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INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

PUBLISHED IN INTERESTS OF ALL WORKERS

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RE UNEMPLOYMENT

Seriousness and Fundamental Nature of Question Discussed at F. L. P. Meeting.

DR. LYLE TELFORD SPEAKS

Cause, Effect and Cure—Production for Use and Not for Profit.

ON SUNDAY evening last the subject for discussion at the regular meeting of the Federated Labor party was "Unemployment. Its Cause, Its Effect, Its Cure.

Mrs. Rose Henderson occupied the chair. In her opening remarks, she pointed out the seriousness of, and the fundamental nature of the question of unemployment. She pointed out how, during the war, with some 45,000,000 men occupied in destructive enterprises rather than constructive work, those who remained at home were able to not only provide themselves and their dependents with necessities of life but also to provide those who were actively engaged in the war and their dependents with the essentials in life

Nothing to Do

Now that the great majority of these able-bodied men have returned to again become engaged in some useful occupation, they find that their presence is not required. Since it was possible for the owners and controllers of industry to carry on without them, it could hardly be expected that they would hire them unnecessarily. Production, it was pointed out, was being carried on for the profit of the few and not for the purpose of supplying the needs o people.

Cause, Effect and Cure

Dr. Lyle Telford was the speaker of the evening. He pointed out that the fundamental cause of unemployment was the nature of our present social system which concerned itself only with the profits of those who were in control. The effect of the introduction of machinery, and highly organized systems of production, which we have today, were referred to and how, since these were owned by but a few, the great masses derived no benefit from the savings, in time and money, which this machinery, and these organizations brought about.

Employment, the doctor said, should be dependent upon the need, first of the individual; second of society, and should not be dependent upon whether such employment was going to be profitable to some employer or not.

The effects of unemployment in rendering individuals unable to provide themselves and their dependents with necessities of life in the form of food and shelter was stated. Ill-health, it was pointed out, resulted from this unfortunate state of affairs. Crime in all its various aspects was due in no small degree to individuals being out of employment and in need, he said.

Production for Use

The cure for unemployment was dependent upon the inauguration of a new social system where we would have "production for use and not for profit," a system in which the needs of humanity would be paramount to profits of a few capitalists.

The great need for knowledge on the part of the workers regarding the great social and economic questions with which we were confronted, was pointed out. It was further stated that there was required, on the part of the majority of the workers a willingness to apply such knowledge intelligently to the problems we were now facing. All this entailed, to no small extent, a spirit of self-sacrifice on the part of the workers. Without that, nothing of real service to themselves need be expected. Until they were willing to make such essential sacrifices, little advancement or betterment of the lot of the workers need be expected.

Funeral of John Crosby

Attended by members of the Locomotive Engineer Brotherhood and amid a profusion of beautiful floral tributes the funeral of John Crosby of Penticton, who was killed in an accident near Beaverdale, was held at 3 p.m. Saturday from the Nunn & Thomson Chapel. Rev. J. S. Henderson, D.D., read the services. Interment was in the family plot, Mountain View cemetery. Although he resided in Penticton, he was well known in Vancouver, having lived here for some years. He had been a resident of the province for 33 years. He is survived by his wife and four sons.

All of us are weak in the period of growth, and are of small worth before the hour of trial.—Meredith.

BIRTH CONTROL

A series of articles on above subject will appear in The Federationist commencing next week and every two weeks thereafter.

"Our Difficulties At Victoria"

Comrades NEELANDS and BROWNE will be the speakers at the regular Sunday evening meeting of the F. L. P., at the

ROYAL THEATRE

Sunday, Dec. 7th, 8 p.m.

This should be a most interesting and instructive meeting. Many questions will, undoubtedly, be asked of the Labor representatives.

Come and show your interest in the work of YOUR own men.

PROV Library Dec 24

Interesting Sidelights at Victoria

VICTORIA, B. C.—The various committees of the house got to work last week and the grip of property interests was clearly shown. The so-called Union Church movement has resulted in the churches concerned abandoning all pretence of religious motive and settling down to a paltry scramble for the real estate of the consenting and non-consenting bodies Reports from the similar contest at Ottawa state that the shepherds having exhausted their wordy warfare and finished up with umbrella fighting.

The Greater Vancouver water bill revealed similar motives. Vancouver wielding the big stick, repudiated all idea of democratic administration, and insisted on the city having a majority of representatives on the new board, thus immediately killing the metropolitan spirit. The only idea visible in the city representations was the sale of obsolete waterworks to the outside municipalities at cost price.

Again a bill produced by the Associated Growers, a concern working under the Companies Act, although plentifully labelled under the term co-operative, had about as much relation to that movement as would be a bill incorporating the steel trust. In fact, the latter would be the more progressive, as its members could resign, whereas the signatories of the fruit trust would presumably be tied forever. In the house oceans of words were poured on the P. G. E. Government and opposition had two practically identical resolutions that a committee of the whole should discuss the possibility of a sale. Finally, the first division was taken, the the Conservatives being opposed by the remaining three parties. The Provincials being arrayed in the garments of virtue as regards this matte, Labor may possibly be excused for voting with them. From a local point of view the event of the week was the demonstration of Wednesday afternoon. The mayor of Victoria has appeared to take advantage of the fact that parliament sits in this city to place the city's financial responsibilities on the province without regard to the fact that other localities have unemployed.

A parade of genuine unemployed took place with a plentiful supply of colonels and majors at their head—these latter also may have been real out-of-works. A much greater crowd of spectators assembled and swamped the marchers. Conservative and Labor members had been invited to address the gathering. The burden of the tale told by the former was to put Oliver out and everything would be fine.

Harry Neelands stated that unemployment was not a political football, and pointed to the fact that the gathering was calling for help and had elected four Conservatives at the election, including two lawyers and a bond dealer.

Tom Uphill referred to his own constituency, where the mines had closed down, putting 750 men, with their wives and children, on the bread line, and threatening the whole community with an economic collapse. Many of the men in front of him were veterans who now had to fight at home.

Frank Browne said that the Conservatives, who had suggested that they would cure unemployment, were speaking without knowledge, and that society, as now constituted, depended upon the presence of an unemployed margin of workers fighting for jobs.

The three Labor members united in stating that they had from the commencement of the session been constant in their private and public demand from the cabinet that provision should be made for the setting up of public work this winter to alleviate the distress. In reply to a resolution hurriedly read at the close of the meeting to the effect that the Labor party in the house should bring in a motion of no confidence in the government, they intimated that the change from king stork to king log promised no betterment for conditions. Meanwhile in an assembly almost emptied of members and visitors, the returning Conservative introduced a motion that the house should adjourn to meet the crown which was opposed by the government. Labor members stayed outside with the unemployed and sough genuine information.

Workers and spectators entered the house, filled the galleries; the division was taken. Labor and Conservatives voting for the adjournment. Major Burde, independent, voted with the government on the ground that the meeting had dispersed.

As a matter of information, it may be mentioned that the unhappy death of the member for Grand Forks leaves the Conservative party with 17 members, assuming that labor and provincials join them in a critical division, the total opposition would number 23, exactly equal to the Liberals, plus the two independents. The speaker, a government supporter, would, therefore, have the final decision. Furthermore, as only the government can introduce any resolution suggesting the expenditure of public money, Labor cannot move for a vote to aid unemployment. The rules of order forbid even an expression of an express or abstract opinion of the house in this connection, unless recommended by the crown, and such motion cannot be put from the chair. In a tight place, this regulation can be used to stifle almost any progressive measure on the grounds of administration expense, even if funds are raised from outside sources.

To meet the situation, Labor has tabled a resolution stating that unemployment is a constant factor and that industry must be called upon to provide for the workers not needed.

Conservatives have developed a tremendous interest in mothers' pensions, and it is to be hoped it may be instructive. Instead of tabling amendments to strengthen the measure, they moved one in connection with the budget. This, if passed would have forced the government to resign, left the province without funds to pay anything until another election in four months time. The amendment regretted the adoption of regulations inserted to govern the act, which by means of order-in-council can be done. It did not refer to the objections most held by Labor, and of course, did not propose to abolish orders-in-council, now too commonly used to counteract democracy. Labor ignored the trap and deprecated the use of the widow's misery to make a Conservative holiday.

Canadian Labor Party Meetings

Following meetings will be held in the interests of the labor candidates in approaching civic elections:

Ash hall, Friday evening, December 5.

Avenue Theatre, Monday evening, December 8.

A. O. F. hall, Tuesday evening December 9.

Grandview Dancing academy, Tuesday evening, December 9.

South Vancouver Group

Social and dance will be held in I.O.O.F. hall, Thirtieth avenue and Main street, tomorrow night (Saturday), December 6th. Concert from 8 to 9 o'clock. Dancing until 12. Ladies, please bring cake or sandwiches. Three-piece "volunteer orchestra" in attendance. Admittance free. Collection to defray expenses.

Saviors Crucified

"The world has crucified its saviors and crowned its oppressors." Thinkers who were in advance of their time, who "shed more light than blood," men like Galileo, Socrates, Bruno and Christ were tortured, imprisoned and crucified by holy humbugs who have exerted every effort in all ages of the world to trample freedom from the human heart.

A society cannot be founded only on the pursuit of pleasure and power; a society can only be founded on respect for liberty and justice.—Paine.

CANDIDATES NAMED

Canadian Labor Party Endorses Nominations for South Vancouver.

PASS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Medical Inspection of School Children — Nominations for Burnaby.

THE regular meeting of the Greater Vancouver Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party was held on Sunday evening, Nov. 10, in the Labor Temple, 11 Hastings street east. Credentials were received from the Electrical Workers, No. 213 sending for delegates.

The resignation of Miss France Moren, a member of the executive was tendered and accepted with regret. Delegate Rankin, South Vancouver Labor party, was elected to fill the vacancy. The financial secretary read a report of donations received to the campaign fund.

Dr. Nowell spoke on the medical inspection of children in the public schools. He advocated the closing up of the school health department as regards both doctors and nurses The meeting did not feel inclined to discuss this question and no action was taken in the matter.

On the recommendation of the South Vancouver Labor party the Council refused to endorse a candidate for the reeveship of South Vancouver.

The following names were placed before the meeting for endorsation as candidates for the South Vancouver Council, and voted on the candidates and votes received.

J. G. Smith, 30; A. Macdonald, 25; George Hardy, 21; Edge, 23; O. Mengel, 22; J. Auton, 21; Bender, 20; J. Armstrong, 10; E. S. Hougham, 12; the first seven elected. R. E. Rigby and A. Claridge were nominated for the school board and W. Ford for police commissioner.

A letter was read from the Labor members in the legislature at Victoria in regard to the unemployed demonstration which was staged there last week. The M.L.A.'s were of the opinion that, although there was an acute unemployment problem in Victoria, that the demonstration last week was staged by the Conservative party.

A vote of confidence in endorsation of the actions of the labor members was passed.

Nominations for the Burnaby municipal election will be received at the next meeting, which will be held on Dec. 29th.

Why are you killing me? What! Do you not live on the other side of the river? My friend, if you lived on this side I should be an assassin, and it would be unjust to kill you in this manner; but since you live on the other side, I am a brave man, and my deed is just.—Pascal.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

Tabloid Issued by United States Department of Labor, at Washington, D. C.

Belgrade

Railway Employees' Colony.—Employees of the Belgrade division of the state railways contemplate the construction of a modern colony to consists of 200 houses, at a total cost of $150,000.

Cuba

Labor Excess.—The supply of Cuban labor continues to exceed the demand, and a large surplus will continue to exist until the sugar-harvesting season begins.

France

Farm Labor Insurance.—The indemnification law of September 15, 1922, under which farm workers will be indemnified for accidents resulting from their labor, in the same manner as individuals engaged in commercial and industrial occupations, became fully effective on September 1, 1924.

Immigrant Farm Labor.—It appears that French farms, particularly those of Southwestern France, are increasing empolyment opportunities for immigrant farm labor; and that the services of immigrant farm laborers from Italy and Switzerland have been found most satisfactory.

Irish Free State

Unemployment. — Following the harvesting of early crops this year, released farm laborers have made a considerable swell in the ranks of the unemployed.

Portugal

Barbers and Waiters Strike.—Barbers and waiters of Lisbon recently declared a strike, the latter asking for a fixed daily wage plus 20 per cent. of the gross income, in which case they are willing to forego the acceptance of tips from patrons.

Scotland

Unemployment.—Depression in the iron and steel industries is cited as the principal cause of the last quarterly increase of from 62,500 to 68,698 unemployed persons in the Glasgow area.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS

ONCE again the workers are going to be given an opportunity of voting for their own candidates to represent them on the various civic bodies. We hope that the workers will avail themselves of this opportunity and see to it that their candidates are elected. We are not blind to the fact, however, that perhaps some of the candidates chosen have a record in the Labor movement. Some, it would seem, have but a faint idea of what the Labor political movement really stands for. Socialism, the ideal—and the only one worth while—has been rather neglected by some of the Labor aspirants at election time. Such an attitude we deplore. Drawing "red herrings" across the track of Socialism is quite uncalled for.

However, we ask of all workers that they cast their votes for Labor. If, after being elected, their representatives do not stand true to the principles of Labor "The Federationist" will not fail to tell them so.

WE KNOW WHAT THE OTHERS HAVE DONE

LABOR COULD NOT DO WORSE

Hospital Tax---Health Insurance

[Note—There was delivered before the Rotary club in Kamloops a short time ago, an address on "Hospital Tax" (health insurance), by Mr. Burton of that city. We have been pressed by several of our readers for an article on this important subject. We therefore submit the following report of the address, since we feel it is a very good statement of the case and one well worthy of our earnest consideration—Ed.]

A SHORT time ago, the president asked me to prepare a paper on the subject of a "Hospital Tax." The question of financing hospitals is one that I have devoted considerable thought to during the last few years, and I am glad of an opportunity of submitting to Rotarians some of the conclusions I have come to. It is a brave man these days who are suggest another tax on an already over taxed public; and, for that reason I approach the matter with a certain amount of trepidation. It will be my endeavour to prove to you that the proposal will mean money in pocket for the great majority, and it will only add to the financial burden of those who are fortunate enough never to be sick.

Personally, I prefer to call it health tax rather than a hospital tax, because, in addition to placing hospitals on a sound financial basis, it will provide proper medical attention for those requiring it.

A connection of over twenty years with the directorate of the Royal Inland hospital and a close association with the financial end of the institution has impressed upon me the necessity of some more dependable method than the present haphazard system of financing hospitals and insuring the public against sickness.

Hospital Finance

In British Columbia, public hospitals are financed by: (a) Patients' fees; (b) government grant; (c) municipal grant; (d) share of liquor profits, and (e) subscriptions.

You all realize that in every business, there is a definite overhead charge, notwithstanding that the volume of business varies considerably and the same principle applies to hospitals. Take our own hospital as an example. One week it may have forty patients, the next week ninety. It is, therefore, evident that it must maintain a permanent staff capable of caring for the greater number, so there is no variation in the salary list each month. The same applies to the cost of heating, also the cost of operating the laundry. It will therefore be seen that an increase in the number of patients simply adds to the cost of administration but a proportionate additional cost for provisions an supplies.

The hospital can be conducted profitably with a daily average of sixty-five patients. Immediately the average falls below that figure, a loss is incurred, because there is a corresponding decrease in the receipts from patients' fees. The government grant also decreases because it is based on the number of patients days.

There is a further point which seriously affects hospitals financially, and that is that about thirty-five per cent of the public ward patients do not pay for their treatment.

Progress Adds Expense

Wonderful progress has been made in the treatment of disease in recent years, but this progress has meant added departments, expensive appliances, and higher salaries of experts to look after same. Every hospital which keeps abreast of the times must instal these recent developments, but it all means increased expenditure. Then again, since 1914 salaries of the staff have doubled, and provisions, drugs and fuel have greatly increased in cost, and yet there has been no increase in the government grant or municipal assistance. It is true that hospitals are receiving a small share of the liquor profits, but that is completely lost in the tremendous increase in costs of operation I have outlined above.

Today, the experience of the hospitals throughout the Province is similar, and deficits at the end of each year are the rule. Unless, therefore, some better system is devised the hospitals will have to throw up their hands. Hospitals are being financed to a great extent by the merchants who supply them, and this is very unfair to our business men, especially in times of stringency such as the present. I am going to state frankly that in many hospitals the patient does not receive the treatment he should because finances will not permit the directors to provide the essentials necessary.

That is the hospital side of the question. Now let us examine the

Position of The Individual

Did you ever stop to think what serious illness means in a poor family? If it is the head of the house who is sick the income immediately ceases, or is seriously curtailed, while medical and hospital bills begin to pile up. Even if it is only one of the children, a few weeks illness or an operation may cripple the finances of the family for a year or more. I know families in this town, which, with their limited income, connot expect to liquidate their hospital and doctor's bills in ten years. There are many who refuse to call ford to pay his fee, when perhaps a in a doctor because they cannot afflittle medical advice might save weeks of suffering. What a relief it would be to the head of a family, if, when sickness came, he knew that under a system of health insurance he and his dependents were entitled to the best our hospitals and physicians could provide.

All children should be entitled to the same benefits physically as they are mentally. In other words, we provide a good education for our children and it is also our duty to give them proper medical attention from the day they are born. We are taxing ourselves to the extent of several million dollars annually for education of the rising generation that is one third physically defective. If we are to have the best results from our educational system we must produce a race that is physically fit to absorb that education.

Physically Unfit

During the war one third of our men were physically unfit to fight. Medical authorities are responsible for the statement that eighty per cent of the men who were rejected as unfit to fight could have been cured of their defects if they had been looked after when they were children. Those of you who are familiar with the hospitals know there are bed cases which would never be there if they had received proper medical attention at the right time. All of you have visited Tranquille and know that there are many patients there who cannot regain their health. Tuberculosis is a curable disease if taken in its incipient stage and it is regrettable to think that if we had had a system of health supervision those patients would have had their trouble diagnosed in its early stage and they would have had every hope of being cured and returning to civil life and be an asset to the community for many years.

(To be continued)

Unemployment

An extensive survey of the unemployment situation by the "Russell Sage Foundation" shows that between 10 and 12 per cent. of all wage-earners in the United States and Canada are always out o fwork.

"In the army he who carries on without arms, without supplies, without any foresight whatsoever, is court-martialled; in civil life we call him an optimist and elect him mayor."—Prof. East.

Modern institutions plant their roots in the period of barbarism, into which their germs were transmitted from the previous period of savagery. They have had a lineal descent through the ages.—Lewis H. Morgan.

Socialism represents a return to the primitive Christian evangel freed from its limitations and illusions.—Rev. R. J. Campbell.

We have taught democracy to read, but not to think.—Sparow.

FINDING OUT THINGS

Student's Attitude Towards Economic Problems—Asking Questions

MUST BE ICONOCLASTIC

Tendency to Rationalize—Is Problem Solved?—Stupid to Suppress Truth

[By E. J. Knapton]

ONE of the most disappointing and, in a sense, one of the most tragic experiences of early childhood is to find, on emerging from the nursery, that the world of picture books and of imaginings is not true — that "Humpty Dumpty" is a myth, and that the exploits of "Jack the Giant Killer" are, to say the least, problematic. And it is in no captious sense true that one's further progress in learning is a course of profound revelation, discovery and disillusionment. This is inevitably so. In a very real way the student must be an iconoclast, as much of his own preconceived notions as of those commonly submitted to him.

Tendency to "Rationalize"

A statement made by Professor J. H. Robinson in his book, "The Mind in the Making," provoked the writer to a very searching process of thought. His claim is that people have a fatal tendency to "rationalize." Used in this special sense, the word simply means a process of justifying things as we find them simply because they happen to exist or "be." We assume the virtue of the present social order by saying that it "works" and that no small measure of satisfaction is derived from it. We forget that by a similar process of reasoning we could justify the tortures of the Inquisition, the sun worship of the Incas or the lethargic attitude of the Chinese world. We forget, too, that the most primitive savage is pleased to think that his social order "works" and that it is thereby justified.

Many Problems to Face

It would seem very necessary, then, that every social institution be subject to analysis and criticism, and that our attitude to our problem be not warped by a comfortable doctrine of present self-sufficiency.

There are many problems which a student is bound to face, and there seems to be a tendency to leave them to others wiser than ourselves—to proceed on the principle that the ostrich is the mother of wisdom. One cannot read books today without feeling that the thinking man, if he exists, is probing at, and questioning almost all of our accepted notions. What is the type of question which arises? One could name a dozen men who today are asking questions, and unfortunately giving no sufficient answer.

Asking Questions

We could commence with Leacock's "Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice," mention Upton Sinclair's obviously partisan, yet provoking books; wonder at the questions which G. B. Shaw or Galsworthy raises in his plays, read of the Utopias which Wells describes—Utopias sadly different from our world—or finally listen to the vociferous warnings of Lothrop Stoddard.

In his books on "Guild Socialism," G. D. H. Cole raises a typical question: Are we democratic? Can we unctuously pride ourselves that we live in a democratic age when, after begrudging the working man the franchise we permit him to remain, as far as his tenure of employment, his wage scale, his working conditions and his home life are concerned, in a state of dependence on his employers?

Is the Problem Solved?

Of course, we have our unions, but with a membership in the American Federation of Labor of two millions out of a population of 110 millions, is the problem solved? Of course, we have our factory acts, our minimum wage bills, our eight-hour-days legislation and soforth. But with Indian children working, as the writer has seen them, in canneries from early morning until midnight, with office managers curtly requesting employees to return in the evening for a few hours' extra work—with the rush and bustle, the "hire and fire" system of our department stores—with the well-known shifting of labor in large plants—may we not again ask, is the problem solved?

Unfairness and Equality

Can a teacher or clergyman, walking past the luxurious home of a real estate agent, who has "put through a few good deals," help wondering whether the services the agent has done society are such as to put his reward so far above that of the other? A burning feeling of unfairness and inequality—a sense that in some way things are "wrong" is bound to arise.

The writer is aware that he is stat-

(Continued on Page 4)

DR. CURRY'S LECTURE

MRS. ROSE HENDERSON will be the speaker on Friday evening, December 5th, at 8 o'clock; 319 Pender street west. Subject, "Art and Education in Soviet Russia."

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FRIDAY.....December 5, 1924

PROPOSED POLL TAX

ONE of our correspondents from up country suggested to us that Labor endeavor to bring as strong a pressure as possible to bear in opposing the proposed poll tax of $10 per man that Mr. Woodward brought up in the house.

"Does Mr. Woodward, the irresponsible member for Vancouver, who is responsible for the proposed tax, imagine that the men of this province have nothing else to do with what little money they have been able to earn, than to hand it over to a spendthrift government? How much of a surplus does he think a man has, whose entire eranings for a year very often do not exceed $600? With that he has to try and support a wife, and in many instances as many as eight children. Does Mr. Woodward think that he could manage on $600 a year? I'll guarantee that he wouldn't even try!" So writes our correspondent.

We are in hearty accord with him. To suggest that a poll tax of ten dollars be put upon the workers of this province with conditions as they are at this time, is nothing short of an insult. Once again, the need for labor representation is most apparent. The representatives of the big interests see to it that they protect those they represent, the workers must see to it that they do likewise. The trouble with the workers in the past has been, however, that they are so unmindful of their own interests that they have persisted in electing representatives to our various legislatures who are not at all interested in the workers but are, on the other hand, tools in the hands of the big interests. The need for labor representatives is not only apparent, it is exceedingly urgent. We hope that the labor forces will arise and do their duty.

DEMONSTRATION AT VICTORIA

THE unemployed demonstration at Victoria recently, we feel, merits more than passing notice.

In Victoria, as elsewhere over the length and breadth of this Dominion of Canada, there are hundreds of men and women in need; yes, and almost if not absolutely, destitute, at this moment. No more serious question is there than the one of unemployment to occupy the attention of the members of our legislature. If they do not soon face the matter, honestly and frankly, it will be forced upon them in no uncertain—and perhaps not pleasant—manner. If they choose to ignore and neglect such a vital issue, they are not fit to represent the masses as they do.

We would point out to our unemployed comrades at Victoria, however, that they need look for no solution to their problem under the present capitalist system. Unemployment is our integral and essential feature in such a system. It is therefore a change in the system rather than to a change in the government that we must look. For the unemployed to cheer the suggestion of putting out the "Oliver bunch" and putting in "Pooley's gang" as a cure of the ills from which they are suffering, does not reflect any credit on their intelligence, regarding the economic situation, at least.

We would advise them, most sincerely, to see to it that they use their votes and their influnce more intelligently, upon the occasion of the next election, and so put out both old parties, and thus give the reins of power to labor—themselves.

K.K.K.

ELSEWHERE in this issue there will be found a copy of a letter received by Major Burde, M.L.A. It was signed "K.K.K." We do not believe for one moment that the K.K.K knows a thing about it. We believe it to be the ravings of some mind gone mad, perhaps from the effects of starvation and want. If not, it is perhaps the work of someone trying to stampede the labor representatives. In all probability the individual who wrote it voted for some other representative than that chosen by labor and now, growing dissatisfied with his own conduct in the matter, he is trying to lay the blame for his own misdoings upon someone else. Our labor representatives are following the only sane course open to them for the present. If we had 30 or 40 more there just like them, the workers would be a little better off. There will be many pitfalls, however, placed along the path they will have to tread, and they will have to watch their every step. They can rest assured of that.

WHAT CAPITALISM DOES NOT STAND FOR

A CORRESPONDENT writing in the Vancouver Province recently, tells us just what capitalism is and what it stands for, and as he was a socialist in the days of his youth, he ought to know.

Capitalism stands for individual freedom. Does it? How many of the world's millions are leading natural lives? only a few savages perhaps. For it is impossible for anyone to talk of freedom in the world where body and mind are enslaved by machinery, where, in order to exist, thousands toil in factory and mine, in sweatshops and mill. It is impossible to talk of freedom while the masses of the people have to endure monotony and misery and want, to say nothing of the humiliation and degredation that have become their lot, even in this "prosperous" land of ours. And freedom is but a mockery when thousands of men are forced to murder one another at the bidding of their capitalist owners.

"Capitalism stands for the right of the individual to possess such things as he may secure in life." That is true enough. Capitalism is the law of "grab," but the riches of the earth, the necessaries of life, the means of production, have been so effectively grabbed by the few, that there is no chance for the many—even in our highly-evolved jungle days—to grab anything save a bare existence, and judging by the unemployment, not always that.

"Capitalism does not seek to standardize. Socialism does." This according to the correspondent. It would be interesting to know what modern education is if it is not standardization. The same syllabus, the same work, the same books, the same cut-and-dried facts for every individual child. That is modern education. And in the world of high finance, in the realm of dividends, standardization of workmen, of machinery and of products is the aim and object. Because it makes for greater efficiency, and, incidentally—only incidentally, for greater profits. It is a great pity the workers have not the opportunity to learn something of this efficiency for their own profit.

And lastly, the writer blames God. Who created all things "unequal." Who evidently created the parasite and the slave, Dives and Lazarus, in their relative positions. But this is only another way of excusing cruelty and injustice. The writer is confusing inequality with variety for, of course, we all know all species must be varied, even the human species.

Socialism seeks to foster variety by allowing the individual to develop along his own lines. Socialism does not seek equality if equality means standardization. What socialism does seek is equality of opportunity so that all the differences in human nature may be free to make up the pattern that is Life.

THE DOMINION'S INDEBTEDNESS

FACING the truth and looking at hard facts is, however unpleasant, very necessary at times. In fact, in most important matters the time comes when the truth must be faced and real action taken to set right wrongs and errors we have too long allowed to run on.

A few weeks since, we were treated to a very enlightening speech here in Vancouver by Premier King, and it may be recalled that although he did his best to hoodwink his arena friends and glose over difficulties and situations, he was constrained to admit that although the whole Dominion is groaning under the expenses of carrying on, we still have an appalling national debt choking us, of which not one cent has been paid.

Those figures so glibly shot off to his admirers, staggering as they are in all conscience, do not tell the whole tale—add to these the provincial debts (B. C. alone being some $42,000,000 nett) and debts owing by municipalities and other liabilities. See what the small population of Canada has to carry on its back. Reckon out this debt per capita and then think a bit.

Henry Bell, the general manager of Lloyd's Bank, London, England, said a few weeks since: "The great debts of war remain. Nothing but work will remove them. No ingenius solution will provide a substitute." Nothing but work! Read, note and digest that—always the worker to pay. The worker who does not make the wars, has to do the fighting, his people do the suffering and he pays all the time; the broad back of labor has to shoulder the debt, not only in his time, but the future worker has to continue to work to pay these inipuitous debts. It is estimated that a billion dollars of war debt represents work of over 600,000 workers for a year at $5 apiece for every working day.

Now, when and how in the name of reason can our Canadian debt ever be liquidated? We doubt if any of our financiers care to grapple seriously with the consideration, let alone put into practical action any scheme to attempt it. No, it is an utter impossibility.

There is only one thing to do to save the dominion—for don't make any mistake, we are in a pretty bad way—and drastic measures must be taken and quickly, too. The one solution is a capital levy. This should be collectable on a graded scale, making it comprehensive enough that war profiteers particularly should be made to disgorge good and hard; further, bunches of victory bonds should be cancelled, making proper provision for protecting small holders in every way.

Utterly dishonest! Wild! Revolutionary! Disgraceful and such like comments will doubtless greet this from those that hath, but mark this: Nothing can save Canada from defaulting at some time, and if only for the sake of posterity, to whom at least we should be honest, let it be done now and clear the cursed burden created in our time, and not let future generations be enslaved by the Colossus of debt.

Let our dominion have a chance to get ahead; let our peoples, our workers, have the chance they deserve. They have put the best of their lives in making Canada, and it is time that exploitation of their efforts should be done away with as well as the crushing debts they are not responsible for.

PROPERTY VOTES

MANY people think that we have become so enlightened in this day and age that we would never dream of one man having more than one vote. If one delves into the voters' list for the coming civic elections one cannot help but be astounded to learn that one man has the privilege to vote somewhere in the neighborhood of 21 times.

It is alleged that Mr. H. W. Dyson, agent for the Yorkshire and Canada Trust Co. has the privilege of voting in ward one for that company. In ward two he apparently had no less than five votes. In ward three, three votes. In the remaining five wards he has somewhere in the neighborhood of ten votes. He apparently represents The Vancouver Estates Co., Ltd., The York Building Ltd., Columbia Estates, National Finance Co.

Is it any wonder that the workers find it hard to gain representation when such methods and tactics are allowed. Certainly something must be done to curb such practices. The labor representatives at Victoria would be well advised to see that something is done during the present session to have such practices discontinued on the part of the propertied class. Surely human beings should count ahead of mere houses and lots. Is it to be wondered at that men and women are becoming disheartened and discouraged in the struggle for life when they see just how much they are valued at in this world?

To-day is the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council, for it was on Friday, December 5, 1889, that it was duly organized. It is safe to say that no other organization in Vancouver during that time has held its regular meetings without missing one as is the case with the Vancouver Trades and Labor council.

What is Genius?

Men give me credit for some genius. All the genius I have lies in this: When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I have made is what people call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought.—Alexander Hamilton.

GHANDI--THE MAN AND HIS MESSAGE

[Concluded]

INDIA, the cradle of civilisation and culture, for ages, the solitary source of light and of wisdom, whence issued the undying message of Buddhist missionaries, where empires flourished under the careful guidance of distinguished statesmen, the land of Asoka and Akbar, lies today at the tender mercies of a haughty conqueror, intoxicated and maddened by the conquest of a helpless people. Her arts degenerated, her literature dead, her beautiful industries perished, her valor done, she presents but a pitiful outlook to the onlooking world.

Gandhi's argument about how best to obtain political freedom runs somewhat as follows: "No people, no nation has ever won or can ever win real freedom through violence. Those who fight and win with force, ultimately find it both convenient and expedient to follow the line of least resistance, and they continue to rely upon force in time of peace as well, ostensibly to maintain law and order, but practically to suppress and stifle every rising spirit." Says Gandhi: "The people of India may forget non-co-operation, but they dare not forget non-violence. Indeed non-co-operation is non-violence. We are all violent men when we support a government whose creed is violence. It bases itself finally not on right but on might. Its last appeal is not to reason, nor to the heart, but to the sword. We are tired of this creed and we have risen against it" . . . . As for Gandhi himself, the limit of his tolerance has not yet been reached. And a word from him has been sufficient, time and again, to induce the suffering millions of struggling India to sacrifice their lives without regret or reproach.

Through successive stages, he is gradually preparing his countrymen for the final step, civil disobedience. Once the country has reached that stage and his programme is carried through, the revolution will have been accomplished without bloodshed. Thoreau wrote: "When the officer has resigned his office, and the subject has refused allegiance, the revolution is completed." And that is what is happening in India today. Of course, the political non-violence of the non-co-operator does not stand the test in the vast majority of cases. Hence the prolongation of the struggle. Let no one blame the unbending English nature. But if non-violence is to remain the policy of any nation, it must be carried out to the letter.

In conclusion, it is rather interesting to give an account of Gandhi from the pen of his admirer, Mr. Rolland: "Gandhi lives on rice and fruit, and drinks only water. He sleeps on the floor—sleeps very little, and he works incessantly. His body doesn't seem to count at all. There is an almost childlike simplicity about him. His manner is gentle and courteous, even with dealing with adversaries, and he is of immaculate sincerity. He is modest and unassuming—yet you feel his indomitable spirit. He makes no compromises and never tries to hide a mistake. Nor is he afraid to admit having been in the wrong. Diplomacy is unknown to him; he shuns oratorical effect, or rather never thinks about it, and he shrinks from the great popular demonstrations organized in his honor. He distrusts and fears "mobocracy," and feels at ease only in a minority.

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QUESTION BOX

[Note—As many enquiries reach this office from time to time, the editor will reserve space to deal with such matters, under the above heading. Communications addressed to "Notes and Queries Editor" will be handled as quickly as space permits. —Ed.]

RETURNED SOLDIER, Vancouver—There is no doubt whatever in the truth of your statement. Socialists have known it since early in the war—note from the Socialist Review for November: "They created a shortage of shells and allowed their sons to face overwhelming munition odds rather than save them by pooling of manufacturing resources." Eloquent, is it not?

J. R. S., North Vancouver—Don't wabble or be fearful—in a nutshell, the secret of the conquering power of socialism is just that natural, healthy, normal life which it promises to the individual and to the race.

REFORMER—Clerkenwell Green, in the northern district of London, is a hallowed spot to all of an evolutionary or revolutionary tendency. Many the meeting in the stormy old days has the editor of this column attended there. It was terribly disrespectable to do so, but from those meetings, very much has resulted.

THEIST—Charles Bradlaugh was a splendid agitator and worker for the rights of men and women. He was a strong individualist, but had he lived, would almost surely have been a strong worker for socialism.

MRS. FOX; J. R. S.—Will reply next week.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

[The opinions and ideas expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by The Federationist, and no responsibility for the views expressed is accepted by the management.]

As to Socialism

Editor B. C. Federationist: I am now reading The Federationist every week, for I am much interested in socialism, but I have never seen or read of any one person that understands what the people are going to do when once Canada, or any country, is owned in common by all the people; or what the people should do so that they will be the owners of all industry. My belief is for all the people to do the same as the capitalists are doing: Organize capital and invest in industry that will pay the best profit. The people have already started; they own the government liquor store, but they should not stop at that. With all the millions of profit they should invest in more and more industry until all industry is owned in common by all the people. It is hard for me to express my ideas in writing. But I will try to tell how the people should work and manage all industry: The whole profit from all industry owned by the people should be given to all who want to work for it, and should have nothing to do with any other outlay—the same as if it were owned by some company or firm. The profit from the British Columbia liquor stores last year was three million dollars: A million could have been used for more investment and two million for relief work. Were this done there would have been work for over 4000 men from the first of November to the first of May, earning $75 a month. This is my whole socialist programme; and if the people will do what I now have suggested in my letter, all the industry and the whole of Canada will in time be owned in common by all the people. By that time the people will know how everything should be done for the best of all the people. P. A.

Kamloops, B. C., Dec. 5, 1924.

SHOW, DEC. 11, 12, 13.—

Workmen's Compensation Board

The Editor B. C. Federationist: It seems probable that there will be formed in the near future a committee of investigation into the working of the Workmen's Compensation Board. All who consider they have been treated with insolence or in any way unjustly should at once send in their names to Mr. Uphill or Mr. H. Neelands with the statement that they wish to testify at the said investigation. It lies with all such, now, to come forward and help to right the alleged wrong.

NEMESIS.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 2, 1924.

Sidelights on a Great Industry

Is the Trade Barometer at "Set Fair"

NOT ONLY the lumber industry of British Columbia, but the whole business community of the Province, foresee in a satisfactory settlement of the timber royalties question an indispensable factor for a renewal of confidence in our general trade progress.

The manufacture and marketing of British Columbia's forest products, her principal natural resource and her main source of revenue, cannot possibly proceed successfully as long as her lumber industry remains the subject of unfair and unworkable legislation.

The outlook for a revival in the Pacific Coast Lumber trade is quite promising, but if British Columbia is to benefit accordingly and continue to enter with her lumber products into the world's markets, she must not be handicapped out of the competition.

Business men realize that manufacture of lumber is the industrial mainstay of the Province, and its distribution by rail and water the principal source of their commercial advancement.

The trade barometer of British Columbia will never remain at "Set Fair" until the conditions in her main basic industry are such as will permit the carrying on of business on a fair competitive basis and will assure the timber operator that the good-will and confidence of the public is behind his efforts for their industrial progress.

This series of articles communicated by the Timber Industries Council of British Columbia.

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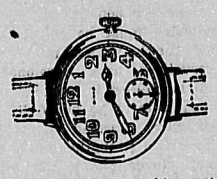

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Lectures on Our Modern Drama

IT will be recognized by many students of social progress today that there has been unfortunately a failure, on the part of our leaders and teachers, to utilize the wonderful lessons that have been given to human kind by our modern writers of drama and poetry as they ought.

Mrs. Rose Henderson, a speaker of international repute, and a keen student of our modern poetry and drama, is giving a series of at least three lectures on "The Social Interpretation of the Modern Drama." The particulars are as follows:

Nov. 26th—Ibsen's Drama: "Little Eyols, or the Right of the Child To Be Well Born."

Dec. 10th—An Irish Drama: "Kathleen Ni-Houlihan, or an Appeal to Reason."

The above lectures will be delivered in the Theosophical hall, 337 Hastings Street West. Music will be provided. Proceeds for educational purposes. Tickets, three for $1, or 35 cents each.

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CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

Tenders

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received by the Council up to 8 o'clock p.m. of Monday, December 8, 1924, for clearing and grading two (2) acres, more or less, of Block 80, D.L. 2027.

Forms of tender, specifications and full information may be obtained on application to the Municipal Engineer on payment of the sum of $5, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender.

A deposit by certified cheque of ten (10) per cent. of the amount tendered will be required with each tender as security that the tenderer will, if called upon, enter into a contract, and provide the required bond for the performance of the work.

Canvassing members of the Council for this business will be held to be a disqualification.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HENRY FLOYD,
C.M.C.

Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard, Vancouver, B. C., November 27, 1924.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH VANCOUVER

Municipal Voters' List

NOTICE IIS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court of Revision of the Municipal Voters' List will sit on the 10th day of December next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of correcting and revising the said Voters' List.

The List closes on the 30th day of November, 1924, and copies of same will be posted on the door of the Council Chambers, Municipal Hall, on the 5th day of December, 1924.

WM. T. RILEY,
Municipal Clerk.

Companies' Act

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the New Century Produce Company Limited will apply to the Presiding Judge in Chambers of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at the Court House, Vancouver, B.C., on Wednesday, the 17th day of December, 1924, at 10:30 a.m., for an Order restoring it to the Register of Companies.

Vancouver, B. C., December 4, 1924.

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Vancouver Unions

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. R. White; secretary, R. H. Neelands P. O. Box 66

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY, Room 111—319 Pender St. West—Business meetings every Wednesday evening. A. MacInnis, chairman; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; Geo. D. Harrison, 1182 Parker Street, Vancouver, B. C., corresponding secretary.
Any district in British Columbia desiring information re securing speakers or the formation of local branches, kindly communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 524 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Telephone Seymour 1382, or Fairmont 4983.

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets second Thursday every month in Holden Building. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 929—11th Avenue East.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local 194—Meetings first and third Mondays in each month in Holden Building. President, P. Willis; secretary, A. Fraser. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES UNION—Meets first and third Fridays in each month, at 445 Richards Street. President, David Cuthill, 2652 Albert Street; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Harrison, 1182 Parker Street.

ENGINEERS — INTERNATIONAL UNION of Steam and Operating, Local 882—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., Room 306 Holden Bldg. President, Charles Price; business agent and financial secretary, F. L. Hunt; recording secretary, J. T. Venn.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets in K.W.V.A. Auditorium, 901 Dunsmuir Street, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, E. C. Miller, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson Street.

THE VANCOUVER THEATRICAL FEDERATION—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the 1st Sunday of the month. President, Harry Pearson, 991 Nelson Street; Secretary, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; Business Agent, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226—President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, J. Bryan; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Holden Building, 16 Hastings Street East.

PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 418—President, S. D. MacDonald; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P. O. Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each month.

Organic Evolution

ARTICLE XIV

[By Charles Hill-Tout, F. R. S. C., F. R. A. I., etc.]

(All rights reserved)

IN the last article we traced briefly the progressive differentiations found among the Protozoa and saw that we were irresistibly led to the conclusion, that despite the wide differences in form and structure, exhibited by the several classes into which naturalists have divided these lowly organisms, they were undoubtedly all genetically related, and must have sprung either directly or indirectly from a common ancestor; and that that ancestor must have been an exceedingly simple form, probably of the amœboid type.

We saw, too, that this progressive differentiation, this growing complexity in structure, could only be satisfactorily accounted for by regarding it as the outcome of an evolutionary process in nature. The limitations of space caused us to restrict our observations, and they were confined almost entirely to the organs of locomotion and food-capture. Had we taken any other phase of their organization the same conclusion would have been forced upon us.

The same progressive advance in structure and function, for example, would have been seen had we given our attention to the evolution of their ingestive apparatus, that is to their primitive mouths and gullets. Nothing illustrates better the presence of an evolutionary process in nature than the successive, graduated stages by which the definitely-formed and locally-placed cell-mouth, with its inward-leading tube, seen in the higher forms, is evolved from the indefinite and unlocalized, random openings, characteristic of such forms as Amœba proteus.

In the corticate Protozoa, that is in those provided with a distinct cuticle or outer covering, a special aperture for food ingestion becomes necessary. This, in the most primitive forms, is supplied by a tiny hole or pore in the cell wall. In the more advanced forms this orifice is prolonged inwards becoming a kind of permanent duct, which in the higher animals develops into a true gullet, or esophagus.

To observe, as one may among the Protozoa, the many transitionary steps and stages by which the random oral openings in the most primitive forms become the highly-specialized ingestive organs of the more advanced types, is almost to compel one to believe in an evolutionary process. Few things are more convincing. Nor is the evidence of progressive modification confined to the organs mentioned. It applies equally to all the specialized parts of the cell-body, such for example as the eye; and the processes we may perceive beginning in the Protozoan continue without break into the Metazoan forms.

We would lay special stress upon this fact, because in the early phases of the embryological development of the mammals we may perceive exactly the same progressive modification and evolution of definite organs taking place, step by step and phase by phase; the early life of the embryo thus recapitulating the evolutionary course of its remote ancestors before it begins to take on the special characters of its more recent ancestors and parents.

This progressive modification and advance is admirably illustrated in the intermediate or inter-linking forms that unite the two groups together.

Between the colonizing Protozoans, which exhibit the same associative and integrative relations as we saw arising among the plant-forms—and, indeed, Volvox and its kindred genera are claimed by the zoologists as Protozoans—and the simplest of the Metazoan forms, such for example as Hydra, the step is exceedingly short, the difference between the two forms is seen to be merely one of degree of differentiation and integration. These processes have been carried a step farther in Hydra than in the colonizing Protozoa, the differentiation of the constituent cells has reached the tissue-forming stage, and the animal has now become a Metazoan. We may gather a pretty good idea of how this first came about from a study of the organization of the simplest forms of the Hydrozoa and the Sponges of today.

Let us take the latter first. The Sponges form a very large and varied group or phylum of their own, commonly known as the Porifera on account of their porous structure. At one time they were regarded as plants and classed with the Algæ. To-day the zoologist claims them and they are now classed as Metazoan animals. They are all water organisms and for the most part belong to the sea. They vary in size from minute, solitary individuals, barely visible to the naked eye up to large compound masses several feet in circumference. This large size is due to their powers of budding, each new cell remaining attached to the parent body. This aggregation of individual cells is one of the most interesting phases in the life-history of these lower organisms; for by a process of differentiation and integrative union, a union which becomes so close as to make it impossible to distinguish one cell from another, we are able to observe the actual passage of a lower into a higher form of life. From this new organism, thus formed by integration of individual cells, arises another and larger colony by rebudding, and we get as the final result the familiar bath-sponges of commerce, Euspongia and Hippospongia. Here we have the actual transformation of one order of life into another taking place under our very eyes; and this life-history of the common bath-sponge carries with it a very convincing suggestion of how the early unicellular forms became multicellular forms, and how the Protozoan passed into and became the Metazoan.

Concerning the lineage and exact position of the Sponges in the life-realm, naturalists hold somewhat different opinions. By some they are regarded as examples of Protozoan colonies in which integration of the individual cells has proceeded so far and become so close as to disguise their Protozoan characteristics, but which nevertheless still remain essentially Protozoan. By others they are regarded as true Metazoan forms derived by modification from Protozoan ancestors of the choanoflagellate or collared Monad type; and as forming a line of their own quite distinct from other Metazoan groups. By others again they are looked upon, by reason of their porous nature, as forming a sub-division of the Coelenterata—that is those simple animals with a distinct enteric or internal cavity, of which the Hydrozoa, to be presently considered, are typical examples.

These somewhat differing views of the zoologisrs need cause us no embarrassment. They do not weaken the evolutionary argument in the slightest degree. For under the first view it has to be admitted that the process of differentiation and integration, seen to be going on in the colonial Protozoa, differs in no discernable way from the same process that goes on in the Metazoan forms. The final result in both cases is the same, the formation of tissue; and this we saw constituted the essential difference between the Protozoa ond the Metazoa. With the appearance of tissue-forming cells the individual cells of the Protozoan colony have lost their typical characters and independence; they have now become integrated members of a compound organism, in other words of a Metazoan. The only difference, therefore, between these two views is that the first regards them as highly modified groups of Protozoans, and the second as having definitely passed beyond this stage and become true Metazoans.

That they are thus derived from Choanoflagellate ancestors seems to be borne out by the significant fact that the characteristic cells, which enter so largely into the structure of all the Sponges, are of the collared and flagellate type. This points directly and most emphatically to a Choanoflagellate ancestry. This, moreover, is the prevailing view among zoologists and fits in best with the evidence at our disposal. And even those who hold the third view do not doubt the Protozoan origin of the Porifera. They merely regard them as possibly derived through a different line of ancestry. And it may be observed here that in regarding the Metazoan life-forms as genetically related to the earlier and simpler Protozoan forms no compulsion is laid upon us to derive them all through one line of ancestors. There may have been several lines of descent. The Metazoa may have had a polyphyletic origin. Indeed, the state of our knowledge at the present time points strongly to at least a diphyletic or two-fold origin for them; one, by way of the Sponges which form a line of their own, and the other and more fruitful line, through the Enterzoa or hollow-celled organisms, which lead on to the Coelenterata and these again to the Coelomata—those animals having a body-cavity of a still higher order than the Coelenterata—and so onwards to the highest divisions of the animal world.

But what ever view one may hold concerning the descent of the higher Metazoan forms, whether through the seemingly barren Sponges, or through the Enterozoa, or some other unknown form, nobody can study the Porifera phylum and doubt that it leads back directly to the Protozoa.

The very fact that all the sponges are of colonial formation,, products of the budding process, differing only from the colonial forms of the Protozoa by the greater differentiation and integration of their individual cells, leaves little room for doubt as to their origin or the evolutionary course they have followed. And when we examine such simple, minute forms as Olynthus and mark the simplicity of structure we find among them, we feel certain we are looking at one, at least, of the links which unite the Metazoa to the Protozoa.

Olynthus is the simplest member of the Sponge group known to us today. It differs but little in structural formation from the colonial groups of the Volvox family; the individual cells composing it being slightly more closely integrated than in those. It is a minute thin-walled sac attached at the lower end to some rock or sea-weed and enclosing a relatively spacious internal cavity. This is the gastral or digestive cavity, and it opens to the outside by a vent or little mouth at the upper extremity of the sponge. Its thin wall is also pierced by numerous small pores. Lining the gastral cavity, the mouth and the pores, are a number of distinct collared and flagellated cells similar to the Choanoflagellated cells found among the Protozoa. Indeed they appear to be absoutely identical with these. They are set close together, and by the motion of their whip-like flagella a continuous stream of water is kept flowing through the sponge-body. Besides these fixed cells there are certain others which are free, like the white corpuscles in the higher animals, and have the power of wandering about from place to place in the sponge-wall. Some of these apparently convey food material to the different parts of the sponge; others of them appear to give rise to germ-cells both ova and spermatazoa. Now, all these cell differentiations and functions are practically identical with those we saw taking place in the Protozoan colonies of Volvox, Eudorina and Ulva; and these simple Metazoan forms differ in no way we can discern from them save in a slightly closer integration of the individual cells; and this difference seems less here than that between the colonies of Gonium and Ulva.

Whatever doubt, therefore, there may be concerning the genealogy of those lowly Metazoans, the Cœlenherata, there appears to be little room for doubt about that of the Sponges. They most certainly seem to be directly derived from some of the colonial groups of the Protozoa, thus plainly showing that the colonizing habit as we have repeatedly pointed out was the way by which the unicellular organisms passed into the multicellular condition.

And now having established the genetic relations between the Protozoa and the Metazoa by means of the Sponges let us pass on from them to the Hydrozoa and see what relations we may discover there. Outside of the Sponges they are the lowliest of the present-day Metazoans and in their simplest forms show but little advance upon the Protozoans.

They occupy a position in the animal world very similar to that of the Algæ in the plant world. They form one of the most widely-spread and prolific groups of aquatic animals. They are mostly marine in habitat, but one of the best known of them is the little fresh-water creature common to our ponds and ditches, Hydra viridis, so called on account of its vivid green color, due to the presence within it of a large number of chloroplastic corpuscles, which are looked upon by some naturalists as parasitic or minute symbiotic Algæ. This little fresh-water animal is the simplest of the Hydozoaon forms. It is wholly lacking in any well-defined organs. Its body is a simple hollow sac with a disk-like foot at one end. Its star-shaped mouth is situated on the top of a conical elevation at the other end. It feeds by means of tentacles which arise at the point where the mouth-cone joins the body of the sac. These tentacles convey the food to the mouth, the undigested parts being later ejected through the same opening.

It is a two-layered animal possessing a typical ectoderm or outer layer which protects the animal and also serves as a generalized sense-organ; and an inner layer or endoderm.

In these simple Metazoan forms we find that a definite differentiation of the organism has taken place. There is now a distinctive outer part and an equally distinctive inner part. This two-fold differentiation and division of the cells into distinct layers is a feature which characterizes all the Metazoa; only in the higher forms a further differentiation into a third layer takes place which is known as the middle layer or mesoderm; and not the least interesting feature about these simple Hydroids is the fact that we may see a dim foreshadowing of this third layer in the jelly-like, non-cellular substance, which separates the outer from the inner layer. When seen in microscopic section, it appears as a thin line between the ectoderm and the endoderm. Though possessing no specialized organs beyond the mouth, tentacles and crude foot, Hydra viridis, shows signs of the beginning of a nervous system within it. Some of the cells of the ectoderm have become slightly specialized; for the animal shows a kind of response to different degrees of light and to touch. It also manifests a low order of motor activity moving in a crutch-like way with its tentacles and foot.

And just as we are able to detect a differentiation of function in some of the cells of the octoderm so we may see the same taking place in the endoderm. The cells here show differentiation into what, in the more advance forms, we should call glandular and digestive cells. From the former flows a kind of secretion that acts upon the food taken into the gastral-cavity much as the dissolving ferments break down the protein in the higher animals. But the primitiveness of these glandular cells is seen in the absence of those enzymes which are needed in the higher animals to dissolve the carbohydrate elements, since starch granules when taken in are ejected with the other excreta unchanged in character.

Regarding the Hydrozoa as a whole we find the same evidence of progressive differentiation among them as among the Sponges. Between the simple polyp forms and the most complicated of the Hydromedusæ there is a world of difference. If we exclude the sub-division Anthozoa—which includes the sea-anemones and corals—all but the simplest forms, such as Hydra, undergo a curious transformation at one period of the life-cycle, almost as radical as that of the caterpillar and the butterfly. They manifest what is caled "alternation of generation"; at one time being a simple polyp or colony of polyps and at another something quite different, a medusa, of which the umbrella-like jelly-fish, in its various forms, is a typical example.

These transformations reveal a phase and a condition of things in the phylogeny of these organisms concerning which we have as yet but little certain knowledge; and there exists some difference of opinion among naturalists regarding these transformations. The prevailing opinion however, is that the evolution of the free-swimming medusa-form came about to enable the sessile or fixed polyp to spread itself more widely and thus enlarge its habitat. Under this view of course the polyp is considered as the ancestral form, the medusa as the derived and specialized form, so specialized primarily for reproductive purposes.

That this probably represents the true state of things seems borne out by the fact that the simplest polyp forms, such as Hydra viridis and its kindred species, never develop into medusæ. The same is true of all the Anthozoa—the sea-anemones and coral polyps. The method of reproduction, too, among the Hydromedusæ is commonly a more advanced one than among the Hydroidea.

Among the former we find distinct sex-forms. The medusæ are either males or females. This distinction we have seen to be a sign of advanced organization, a product of the evolutionary process. This would indicate, therefore, that the medusa-phase is an advanced and derived one; for among Hydra, on the contrary, the individual as a rule is bi-sexual, or hermaphrodite, that is each possesses within itself both sperms and eggs; a feature characteristic, as we have seen, of the lower organisms only.

Moreover, the fact that although the Medusa usually reproduces itself by sexual methods it can and does under certain circumstances reproduce itself asexually as well, by fission or sporogony, thus plainly showing that notwithstanding its advanced organization, it has not yet entirely lost the habits of its simpler ancestors and may revert to them. And that the organization of the Medusa is an advance upon that of the polyp is clearly shown again by the thickening of the mesogloea, the jelly-like substance between the ectoderm and the endoderm. In the Medusæ this dividing matter approaches more clearly to the true Mesoderm layer of the higher life-forms. It may contain cells which have migrated into it from the ectoderm or endoderm or it may be traversed by processes connecting these two layers.

Perhaps the strongest evidence of all of this progressive differentiation is seen in the ingestive and sense organs. These exhibit an enormous advance upon those of the simpler polyp forms. Thus the oral opening or mouth leads directly into a true digestive cavity which is divided into a distinct esophagus and stomach, from which a series of canals radiate outwards; the whole, mouth, stomach and canals forming a gastro-vascular system much in advance of that of Hydra viridis, and clearly foreshadowing the still greater advances of the next higher class of animals.

A corresponding advance is seen in the sense-organs. These in the Medusæ are of two kinds: (1) pigment spots called ocelli or little eyes, which are sensitive to light rays and which in the highest forms are seen to develop into eye-like structures, with a primitive lens and retina and a vitreus body as in true eyes; and (2) organs of balance or orientation called statocysts.

Another feature of like significance in the life-history of the Hydromedusæ is the fact that in reproduction by budding, the medusæ always arise from the polyp or from other medusæ, but never the polyp from the medusa. When the polyp arises by alternation of generation from the medusa, it is always by means of eggs. We can entertain no doubt, therefore, that the transformation of the simple polyp into the relatively complex medusa is the result of the presence and working of an evolutionary law. It is a progressive advance, whether it be regarded as merely a means or device of nature to bring about a wider dissemination of polyps; or whether we regard the medusa as a new and separate organism able to reproduce itself directly by budding. The fact that it is able to do this marks its separateness and relative independence; just as its giving rise to polyp forms by sexual methods of reproduction, shows its line of descent from, and relationship to, these simpler and earlier organisms.

(To be continued).

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

K.K.K. Heard From

The following is a copy of a letter received by Major Burde, M.L.A.:

To Richard Burde, Independent member for Alberni, Legislature Jester de Luxe, and his three Labor associates:

Like all labor representatives, you have sold us out again for $2000 per year and the crumbs which "Honest" John may drop to you. When labor voted you in, we did not expect to find out we had elected four (4) political pimps to represent us, and we thought at least your oath of office would be able to control your elastic conscience; but we now know different, and that it is now four years of cushioned seats for you all, and four years of hell for us. Tom Uphill's heart bleeds for us, poor sympathetic Neelands and Browne blame it all on the "system." Why in h—— do you not all go to Russia where you have your own system? You all four are b—— labor men and we of the labor party disown you all.

K.K.K.

Big Musical Show for the Orpheum

Kolb and Dill, actors and producers, whose success is well known from the boundary line of old Mexico to the boundary line of Canada and from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts, are this season to be seen in a new play from the pen of the late Aaron Hoffman, titled "Politics." The comedy deviates from the success of their past few years and dwells upon one of the most up-to-date political situations, that is ssreamingly funny, blended together with music, songs, girls and danses. The spehial attraction, aside from the charming and talented girls, is America's most talented composer and singer, Ernest R. Ball, who has composed over two hundred songs, heard in every English-speaking country. After writing his first success, "Love Me and the World Is Mine," his numbers have all made a remarkable hit with all music lovers. "Politics" will be at the Orpheum theatre for three performances, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 9 and 10, with a special matinee Wednesday.

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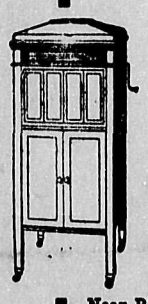

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Most of our so-called reasoning consists in finding arguments for going on believing as we already do. Thinking is hard work. It is much easier to "believe" and then bolster up our beliefs with a lot of threadbare arguments.—James Harvey Robinson, in "Mind in the Making."

The work of a state in the long run is the work of the individuals composing it.—Mill.

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FINDING OUT THINGS

(Continued from page 1)

ing the veriest platitudes. He is also well aware that for himself he has no remedy to offer. But the point is, are we to acquiesce in things as they are? Are we to rejoice in the sundry blessings which heaven has chosen to bestow upon us, and are we to steel ourselves against the other side of things—against, say, the authority of the gross and the incompetent, or against the presence of so much "hopeless misery," for which the writer has heard even a Fabianist admit there seems to be no remedy?

Experiments

When an engineer or a chemist finds thato a hitch has arisen in the smooth working of a process he investigates. He draws as largely as he can upon his previous knowledge and on his ability to analyze the present situation. Having done so, he experiments. He proceeds with what, to him, appear the most logical steps under the circumstances. He may achieve his purpose or get into worse difficulties. But he is compelled to do something. He cannot afford to sit still and wait. If there is danger in experiment, there is equal or greater danger in delay.

Let us come back to the question which Cole has raised—one out of many that might be asked. The answer he gives, or rather the remedy he proposes, is embodied in his theory of "Guild Socialism"—the social control of industry.

Removed From Villeinage

Bottom tells the actors in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" that "a lion among ladies is a most dreadful thing," and similarly the mention of this "lion" of social control in industry is capable of arousing the liveliest apprehensions and the most vigorous condemnation among those who dread its coming. But we must drop this bias. The industry of the future may be as far removed from that of today as we are politically removed from the villeinage and serfdom of King John. It is somewhat disturbing for the one who doubts labor's ability to govern, to think that many people in the past doubted the peasant's ability to fulfil his civic duties or even to live a respectable life.

Waiting for Millenial Dawn

There are those people who will concede the inevitability of change, will speak vaguely of "Evolution," and expect some almost unnoticeable change to come about in the manner of a pantomime transformation. Evolution they will consider to be a slowly-rising tide, imperceptible to the naked eye. Having decided this, they are content to sit back with folded arms and wait for the millenial dawn.

The argument from biology thus crudely stated is very misleading. Following the investigations made by Mendel, modern scientists are more apt to say that the process of variation goes on in a series of "jumps." A plant does not consciously adapt itself to its environment, but reproduces itself regularly until, quite by accident, there appears what is technically known as a "sport" or an unexpected variation. This may be accepted or rejected by its environment. In the former case we have a new variety. But it will be seen that the change is more "revolutionary" than evolutionary.

Best Fitted to Survive

Thus George Bernard Shaw's interesting Lamarckian speculations in the preface of "Back to Methuselah," with reference to the giraffe which grew a long neck through the simple process of willing itself to have one—these speculations may safely be said to be more fanciful and quixotic than scientific. Selective evolution really means the acceptance, out of a number of forms presented, of the one best fitted to survive.

To the writer it does not appear fanciful to apply the same anology to our political and social life. Corresponding to the accidental variations of nature we must have those "radical" plans and schemes emanating from the fertile brain of the enthusiast. And enthusiasm in the shape of vigorous or almost violent protagonism is very necessary.

Stupid to Suppress Truth

The comfortable world may be shocked, but not more so than when Charles Darwin propounded his theories to horrified Victorian drawing-rooms. John Stuart Mills' "Essay on Liberty" is as timely now as when it was written. If a man's theory contains the truth then it is stupid to suppress it. If he is in error then discussion will show it more effectively than anything else. The homely definition of truth as "anything that works" is worth considering.

What to the writer seems to be very necessary is a willingness to experiment. It may be said that human lives are too precious and human institutions too sacred to be subjected to any such process.

Done Their Work

One has only to look at the amount fo suffering, the inefficiency and the waste of today to realize the falsity of such an argument. Certain minds of the past—the stormy petrels of revolt—have led the way. Their reward may have been anything from public indifference to public martyrdom. But they at least have done their work. We need a larger infusion of their spirit today. We need more of the attitude of Hoxie, who writes in the appendix to his work on "Trade Unionism": "Think out the meaning of things. Never mind the outcome."

At the Orpheum

Although Bessie Barriscale, who will appear at the Orpheum theatre this week as headline act, has won international fame for artistic work upon the screen as well as the dramatic stage, she is regarded as one of the regulars of vaudeville. She is now presenting a new comedy called "Scrubby," which gives her every opportunity to portray a quaint and laughable character in the little scrub girl. Her supporting cast is excellent.

To present something that is entirely different in vaudeville, it has taxed the minds of some of the foremost writers to the limit. Yet the limit was not reached until "Like Father—Like Son," which is being presented by the Four Camerons at the Orpheum, was conceived. This most entertaining act is due to the fact that it embraces beauty, youth and humorous and thrilling situations. Ruth Budd, the girl with the smile, has only just accomplished an exended engagement with the Ziegfield Midnight Frolic in New York. Her act is entirely new. Harry Hines is called "The 58th Variety," which means that he is 58 varieties of funster in one. LeRoy Talma and Bosco present an act that keeps the audience guessing all the time. As magicians they are past masters. Charles Sargent and John Marvin have a sort of vaudeville mossic. They are the writers of "Peter the Greek," "Go Along Mule," and many other popular songs. The Dancing Sweethearts of Vaudeville is the way the Lorner Girls are billed, with Mr. Bert Sheppard at the piano. The usual attractive pictures and Orpheum Concert Orchestra complete a very snappy-sounding bill.

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Laws grind the poor and the rich men rule the law.—Oliver Goldsmith.

Knowledge is both a weapon and an armor, and it is the fear of this fact that has held tyrants of all ages to foster ignorance among their peoples. —Alfred E. Hunt.

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KEEP a voice in the Council that is free, independent and answerable to no other interest than that of the people.

HIS RECORD

More money spent on improvements in Grandview in 1924 than in almost the two previous years.

He stood for honest, clean government and efficient law enforcement.

He represented all Grandview, not one faction or party, political or otherwise.

HIS POLICIES FOR 1925

East end assessment revision.

Better street car service.

A square deal from the B. C. Electric Railway when the new agreement is negotiated.

THE CHOICE OF THE UNIONS

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VERY OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY

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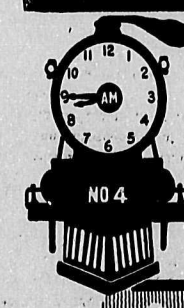

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