BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

PUBLISHED IN INTERESTS OF ALL WORKERS

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 14. FOUR PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1925 5c A COPY

LOW WAGES PAID

Blind Broom Workers Receive Crude Treatment in Local Institution,

PROMISES ARE NOT KEPT

Establishment Receiving Public Aid in Need of Thorough Investigation.

AT the present time, in this world of ours, there is very little that is not being exploited by some individual, or group of individuals, for their own personal gain. Women are forced to leave their homes, place their children in some home or institution, and go out into this so-called civilized society, in search for some sort of position that will give her some little remuneration in return, with which she hopes to provide herself and her kiddies with the necessities of life. Children in their teens, too, are forced out into this cold, cold world. In spite of our boasted culture and civilization, it would appear as though we have progressed but very little. The brutes of the field, and of the forests are, so far as gaining access to the means of life are concerned better off by far.

It is tragic to think that we stand by and watch conditions existing in our midst, without putting a much greater fight than we are doing. Of course, we realize full well, that the average worker, whether in overalls or with the "white-collar" on, is, at the present time, mortally afraid of losing the miserable position that they have. To them it is better than facing the other alternative of starvation, for themselves and dependents. What a state!

It would appear to us, according to the information that we have at hand —and it is from a source that we have not the slighest reason to doubt, in the least—that the blind workers are being exploited by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, in the broom factory in our city. It is supposed to be a sort of charity institution, but it is alleged that some of the "higher-ups" are finding it a very lucrative business. The salaries received by some of these men are not such as to suggest that the blind workers should contribute to their upkeep to the extent that they are doing, in our opinion.

At the present time, and for some time past, in the making of the brooms, they have been covering parts of them with velvet. The extra cost, to the institute, for the velvet, would be about 10 cents per dozen brooms. The extra time required for doing this results in a loss to the average worker there, of about $3 to $4 per week. The increase in value or price now received by the institute, as the result of this extra work, is something like $20. The net result is that, while the institute is the richer by several dollars, the workers are actually the losers to the extent, as we have said, of from $3 to $4 per week. Their wages run from $10 to $17 or $18 per week, so one can readily see that these men cannot live; the best that they can hope for is to merely exist, and if on top of this they are given extra work without increased remuneration, their lot is, indeed, a miserable one. In this institution, too, apparently, some coercion is being used upon the men. They are given, what appears to us to be nothing short of a grave warning, and that if they do not make out that they are satisfied with their treatment, as it is now being meted out to them, their position position is certainly in jeopardy. All the while, it must be remembered that this same institution is receiving or has received a considerable grant from the dominion and provincial governments. They cannot claim any immunity on the score that they are a private corporation.

A number of local and apparently reputable citizens grace the board of this institution, we understand. It would appear to be about time that they made their influence felt in such a manner as to warrant a little more public respect, so far as their connection with this institution is concerned, or get off the board. If they are a party to this form of exploitation, knowingly, then they are not fit and proper persons to hold such positions—and we, frankly, cannot feel that it is all unknown to them, owing to the publicity that has been given already in some of our local papers to this matter. The whole affair, as it appears to us today, is urgently in need of a very thorough investigation—not any camouflage! They are receiving government aid and they have therefore, no right to feel that they should not, or could not be interfered with.

It is alleged that some of these blind men, if not all, have been handed agreements to sign, without having been given proper time to understand or consider them, no copy being given them; that the committee in charge of the factory makes verbal promises on behalf of the factory which are not kept; that time workers are allowed only from $12 to $14 per week, although they earn much more; that two men have been left at the sorting of corn for two years, at which work they have earned, at least from $16 to $18 although they have only been paid from $12 to $13; that the blind men have been compelled to cement their lunch room floor on their own time, either that, or smoke in the back alley, and all this at their own expense, while at the same time the sighted, and usually well-paid officials can smoke ad lib., wherever they choose; that the blind workers are not paid enough, in any instance, to support a wife and child on, although, as alleged, a foreman earns such an amount as to enable him to buy an automobile or two in two years, although rarely if ever, he dons the overalls, unless some boys are not available to do some of his work for him. One of these boys was so unfortunate one day, as to be pulled up to the rafters of the building, having been caught in a belt. He had his wrist and fore-arm broken. It is alleged that all the belts, save one, are unprotected, and also the emery wheel, notwithstanding the notice from the Compensation Board.

It is further alleged that the factory committee compelled the blind workers to hand in their grievances in writing, through their foreman, although they never receive any answer in writing to show that their grievances were ever brought to the attention of the committee. The answer that usually comes back is a verbal no. As a rule the time workers have been allowed about 10 minutes each morning and afternoon to wash the dust from their eyes and faces on account of the dirty nature of their work and it is now alleged that this time has been disallowed on account of the men having made some complaints.

There are many other grievances harbored by these men but, like all other workers, they must live. It is therefore, necessary for them to put up with many inconveniences to which they are subjected—and all this is in Canada, the land of the free. We feel that we have brought to the attention of the officials on the board sufficient information to warrant their making a proper investigation, and one in which there is no camouflage allowed, one in which the men may speak out their honest thoughts without fearing some form of retaliation being practised upon them by the foreman. They can rest assured that we are not going to allow this matter to drop until something satisfactory has been arranged and dismissals will certainly be investigated. It is a government aided institution and, as such, it must bear the most searching criticism. If it is being used merely to exploit the blind, it is about time that the public knew it, and that their money is being used for that purpose.

CANADIAN LABOR PARTY

Will Nominate Candidates for the Federal House in May—Elect Officers.

The central council of the Canadian Labor Party held their monthly meeting on Tuesday, March 31. A committee was appointed to request the city council to allow the central council permission to hold a tag day in aid of the miners of Nova Scotia; and a committee was appointed to organize the tag day in case the request was granted.

The penalty imposed on Delegate G. H. Hardy at the last meeting for running for the reeveship in South Vancouver against the wishes of the council was rescinded, and a lighter one imposed.

Several alterations and additions were made to the constitution of the council.

It was decided to have a nominating convention at the May meeting to nominate candidates for the federal house.

Delegate F. A. Hoover was reelected chairman; Mrs Dolk, vice-chairman; W. Dunn, secretary. E. Burns, H. V. Rankin, W. Flynn and Angus MacInnis were elected to the executive.

The election of the standing committees was left over till the regular meeting.

Hard Times Dance Good Friday

Members of the Junior Labor League are arranging another social and dance in the Elks hall, forty-ninth and Fraser avenue, on Good Friday. This will be a "hard times" dance, so hunt out those ragged clothes and gingham dresses, and come along and enjoy the good time.

If you missed the last J. L. L. dance don't miss this one. A good floor and good music guaranteed. The concert starts at 8 p. m., dancing at 9 p. m. Refreshments will be provided. Admission by collection at the door.

Winners at Whist Drive in Royal City

Mrs. Porter and Mrs. H. D. Brown, Wm. Sandry and W. E. Brown, were the prize winners at a Whist Drive of the Labor party, held in the Labor Temple, New Westminster, on Friday, March 27. Gladys Bassett, 526 Eighteenth street, was the winner of the hand-made linen luncheon set, donated by Mrs. David B. McCormack.

We patronize those who patronize us.

UNDERHAND WORK

Local Political Labor Situation Reviewed—Principles of F. L. P. Sound.

THE WHY OF THE C. L. P.

It Is an Affiliation of Labor Organizations Already in Existence.

[By Angus MacInnis]

IT is well known among people who take an active interest in the labor movement in and around Vancouver that the editor of the Labor Statesman and a few others around the Labor hall harbor a certain amount of animosity towards the Federated Labor Party. If this arose because these people differed with the F. L. P. on principles or tactics, no fault could be found with them. But when an underground campaign is carried on because the F. L. P. refused to drop its official organ, The Federationist, it is time that it should be known.

Even that could be overlooked when one understands the issue at stake. I fully understand the potent effect of a meal ticket on the human animal's activities. However, the F. L. P. is not out to get a place at the pie counter for any one, either as an editor of a labor paper or on a government commission.

The function of a labor paper should be to make clear to its readers the why and the wherefore of happenings that concern them, but as the editor of the Labor Statesman will not do this, I take it upon myself to do so as far as concerns the Canadian Labor Party.

To get a clear understanding of the political labor situation, as it was and is, it will be necessary to go back for a few years.

Until 1918, the only political labor party in this province was the Socialist Party of Canada. However, at nearly all elections the Vancouver Trades and Labor council would form a labor party to contest the election, usually, we are told, with the financial backing of either the liberals or conservatives, which ever party needed their help the most. Of course as soon as the election was over the party died.

The advisability of forming a labor party that would make a wider appeal to the mass of the workers than the S. P. of C. was discussed at the convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor at its 1918 session, which was held in Vancouver that year. While the party was not officially brought into being by the B. C. F. of L. the delegates favorable to the formation of a labor party met after the convention and formed the Federated Labor Party with a short and concise platform, which is now familiar to nearly everybody in the province. The new party met with a good response from the workers. It also met with a fairly good reception from the electors at election times.

However, the political situation was not satisfactory. The S. P. of C. refused to co-operate with the F.L.P. at elections, and the situation was still further complicated by the split in the S. P. of C. and the formation of the Workers Party.

When the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada met in Vancouver in 1923, a resolution was passed endorsing the Canadian Labor Party and instructing the B. C. executive of the congress to form a branch in this province. For some reason the Trades Congress central executive was not keen on forming a branch here. After considerable delay the B. C. executive of the congress waited upon the Federated Labor Party and asked them to be the B. C. Branch of the C. L. P. They did this at the request of the central executive of the Trades and Labor Congress, I presume.

The proposition was flatly rejected by the F. L. P. Rejected with hardly a moment's consideration, because they felt that such an organization was not what the delegates to the convention who voted for the resolution had in mind. Furthermore, it was felt that it would be an underhand way of getting control, or trying to get control of the political labor movement. The B. C. executive was told to go ahead, call a formative convention of the C. L. P. and that the F. L. P. would affiliate.

The Canadian Labor Party (B. C. branch) was organized in May, 1924. The convention which gave it its constitution gave it no power to form local branches, in fact such function was refused it.

The purpose of the C. L. P. is to co-ordinate the whole political effort, industrially and politically, of the labor movement at election times. It is not a distinct labor party. It is an affiliation of labor organizations already in existence, and has no more right to form groups of individuals for political purposes than it has to form trade unions or groups for industrial purposes. It cannot at one and the same time be an organization of political and industrial units and also of individual members.

The editor of the Statesman writes of the "S. V. Group of the C. L. P." and other groups of the C. L. P. and then goes on to say that the

(Continued on Page 4)

Woman and War

THOSE individuals, or groups, wishing to get pamphlets which have just recently been printed are urged to send in their orders at once. There are only a limited number printed. They are the following:

WOMAN AND WAR
By Mrs. Rose Henderson
10 cents.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS
By George F. Stirling
5 cents.

These pamphlets are well written. They contain a wealth of information, and are, to say the very least, thought-provoking.

Send in Your Orders at Once You Cannot Afford To Be Without Them

MEANDERINGS

[By Our Peripatetic Pagan.]

ACCORDING to reports, "If the government had been fair with the people and had made an honest statement of the actual state of its finances, it would have an actual deficit around $105,000,000 instead of a surplus of $52,000,000." So the Rt. Honorable Arthur Meighan. He charges the government of leaving out important figures, so getting great head-lines in the Liberal papers over its successful budget. "No wonder," he says "the people of Canada are greatly confused." Save the mark! Confused! Be-fooled they are all the time; but they don't seem to care. They go on voting the same way, it doesn't matter one jot or tittle if it is for Conservative or Liberal the result is just the same. The people will be be-fooled. The remedy—vote good Socialism, for a government by the people for the people.

* * *

The United States of Europe as an ideal is growing stronger. It will probably get so strong as to crystallize before many decades—even our evening thunderer had reference to it.

* * *

On Monday there was quite a bunch of old country new comers wandering around our city. Lord! But I felt sorry for them and I wonder what they are going to do; how soon will their little reserve hold out before they are up against it. At that time there was some crowd of unfortunate unemployed at the city hall asking pertinent questions of how and why. What a crime to bring more and still more to B. C. with the present serious situation showing little improvement.

* * *

What's wrong with Canada? Of course that's silly question number three all right, all right, because many of us know and are doing our best to tell others; but as to this particular query here's the idea. The press is calling attention to the fact that we are, at huge expense, educating our young men to the highest level and they are in large numbers proceeding just south to seek their fortunes in the States. We are fine brains and manhood short, the States benefit and we pay the piper and lose our brains and brawn. Oh, my aunt Maria! Wake up, Canucks, and have the courage, now, to probe deep and do something besides talk of our wonderful natural resources which we seem to dismally fail in utilizing for the public good.

* * *

Great bakery combination! Keep your eyes open, for rumor hath it away east that a gigantic combine is under way, subsidiary to the American combine. Well, this is still another capitalist move on the grab for control of the people's food. Unless some determined effort is made soon we shall surely become Robots.

* * *

The most powerful weapon to fight these moves is a strong press. Let the objective be for a vigorous socialist daily; let's try and do it in B. C. soon, think it out today when you get your "Fed." and send us in some suggestions. It can be done and well done, if all labor men will unitedly act.

Popular Business Man

Mr. V. A. Rollins, the popular and obliging B. C. Manager for Tucketts tobaccos, reports business in his line as very good for this time of the year. Tucketts' goods are known from coast to coast and as "Vic" is known as a hustler, Tucketts' tobaccos are found in every up-to-date place in Vancouver and likewise in all places where tobacco is sold in British Columbia. He is also very fond of sports, and a credit to the business fraternity of this city.

The younger generation, the great hope of the Labor Party, can only be secured by a combination of cold practical logic and high moral appeal. —Dr. Hugh Dalton, British Labor M. P.

STORY OF RUSSIA

The Bible of the Russian Revolution—New and True Narrative.

SEVEN YEARS' CREATION

Red October Created a New World—Progress Still Continues.

[Russian Story.]

Before the Creation of the World

CHAOS and great darkness prevailed over the whole Russian world.

The landowners sat on the necks of the peasants, the workers had the factory owners at their throats and the soldiers and the generals. The nobility did nothing and ate very much, the land-workers worked very much and ate very little.

The workers were hanged, the peasants beaten, and the soldiers mishandled, and over all the parson held sweet discouses upon the quality of meekness.

The bankers were fat. And the ribs of the poor showed through their sides. The gentlemen got drunk and the toilers were driven to the slaughter.

The whips whistled through the air, prisons sprang up like mushrooms, and the bourgeoisie danced.

The First Year of Creation

Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin appeared; he raised the "red flag" and called the workers, peasants and soldiers to the struggle. And they said: "Let there be light," and there was light, the light of the soviets, as distinct from the darkness, the bourgeoisie, and the parsons. The light penetrated into all the dark corners of the earth, and a voice sounded: "Let us electrify the villages."

The Second Year of Creation

The workers' and peasants' government created a fortress against which the landowners, the capitalists and the white guard generals smote their heads in vain. This fortress was called the red army. The white guardist armies fled before this fortress like dogs before the whips. The robbers became downhearted.

The Third Year of Creation

And the soviet government "divided" the water from the earth. For the water they began to create and consolidate the red fleet. And for the earth they built steam ploughs, sowing machines and machines of all kinds. And soviet institutions, hospitals, and many more things of value grew out of the earth.

The Fourth Year of Creation

And the soviet government spoke: "And steel birds shall fly in the heavens," and lo, it came to pass. Soviet aeroplanes skimmed through the air and the red air fleet increased and multiplied. Workers and peasants streamed into the association of the friends of the air fleet and gallant red flyers came forward.

And the bankers and Curzon pulled long faces.

The Sixth Year of Creation

And the commissariat for finances spoke: "Let there be a stable currency—the chervonetz!" And it created the golden chervonetz, and from its side it created the silver rouble. And it spoke to them in this wise: "Be fruitful and multiply and let your descendants be as numerous as the stars of the sky and the sands of the seashore, and displace all other currency."

And thus it came to pass, and in this way the people's economy of the soviet union was consolidated! And in this way also the speculators on the exchange received a black eye.

The Seventh Year of Creation

And on the seventh day the soviet government did not rest, following the example given it by "God," but it arranged "communist Sundays." And it began to raise production and to consolidate the gains of the revolution for all eternity.

The Red October (the revolution) created a new world, and its work of creation continues and will continue until the world commune has been created.

And so let it be!

Modern Arts and Letters Club

The subject to be presented at the Modern Arts and Letters Club which will meet in the Woman's building, 752 Thurlow street, on Friday evening, April 3, will be "Revolutionists in American Poetry." Mr. A. M. Stephen will lead the discussion giving, as a basis for debate, examples from the work of contemporary American poets who are seeking to find new forms of expression. Members are reminded that contributions are needed for the "round table." Music and refreshments will be provided as usual.

Ah, I see it clearly before my eyes the city of justice and happiness. . . No more idlers of any kind, and hence no more landlords supported by rent, no more men of fortune kept like mistresses by fortune—in short, no more lunacy and no more misery.—Zola.

ART AND INDUSTRY

NEW TACTICS DEMANDED

Population Doing Really Useful Work in Canada Should Be Investigated.

[By J. C. Harris]

The series of articles that I have contributed to The Federationist have advocated a great change in the policy of the party, namely, that we concentrate our efforts on demanding a thorough investigation of the population of Canada with the object of finding out who is doing really useful work, and who is merely busy but not helping the social organism, who is doing harmful work and who are undisguised loafers.

The last article attempted to estimate the political consequences of such a policy and we conclude that it would be good from the standpoint of winning elections, and above all, as a means of educating the great mass of the electors. Politics need simplifying. We must have tactics that the ordinary elector can understand. Also both the policy and the tactics must appeal to the ordinary citizen's sense of justice. Therefore our aims must be comprehensive and simple. Too often indignation at the injustice and inefficiency of the competitive system leads to vulgar abuse of some class, landlords, or capitalists, scabs, or politicians; whereas any socialist ought to know that few are responsible to any large extent for the plight in which society finds itself.

Our parliamentary tactics become clear enough. A concentration on the question of "the employment" of the nation. This should be made to take the place of that venerable chestnut "the tariff question" now holds and six earnest members of parliament, working steadily at their job could soon put it there.

This change of parliamentary tactics should be accompanied by a great and equal change in trade union action and trade union sentiment. A change that would tend to prepare and fit the different unions for the vastly more important work that lies before them.

Our trades unions must be developed into guilds. Responsible and well organized bodies to which the nation can entrust the conduct of its industries. It is here that in all probability the most serious trouble will occur, for it is probable that the nation will be seeking new management and new leadership, before the unions have learnt to organize themselves sufficiently. Hitherto trades unionism has been fighting a kind of guerilla warfare with the capitalists, and such tactics may have been justified in the past, but they are utterly out of date in this century. By these tactics the executive of each business has generally been thrown into violent antagonism with the union; from now on the good-will and friendly co-operation of the management should be deliberately sought by the unions. This does not imply that the working man has to give way to unjust demands and harsh treatment, but it does imply a deliberate policy of courtesy and friendship, a sympathetic outlook on the very serious difficulties that the managers of most businesses find themselves in at present.

Am I too optimistic to believe that the best sort of employers will respond to such an attitude of friendship by showing themselves friendly, even if they were aware that the movement was designed, as the beginning of the end of themselves as capitalists? Perhaps so, but it is worth trying. At least we can say that the opposite line of conduct has not been very successful, for after a century of fighting, little advance has been made.

How can we blame a rich man for objecting to turn over his business to a bunch of men, who, however, well intentioned and honest, he feels sure will make one vast muddle of it. He may not be of a hoggish nature, but he would object to seeing his life's work ruined, and the resulting misery to men who have worked with him and for whom he may have a sincere regard.

No. The unions must prepare themselves for their task, the difficulties will be sufficiently great in any event, for we are not going to march in triumph and ease into "the promised land".

The ideas brought forth in this series of articles are worth criticism if they have been worth publishing. They should be freely discussed, their truth or fallacy exposed, and I invite criticism. In the concluding article I will mention some of the criticisms that they have called forth already.

Women Under Socialism

Socialism would, for the first time, make home life possible for all. It would, for the first time, make the mothers of the nation free and healthy and honored and happy. No nation with respect for womanhood and with knowledge and keen consciousness of the importance of motherhood would permit any woman to live the life now lived by millions of women.— R. B Suthers.

Some are bent with toil; others get crooked trying to avoid it.

What Has Been Accomplished at Summerland for Art's Sake.

WINTER MANUFACTURING

Production of Beautiful Things—Creative Instinct Strong in Most People.

[By Jack Logie]

LIKE the writer who began a book on the "Snakes of Iceland" with the statement that there were no snakes in Iceland, we might preface this article by saying that here in British Columbia "we have very little art and not enough industry."

The only art which is distinctively Canadian is the Indian, and there must be something wrong with our industry when so many of our brightest young men are forced to leave for the United States and so many unemployed walk our streets. The basic causes for this condition are not far to seek, but are outside the scope of our present article which will attempt to deal only with that phase of rural industry which has to do with the development of an art which will be distinctly British Columbian. Art is international, but displays its highest expression only when each country contributes its distinctive note to the whole.

Our forefathers, the sturdy pioneers who hewed their homes out of the forests of Eastern Canada were self-supporting. They grew the wheat in many cases ground it themselves or carried it to the nearest mill and returned with the flour. They spun their own wool, wove their rugs, made their clothing and shoes and, in the long winter evenings, were busy manufacturing the wooden tools and furniture which they required. If the harvest was bountiful they prospered and their economic problems were solely of production.

Now we have the steam plow, the threshing machine, the tractor and scores of other machines to lighten the labor of the farmer, but is he any better situated than his grandfather? Perhaps, in some ways, he is but where the old man had one problem the present inheritor of the family acres has a dozen. In fact, problems are something which the farmer has "nothing else but," and, in many cases, he is walking off his prairie farm or British Columbia fruit ranch, and leaving the solution to someone else.

Farming is the original cross word puzzle. The poor farmer gets the cross words from his banker and the merchants to whom he owes money, and the puzzle is to make the farm pay.

He boasts of his independence, and the price he pays for it is his dependence upon everyone. He relies on the factory for all he uses, and when, as often happens, his own products fail to find a market he is in a difficult position.

The problem of the fruit worker is no less serious. The packing season is short, and for the winter months there is nothing to do. The married men earn a precarious living cutting each other's cord wood, and the single ones go to California. There can be no lasting prosperity until this condition is remedied.

When you have no money you either make the things you need for your own use or you go without. Through bitter experience the farmer is again learning how to become more self-supporting and sufficient unto himself. He is still dependent, so far as machinery and heavy industry are concerned, but in the field of light industry and handicraft he is beginning to see new possibilities. Some time in the near future we may find him spending the long winter evenings making articles of beauty and usefulness with his hands instead of reading Eaton's catalogue which is his favorite indoor sport at present.

We need a revival of cottage industry, peasant craft or handicraft, as it is variously called. This is no new idea, but is as old as the hills, and furnishes the main source of income for the mass of the country population of Europe. Conditions in British Columbia are ideal for the successful working out of this form of industry. Each farm house or orchard home should be a potential factory, the owner growing his foodstuffs from the soil in summer, and in winter manufacturing the things which he needs for his own use, and to sell if there be a surplus. In most districts electricity is available, and power is at the disposal of the worker if required. If, as some economists say, the industrial keynote of the future will be production for use, then we have here the foundation of the new system.

So much for the economic and materialistic side. There is another even more important aspect, the cultural or artistic. This is the machine age, and much of the industrial unrest arises from the fact, that the workers have very little chance to express their individuality, but become automatoms, repeating over and over again their monotonous motions in that industry without art, which, Ruskin says, is akin to brutality.

The creative instinct is strong in most people, but will remain dormant

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FRIDAY.....April 3, 1925

BAKERY MERGER

THE daily press reports rumors to the effect that there is a gigantic merger of baking companies throughout Canada with which many of the leading bakeries in Canada will link up with the American bread trust. As far as Montreal is concerned there is said to be involved the huge sum of $10,000,000 and that representatives are now in New York carrying on negotiations.

When workers talk of organizing on such a huge scale as is here contemplated, then there is a great uproar in our daily press, but when such combines as these are proposed, they seem to take it as a matter of course. Once again the strangle hold will be put upon the people—for they must eat if they would survive. Competition which in the years gone by used to be called the life of trade, will be throttled. Prices will be raised on this essential commodity and the worker will again be made to suffer. Hundreds and thousands of men will be thrown out of work on account of such an amalgamation, together with the adopting of the most modern and up to date baking machinery, as has occurred locally. More unemployment, increased prices, greater profits for the lucky few and all the while we stand idly by, wondering what is the cause of all the human misery and suffering that we see everywhere about us from day to day.

Such huge combines are, however, to be expected, and are but the product of the social evolutionary processes which are ever at work from day to day. However, it is our earnest hope that the day may speedily come when we will have something like one big combine which will be owned, controlled and operated by and in the interests of the people themselves. Then bread will be baked for use and not for profit. Thousands of loaves will not then grow stale in the bake shops while men and women are dying for the need of it. Huge mergers and combines may yet save the day, but it will only be when they are in the hands of, and controlled by, the people themselves, and not before. The sooner we awaken to that fact, the sooner we will get out of this state of social chaos in which we find ourselves today, where hundreds and thousands the world over are suffering and dying, because it is unprofitable for the few who control the necessities of life, to produce and sell such necessities. Not until we consider the needs of all and not the profits of the few, can we hope to make any progress.

The people are poor because they are robbed, and because they are robbed, and they are robbed because they are poor.—Jack Jones, British Labor M. P.

Art and Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

unless given a chance to express itself in the production of beautiful things. That is why we need technical and art schools in this country to place tuition in the fine arts and handicrafts at the disposal of our young people. Then "beauty," which has fled from the factory in despair, may find a home in the country, and a new art spring up as a seasonal occupation on the farm. Then we will have a culture worth while, because it will be broadly based upon the soil and the love of beauty in the common people.

The general opinion seems to be that artists and those of artistic temperament, are usually very impractical and for that reason we always lay stress on the economic and practical side of this movement. Idealistic in its tendencies, it is yet sufficiently materialistic to answer those critics who might charge the originators with being mere theorists. And, as an ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of admonition, here is the story of how it began and how it is working out in Summerland:

In the winter of 1921-22 there were many men unemployed and some of them were in actual want. The question was discussed at every meeting of the Labor party, and there seemed nothing that could be done. Finally, it was suggested that these men manufacture rag rugs, or engage in some form of handicraft where material could be obtained cheaply, and that the products be sold for their benefit. That brought up several questions: First, who would teach them the rug making or other handicraft; second, who would determine the necessary artistic standard which each article must meet in order to be saleable; and third, where would the goods be exhibited and sold?

These problems were discussed at length, and it was discovered that the B. C. Art League had just been founded, and had for one of its aims the encouragement and development of just such industry as we were trying to foster. A meeting was called and a branch of the Art League organized, with Mr. A. Wishart, now on the staff of King Edward high school, Vancouver, as president, and Mrs. J. M. Sutherland as secretary.

There were objections of course. There always are. Many could not see the need of an Art League when there were no artists in the district, and why try to manufacture handicraft when no one knew how to do it? Then the question of an exhibition and sales room arose, and there seemed to be no suitable place available. A log cabin was mentioned as being most typical of the country, and a good site was offered, but there again the question of expense was insuperable. Times were hard and nothing could be done without money.

It looked as if an impasse had been reached, but it is difficult to dampen the right kind of enthusiasm, and the originators of the idea went back to the Labor party to explain the difficulties, and ask what they intended to do about it. It was the unanimous opinion of the members that, with the proper amount of community effort, the expense would be small, and they volunteered to do most of the work in building the cabin and clearing the grounds if the material were supplied. A gang was organized and, with a few hours work, the logs were cut and skidded, ready to be hauled to the site chosen. Everyone helped and the grounds were soon cleared, stumps pulled, the soil leveled and the cabin erected.

The owner of the ground on which the log cabin was built paid for all materials used, and the officers of the Art League had the option of paying this amount and owning the log cabin or paying a nominal rent. They chose the latter, and we wish to make this point clear, as there has been some misunderstanding as to the exact relation between the Art League and the other organizations, which also make use of the cabin and grounds.

On June 1st the building was formally opened with an exhibition of local handicraft. Mr. J. W. Jones, M. P.P., Mr. J. M. Robinson and other prominent citizens delivering addresses of commendation for the new project.

A large crowd of visitors inspected the splendid exhibition which was a revelation indeed. Only a few had previously realized a fact, which was then clearly visualized and later proven many times over, that in practically every household there is always someone who has the skill and ability to produce articles of artistry and beauty. Most of the objections were answered then and there, and the Art League has made steady and satisfactory progress ever since. As the work has evolved we have discovered workers who have not only talent but positive genius, which might have remained dormant but for the impetus supplied by the organization.

A tea room was opened in connection with the log cabin, but for the first season the stock was small and sales in corresponding ratio. Something else had to be developed, and, although our ignorance of many of the crafts was profound, we were determined to learn them one by one or know the reason why.

Pottery making suggested itself, as we know from experiments conducted by Mr. Fred Manchester several years ago, that the clay banks which tower above Lake Okanagan had possibilities in that direction. No one had ever seen a pot made or had the least idea of how to go about making one, but we decided that was a mere detail and went cheerfully ahead. In March, 1923, we were fortunate enough to secure the services of Miss Mary Young who was at that time managing an art pottery at Banff, and, under her instruction, two classes of twenty-four men and women were soon hard at work mixing and moulding clay and learning the technic of hand modeling. We were called "mud slingers," but we smiled and carried on. The local clay was found to be quite suitable when mixed with a small amount of a more plastic variety.

A class was also operated at Naramata, and the two districts have cooperated in as many phases of the movement as possible. All our classes have been conducted by the night school, under direction of the school board and with the collaboration of the Art League and Women's Institutes.

Our first class in pottery-making demonstrated that the manufacture of art pottery was practicable, and quite a number of interesting samples were on hand when the log cabin was again opened. Under the capable management of Mrs. Vicary and Miss Mary Vicary the tea room soon acquired a reputation and the number of visitors increased. More articles were being brought in and sales grew slowly but steadily.

All the experiments with pottery had been carried on under difficulties, only a small kiln ordinarily used for china painting being available. When fall came the need of a new kiln was imperative and one was bought, the Art League paying half the cost and the school board, in conjunction with the educational department, paying the balance. We are under deep obligation to Mr. John Kyle, superintendent of technical education, for his assistance in getting the kiln and for the deep interest he has taken in our work from its inception.

Miss Young, now Mrs. Stanley Hawkins, returned in November to complete her course of instruction, and the pupils were soon busily engaged throwing on the wheel, glazing and firing. The talent which was discovered was really remarkable, and the fact that one of our workers, Miss Doris Cordy, was engaged to teach these phases of the craft at the summer school for teachers in Victoria this past year, is sufficient indication of the high quality of the craftmanship which is being displayed with only a few month's experience.

Mr. Kyle, while visiting Summerland, remarked that a pottery teacher was being brought from Portland, but, on seeing specimens of Miss Cordy's work at the log cabin, decided at once that there was no need to send out of the province for such instruction.

It is our aim to develop a new handicraft every year, and, in accordance with that idea, our next class was in basketry, under the direction of Mrs. Lloyd Armstrong of Keremeos. The sessions were largely attended, and here again a high order of talent was in evidence. All sorts of baskets and other articles were turned out, reed, raffia, willow and pine needles being materials used.

A loom has been purchased for us by one of our patrons, and is expected to arrive shortly from England. Hand-weaving will soon be in full swing, and classes in metal work, copper and brass repousse, jewelry, etc., are in process of organization. There will also be opportunities for beginners to take up elementary pottery-making in March under the tuition of Miss Doris Cordy and Miss Marion Cartwright.

The technical side is being mastered, and next we have to consider the artistic problem and the rationale of design. Our experience has shown us that, for the tourist trade, we need Indian designs, somewhat modified and improved, and that has taken us into the study of Indian art and culture with particular reference to the local tribes. We expect to use the native basis for our entire art motive, and our experimentation will be along that line. We have in connection with the log cabin the nucleus of a museum of native curios and a large reference library of Indian lore.

The executive committee of the Art League constitutes a board of censorship to keep the various products up to a certain high standard. All work except firing is done in the home, each pottery maker having a wheel of her own, and all articles are sold on a commission basis, the league taking ten per cent of all sales to cover running expenses.

The success of the organization is due to no single individual, but to the unselfish devotion and wholehearted enthusiasm of the entire group. While developing the skill of the individual worker the organization is purely co-operative in its scope.

Our motto is "Not Art for Art's sake, but Art for Life's sake."

The movement is still in its infancy and we expect to face many difficulties and to be obliged to solve many problems before our cottage industry is on a permanent basis. However, the germ has sprouted, and we see already the growing blade and know that it contains the promise of the full stalk, the flower and then the fruit.

Use and Abuse of Books

Books are the best of things, well used; abused, among the worst. What is the right use? What is the one end which all means go to effect? They are for nothing but to inspire. I had better never see a book than to be warped by its attraction clean out of my own orbit, and made a satellite instead of a system. The one thing in the world of value is the active soul. This every man is entitled to; this every man contains within him, although, in almost all men, obstructed and as yet unborn. The soul active sees absolute truth, and utters truth, or creates.—Emerson.

GET A NEW SUBSCRIBER

The greatest assistance that the readers of The Federationist can render us at this time, is by securing a new subscriber. By doing so you spread the news of the working class movement and assist us.

THE BATTLE OF GLACE BAY

[By Lloyd Roberts, Press Gallery, Ottawa.]

["An oppressed people is crying for a deliverer today. Never in the whole course of our history has there been a more wonderful example of patient heroism than is being manifested by the thousands of men, women and children in Cape Breton at the present time."—Ven. Archdeacon Scott.]

The battle thickens, the foes ring round,
Closer and closer, death's in our face.
Steady there, steady, hold your ground,
Each in his place, lads, each in his place.

Who will say that we have not fought well,
Armed with pick and shovel and bar,
Blackened and burned in the fires of hell—
The rank and file of a Holy War?

Courage, then, comrades, lest we forget
The World's my country, my brother Man;
Though the foes increase we will see it yet—
The fields grow green where the red blood ran.

The little ones cry, the mothers are still,
But their crying, their stillness, rings over the Bay;
I can see the white banners like dawn on the hill—
The hosts of Humanity march our way.

Close up your ranks there, steady your eyes,
It is better to struggle though the ground runs red
Than falter one step from the ultimate prize
In the Battle of Bread, lads, the Battle of Bread.

The women are weary, but steady, but steady,
The babies are dying, the hot tears blind;
We perish, we perish, but steady, but steady,
The battle is Man's and the peace Mankind's.

Tomorrow, perhaps, we will hear the sound
Of His great Voice ringing across the land;
Today, the fierce foes ring us round—
Stand to your faith, lads, stand!

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.]

REGARDING MR. STEPHEN'S CRITICISM

Editor Federationist: As a newspaper man of nearly 40 year's work in daily and periodical journalism, I regret to say—and I say it kindly—that there is not a single grain of fact or truth in Mr. A. M. Stephen's criticism of my "Highways of Canadian Literature." His review in The Federationist is alone in being contrary to any other review that has appeared in the Canadian or United States daily press or magazines. His review, in truth, leads me to believe that I should have entitled my book, "The Frogponds of Canadian Literature." But let me come to matters of fact.

It is not true that I am a university professor. All that I have done, so far as Canadian literature is concerned, is to have gone to Acadia university and given three or four lectures annually on certain phases or movements in our literary history, all the while following my profession as a newspaper man. What Mr. Stephens does not know, I infer, are these two indisputable facts—that about 1910 I began first, the movement to change the method of literary criticism in Canada, and secondly, the movement to get our literature introduced into the curricula of Canadian colleges and universities—and I did this in my function as a newspaper man. Donald G. French, beginning with my editorship of the Toronto Sunday World, was associated with me in that movement, and he has been associated with me ever since. Donald came of a race of farmers, and so did I. I put myself through college at Dalhousie (I was a classmate of Hon. W. J. Bowser and other well-known citizens of B. C.) and through Harvard, earning money on farms, in lumber camps, in mines, and in all sorts of "hard labor" ways; and as one critic puts it, I write about "anything from the fine to the fistic arts." Incidentally, I was an outstanding athlete in my day, and am one of "the best little mixers" in Canada, went to the war in my 40th year, and wrote some verse, most of it respectable magazine or newspaper verse, and some of it "rotten." There isn't a corner in Canada or the United States that hasn't heard of me, and I am generally regarded as the absolute antithesis of a college professor. But Brother Stephens doesn't know me, which is his loss, not mine.

Again: Donald French, as my collaborator, did not write the three chapters on Canadian fiction and the drama. I wrote them all, but since the publishers did not think my chapters on fiction were adequate in scope (that is, inclusive enough), I asked Mr. French to revise and enlarge them. He did this. The general editing of the book and mechanical make-up is also Mr. French's. I wrote the chapter on the drama. But it must be remembered that the manuscript of the book was in the hands of the publishers more than two years before the book itself appeared. Moreover, for reasons of cost, all chapters were "cut" from a half to two-thirds.

Further: It is not true that most of what I say on the Canadian poets was said before: If it was, I myself said it, for the chapters on Roberts, Lampman, and the whole systematic school, save Duncan C. Scott, are revisions and enlargements of my essays on these poets, beginning with the essay "The Literary Group of '61" (Canadian Magazine, 1910, circa.) The essay on Duncan Campbell Scott is wholly new and the first of its kind by a Canadian so-called critic, while all the introductory chapters on the Social and Spiritual Bases of Canadian Literature are absolutely fresh and original.

Once more: the chapter on the Vaudeville School is reduced from an essay written about 1911. So that Mr. Stephen's fancied quarrel between myself and "Bob" Stead is a mere irrelevant fancy. I have no personal quarrel with "Bob" Stead. I shall change the word "Vaudeville" to "Picaresque." Tom MacInnes got a notice in the "Picaresque" school, but I was asked by dear Tom's dear friends to take his name out; I did so; and now they are all "kicking" that his name doesn't appear in the book. Too many cooks "monkeying" with the literary soup. But all this will be remedied in the second edition. I shall not further weary you but let me say to Mr. Stephens, "No hard feelin's, old boy, I'm one of the best "sports" in Canada—and the hero of a hundred literary and other fights; but above all a newspaper man, and proud of it."

J. D. LOGAN.

March 16, 1925.

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.]

SYDNEY L.: See issue of March 20, subject dealt with in editorial.

STEPHEN (Fernie): Thanks, will use your copy in early issue.

SURPRISED: We are not surprised at your letter. We await British Socialist papers for explanation on the reported meeting of labor and capital representatives to consider the ship-building situation.

F. CLARK: The only means is by working for an independent press. Pamphleteering fills a bit but a daily Socialist press for every city of any size is the great need.

A. CLIFFORD: Birth control considerations are gaining ground in every direction. Did you see the report of a meeting of New York clergy in support and the splendid statement of Rabbi Wise.

JUSTICE: Mrs. Cooke; Alec, replies next week.

C. THOMAS: The verses you ask for are the words of the poem "A Song of War," published originally in the "Daily Herald" (London, August 1, 1914). There is something prophetic now, in these words, so we have published it in full in this issue:

A SONG OF WAR

The Banker sat in his parlor
And chuckled aloud with glee;
He raised his glass,
His wine he quaffed,
For war is declared, said he.

The soldier shouldered his rifle,
And fared him forth to the fray;
His pulse beat high,
He smiled and sang,
For war is declared today.

The people awoke from slumber
To answer the clarion call;
They flew to arms,
No cost too great,
For war is declared for all.

L'ENVOI.

A woman sat and mourned alone,
A child cried out for bread,
A trader watched his ruined shop,
For customers were sped.
A workman wearily sought a job,
But factory wheels were still,
And men lay dead and dying
On distant plain and hill.

But—
The Banker sat in his parlor
And chuckled aloud with glee;
He raised his glass,
His wine he quaffed,
Thank God for the war, said he.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS

Work to Proceed on New Natatorium and Pleasure Resort at English Bay.

At a director's meeting of the Vancouver Swimming Pool & Pleasure Pier, limited, held last Monday, it was definitely decided to instruct Architects Gardiner & Mercer to rush final plans and specifications for the new natatorium and pleasure resort at English bay, and to call tenders immediately for the construction of the first unit in the company's scheme of development.

The structure planned by the company will be carried out in units and unit one, construction of which will proceed at once calls for a 50-foot extension of the present building, to be supported on steel beams and reinforced concrete. The foundations will be incorporated in the concrete walls of the swimming pool.

As the tearoom and refreshment business will form a very important part of this company's enterprise, it was essential that this extension be carried out before the season opens. This construction programme will allow the company's business to be carried on efficiently while pool and pier construction proceeds. The new building will be nearly all glass on three sides, allowing patrons a wonderful view of English bay and the gulf. It will rest on steel beams to overcome the effects of condensation of steam in the hot water pool.. Messrs. Gardiner & Mercer state that the plans have matured sufficiently to enable them to call for tenders before the end of the present week.

The board of directors are to be congratulated on the rapid progress made by the company.

We cannot safely leave politics to politicians or political economy to college professors. The people themselves must think, because the people alone can act.—Henry George.

What about your neighbor's subscription?

A dangerous agitator is a man who has no respect for a hundred thousand pounds or its owner.

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Capitalism is committing suicide, and the present generation must save itself from the results thereof.— J. Wheatley, British Labor M. P.

The Federationist is out to help the workers. There is no nobler work. Join us in the fight. Get your friends to subscribe.

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AT THE ORPHEUM

Adler, Weil and Herman are peripatetic comedians, known as California's Sunkist Entertainers. They were the hit of the "cocoanut grove" in Los Angeles' georgeous Ambassador hotel when it first opened. Their offering April 9, 10 and 11 at the Orpheum promises to be one of the most enjoyable novelties of the season.

Gilbert's "Three Little Maids from School" were not nearly as delightful as the Giersdor sisters, three little musical maids, whose art is greatly enhanced by personal charm and magnetism. They are accompanied by their own band of clever musicians.

Elsie Clark, the popular phonograph artist, is known the world over as one of the most popular phonograph singers. Her specialty is the "Blue" type of songs. She is accompanied by Nelson Story, a clever pianist. York and Lord, "Two Gentlemen Nevertheless," are comedians wh present a travesty on gentility that is said to be one long scream. Maud Powers and Vernon Wallace present "Georgia," which is described as a sequel to "Georgia on Broadway," in which they appeared last season. "Nonsensical Absurdities" is a funny conglomeration of comedy high-spots presented by Bronson and Edwards. They are clever commedians and their act is described as a comedy sensation in one spasm. Jackie and Billie, the thinking and talking birds are returning again with a lot of clever and brand new tricks. A funny Aesop's Fables, Topics of the Day and the Orpheum Concert Orchestra complete a very attractive bill.

Slavery

Don't imagine that yo uare not a slave, merely because there is no chain around your neck. There is a chain there, although it is not visible. That chain remains only because you let it remain. By uniting with your brother and sister workers you can break the chain and stand free. You are a Samson, Mr. Worker, and don't let the Delilah-tongued plutes lull you into false security while they shear your hair!

To attain freedom from worry people must rid themselves of two evils —self sentredness and insincerity.— G. S. Dimond.

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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 Bayview 5520.

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, 2852 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 806 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 G.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, C. F. Campbell; 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. 413—President, S. D. Macdonald, secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P. O. Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each month.

Organic Evolution

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

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ARTICLE XX.

WE BROUGHT the last article to a close with a sketch of the phylogenic history of the Primates, the highest order of the mammals, and saw that the fossil and morphological evidence at our disposal led to the conclusion that the higher and later members of this order arose about the middle of the Miocene epoch, probably among the foothills of the Himalayas; and that among them there must have existed some form that could be regarded as the common ancestor of the present-day *anthropoids and man.*

When we consider man on his physical side there is no escape from the conclusion that he belongs to the animal kingdom, is a mammal, a member of the Primate order, and closely related to the higher apes, sharing, indeed, a common descent with them from the same ancestor.

We are driven to accept this view of his origin, no matter how repugnant the idea may be to our self-esteem, or how much it may conflict with earlier theological teachings, unless we are prepared to deny the validity of modern zoological research and the obvious facts of comparative anatomy.

To the open-minded person who is desirous of reaching the truth above all things, and is willing to lay aside his preconceptions concerning the origin of man and follow the findings of his reason, the factual proofs of man's genetic relationship to the other members of the Primate order are of so conclusive and convincing a nature as to leave him no alternative but to accept them, if he is to avoid stultifying his own intelligence.

It is admitted on all sides today that no fundamental, anatomical differences can be shown to exist between man and the anthropoids; and that when the latter and the more primitive monkeys and lemurs are compared one with another they present vastly greater structural differences, both internal and external, than are found between the higher apes and man. Dr. Sir Arthur Keith, Conservator of the College of Surgeons in London, and one of the outstanding comparative anatomists of our day, has given particular study to the physical characters of man and the apes, and he informs us that many of these characters are not only peculiar to these two groups themselves and found in no other mammals, but are of such a fundamental nature as to make it impossible to doubt the close relationship between the two, or the fact that they represent today two divergent lines of evolution sprung from a common ancestor.

Man, he tells us, shares as many as 396 common anatomical characters *with the Chimpanzee, 385 with* the Gorilla, 272 with the Orang and 188 with the Gibbon.

These are very significant facts, and when taken in conjunction with a number of others of equal cogency, drawn from embryology, palæontology, blood tests and vestigial organs, their cumulative force becomes so strong as to sweep aside all possible objection that might be urged against them and leave those who would oppose them without any substantial argument with which to meet them. There is, indeed, no reasonable explanation left to account for them if we reject a direct relationship and a common descent for man and the anthropoids. Let us here briefly consider some of these facts; we shall find them very convincing. First, those from embryology.

We saw in an earlier article that every living form began its existence in the same way, namely, as a tiny cell or life-germ. We saw, too, that some organisms never got beyond this early stage, but became more or less stereotyped and fixed. These are the Protozoans or single-celled forms. Others by association and integration became the compound, complex Metazoans or higher life-forms. The truth of this statement is beyond question. It is the most fundamental fact in the life-realm, and one upon which all our biological authorities are absolutely agreed. Man forms no exception to this general rule of life. He begins his corporeal existence in identically the same way as the apes, and both they and he in the same way as the other creatures.

The human germ-cell differs in no essential respect, as far as the nature of its physical elements is concerned, from that of the ape or any other animal. Its earliest stages of devel*opment are the same as theirs;* its potentialities only are different. Indeed, considerable time must elapse after the zygote, or impregnated ovum, has begun its individual growth, before it is possible to distinguish between the embryo of a dog, an ape and a man. And what is more significant in the case of the human embryo, the earliest characters *that manifest themselves in the* first weeks of its uterine life, suggest any other form rather than a human one. It is not till the eighth week of its existence that the earliest Primate characters first appear; and not till after the sixth month that all the distinctively human characters manifest themselves.

Our embryologists of today are familiar with every stage of development the human embryo passes through. There is no guesswork about our knowledge in this regard. Let us, therefore, make ourselves acquainted with some of the least technical parts of it.

At the period of impregnation the human ovum is a tiny speck of organic matter too small for the unaided human eye to detect, since it ranges only from about 1-120th to 1-140th of an inch in diameter. Like the embryo of other mammals, it grows very slowly in the earlier stages of its development, being at the end of the first month only about an inch in length. At the end of two months it has more than doubled its length, being then about two and a half inches. At three months it is about five inches; at the fifth month about six or seven inches; at the seventh nearly a foot long; at eight months about fourteen inches, and at nine months, or the period of birth, normally from eighteen to twenty inches. In this gradual mode of development there is no essential difference between the *growth of the human embryo and* that of any other of the mammals.

After the seventh day of development the human ovum becomes visible to the naked eye. By the twelfth day it is a vesicle-like body about the size of a small pea. On the 18th or 14th day the embryo is about the size of a horse-fly and resembles one of the early worm-like organisms doubled up. If straightened out it is seen to be about half an inch in length. Between the second and third week it passes through several of the earlier life-stages, represented today by the colonizing protozoans and the lower metazoans. In the fourth week, or about the 25th day, it is seen to reach a definite fish stage. At this time and stage of its development there is very little difference between the mammal embryo and the lowliest of the fish-forms. By this time the gastrula stage has well begun. This is the two-layered stage we saw was characteristic of the lower metazoan forms, such as Hydra, gastrulation being the process by which the "morula," or mulberry-shaped aggregation of single cells, is converted into a two-layered organism with an internal cavity or enteron. The "invagination" or indenting of the morula, which is to give rise to the future stomach and mouth, is very clearly seen. The primitive streak and groove earlier manifested is now turning into the three layers of the ectoderm, the mesoderm and the endoderm, from which later are developed all the organs and specialized parts of the higher creatures. As in the early and lowely organisms, the human embryo at this stage has but one orifice, the oral one. In its skeletal outlines it has, by this time, left well behind the invertebrate forms. It is seen to be passing *through the structural phases characteristic* of the amphioxus or lancelet, which we earlier saw represented the lowest of the vertebrate forms. What is later to become the backbone of the embryo is now seen as a notochord, such as the most primitive fishes possess. The heart, too, of the embryo at this stage is only a one-chambered organ, the same *as that in the lancelet; and the pre*brain is similar to that in the lamprey, where the olfactory lobes form the larger portion and are the most highly developed, as in the lower mammalian forms. It is during this fish-stage in the life of the embryo that the gill-slits and gill-arches manifest themselves. By the fifth week these fish-like phases begin to pass away and the characters of the land animals make their first appearance in the form of the limb-buds, which later develop into the fully-formed limbs.

During these first five weeks in the embryonic life of the mammals, the life-germ passes through eight distinct phases, every one of which is represented today by some lowly-organized living form which has become fixed and settled in its habits and organization.

During the sixth week the gill-slits close up, the digits of the limbs begin to make their appearance, and the tail, which has outgrown the budding limbs in length, reaches its maximum development. It is at this stage actually longer than the hind limbs themselves. The segmentation or jointing of the limbs also now takes place. At this stage the digits are webbed like those of the frog. This, like the excessive olfactory lobes, when there is no need of a sense of smell, is a very significant feature and has absolutely no functional meaning or any reasonable explanation apart from the doctrine of organic evolution and the biogenetic law of recapitulation.

In the seventh week the embryo becomes what is technically called a fœtus. By this time the digits are clearly demarcated and the tail begins to shrink and gradually disappear. Retrogression of this useless organ has set in. In this connection *it is of interest to point out that in*stances are well known where the human infant has been born with a short tail. Such a feature is readily explained from the evolutionary point of view by regarding it as an instance of atavism, where some remote ancestral phase has persisted throughout the whole embryological and fœtal life down to the birth period. *Atavisms of this kind* are not at all infrequent, but they are distinctly puzzling and without rational explanation if man is regarded as having no genetic relationship with other and lower life-forms.

About this time the heart undergoes modification and passes from a one-chambered organ to a right-and-left two-chambered one. In the eighth week the fœtus begins to exhibit its earliest Primate characters. From this time onwards it develops along Primate lines, gradually leaving the lemuroid and monkey stages and passing into those of the anthropoid, which are closely parallel to those of man till near the birth period. Another significant point to be observed is that in all vertebrate animals below the anthropoids the spinal column forms a horizontal axis. In the anthropoids and man it forms a vertical one. Keith has no doubt that the orthograde or upright posture was evolved from the earlier pronograde or inclined posture; and the close relationship of the anthropoids to the lower pronograde Primates assuredly warrants this conclusion.

The evolutionary principle is also well exemplified in the growth of the brain. The Primate brain shows great advance upon the brains of the other mammals, and has moreover characters peculiar to itself; and we can watch the development of these, step by step, from the lower Primates right through to man. Between the higher apes and man the brain differences are vastly less than those between the anthropoids and the more primitive monkeys. Keith, Smith Woodward, Elliot Smith, and other high authorities in these matters, tell us that no one can study the brain of man without being convinced that it has passed through those stages represented by the brain of the anthropoids. The differences between them are seen to be those of degree only, and not of kind.

They affirm that the evolution of the human skull during the pre-natal period exhibits all the phases through which those of the earlier and more primitive life-forms pass. The lines of development of the skull, for example, have always been closely related to the functions of respiration. When the pulmonary (lung) method replaces the earlier branchial (gill) system, which we saw had a temporary existence in the fourth week of the development of the human embryo, the nasal air-passages become separated from the mouth by a primitive palate, such as is characteristic of amphibians, reptiles and birds. We can watch the development of this palate stage by stage in the human embryo. Again in the second month the skull of the human embryo is purely cartilaginous in its nature. This is the characteristic condition of the skulls of all that group of lower vertebrates represented today by such fishes as the dogfish, the rays and the sharks. The divisions of the skull of the latter are exactly paralleled in the fœtal skull of man in the eighth week of its development.

One is tempted to ask here: Why does the human embryo assume or *pass through all these non-human* phases? Why this recapitulation of features characteristic or more lowly forms than the human, if there be no evolutionary process and no biogenetic law?

Truly it may be said of man that, like the frog and other amphibians, in his embryological life he literally climbs up his own ancestral tree.

During the latter phases of their uterine existence the embryos of man and the anthropoids resemble each other so closely that it takes a trained observer to distinguish between them. Sir Arthur Keith has stated in one of his recent lectures that, in the museum of the College of Surgeons, there is on exhibition the pregnant uterus of a Chimpanzee, which it dissected in such a manner as to expose a fœtus in the seventh month of development. He points out how closely the fœtus resembles that of a woman, and that it could easily be mistaken for a human fœtus by any but an instructed observer. The skin of the young body is nude, save for the presence of the same fine lanugo or downy hair seen on the body of the human fœtus in the same stage of development, and which usually disappears before the birth period. Like the tail and webbed digits, this feature occasionally persists through to the time of birth and the child is born with a hairy body, as is normally the case with the young of the anthropoids. The skin of this young chimpanzee shows scarcely any sign of pigmentation resembling in this respect the fœtus of the black races, whose young up to the time of birth do not possess the dark skin of their parents. In appearance it is of an ashen-grey color, and the scalp is covered with brown hair, which is distributed over the head in a distinctly human manner, quite unlike that of the mature chimpanzee, whose hair, moreover, is never of that color.

Keith, from his studies of this chimpanzee fœtus, has drawn the momentous conclusion—in which he is supported by Professor Bolk of Amsterdam, who possesses a similar fœtus, and who drew from its study a similar but independent conclusion *to that of* Keith—that man came by his naked skin and the blond race by its absence of pigmentation by inheriting a fœtal condition from some anthropoid ancestor. What was clearly a passing phase in the fœtal life of the anthropoids, as exhibited by these modern chimpanzees, had at some time in the distant past persisted through to the birth period, and *the first blondish and hairless ape* was brought into being. From this creature, by the fixation and inheritance of these humanoid characters, man arose. It may be added that Keith holds the view that the pigmented races—the black, yellow and red races—are later in time than, and modified forms of, the more primitive blond type. This type is certainly more hairy than any of the others, and in that respect, at least, is closer to the apes.

Whether we accept this weighty deduction of Keith and Bolk, or not, it must be admitted that it is an extremely plausible one and does no violence to the facts from which it is drawn; and also that the characters displayed by man must have arisen in the first place, if organic evolution is the fundamental principle we believe it to be, in some such way as is here suggested. We know that new forms may suddenly arise in this manner. It is quite possible that man's first appearance was due to a "mutation" or "sudden leap" of the de Vries kind. Our recently-acquired knowledge of the important part which the "hormones" or "chemical messengers" sent out by the ductless glands into the blood stream, play in the upbuilding and molding of our bodies and characters, especially in the uterine period of our existence, fully warrants our drawing such a conclusion and holding such a view.

Keith regards the long, developmental, pre-natal period of the higher animals as an extremely favorable time for the activities of the ductless or endocrine glands; and thinks that it gives the hormone system the necessary shelter and opportunity for working out its effects and for elaborating new experiments.

It is under this system, he believes that all new characters arise and are developed during the early life of the fœtus. The uterine period he regards as the time of elaboration and experiment on the part of the growth mechanism. All kinds of growths and characters are apt to arise at this time, he points out, but under the influence of heredity these are usually reabsorbed and entirely disappear before birth. At times, however, some of these new characters thus elaborated and brought into existence by the activity of the hormone system, persist, become fixed, and, therefore, hereditary; and thus new forms and types arise. He believes that the "hormone system"—that is, the secretions of the ductless glands, which are poured directly into the blood-stream — is the agency by which both the racial differentiations of mankind and the distinctive characters, which mark off the human division of the Primates from the anthropoid one, were brought about.

It must be conceded, at any rate, *whether we accept these conclusions* of Keith or not, that the embryological and fœtal evidence we have just considered points strongly to the descent of man from lower forms of life and to a genetic relationship with the other Primates, and especially to the anthropoid apes.

In the next article we will devote our attention to the evidences of *man's presence on the earth in past* times, and see what we may learn from them of his antiquity and of his earlier physical characters and affiliations, as these are revealed to us by the palæontological record.

(To be continued.)

INTIMIDATION IS USED

Government Work at Fernie Is Not Equally Divided Among Unemployed.

[Contributed]

It was decided by the provincial government, at the urgent demand of labor members during the last session, to do something to relieve unemployment during the winter, not only at Fernie and the coast cities, but throughout interior points as well.

The minister of public works was in Fernie about the middle of January, when the relief work was started there. He picked up a barber who needed fresh air, and sent him to Hope to work as a clerk. Work in Fernie, it was stated, would be of two weeks' duration—and then a new gang would relieve the old. This did apply in a few cases, but there were those who starved on for nearly two months while other unemployed never got any work at all. It looked very *much as if it were simply a* matter of greasing the machine which dominates this particular riding.

One gets the feeling that in Fernie there is an air of intimidation—intimidation as to whom one should trade with, what doctor one should have when any of the family is sick, whom one should vote for, and what one must think—or not think at all.

Think of your schemes and think of your deeds, you who have the political creed to blacklist and bar men from government work, in which they should share when out of a job.

To explain conditions in Fernie district still further. A member of parliament, asked by a man, "Why don't I get on the government work?" replied: "Your wife didn't vote for us last election! she and her children shall suffer. You will be offered no work by the government!"

The business man politician sits in with the bunch who dishes out jobs on government work. "Give McNutt here a job," he says, "he trades at my place." Poor McOle, who trades at another store, shall work for the government no more.

A man high in committee rank might easily exclaim: "Give work to my friend. We have a large vote; it counts at the poll—so come through, or next election you will look like a fool!" The gang's political creed seems to be to intimidate citizens and cause the free to sell their franchise for a mess of pottage—as he is blacklisted by traitors and hucksters.

The youth who was born on Canadian soil, grown to manhood and commenced to toil has learned to sing the grand old song "Oh Canada; my home, my native land!" It must be wrong. "I am refused a job on government work, sometimes run by a foreign snob. I must find me a home away down south, where they say lies God's country, while my own native land is run by political skunks whose names stink in men's nostrils like punk.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Official Organ of the

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Published in the Interests of All Workers

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Timely Topics

ORGANIZED religion in England is very frank as regards its attitude to the struggle between the people and their owners. A leading church paper publishes periodically a library of capitalism, in which are reviewed the latest publications on behalf of those who control church policy, i.e. capitalism.

* * *

The "socialistic menace," the dangers of collectivism, sympathetic understanding of the present disadvantages of our social system, and a constructive plan for their removal, are dealt with. We should like to know what plans the church has formulated and why, after all these years, it has not found the courage to protest at least, against some of the horrors of the system. Of course, they daren't protest.

* * *

Naturally, the "bankruptcy of evolution" is dealt with, and in the same paper Dean Inge is reported as saying that nowadays people are far more superstitious than in former years But then the worthy dean was thinking of "faith-healing, necromancy and spiritism," and not of any other high class superstitions. However, he does tell us that "Darwin did no injury to Christianity." Does that mean that Darwin was insignificant, or that good Christians can read Professor Hill-Tout's articles on "Organic Evolution" without any compunction?

* * *

While thousands are going under in the old country, or living on the border line of starvation and misery, the followers of the Christian Teacher are disputing as to whether the Church of England is to have the mass or not; and even cabinet ministers are involved in the scrap, and greatly concerned over the approach of spiritual dangers. All very interesting and necessary perhaps.

* * *

Meanwhile, the workers are side-tracked and led to overlook their own miseries in contemplation of miseries in the life hereafter; meanwhile ignorance and want and militancy stalk the land.

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BLEEDING THE PUBLIC

Extracts From Hansard Show Way the Public Is Being Exploited.

THE following extracts from Hansard give some indication of the way in which the public is being exploited.

Mr. COOTE: According to the evidence submitted at that time the Ford compay of Canada was formed in 1903 with a nominal capital of $125,000, of which $62,000 was paid up in cash. The balance of the stock was issued, I think, to Mr. Ford and his associates for their patent rights on the Ford car. At page 997 the statement was made by an offical of the company that no fresh money was subsequently taken in as capital, that the increased capital all came from earnings. The capital at that time was $7,000,000; cash dividends paid were $10,000,000; surplus and present worth $12,500,000. That means that $29,500,000 had grown up from the original investment of $125,000.

Mr. COOTE: When I think of how we have bled ourselves for the benefit of these American millionaires, I am tempted to exclaim as did the hon. member for Hants (Mr. Martell) a year ago: "How long, oh, Lord how long?" I have here, I think, it is an editorial originally printed in the Vancouver Sun, but it is reprinted in the Ford Times of Ford, Ontario. I presume when they reprint it in their editorial column they must approve it:

"Today, the purchasing power of the American dollar is 100 cents. Compared with the goods which that American dollar will buy in United States, our Canadian dollar spent in Canada, will buy goods worth not more than 70 cents, and it makes no difference whether the purchase is an automobile, a pound of sugar, or a cotton dress."

Mr. COOTE: I find in Hansard of last year, March 17, at page 379, these remarks by the hon. member for Springfield (Mr. Hoey), who mentions the amount of taxes some of these men pay:

"During the years 1915 to 1918 inclusive a certain factory in this country produced 113,542 automobiles, and the excess price charged to Canadian purchasers over the prevailing price in the United States was $13,394,941. The wages paid by that concern during that period on the cars actually made and sold in Canada amounted to $9,083,360, and their total wage $11,960,807. That is their total wage bill on cars made for sale in Canada and for export. They paid in taxes during that period $2,285,145, leaving a surplus of $2,027,436. What do these figures mean? They mean that during this period the people of Canada would have paid all the wages this firm paid, all the taxes this firm paid, and had a surplus in the national treasury of $2,027,436, or a sum sufficient in itself to pay more than half the duty paid by this firm on their raw material entering into the manufacture of this article."

Mr. N. M. CAMPBELL: In 1920 the value of automobiles and automobile parts manufactured in Canada was $137,420,000. The wages paid amounted to $19,368,000. Autos and auto parts to the value of $20,911,000 were exported, leaving the balance sold at home at $116,509,000. On the basis of the wages involved in the manufacture of the total, the wages chargeable to home production would be $16,376,000. If we reduce the purchase price of these to an import basis, that is, eliminating the amount of duty, which, of course the manufacturer had the advantage of, the import value would be $101,792,000. Had these cars and parts been imported instead of manufactured here, they would have turned into the treasury of the Dominion in 1920 a sum of $35,827,000. So that we would have been considerably better off if we had not manufactured any automobiles. It will be said we would have thrown a great many men out of employment. Taking the wages involved, had we turned this $35,627,000 into the treasury, we could have permitted all these men to go idle, pay them their full wages, and still have a balance of $19,251,000.

They that be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition.—Timothy, vi., 9.

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TOLERATION

[By Francis Wills]

IT is now many years since Voltaire wrote his book, "Toleration." He wrote it because of the horrors committed in the name of the peaceable Carpenter in France and elsewhere, and ironically points out that Christianism is more intolerant than other great religions. It is not easy to see however, that this is so, except in the minds of the minority who regard their own particular creed as infallible.

If the great religions of Greece and Rome and Israel were more or less tolerant, as Voltaire says they were, it is because we only have access to the ideas of the greater minds among those nations. The rabble was not heard much in those days, whereas nowadays, what with the freedom of the press, the absolute trustworthiness of even capitalistic newspapers, the rules of democracy, and the reign of justice, the rabble does raise its voice very considerably.

Voltaire would find himself slightly wrong in his calculations were he on earth now, for, as he says, intolerance is a disease of the very lowest and is not compatible with knowledge. In other words, intolerance springs from ignorance and toleration from knowledge. And this is an age of knowledge, scientific and otherwise. Everything possible is done to enlighten the masses, and it is to no one's interest to keep them in the dark. Overpopulation, slums, unemployment, the unreasonable attitude of labor toward capital, capitalistic wars when workers murder each other and call upon their particular tribal God for help. . . they are merely incidentals, and will be incidentals for some time to come.

Those who come hereafter will commend the way in which our plastic human nature is moulded and warped into nationalism, at the wisdom which teaches us to regard our own few miles of earth as the centre of the universe, and one particular period of civilization as all-important compared with the immeasurable life of our earth. They will study the way we juggle with essentials and non-essentials. They will marvel somewhat, to be sure at the way education turns out a queer type of ignoramus, leaving so many to obtain or fail to obtain the education that really matters long after they have forgotten nearly all the things learned at school. In those days, museums will treasure the history books of the twentieth century, as marvels of universal truth, toleration, anti-militarism and peace propaganda.

True, the progressive movement of the people will be somewhat criticised for intolerance. Students will look back on these days much as we look back on the terrible days of intolerance in the first centuries of the Christian era when, for instance, Alexander and Arius plunged the Christian world into terrible blood stained disputes destined to last three hundred years. . .about a word or so. Our students will then say of us, as the Emperor said of Alexander and Arius, "You are great fools."

Both Alexander and Arius thought to dominate the world by their own particular ideas. Consequently, they failed to benefit the world very much by their presence. Quarrelling about a theory is not necessarily progress. Theories are all right, even socialistic theories, but socialistic practice is better. Capitalism is essentially practical.

When the worker refuses to take up arms against the worker, the nations can no longer go to war.—Tolstoi.

Underhand Work

(Continued From Page 1.)

constitution must be changed so that branches may be organized. Why change the constitution if branches can be already formed? Or why, if the constitution must be changed before branches are organized, call the present organizations branches of the C. L. P.?

No one knows better than the editor of the Statesman that, at the present time, there are neither groups or branches of the C. L. P. Yet for his own purpose he is continuously giving publicity to such.

I can see what he is afraid of. He states: "Between election times all the propaganda, the socials, and other activities of these branches will be carried on and publicity given under the name of the F. L. P." And to prevent the F. L. P. getting the publicity he is willing to disrupt the labor movement.

The workers of Great Britain have progressed considerably, in a political way, and, I believe, that nearly all the propaganda of the labor party there is carried on by the I. L. P. Has it confused the workers of Great Britain at election times? The Labor Statesman says no in its last issue.

Let us see to it that the C. L. P. continues to perform the function for which it was organized and so solidify the efforts of the political labor movement. To do othewise will throw the workers back to where they were before the formation of the C. L. P.

United Action

The working men you represent, my brothers, are in an overwhelming majority in every town, country, and state of this nation. You declare you are in favor of united action, but still you do not unite. You unite under certain conditions within your union, you ge together upon the economic field to a limited extent, but you have yet to learn that before you can really accomplish anything you have got to unite in fact as well as in name. The time is coming when working men will be forced into one general organization. The time is coming when working men will be compelled to organize on the basis of industrial unionism.—Eugene V. Debs.

It is no uncommon thing for one half of the world to use the other half of it like brutes, and make them so.—Sterne.

CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

TENDER FOR CORRUGATED IRON CULVERTS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received by the Council up to 8 o'clock p.m. on Monday, April 6, 1925, for

300 feet of 8-inch Dia. Corrugated Galvanized Iron Culverts;
250 feet of 10-inch Dia. Corrugated Galvanized Iron Culverts;
200 feet of 12-inch Dia. Corrugated Galvanizer Iron Culverts.

Specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained on application to the Municipal Engineer on payment of Five Dollars ($5.00) which will be returned if a bona fide tender is made.

A deposit by cash or certified cheque of five per cent. (5%) of the amount of the tender must accompany each tender as security that, if called upon, the contractor will enter into a contract.

Tenders must be marked on the outside, "Tenders for Culverts."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HENRY FLOYD, C.M.C.
Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard, Vancouver, B. C., March 30, 1925.

CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received by the Council up to 8 p.m. Tuesday, April 14, 1925, for brushing and burning sundry properties to clear of caterpillars.

List of properties, specifications and full information may be obtained on application to the Municipal Engineer on payment of sum of $5.00, 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.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HENRY FLOYD, C.M.C.
Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard, Vancouver, B. C., April 2, 1925.

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS

FROM March 23rd to April 4th, inclusive, a reasonable quantity of extra refuse, if placed beside the garbage cans, will be removed by Scavenging Department free of charge. Enquiries at Phone Sey. 3498. 120 Union Street.

WM. McQUEEN,
March 20th, 1925. City Clerk.

CITY OF VANCOUVER

TENDERS FOR HYDRANTS

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders up to 2 p.m. Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1925, for 85 2-way and 15 6-way hydrants. Particulars and specifications to be obtained at the office of the City Engineer. A marked cheque equal to 5% of bid to accompany tenders. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES STUART,
Purchasing Agent.

We Are Now Selling the

ORIGINAL NANAIMO-WELLINGTON

COAL

From the old WAKESIAH SEAM. This coal is far superior to any mined on Vancouver Island today, having More Heat, Less Ash, and contains No Rock, No Shale and No Clinkers. If this coal is not satisfactory in every respect your money will be cheerfully refunded.

A Trial Will Convince Every Consumer

ALL WHITE HELP

Leslie Coal Co. Ltd.

944 BEACH AVE.
Phone Sey. 7137

Sir Robert Horne says that work is the justification of existence, the zest of life, a solace in sorrow and the glory of mankind. Perhaps that is why so many employers think there's no need to pay much for it.—London "Punch."

Laborites will be greatly helping the Labor Movement by pushing the sale of The B. C. Federationist.

Bird, Bird & Lefeaux

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

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837 Hastings St. W., VANCOUVER, B.C.
Telephones: Seymour 6666 and 6667

Best $2.50 Glasses on Earth

Glasses not prescribed unless absolutely necessary. Examinations made by graduate eyesight specialist.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We grind our own lenses and do repairing. Lenses duplicated by mail.

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Phone Sey. 1071

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LEND YOUR PATRONAGE TO THE MUSICIANS' LABEL.

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VERY OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY

THOROUGHLY MATURED—ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR BRANDS AT THE GOVERNMENT STORES

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Ask for CATTO'S. For sale at all Government Liquor Stores

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STOVES AND RANGES, both malleable and steel, McClary's, Fawcett's, Canada's Pride, installed free by experts; satisfaction guaranteed. Cash or $2.00 per week.

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346 Hastings Street East Sey. 2399

Workers! Support Your Own Press!

START THE YEAR RIGHT

SO FREQUENTLY we hear workers complaining about the injustice of the "daily" or "capitalist" press, and about how unfair it is toward the cause of labor—and yet they continue to give their hard-earned money to perpetuate that institution.

YOUR OWN OPPRESSORS

The capitalist press today is thriving on the one and five-cent pieces of thoughtless—or ignorant—workers, while their own press has to struggle against long odds in its efforts to serve them. Why be your own oppressors? Why serve in the ranks of the enemy?

THE REMEDY IS SIMPLE

If you are desirous of improving your own condition, and that of your fellowmen, then support the press that is honestly endeavoring to fight your battle for you. That is the very least you can do for **your own cause.**

BE A "REAL" BOOSTER FOR LABOR

Show your own sincerity of purpose and willingness to serve by subscribing for The Federationist—**the workers' friend.** Pass your copy on to some fellow-worker after you have read it. **Urge him to subscribe.**

Help **The Federationist** in its fight for the emancipation of mankind.

The greater our circulation, the more effectual will our efforts be. **Apathy and indifference on the part of the workers is more to be feared than the antagonism of the forces of reaction.**

Be true to your cause! Help boost your own press.

B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Official Organ of the Federated Labor Party

THOMAS TAYLOR

Of Watson and Taylor, proprietors of Stanley Hotel, 21 Cordova street, has had a long experience as a hotel man, having owned the Bodega and Taylor hotels in this city. The beer parlor of the Stanley hotel is the finest in B. C. It is well supplied with plants and other things in keeping with the place. Mr. Taylor is one of the leading members of the Elks and an all-round good fellow and a friend of the laboring man. All the 88 rooms are newly furnished. "Tom" will be pleased to see all his old friends. Come around and see him, and he will use you right and have a good time.