHARGING OF BATTERIES
ELECTRIC MOTORS INSTALLED AND RE-WOUND

We guarantee all our work to be Satisfactory.

Abbotsford Garage & Machine Shop

Phone, B. C. 7 ABBOTSFORD B. C. Farmers 1918

Buy at

SUMNER'S

Meat and Grocery Market

HUNTINGDON, B. C.

SAVE MONEY

Farmers' Phone 1303

A. E. HUMPHREY
(Late Taylor & Humphrey)
B. C. Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer
Room 6 Hart Block, Chilliwack
Box 422 CHILLIWACK

R. McEWAN
BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRER
ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

GIBSON & IRVINE
ABBOTSFORD, B. C.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
Estimates Free
First-Class Work Guaranteed

Yarwood & Durrant
BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS
LAW OEFICE
OPEN EVERY FRIDAY
ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

J. E. PARTON
Carries a Stock of
Wall Paper
AND
Paints
AEBOTSFORD, B. C.

GOOD TEA

The ladies of Abbotsford—some of them at least, enjoy a fine cup of tea. It is a healthful beverage and can be enjoyed by all. One of our specialties is Good Tea at a fair price.

We sell Bread that is made in Abbotsford—a great many of our customers prefer our bread for this reason and also that it is just as good as the best that is made anywhere.

ALBERT LEE, Baker and Grocer

SABULITE

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

Insurance of all kinds
NOTARY PUBLIC
Marriage Licences Issued
REAL ESTATE—Money to Loan on Good Farm Mortgages

A. McCallum
Abbotsford

Price Reductions

PEAK PRICES		TO-DAY'S PRICE
$25.00 per cwt.	Granulated Sugar	$13.50 per cwt.
6 lbs. 55¢	Rolled Oats	6 lbs. 45¢
43¢ lb.	Pure Lard	30¢ lb.
38¢ lb.	Shortening	21¢ lb.
23¢ can	Canned Corn	20¢ can
25¢ can	Canned Tomatoes	20¢ can
50¢ lb.	Fancy Biscuits	40¢ lb
30¢ lb.	Choice Prunes	15¢ lb.

A. G. ANDREWS
CASH GROCER ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

FARMERS' SUPPLY STORE

Successor to A. P. Slade & Co.

We buy eggs, poultry, etc.
We sell flour and feed

ABBOTSFORD Operated by R. Leary

WANT COLUMN

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

FOR SALE— One Baby Grand Chevrolet, 1 Ford ton truck, 1 Ford Passenger. These cars are in A1 condition and terms can be arranged Gray-Dort Garage, Mission.

PUBLIC SALE

Under authority of the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, there will be offered for sale at

MR. McPHEE'S BARN, ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

Tuesday, March 8th

The following STOCK AND EQUIPMENT:

Some Twenty Cattle, including Holstein Grade and Jersey Grade.

Three Agricultural Teams and other Horses.

Several Sets Double and Single Harness.

Mowers, Harrows, Separators, Incubator.

Numerous Implements, small Tools and Dairy Utensils.

Soldier Settlers may purchase on requisition with authority of their local Field Supervisor.

Sale to commence at 1 p. m. TERMS: CASH.

COLLIER'S ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF CARS

What does 1921 hold in store for us? How soon will business pick up? How far are we justified in placing contracts for next year? Will there be a shortage of vehicles in 1921?

These and kindred are agitating practically every man in the automobile business. Upon answering them correctly depends the degree of prosperity that will come to individuals and companies during the year.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the advertising department of Collier's has collected data, figures on which to base a judgment and careful study of these figures indicates very clearly that no matter what the outlook may be at this time, there is apt to be a shortage of motor cars before the end of 1921.

Just what that means to the industry, to the accessory dealer, and to the garage owner, each man must decide for himself. In order that each may have the lead to such a conclusion, we propose to touch upon some points brought out by Collier's survey. They are vitally interesting to those engaged in the automobile line.

One of the first points that appeals to the analyzer is the apparent rule, based on several year's figures, that the number of automobiles and trucks eliminated, or scrapped, every year closely approximates the total production of the sixth year previous.

This does not mean that an automobile or a truck only lasts six years, but that the average life of all cars is about that period. Some may be in service after ten years, others, through accident, damage, hard usage or neglect may be out of running in four years.

Taking that apparent rule as a guide the indication would be that in 1921 there will be eliminated cars equal in number to those produced in 1916, which was 1,583,617. In other words, if the rule applies for several years back, continues for 1921, there will be needed to replace scrapped cars at least 1,500,000 cars, before cern who never before owned a car.

At first sight this seems stupendous, almost unbelievable, yet in 1920 the increase in registration was only 1,476,336, yet the total production for the year was 2,350,000, indicating that the difference between the two, 873,664, went to replace care sent to the boneyard.

This replacement business is the most certain of any. The man or concern that has neven before owned a car may defer the purchase of one, but the man who has once driven a car is very loth to give it up. He will make many sacrifices in other directions before he does so.

The business concern that has learned to depend on motor trucks and automobiles simply cannot do business efficiently without them. If they are worn out they are replaced. If they are "still in the ring" they will be overhauled.

In 1918 there was an increase in registration of 1,205,341 care over the previous year, which is equivalent to the annual production for that year. This would seem to indicate that there were no cars scrapped and yet the market showed over 1,000,000 new buyers.

Speculative figures may not prove anything, possibly may not be a safe guide, yet they are all we have. Experience in the past is all we have upon which to base a belief or a hope of the future.

Just how much we discount the indications, or how much we shall add to them depends upon the judgment of the individual, and as a basis from which to start adding or deducting we give the following:

In 1920 the total number of cars that had been produced in the United States was estimated at 11,984,286. The total registration was 9,000,000 of which only 2,350,000 were produced this year.

Following the same lines of increase in 1921 the indications are that the total number of cars that have been produced will reach 13,250,000, but the registration will not be over 10,500,000 indicating that 1,750,000 have been scrapped.

Of the 10,500,000 registered it is likely that not more than 2,750,000 will be made next year. If 1,500,000 cars are eliminated or scrapped next year and the year's production is 2,750,000, there will be only 1,250,000 left for new owners.

"Only 1,250,000" may sound foolish unless one considers the number of new owners in previous years.