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EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Canada Practically Committed to Principle—Now Arises Question of Jurisdiction

THE TAKING OF EVIDENCE

Before Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations

[By J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.]

UNDER the Lausanne treaty and Washington convention, Canada is practically committed to the principle of the eight-hour day. As, however, Canada has a federal government there has arisen the question of jurisdiction, the law offices of the crown declaring that eight-hour-day legislation is a provincial matter. In some of the provinces an effort has been made to shoulder the responsibility on to the dominion. In order to help clear up this matter a reference was made to the select standing committee on industrial and international relations.

The evidence would show that the decision of the law officers is not final and that means may be found by the federal government to overcome the question of jurisdiction. Where there is a will there is a way, and it might be added where there is no will there is no way. The following excerpts from the official report of the proceedings and evidence of the committee would seem to show one way out:

By Mr. Woodsworth: Question, I would like to ask Mr. Edwards, covering some of the ground we did the other day with regard to works directly undertaken by the dominion government. All that would be necessary to secure an eight-hour day under these circumstances would be to have such a clause inserted in the contract. Further, with regard to any subsidized undertakings, railways, steamships or anything of that kind, I presume that, too, could be arranged directly in the agreement?

Answer. I think it could be made a condition of the subsidy.

Q. In a case where the government is under contract for the delivery of any goods from any firm, I presume the government might insist that these goods should be produced under fair conditions, including the eight-hour day?

A. I think that again is a provision which, if properly drawn, could be made a part of the contract.

Q. Then coming to this question, which we have been discussing, dominion works and undertakings: As far as you know, are there any actual cases which have come before the courts, other than the one you mentioned, which would seem to indicate any limitations of the powers of Canada to declare any work of general advantage to Canada?

A. My attention has not been directed to anything specific on that subject.

Q. With regard to a number of matters which have been suggested, such as large manufacturing works, the question has not been raised?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. In the case of water powers, that question came up directly and it was considered by parliament that water-powers might be declared to be of general advantage to Canada?

A. Yes.

Q. And I understand that even railroads operating within particular provinces might be so declared?

A. Yes, I think so.

Q. The fishing industry, I presume, might be so declared since fishing is the production of great food supplies and the territorial waters directly belong to the government of the country. I was thinking of the operations in connection with the big canneries and things of that kind, which really focus the industry at the present time?

A. If that is an industry within the meaning of the reference, I think it would belong to the same category as the Ford plant.

Q. With regard to such an industry as logging, in many cases the lands are crown lands. In their case certain leases have been secured by the company from the crown. That would come within our reference and such industries might be declared to be to the general advantage?

A. You mean the cutting of logs on limits, not the floating of them in streams?

Q. Yes.

A. We are still talking about declaring the works to be for the general advantage of Canada. Do you mean the area of any particular timber limits to be declared work for the general advantage of Canada?

Q. Yes. The general working of the log industry in any province, although limited to one province, might be declared to be of general advantage?

A. Well, I think the expression "work" there means a physical thing.

Q. Then any particular limit might be so declared?

A. That again would fall within the general principles we have been discussing.

Q. With regard to coal mines, are physical properties, or metalliferous mines, could they be declared to be of general advantage?

A. Yes. Subject to what we said with regard to the other matters.

Q. Taking one matter that has come definitely before us in this committee, such large works as steel works, where prevails a long day, might they be declared to be to the general advantage?

A. That again is in the same category.

Q. With regard to other large manufacturing industries—I do not

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Appointment of New Police Commissioner

AT LAST our new commissioner has been appointed, namely, Mr. Robert Macpherson, former M. L. A. He ought to be one of the best available for the position, for the government considered the matter long enough before making the appointment. We sincerely hope that he may live up to our expectations for, it would appear to us, we are sorely in need of a good, strong, honest and energetic man for that position. We are aware, of course, that he does not share the whole responsibility alone, for there are two others on the board with him. Being a new man, however, we will naturally look to him to do something worth while.

He is now afforded what would appear to us to be an excellent opportunity to redeem, what, in our humble opinion, is not a very worthy record of our police commissioners. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction with the activities of the police commission of this city for some time past, and we feel that it has not been without just cause.

The Federationist has been pointing out for some time—and will continue to point out until it is remedied—the fact, that the "Veteran's Weekly scandal" has been allowed to apparently lie dormant. It certainly has not been cleared up to the satisfaction of the decent-thinking citizens of this city. We have little use for gambling in any form, and we feel that those who indulged in these contests were very foolish indeed. When we realize what a struggle the average man and woman has to face day after day in this world of ours, as it is constituted today, we do not wonder at them not using the best judgment that they might. Unfortunately, we feel, many of the workers have been the victims in this scandal and that perhaps accounts for some of the indifference displayed in the matter.

On the other hand, it is more than possible that there are some "higher-ups" mixed up in the affair; in fact, we feel quite certain that must be so, or it would have all been fought out long ago. It is the old way of dealing with such affairs—just letting them die out.

If Commissioner Macpherson allows such a glaring injustice to go by unquestioned, he will have lost the confidence of our respectable citizens, ere he has really begun his task. Our public men must learn that they cannot compromise on matters of principle and survive for long. Many a good man has gone down in the fight for so doing. The time has come when men, who have assumed a public trust, must acquit themselves honorably in the sight of their fellows. The public has been fooled long enough and they are commencing to resent it. The old-line, hoodwinking type of politician has about reached the end of his tether.

The case of the "Veterans Weekly Scandal" has aroused no small amount of resentment and suspicion. It is obvious to every thinking man or woman that there is something "rotten in the state of Denmark." If some unfortunate workman had been mixed up in this affair he would have been summarily dealt with long ere this. It would appear that it depends how much money and influence the guilty parties have as to whether they are brought to justice or not.

It has been alleged in connection with the police commission affairs, that when our present attorney-general was in Vancouver some time ago, he was going to ask for Mr. Harnett's resignation; but was confronted with the threatened resignation of Mr. Farris and Mr. McKenzie. If this has anything to do with the Veterans Weekly affair we would like to know.

Now, Mr. Macpherson, if you are sincere, which we believe you are, and really mean to clean things up, do it right—you must act. If you allow this matter to go unchallenged, you will be viewed with suspicion and you will have, in our opinion, compromised with a principle, in a manner ill-becoming a public man.

Bricklayers Picnic

Bricklayers, Masons and Tile Setters International union, No. 1, will hold their annual picnic at Bowen island to-morrow (Saturday), where a splendid programme of sports will be carried out. Boats leave the Union Steamship company's wharf at 9 a.m.

TIT-BITS FROM ABROAD

Wheatley's Housing Scheme—Poisoning the Public Mind—The Greatest Steal

Wheatley's Housing scheme has been coming in for a considerable amount of comment of late. It has been most amusing to study the attitude assumed by the opposition parties in the British house of commons. Now that they are in the opposition camp, they feel that it is their solemn duty to oppose everything that the labor government might see fit to bring up. To play at the game seems to be their only ambition in life.

* * *

Mr. Wheatley, in his scheme for the extensive building of homes has gotten matters so arranged that the workers, the employers, and the building material manufacturers have agreed to suspend the operation of the infernal law of "supply and demand." Wheatley has given all of them a square deal, a fair price, and in return they have said: "We will not ask for increased terms when the national demand reaches up to the limit of supply. We will not exact scarcity prices. We will not hold the nation to ransom. The government has done the square thing by us. To blazes with the liberal graft about exacting our pound of flesh and sucking the last ounce of blood from the nation in its hour of necessity."

* * *

The Glasgow Forward, in commenting on the above has this to say: "That the curbing of the law of supply and demand, and the substitution therefor of the law of co-operation, may be directly at variance with the accepted tenets of that palsied imposture known as the liberal party, we do not deny; we glory in it; we shall watch with interest and the working class shall watch with interest how far the liberal party sabotages can induce either building trade workers, employers, or building material manufacturers to break away from stabilized prices and demand a reversion to the wild scramble for extra profits out of the other people's necessities, with, of course, the inevitable corollary of house-building ceasing altogether."

* * *

Even in "Old England" the reactionary press forgets itself, it seems. When no such rumor was current in political circles, or any other circles, for that matter, there appeared in the Sunday Mail the following: "A persistent rumor is current in political circles that the socialists have been guaranteed half-a-million by certain capitalists and others not altogether British towards their expenses at the next election."

* * *

Everybody in politics knows that the labor party and the labor party alone of all parties, publishes an audited statement. But this lie is only slung about in the hope that it will poison the mind of some reader innocent of any knowledge of the facts. It is capitalist propaganda at its dirtiest.

* * *

Mr. Arthur Kitson, writing in the Nineteenth Century Magazine about the "True Cause of Trade Depression" drops some high explosive economic arguments. He showed how the national wealth of England at the beginning of 1920 was estimated £30,000,000,000. At that time their national debt was estimated at £7,500,000,000, or one quarter of the national wealth. "Never in the history of nations, he says, "has such a robbery of the taxpayers been so planned and put into execution by men whose duty it was to protect the public interests. Those who purchased war bonds with what were known as eight-shilling and ten-shilling pounds are to be repaid both interest and principle in money of twice the value of what they loaned."

* * *

In simpler terms it means that the financier who lent the government money during the war lent that money when the £1 could buy, say, one bag of potatoes or one sack of corn, or one pair of boots. But now that prices have collapsed the £1 is worth double what it was, and now it buys two bags of potatoes, or two sacks of corn or two pairs of boots. In other words, while the nation borrowed £7,500,000,000, it has to pay back £15,000,000,000. It is the biggest steal in history sans doubt.

* * *

The Spanish conquisodors raped South America and cleaned out the Inca temples; the John company and our aristocracy did some skilful and extensive looting in India; the sack of the Byzantine empire must have redistributed a large proportion of the wealth of Europe; but where in recorded history is there anything to equal this polite top-hatted financial steal of £7,500,000,000.

POINT GREY REVENUES

Eighty-three per Cent. of 1924 Taxes Paid—Two Overdrafts Liquidated

Eighty-three per cent of the 1924 taxes, or a total of $758,559 has been collected so far this year, according to municipal treasurer, W. A. Sheppard's financial statement to the council on Monday night. The estimated revenue for 1924 is $910,868. The percentage of collection is above that of last year. Of the estimated total revenue of $1,238,782 the sum of $978,888 has been collected. This does not include any liquor profits or pari-mutual receipts. Two overdrafts, one for $460,000 and one of last year for $155,000, have been paid off.

QUESTION OF ETHICS

Do Socialists Want Socialism?—Factional Strifes Often Drive Away Adherents

MUST LIVE THE EXAMPLE

Cannot Have Socialism Till People Want It—All Brands Are Theoretical

[By T. A. Barnard, Nanaimo]

WE mean by socialism as follows:

The socialist commonwealth is that state of society in which land and capital are communally owned, and the processes of production, distribution and exchange are social functions. This may not be a correct definition of socialism, but is culled from a number recently contributed by qualified persons in the Glasgow Forward. We also presume Socialist to be an adherent—an advocate of socialism.

Probably one of the most effective ways to advance socialism is, as far as is possible, to live it. We do not assume it possible to fully practice socialism under capitalism, any more than it would be possible to live capitalism under socialism. One is mutually "social," the other is antagonistically competitive.

One removes classes, the other produces them, and so on ad infinitum. To be a socialist then means a social mental attitude towards each other, when and where possible. This attitude appears to be generally lacking, and often a spirit of almost hatred and vindictiveness exists, carried in some instances to fanatical extremes, individuals and groups assuming a dogmatic attitude towards each other on things that would appear of minor importance, while in general agreement as to the ultimate goal.

These factional strifes are often so pronounced, that the effects are not confined to the active participants, but driving many would-be adherents away. We often hear the question asked: "What would happen if these socialists were in power, seeing that they are perpetually quarrelling between themselves now?"

In so far as we conscientiously contribute to this unnecessary strife, our desire for socialism can be questioned. There are at present two ways generally advanced to bring about socialism. One by force, a dictatorship; the other, by converting sufficient numbers to socialism to bring it about democratically. In any case we cannot have socialism till the people want it. In a word, if socialists want socialism it behoves them to live it. So far, all brands of socialism are theoratical, and no hard and fast rule can be laid down to deal with the same or similar thing at different times, or different places. The common use of parrot-like repeated and selected phrases, from the theoretical writings of Karl Marx and others, are less effective in winning adherents to socialism than is the living example of a practical demonstration that socialism is on a higher cultural plane than soulless capitalism.

Patronize Union Bakers

Working folks are asked to support the Bakery Drivers' union by patronizing union drivers. This modest request should be complied with.

Musicians Arrange Outing

Vancouver musicians are busy making preparations for their annual picnic, which takes place at Belcarra park, a lovely spot on the North Arm of the Inlet, on Sunday, August 17. A very fine sports programme is being arranged and there will be plenty of fun and amusement for all who attend It is expected that, given favorable weather conditions, there will be a large attendance and that the picnic will easily eclipse all previous outings of the musical fraternity.

MINIMUM WAGE OFFICER

Miss Violet Smart, the New Appointee, Vice Mrs. Winifred Mahon, Deceased

A recent Victoria press despatch states that Hon. A. M. Manson, minister of labor, announces the appointment of Miss Violet Smart, of the staff of the department of finance, as inspector under the Minimum Wage act for the province. The inspectorate became vacant by the recent death of Mrs. Winifred Mahon, of whose work in that capacity Mr. Manson expressed high appreciation.

Miss Smart, who is a native of London, England, came to Canada with her parents when very young and since 1909 has resided in this province. The duties of the position are under the supervision of the minimum wage board and while Miss Smart's headquarters will be in the court house at Vancouver, she will be required to visit any part of the province to see that the provisions of the Minimum Wage act are fully observed.

As We See It--Labor in the Political Field

[By Angus MacInnis]

ARTICLE II

LAST week the article under this heading was inclined to be critical. It is quite easy to criticize, but it is another matter to formulate and bring forward a programme and platform which the rank and file of the working class could, or would, subscribe to and work and sacrifice for.

This, of course, assumes that the working class are dissatisfied with their social status, and are, not only willing, but anxious to make sacrifices, if necessary, in order to bring about a change in their position, which it is not clear that they are.

Their social status, be it understood, in this case means their status as an inferior class in the social fabric. A class that is denied access to the means of life except on conditions laid down by another class, an owning class, and because of that ownership a master class, a superior class.

To feel dissatisfaction at this class inferiority is quite a different thing from being dissatisfied with the wages, the working conditions or because of unemployment or any of the other inconveniences which make up the daily life of the average worker, and which are inseperable from capitalism.

The latter chafes at the effects of slavery on his material condition. His discontent may be removed by an increase in wages, an improvement in his or her working conditions, etc. We meet these people by the hundred every day and they always have a petty grievance, but they never seem to feel the degrading effect of slavery itself; an effect which is always present regardless of conditions.

On the other hand, the dissatisfaction of the being conscious of his slavery takes a different trend. He recognizes his cramped surroundings as being due to his enslavement. He has been deprived of his freedom and nothing can compensate him for that wrong.

He is in constant rebellion against his slavery, and he will never be content with anything less than freedom. A feeling that he is the equal of every other being of his kind, not because of intellectual or physical attainments, but because of his economic position, equal and undisputed ownership in the fruits of social endeavor and accomplishments. Of these are real labor parties built up, without regard to what they call themselves, be it socialist party, labor party or what it may. These may be found in every community. But for every one who is willing to work and to sacrifice, if necessary, for an ultimate objective, a final emancipation, there are ten who only feel the effect of material conditions.

It is not the wish to convey the impression that the revolutionary socialist is the only one that is anxious or a betterment in social conditions; but the revolutionary socialist alone points out the need of not only the reform of certain abuses, but the complete change of the economic system. Conceding the correctness of this attitude, it seems a mistake was made in this part of Canada by not studying local conditions closely enough, and particularly, the mental outlook of the people, and by adhering rigidly to the theory that when the system collapsed and conditions became hard enough, intelligent revolt would take place. We believe it an error to hold that the social revolution can take place only in a certain way. We further believe it an eror to expect the complete collapse of capitalism, that is the sudden breakdown of capitalism. That it is slowly disintergrating is everywhere apparent, but how long it will take before it fails to fulfil the needs of society in any manner is a question for speculation. Granting its partial and accumulative failure what is to be done in the meantime?

We remember a few years ago, when parliamentary action was at so great a discount, if any one suggested to any working class audience that something might be accomplished by parliamentary methods, you were at once met with the query: "Is that the way they did it in Russia?"

Certain things happened in Russia in certain ways. Their methods of getting rid of their ruling class was very effective. But if conditions determine the action of people, then all the factors must be taken into

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"NO MORE WAR" MEET

"No More War" Demonstration To Be Held in Stanley Park on Sunday

The third "No More War" demonstration, scheduled for last Sunday, at Stanley park, after the band concert, on account of rain was postponed till next Sunday, August 3rd, at 2.30 p.m.

The speakers will be Rev. George Hamilton, Miss Eva Macnaghten, of London, Eng., and Frank Browne, M. L. A.

These demonstrations began in Europe in 1920 when the bitter disillusion of war had seized upon her peoples, and made millions resolve "Never Again!" The demonstrations were an outlet for these people for their pent-up desire to abolish war and reconstruct society upon a basis other than force.

The chairman of the "No More War" committee in Vancouver this year is Rev. George Hamilton, who is a returned soldier, and has studied war at first hand to good purpose.

Each year a resolution has been submitted to the audiences at the demonstrations all over the world. This year the resolution reads: "This mass meeting of citizens sends fraternal greetings to similar gatherings now being held throughout the world, to express aborrence of war and militarism, joins with them in declaring it to be the duty of all peoples and governments to strive for universal disarmament, and calls upon its own government to pursue a policy of international co-operation to a strengthened and enlarged League of Nations, the settlement of disputes by conciliation and judicial arbitration and the convocation of an international conference to achieve these purposes."

As announced in The Federationist last week, the mover of this resolution will be Miss Eva Macnaughten, of London, Eng., who is a member of the executive of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom of Great Britain, and recently attended the W. I. L congress at Washington, D. C. Miss Macnaghten is also a member of the British Labor party.

The resolution will be seconded by Mr. Frank Browne, recently elected Labor member for Burnaby.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

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

Australia

Money Shortage Retards Industry.—Recently the president of the Adelaide chamber of commerce said that the high rate of interest being paid by the state and commonwealth governments for borrowed money was preventing investments in business and industrial enterprises, "thereby retarding the normal, healthful development of all lines of private industry, generally."

Wage Increase.—After an exhaustive investigation of all the elements that enter into the cost of living and wage conditions, the board of industry, appointed under the South Australian industrial code, has officially increased the minimum basic wage for adult employees in all industries within the metropolitan area of Adelaide from 13 shillings and 1 penny to 13 shillings and 8 pence.

England

Bradford Unemployment.—Unemployment figures for Bradford, June 30, show that an additional 550 persons were registered as totally unemployed, compared with the previous week, but there was a reduction of 132 in the number of persons working on short time.

Decline in Agricultural Employment.—The final report of the Agricultural tribunal of investigation respecting the condition of British agriculture asserts that there has been a general decline in agricultural employment throughout Europe, and that in Great Britain the absolute decline has been greater than that of most European countries.

Farm Wages Bill.—A bill was introduced in the house of commons recently, providing for the regulation of wages in agricultural employment, through the establishment of an agricultural wages committee for each county in England and Wales, and an agricultural wages board with joint jurisdiction over both countries.

New Factories Bill.—It is said that the new factories bill, of 1924, abolishes the distinction between factories and workshops, and between textile and non-textile factories, and employes only the one term "factories," to each type of which the provisions of the bill apply indifferently.

Propose Farm Youth Migration.—It has been suggested that public-school boys of a suitable type, who are prepared to take up farming overseas, should be granted assisted passages to the dominions of the British empire, where they should be placed in agricultural colleges or on training farms.

Portugal

Series of Strikes.—After a calm of some six months the labor situation of Portugal has been somewhat disturbed by a series of strikes by the bakers, flour mill employees, chauffeurs, teamsters and others.

Switzerland

Unemployment—Unemployment is reported to have continued to decrease in almost every canton of Switzerland. The number of totally unemployed persons, which was 16,730 at the close of April, 1924, representing 16.8 per cent of the maximum figure reached in February, 1922, was di-

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WESTERN PRAIRIES

Prospects Bright for Members of Grain Exchanges at Winnipeg and Chicago

WHAT SHALL HARVEST BE?

Long Periods of Drought—Outlook for Real Farmers Most Discouraging

[By John Pickenshovel]

THE question now being asked on the prairies by those who are alleged to be accumulating large fortunes harvesting the world-famed Canadian wheat, is: "What will the harvest be?" The long period of drought that has prevailed on a large portion of the prairie has made that question a pertinent one. Last year's crop amounted to about 452,000,000 bushels, while the estimated crop for this year is around 205,000,000 bushels, and that with an increased area under cultivation. The poor mortgaged farmer in those parts will soon be asking himself whether he really does reap any harvest. If press reports are anything to judge from, the real harvesting, in so far as the profits are concerned, is already done, and about all the farmer can do now is to pocket the loss and call that his harvest. The hollowness of the notion that he is rewarded by anything else but the work involved in the wheat-raising business must be apparent to the farmer at all events. After working for years, dreaming of the fortunes that would reward his efforts, he wakes up to find that the money for his grain is in somebody else's hand and before it is even taken off the ground.

The report of the long period of drought and its effect on the crop, has apparently reached the ears of the real harvesters, the members of the grain exchanges in Winnipeg and Chicago. The result is that a headline appears on the financial page of the daily press such as "Wheat market goes higher." Later it was reported that rain came to help the grain, and with it, a change in the headline to read "Wheat declines on better crop news." And later still, "Black rust affects the wheat," with the result that the price on the exchange again goes sky high, and at the time of writing it is still on the upward climb. On the other hand, H. W. Woods, an official of the United Farmers of Alberta, says that the prospects from the farmer's standpoint looks bad. All of which means, that it looks bad for the farmer who does the work, but good for those who "toil not, neither do they spin," yet live on the fat of the land at the grain exchange. Those who still believe in the "dignity of labor," nay imagine that it pays to "work," but apparently those who loaf around the grain exchange can make a fairly decent living without it.

Leaving the prairie for awhile, it might be well to ask what the harvest will be like in Vancouver next winter, by that we mean, the crop of unemployed that will be seen in this city. The prospect looks bright for a larger number of hungry men than ever. There are more unemployed men in Vancouver at the present time than has ever been in the history of the city. And this is summer time, when times are usually considered good, and when men make the winter "stakes." From present indications the "stake" that some will make this summer will be in the nature of a "mistake." Most of the camps are closed down; too many logs in the water and no sale for them. There has been a "boom" in the lumber business, but the word that describes the condition at present spells "bum." There is at present more construction work than has been for sometime, but when that is done, it will be, in military parlance, "as you were" so far as the workers are concerned. And despite the apparent boom, Carrall street still has the winter-time appearance of idle men. The contractors around town are now reaping their harvest, but considerably different from what their present employers will get this coming winter.

From present indications, the "bum" that followed the "boom" in Los Angeles, will repeat itself in Vancouver. The workers who went south to the land of promise are gradually retracing their steps; owing partly to the glowing reports of the good times prevailing here. By the time they all get back from the south, and the harvesters so-called get back from the prairies to the coast and a few more leave the old land, hypnotized by politicians, press reporters and railroad propagandists through their pictures of the green fields of Western Canada, and accumulate around these parts, we will again hear the question asked "What will be done for the unemployed?" It might be pertinent to ask also, "What will the unemployed themselves do?"

Painters Picnic

Members of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers union, No. 138, and their friends will picnic at Bowen island to-morrow (Saturday). Boat leaves at 9 a.m. from the Union S. S. company's warf.

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FRIDAY.....August 1, 1924

THE LAND OF PROMISE

UNDER the above title a letter appears in our correspondence column from the pen of Mr. J. Saunders. The writer depicts in no uncertain terms, the hardships that the average immigrant must face when reaching Canada. He has the added advantage of being able to speak of these matters with authority since he has experienced all that he has described. We hope that our readers will do all that they can to bring these matters to the attention of their friends in England, so that they will not be enviegled into coming to this land that promises so much and gives so little to these unfortunates at the present time.

PRICE OF BREAD RISING

THIS is one bit of news that will certainly not be received with any degree of satisfaction by the great masses of our people this week. The average worker is wondering where it is all going to end. In fact, more than the average worker is beginning to wonder that. The first impulse is to lay the blame upon our local bakeries. We feel that we must blame some one, so we choose them, owing to their connection with the manufacture of that very necessary commodity.

In some instances we might be quite right. In this instance, we feel that we will have to go a little further to find the real cause. (We might add parenthetically that it is about time that we commenced to look for the real cause of many things. We are too inclined to follow the road of least resistance).

Now that there is threatened shortage of wheat for this year, the parasites, ever lying in wait for their prey, have gotten busy on the wheat exchanges and, as a result, the price of our wheat is commencing to sore to a dizzy height. Were the farmers to gain any real advantage from this rise, we might be willing to let it pass. But no, these suckers have very little to look forward to as a reward for the endless amount of energy that they have had to expend during their long days of ceaseless toil.

How long, oh how long, are the people going to stand for such highway robbery? The few odd hold-ups that we have seen staged about our city of late fade into utter insignificance in comparison with the huge steal that these parasitical stock manipulators are pulling off day after day. They are certainly much less far-reaching in their effect upon humanity as a whole, it must be agreed. Are we going to allow them to escape unscathed? Are we going to allow innocent men and women to be tortured and starved by such treachery as they have exhibited?

How members of our government can justify their existence as such, while at the same time they ignore these glaring evils, is beyond our comprehension. Are they never going to fulfil their duties as protectors of the citizens they serve? If some men and women some day should feel compelled to take some direct action in such matters as these, will they all be to blame in the eyes of the law? Should not those who have failed in their duty as representatives of the peope be held to account for such a state of affairs? We feel that they should. Once again we are brought face to face with the necessity of having representatives in our houses of parliament who have the necessary intelligence and insight into the inner workings of this atrocious system.

COMPETITION IS FAILING

THE average man on the street recognizes that there is something radically wrong with onr condition of society as it exists today. He sees that the rains fall as abundantly as they ever did; that the sun shines as in days of yore; that mother earth brings forth fruit when the necessary labor is performed upon her; and yet men and women who are anxious to do what might be required of them provided they are assured of a livelihood, find themselves in a most unenviable position, and all through no fault of their own, necessarily.

A worker the other day had his wages reduced by 15 per cent., while at the same time he was notified that his rent was going to be raised. He decided to look about and see what he might be able to get that would be cheaper than the house he was already living in. He found that he could not better himself and decided to stay. His family has to suffer as a consequence.

Who are we to blame? Not necessarily the company that reduced his wages. It may have been forced to make the reduction if it was to survive. Thousands of other companies have gone under. It would be quite conceivable that it might go the same road unless it took these precautions. The man or woman, as the case may be, who raised the rent may be in such a position that when they paid their taxes, water rates, and made the necessary repairs to their property, they had nothing left. Then the landlord may not be necessarily to blame.

Who, then, are we to blame? Certainly not special individuals. It is this system under which we are living which forces men and women to compete with each other for the necessities of life. No more heathenish system could be devised than the one under which we find ourselves living today, when, in order to gain our livelihood, we are forced to go out into the world and take the necessities from others who are as much, if not more, in need than ourselves.

To go out and take from your fellowmen, in a perfectly legitimate and business-like manner, seems quite in order; but, after all, it is not a far cry from the so-called respectable business methods adopted by some of our business concerns, banks, etc., to the methods adopted by some of the more refined in the "hold-up" game.

Necessity knows no law, therefore we cannot expect to ever be able to keep our society, as it is constituted today, free from "hold-ups." Not until every man, woman and child have had the necessary requirements of their natures fulfilled in an honest legitimate manner, can we ever hope for peace and tranquility. When our society permits, as it does, a few individuals to control the wealth, which in turn gives them control over the necessities of life, and they see fit to utilize that power for their own selfish aggrandisement, then we have only our social system to blame for the ills that we are suffering today. We not only permit such a condition to exist, but we give it our blessing, while at the same time, we complain about our hard lot in life, which it produces.

Who are we to blame? The answer is, ourselves. We all, individually an collectively, are in the game. So absorbed are we in gathering in the crumbs from the tables of the rich, or otherwise, as the case may be, that we never stop to realize just what our responsibility is in this connection. During the last elections literally thousands of the workers voted for the old-line parties. It was these parties that got them into the position that they are in today, and yet they go on supporting them blindly. We must take stock of ourselves. We must give the social problems the serious consideration that they rightly deserve. These problems will not solve themselves. They are vital, and it is essential that we each and every one, give of our time, energy and ability in an endeavor to find the proper solution. Unless we do, no matter what our lot may be in life, we have no just reason to complain.

ATTEMPTS MURDER: COMMITS SUICIDE!

SUCH events seem to cause but a temporary sensation—then all is forgotten. Mr. E. G. Cordingley is dead. Mr. Robert Wilson, comptroller of the Pacific Great Eastern railway, had a narrow escape from a sudden death as the result of this escapade. In this instance we are rather interested in the motive that drove Mr. Cordingley to commit this unfortunate act.

In too many cases we fear, workmen are discharged by some officious officer who may happen to have a particular grudge against such employee, or who may want to give a friend a position and chooses a rather underhanded method of accomplishing his objective. We doubt very much if this man was guilty of the alleged irregularity. A man who was actually guilty of such an act would not commit such an unwise act. Guilt has its deterrent effect. We can quite imagine that this man was the victim of some grave injustice at the hand of some one in connection with the P. G. E. Who, we are not prepared to say, but many have their opinions.

To accuse a man of grave irregularities and dismiss him without a just hearing should be a grave offence. Such an offence may, or may not have been committed in this instance. When it is committed, the average worker is the victim; and the course that is open to him to gain redress is a very meagre one indeed. The cost of justice in this country, in our opinion, is such as to put it quite out of touch of the average man and woman today. If our courts and the legal profession ever hope to retain—perhaps we should say regain—the confidence of the public they will have to bring about some very radical changes. If they do not do so themselves there is little doubt that ere long the public will force such changes upon them, probably much against their will.

RESPECT OTHERS' PROPERTY

SINCE the Vancouver Daily Star passed into new hands, we have been constantly waiting for some startling transformation to occur. But, it hasn't!

There appeared an editorial the other day in that paper entitled: "To be happy, respect others' property." As we see things to-day, there seems little else to respect. It is the only thing that is held in respect, it would seem, in these days. Human life and happiness amount to naught.

Such a state of affairs cannot go on forever. Conditions under which the average man and woman has to live today, are becoming almost unbearable. These folk, if conditions continue as they are, are going to lose not only respect for others' property, but all other kinds of respect, self-respect included.

Society has reached the unhappy state that it has today, owing to the predominating influence that property and wealth has been wielding upon it. It is cold, callous, and indifferent to our human needs, and today we are paying the price of such indifference. Property and monetary wealth has been the god that our society has been worshipping. This must change. In the future we must give heed to the needs and requirements of human life. No individual, or society of individuals can be truly happy who live in, and form a part of, any society that disregards these essentials.

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.]

"The Land of Promise."

Editor B. C. Federationist: I have read with interest the article in last week's issue by Tom Richardson, on "The Position of the Emigrant in Canada." Surely it is time that the federal and provincial governments took some steps to put before the people the true facts of emigration. Our public men whom we send to parliament to represent us should at least have the courage to get up and discuss the situation. But, perhaps they have never been up against it looking for a job when there are no jobs to be had. It is all very well sitting in an easy chair around the fire (like the picture of "our Mary Ellen" which was shown in a local paper during the late election) and having every comfort to tell the poor English emigrant that Canada is a land where everyone is happy. Yes, they are when one gets everything one wants without having to walk the streets all day in search of a job. If one could live on scenery, one would indeed look prosperous, but that is not so. Unfortunately, I was enticed over here, partly by the selfsame beautiful scenery and also, by the glib tongue of one of the many lecturers that are at the present time going from town to town in the industrial centres of England looking for emigrants to come to Canada, where "men are needed." Fancy being in a crowded hall, listening to a lecture on Canada—the land of opportunities. The lecturer (who has the gift of oratory down pat) tells the audience of the wonderful land, part of our great dominion, that is seeking settlers and speaks in glowing terms of the opportunities that is waiting there for them. Plenty of excellent scenes of this land of promise are shown on the screen, all the way from Quebec to Vancouver. Is it any wonder then that in a country where thousands are practically starving, and conditions in the large centres are not fit for human beings to dwell in, that the chances are taken and emigrants are grasping at the opportunity to better their condition. I remember when Mrs. M. E. Smith was in England, touring the country in a large motorcar, with a big banner on the back with the slogan: "You need Canada, Canada needs you." Is it any wonder then that many like myself are here? But the land of opportunity seems as far off as ever. I arrived here on May 16, and have regretted it very much. Every day I have walked the streets looking for the same thing as thousands are looking for in England—work. But I am not the only one that is doing the same. There are hundreds of men who have been in this country for years, yes, even born here, who cannot get what we are told in England is waiting for us. I left a good job in Manchester, where I had been for twenty-five years and earning £4 10s. a week, to come here. Why? Because I thought there was a good future for my family of four who are growing up. Now I am practically penniless with a wife and family in England waiting to come out to Canada.

Every day the thanscontinental trains arriving here and every boat that lands in Vancouver and the Eastern ports the same tale is waiting to be told to the hundreds of emigrants that are entering Canada. In the same rooming-house that I am staying in are a family of six people that sold up everything they had in England to come out her. They are stranded and practically starving not being able to get sufficient to feed the poor children. The husband is willing to work but cannot get it. I meet dozens of cases everyday who are in the same fix as myself. And not from England only are the emigrants flocking to this land of promise, but from all parts of the world. Vancouver, at the present time is being spoken of as a coming city and opportunities galore for all kinds of people. In my journey from England I met people from all parts and they told me the same tale, while in crossing Canada, Vancouver seemed to be the mecca for all kinds. In an office the other day in which I was looking for work, I meet two fine looking young fellows who had read of the golden opportunities in Vancouver in an East Indian paper. They are stranded also.

The situation is bad enough now, as we all know, but what is going to happen if this keeps on? Man must live and when the father and mother sees their children crying for food and they unable to get it for them they become desperate. Put yourself in their places, reader, and then ask yourself if something should not be done to stop this emigration.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have seen copies of The Federationist in England and if you would print this letter I know it would be read by many of the folks back home and might stop some coming to this country and save lots of misery from them in the future.

J. SAUNDERS.

Vancouver, B.C., July 26, 1924.

Eight-hour Day

(Continued from page 1)

want to go into detail—take for instance implement manufacturers; we are told in a general way that our own national policy has been worked out on the principle that in the protection of industries we consider it national. I presume it would not be very difficult to secure a ruling that that great industry would be to the general advantage of Canada.

A. I do not think it extends to industry. I think it extends to work. You have to declare which particular work, to be a work for the general advantage of Canada. I do not think you could single out one particular industry and say that that industry is for the general advantage of Canada.

Q. Yet we have singled out an industry and the whole country is taxed to support the manufacturing industries on the principle that their protection is for the general advantage.

A. But the question depends on the meaning of the word "works." We are discussing the power which we get to declare "works."

Q. Parliament might then, if it wished, pass legislation declaring a number of these works of general advantage to Canada and thus overcome the difficulty with which we find ourselves confronted.

A. As intimated previously, what I am afraid of is, that, if parliament undertook to declare every work in Canada to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, the courts would be driven to hold, for instance, some kind of work which is outside the power—

Q. I am suggesting it might specify, this and that and the other and adopt that method, enumerating the great public works, I mean, as far as Canada is concerned?

A. It must be realized that if we declare the works to be for the general advantage of Canada it becomes a subject for dominion jurisdiction for all purposes as well as labor.

Caledonian Sports Saturday

A record field of competitors will take part in the annual Caledonian games, to be held at Brockton point to-morrow by the St. Andrews and Caledonian society. Over 400 entries are already in, so keen competition is assured. In addition to a long programme of field and track events, there will be piping and dancing, quoiting, bicycle races, and junior athletic events. This is the thirty-eight year these popular games have been held in Vancouver.

In this new atmosphere of Europe, in the return to normality of the nations in Europe, and in the new mind we see reflected all round, there is a tribute to the foreign policy of this country during the last few months.—Mr. Mosley, M.P.

The doors of the peace conference were barred to Persia when she pleaded for the abolition of treaties which aimed at destroying her independence.

Sidelights on a Great Industry

THREE PILLARS OF THE INDUSTRY

PROGRESS OF PROVINCE DUE TO MAINTENANCE OF HUGE PURCHASING POWER

Vast Developments by Land and Sea Due to the Initiative of Lumbermen

THERE are three great spending forces in the British Columbia forest industries with its purchasing power of $100,000,000 per annum.

1. The Timberholder—the pioneer investor in the raw material.
2. The Logger—the harvester of the timber crop.
3. The Manufacturer—the builder up of markets.

Upon the unimpeded functioning of these branches depends the fair progress of British Columbia's vital industry. A set-back to one spells disaster to all three.

The timberholders of the province, faced with fire and storm risks against which there is no insurance, have contributed over $45,000,000 to the provincial treasury during the last fifteen years. A world's record in similar taxation.

The loggers spend annually very large sums on new and costly equipment to keep pace with modern science and overcome the ever varying obstacles that nature puts in their paths. Eight hundred miles of private railroads, now in actual operation, is one memorial of this energy.

The manufacturers of lumber, shingles, pulp and paper, boxes and other forest products are also forced to expend millions every year on new machinery to maintain the efficiency of their plants. In that way alone can they meet the keen world competition and justify their product. The British Columbia lumber manufacturers, by dint of strenuous market extension work, have increased their export shipments twelvefold in ten years. Their efforts have indisputably been the main factor in building up the sea ports of British Columbia.

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

The Federationist believes in a "cultural revolution," not a "bloody revolution."

Anti-War Day, 1924
THIRD SUNDAY IN SEPTEMBER

Fordon Dryodale LIMITED

Store Opens at 9 a.m. and Closes at 6 p.m.

Skirts Will Create the Effect of Several Costumes

WORN with different blouses and sweaters, these skirts create the effect of several different costumes, and thus add versatility to any outfit. You may have them pleated on the sides, with panel front and back, pleated all the way around, wrap-arounds or low-on-the-hip models. Of light weight woolens, crepes, flannel, and many other materials, in high colors, as well as black and white.

575 Granville Street Phone Seymour 3540

Orpheum Vaudeville Starts Shortly

Fresh from the hands of an army of painters, carpet-layers and decorators, the Orpheum theatre is again open for another season of very excellent attractions presaging a busy theatrical season. Next week, "The Ten Commandmants," the great Cecil DeMille biblical drama is being shown as an opening feature. Orpheum vaudeville, that institution in almost every community of any size in western North America, makes its new season's debut on Thursday, August 14, at the matinee performance. The legion of Vancouver's Orpheum patrons will wonder why the opening occurs on Thursday matinee instead of Wednesday night as heretofore, which leads Manager R. J. Lydiatt to announce a change in policy for the 1924-25 season. This year Orpheum vaudeville will be presented in Vancouver the last three days of each week, with matinees each day. This will mean six vaudeville shows instead of seven. The first three days each week will be devoted to travelling road attractions, and Manager Lydiatt announces that the advance bookings include a rapid succession of the most excellent road shows obtainable in America. Incidentally also, the bookings include the appearance of many famous artists and local presentations, the policy of the Orpheum being to firmly continue the popular Granville street playhouse as a community amusement centre, providing facilities for all nature of entertainment. The same high standards in presentation and service will be maintained as in the past at the Orpheum, states Manager Lydiatt, and the theatre, during the brief "closed" period has been thoroughly brightened and refurnished, newly-carpeted and brightened in every respect.

Parliament Meets October 27th

The B. C. legislature will convene for the despatch of business on Monday, October 27th, thus saith the governor's proclamation.

Force vs. Reason

A conservative always thinks that there is only one solution for an industrial dispute, and that is a display of force. Since labor came in, we have found another solution a display of reason.—Oswald Mosley, M.P.

Phone Seymour 2354

DR. W. J. CURRY
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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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SAVING daylight is a big topic at this time of the year. Everyone endeavors to make the most of the daylight hours. In these modern times, life each day is fuller, and each hour must mean far more than it did yesterday.

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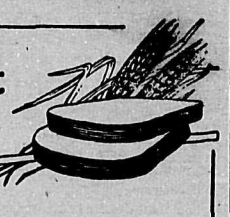

EVERY task you undertake—mental or manual—every "lick of work" you do "eats up" energy. Keep your furnace fires going with plenty of good fuel—food—BREAD.

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THAT hurried mid-day meal—make it a luncheon of delicious golden-crusted Bread with a bowl of creamy rich milk—perfect fuel—food for the human dynamo.

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As We See It

(Continued from page 1)

consideration. Thus considered, we will inevitably come to the conclusion that what occurred in Russia could not have happened in another country in the same way and by the same methods as were adopted in that country, because of differing conditions. And the identical conditions can not be produced, regardless of tactics, because of prior development.

It would seem, therefore, futile for any group to expect, or even hope for, a revolutionary change by sudden or violent methods. Another reason why a sudden change in the system of production and exchange is not to be expected, is because of the *delicate and complex mechanism* of present-day production.

Modern production is a social process considered not only from a community point of view but from a national and also an international view point. The majority of the people *live in the cities where nothing* in the line of foodstuffs is produced; it is therefore, imperative that there should be no interference with the flow of food products from the country to the cities, otherwise much suffering would take place.

We can, *therefore, see nothing in* which any group can pin their faith for a sudden change, and as capitalism develops the chances grow less.

We shall have more to say next week.

Affecting Electrical Workers

The newly-incorporated society mentioned in our last issue, namely, the Inside Electrical Workers Association of British Columbia, should not be confused with the Electrical Workers union. The new society, we are informed, is not in any way affiliated with the regular organized labor movement.

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Vancouver Unions

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

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY, Room 111—319 Pender St. West—Business meetings every Wednesday evening. A. MacInnis, chairman; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; Geo. D. Harrison, 1183 Parker Street, Vancouver, B. C., corresponding secretary.
Any district in British Columbia desiring information re securing speakers or the formation of local branches, kindly communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 524 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Telephone Seymour 1382, or Fairmont 4938.

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 571—Meets *second Thursday every* month in Holden Building. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 939—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, F. 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, 1183 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 at *Moose Hall, Homer Street, second Sunday,* at 10 a.m. President, Ernest C. Miller, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, Edward Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson Street.

FEDERATED SEAFARERS' UNION OF B. C.—Meeting nights, first Tuesday and 3rd Friday of each month at headquarters, 318 Cordova Street West. President, D. Gillespie; vice-president, John Johnson; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Donaldson, address 318 Cordova Street West. Branch agent's address: George Faulkner, 576 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C.

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

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

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

Organic Evolution

ARTICLE XI.

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

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Having in the last article learned something of the meaning and purpose of bisexual differentiation; and the fundamental relation of reproduction to regeneration and rejuvenation; and having seen that they are only so many different phases of the evolutionary process; we can now with a clearer understanding of this process take up the consideration of that large group of lowly organisms *known collectively as the Algæ,* and learn what evidence they have to offer us in support of the doctrine of organic evolution.

In this group of life-forms we shall come upon stronger evidence of an evolutionary process in the organic world than any we have yet met with. For these organisms can show more clearly than either the bacteria or the fungi the actual steps by which unicellular forms have passed into, and become multicellular forms. Among them we may also perceive very clearly how division of labor first takes place; how sex dimorphism comes about; and finally how the early vegetable forms gave rise to forms intermediate between them and the animals; and how these again pass by insensible gradations into the animals. They bridge the gap between the animal and the vegetable worlds for us.

Under the term Alga (plural Algæ), which in its original Latin signification means "sea-weed," but which now has a much wider meaning, is included *a vast array of differential life-forms* divided into several sub-classes, many families, still more genera, and a multitude of species that run into the tens of thousands. As to races and varieties they are beyond computation. The law of variation *has clearly been very active* among them all down the ages, giving rise on the one hand to the specialized bacteria and fungi forms, and on the other to the mosses and higher vascular plants along one line of descent, and to the Flagellata or Inter*mediate—half-animal, half-plant*—forms along another.

They are commonly divided into four sub-classes according to the coloring matter which characterizes them, namely, Blue-green Algæ; Green Algæ; Brown Algæ; and Red Algæ. *Of these the first or Blue*-green algæ are the simplest and most primitive forms. They undoubtedly represent to-day the earliest types of the algæ, and of them all have the widest distribution. They are found not only in the sea but also in brackish and fresh water lakes, and pools; and some specimens of them are found growing on moist earth, damp rocks and wood and upon trees. These latter are the greyish or gteenish deposits one sees in these places. They are not only the lowliest of the algal forms but are at the same time the lowest and most primitive of all vegetable organisms known to us. In some respects they are even more primitive than the bacteria, to which they are most closely allied and with which they have many morphological features in common; for they have no outer membrane or containing wall as have the bacteria.

Concerning the cell contents of these lowly alfæ there is much difference of opinion; some authorities holding that the chromatin has been segregated into a nucleus and others that it is scattered throughout the whole cytoplasm. The probability is that both conditions are found among them seeing that they are admittedly related to the bacteria, whose cells normally show no nuclear differentiation. In the more advanced algæ, the nuclear condition is a common feature. We have already seen that the nucleated cell is later in time than the unnucleated cell and must, therefore, be a product of the evolutionary process. We would expect, therefore, to find the nucleus absent in the earliest algal forms as these share with the bacteria the distinction of being the most primitive life-forms we know.

Between the lowliest and the highest algal forms there is a wide degree of differentiation reaching from the microscopic specks of living matter represented by the lowly Chromaceæ—those greenish-grey unicellular growths we just now mentioned—to those compound forms of the larger life-world which have a stem-like and leaf-like structure as complicated as the mosses; and also a well-defined system of tissues and vessels.

It is impossible to trace this wide differentiation within a single group of organisms such as the Algæ, and give a satisfactory and reasonable explanation of it without postulating an evolutionary process; and it is not too much to say that the evidence from *this group of organisms alone would* make the doctrine of organic evolution a reasonable hypothesis, even if there were no other evidence at hand, so strong and clear is it. Let us here briefly give our attention to some of the more obvious phases of it.

In structure the Blue-green Algæ are both unicellular and multicellular. The simplest plants consist of a single cell which carries on all the functions of life as an isolated and independent organism. In another group we find these single cells have reached the cluster stage and are held together in a loose kind of communal life by an enclosing jelly-like substance derived from the cells themselves.

The simplest of the true multicellular forms consist of filaments which arise by repeated division of the individual cells in parallel planes. It thus becomes clear that these simple multicellular forms are directly derived from the single cells by a succession of fissions in which the daughter-cells do not separate from the parent, but by adhering together in this longitudinal manner form thread-like bodies.

Reproduction among this kind of algæ is, as might be expected, of a simple, primitive kind. It is generally by means of endospores formed by the *contents of certain of the cells* breaking up into spore-like bodies which are distributed in the form of fine dust.

Relatively simple in structure as these Blue-green algæ plants are, the group has within it eight distinct families, *some 90 genera and about 1000* species. The varieties are too many to enumerate.

The Green Algæ are distinguished from the other three groups chiefly by the absence of any secondary coloring matter, and even among them*selves they differ so widely in habits* and character that they seem to have little else but their greenish color or chlorophyll in common.

They also include within their group both marine and fresh-water plants. In this group of algæ the 'thallus" *displays greater variation in form than* in any of the others. It may consist, as in the Blue-green group, of a single cell which remains free for the greater part of its existence. During some part of its life however it enters upon the cluster or colonial state, in which condition it resembles the "resting" phase seen among the bacteria. These clusters form a kind of loose colony either by the adhesion of their cell-walls one to the other or in a common mucilage-like matrix.

This colonizing habit among the Green algæ has interesting features about it for the evolutionist. They show progressive advance towards the multicellular structure. Indeed algologists tell us that it is extremely difficult to draw any distinction between a colony of unicellular organisms and a definite multicellular form, so insensibly does the former pass into the latter. In a Volvox sphere, for example, there is a marked protoplasmic *continuity between all the cells of the* colony, just as is found in the simplest of the multicellular organisms, and when we reach the Ulvaceæ the transition has actually taken place. No one can follow this colonizing habit of the algæ from its earliest and sim*plest to the latest and most complex* stages and have any doubt that we are watching the very steps by which the single-celled organisms passed into and became the many-celled organisms in the dawn of life-history.

In the Ulvaceæ group "division of labor" has taken place. We find localization of growth with distinction of parts; the colonial cluster of individual cells has given place to a differentiated, compound thallus or body formed of inter-related cells. If this is not evolution what then shall we call it?

In another division of this group of algæ we find still greater evolutionary advance. Among the Characeæ we may perceive the highest degree of differentiation. The thallus here grows upwards by means of an apical *cell such as is found in the higher* plant forms, which stem-like growth gives off whorled appendages at regular intervals from which arise branches; thus foreshadowing the external morphology or structural form of the highest plants.

In the matter or reproduction we find both asexual and sexual methods are followed in this group of algæ; and from a comparison of the different families within it, there remains no doubt at all in the minds of our highest authorities on these plants, *that sexual, reproductive cells have* arisen in the course of evolution as the result of a division of labor or specialization among the earlier asexual cells; one becoming female and the other male; the former being distinguished by its greater size and passivity and the latter by its smaller size and activity; features as we saw in the last article, which normally characterize sex-cells.

The Green algæ have during their life-history been subjected to even greater variation than the Blue-green kind. There are 27 families found among them; upwards of 230 genera; more than 3000 species, and races and varieties without number.

The Brown algæ, unlike the other two sub-classes we have been considering are almost exclusively marine plants. In this group are found the well-known forms of sea-weed common to our sea-shores.

Taking the group as a whole they show an evolutionary advance upon both of the other two; and they include among them, many very interesting forms. They, too, bridge the gap between the microscopic world and the world of larger life. Some specimens of them are very minute, *filamentous plants requiring a microscope* to detect them. Others are of considerable size and some are of enormous length, extending to many yards.

It is among these algæ that we see the earliest differentiation of the thallus into shoots and incipient roots, the latter appearing in the form of the so-called "hold-fasts," the means by which the sea-weed attaches itself to stones and rocks. Among one of the sub-groups of these algæ called the Sargassaceæ we find a very high degree of external differentiation has taken place, rivalling in its variety the differences of form among the higher leafy plants. One striking feature of the more massive species of them is the development of air-vesicles in their tissues. These air-chambers serve to buoy up the plant when attached to the sea bottom. When such plants become detached from their mooring ground, as they frequently do in stormy weather, they float off and are carried to great distances by the winds and tides.

The Sargassa sea characterized by its prodigious growth of sea-weed, probably derives some of its material from this source.

Both asexual and sexual methods of reproduction are also found in this third group; the former being characteristic of the lower plants and the latter methods of the higher plants. Among these we find not only differentiated sex-cells but also differentiated sex-organs such as we saw arising among the Fungi—oogonia and antheridia. In the way in which these appear we may again perceive the foreshadowings of the stamens and carpels of the higher flowering plants.

Sometimes these sex-organs are seen *to occur together in the same cavity* in the thallus which is known as a conceptacle. At others we find each confined to its own special conceptacle. This may be in the same thallus or in a separate plant; thus again fore*shadowing the later separation of* sex-organs and sex-forms.

To this group of algæ belong those interesting shell-forming plants known as diatoms. The Diatomaceæ are wholly unicellular in structure and of microscopic size. They are chiefly dis*tinguished from the other divisions of* the algæ by their habit of clothing themselves in exquisite jackets of silica. Because of this and other animal-like habits they were at one time regarded as animals; but now they are definitely classed among the algæ as plants. They, too, have been deeply influenced by the law of variation; for they exhibit a bewildering variety of forms, most of which are most delicately and exquisitely sculptured. There are no more beautiful objects in the world than many of these tiny diatoms. They excel in beauty of design and form even those exquisite traceries and patterns assumed by frost crystals; and they are certainly among the most delicately beautiful things in our world. Some of these wonderful shelled-plants are exceedingly minute in size testing the highest powers of our microscopes to discover them. They play also an important part in the support of marine *animal life; and in their habit of* floating in the water display many striking instances of adaptation to their environment, all of which features are eloquent of the evolutionary process. The Brown Algæ have been subjected even more severely than *the other sub-classes to the influence* to the law of variation. This is easily seen by their classification which gives us 34 families, about 400 genera, and over 7,000 species. We do not attempt the enumeration of the variant forms. Their number is legion.

The Red Algæ are so named because of the red coloring matter they contain in addition to their chlorophyll. They, too, link up the two worlds of life—the micro-organic and the macro-organic—into a single whole, though the majority of their *forms fall below normal vision.*

They differ chiefly from the other three groups in the fact that there are among them no unicellular forms. They are altogether multicellular in structure though normally so tiny.

The thallus with them mainly takes *the form of branched filaments,* and their growth is by means of apical cells. They are interesting, too, from the evolutionary point of view, because they exhibit rudimentary leaves. In some species we find mid-ribs and veins which simulate closely the ap*pearance of a leaf in the higher* plants. In still another more advanced species we may see the lateral branches of the thallus actually assuming the form of leaves; and we are told by algologists that it is quite easy in these more compact *plants to discern the differentiation* in the cells comprising them. The whole process of metabolism may be observed taking place under our eyes. To the superficial cells belong the function of assimilation. The cells next below these are seen to be *charged with reserve material;* and the cells of the core of tissue are playing the part of carriers and conveying the materials of growth, which have been elaborated within the organism, from part to part.

Reproduction among the Red Algæ *is carried on,* as in the other groups, both asexually and sexually. It is noteworthy, however, that although all the members of this group are aquatic in habits no zoospores, that is no motile or animal-like spores, are ever produced among them; a char*acteristic they share with the* Blue-green Algæ.

The classification of the Red Algæ shows us that the law of variation has been equally active in this division as among the other three sub-classes. There are among them not less than fifteen families divided into about 200 genera and at least 1400 speceis. The number of the varieties are proportionately great.

Taking the four sub-classes together we find their clasification gives the following figures: 84 families; over 900 genera; and upwards of 12,000 *species. The variant forms among* these latter are beyond computation.

To the evolutionist it does not seem possible to explain this wide differentiation both in form and function within one related group of organisms in any other way than by re*garding it as the result of an active* evolutionary process.

We remarked earlier in this article that the Algæ alone were competent to uphold the doctrine of organic evolution, so full was this group of plants of the evidence of an evolutionary *process. It will be easy to show by* a brief recapitulation of our evidence that this statement has been sustained.

Within this group of organisms we not only find unicellular and multicellular, simple and compound, life*forms, but we actually see the steps* and stages by which the latter are derived from the former; and so gradually does this transition take place that our best authorities are often at a loss to tell us when the organism has ceased to be a unicellular *one, and has become multicellular in* structure.

First there are the simple one-celled plants which lead individual and independent lives, each carrying on alone all the functions necessary to growth and reproduction. We observe these, multiplying and reproducing themselves asexually by fission, or by budding, or by endospores. Among them there is no sex differentiation, no sex elements and no sex organs. These distinctions are wholly absent; they have not yet appeared.

Next we observe some of these unicellular bodies forming temporary clusters. At first these cell-clusters are loosely held together by a kind of mucilage derived from their cell walls. After an interval, more or less brief, the mass breaks up and the component cells resume their individual and separate existence as before.

Though it is not clear to us what purpose is served by these temporary clusterings, we are bound to assume that some mutual benefit results from the process or it would not take place. The activities of nature are never meaningless.

Later we observe that these cell-aggregations remain together for longer periods, and the union is seen to be of a closer kind. A difference in form, too, arises. Some take the shape of filaments which may be either single or branched, suggestive of the later stems and branches of the higher plants. Others are net-like or take *the form of rings. Some are* plate-like, and still others assume the form of solid or hollow spheres.

Whatever the form, the union is growing closer and closer. They have entered upon the colonial stage. At first the colonies break up for re*productive purposes* and each cell becomes the source of a new colony. Many of these colonies are formed of a definite and constant number of individual cells. Thus in the genus Pandorina, the colony consists of 16 cells crowded *together and surrounded* by a thin gelatinous envelope. When the cells are mature and ready for reproduction these colonies break up and each of the 16 cells gives rise to 16 smaller cells each of which becomes invested with a gelatinous envelope and grows *to the size of the original parent* colony.

The bond of union in the simpler colonies is the jelly-like substance that holds them together. An advance upon this loose union is made when the cells come together and ad*here to each other by their cell walls.* A still closer union is formed when the cells become united by protoplasmic threads, as in the Volvox group of organisms. Here the cells, which vary in number according to the species, running from 500 to as *many as 15,000, are arranged in the* form of a hollow sphere, and throughout the gelatinous substance, which holds the cells together, fine protoplasmic threads are seen to pass. The union here has become more intimate and interdependent. It has also entered upon the permanent stage. The last definite step towards multicellular structure has been taken. These groups do not break up.

In the next higher group, the Ulvaceæ, we perceive our colonies of single cells have ceased to exist. The true multicellular stage, has been reached; division of labor with distinction of parts has been definitely established.

It is impossible for the open-minded student of organic forms to take the four groups of organisms, represented *by Gonium, Eudorina, Volvox and* Ulva, and observe the gradually increasing complexity and closer integration of their cells and remain unconvinced that we are watching the very steps taken by the primitive organisms in their passage from the *unicellular to the multicellular* condition.

Gonium is a plate-like colony of cell units, each of which lives and feeds as a free and distinct individual in spite of their colonial form of existence. The cells pass most of their *life in this colonial state, separating* only when mature for the purpose of reproduction, when each cell by repeated division gives rise to a new colony.

Now mark what takes place in the Eudorina group. Eudorina is a *spherical colony made up of either 16* or 32 cells, each of which may give rise to new colonies by repeated division *of itself as in the Gonium group.* This method of reproduction may occur several times but does not go on indefinitely as with Gonium. Sooner or later conjugation of certain cells takes place. These conjugating cells have become differentiated from the rest. Certain of them are seen to increase in size. Others break up into 16 smaller elongated bodies. The larger ones are female cells, the smaller ones are male cells. Sexual differentiation has now taken place; division of labor has begun. The smaller cells colliding or coming into contact with the larger, conjugation by pairs takes place; and the zygote or impregnated body, resulting from this union of sex-cells, develops a cellulose cyst or case from which, after it has passed for awhile into a resting-state, there later emerges a new colony.

Here we see a decided and definite advance upon Gonium. The first step in differentiation has been taken and division of labor has come about. Now see what takes place in Volvox. Here the colony is a large one made up of hundreds or even thousands of cells. These cells are not only held together in a gelatinous matrix as in the two former groups, but each cell is now connected with the others by thread-like filaments of protoplasm. Integration is taking place; the first stage of multicellular structure has been reached.

In Volvox we perceive that cellular differentiation has proceeded farther than in Eudorina. There are now three distinct kind of cells. First *there are the large female cells;* second the smaller male cells, slender rod-like bodies, which have arisen from the subdivision of other specialized cells, in groups of 64 or 128; and third the remaining somatic or body cells, which make up the rest of the colony, and carry on its metabolic processes. These gradually and finally die and pass away. The male and female cells sooner or later conjugate, preferably with cells from another colony, after which the resultant zygote passes into the resting state, and later develops into a new colony.

In this group differentiation has gone further than in Eudorina. Here the colonies are approaching the condition of true multicellular organisms. In Ulva we find this is definitely reached. In this group we find division of labor has wrought other changes. Here we have *localization* of growth with distinction of parts as well as the differentiation of the cells into male and female and somatic kinds. The aggregation of cells has ceased to be a mere loose colony; it is now a compact and differentiated thallus or body, made up of inter-related and closely integrated cells.

To the evolutionist these steps and stages; these graduated advances in complexity of structure; these increasing differentiations in cellular activity, have no meaning unless regarded as the outcome and working of the evolutionary process. And even when considered by themselves alone constitute no slight evidence in support of the doctrine we are examining. But when they are taken in conjunction with the many other lines of evidence, which all point in the same direction, they leave no room for doubt that in them we are watching the actual transformations by which unicellular organism pass into and become multicellular bodies. In these processes, taking place under our very eyes today, nature reveals to us the progressive phases by which in the distant past she brought her higher and more complex life forms into being. And, as if to leave no room for doubt in our minds on this head, she recapitulates in the early embryological development of each of these higher forms, these very same steps and stages we have observed taking place in the algæ, as we shall later see.

[Note.—Prof. Hill-Tout left on *Wednesday to attend the annual convention* of the British Association for the Advance of Science, which meets this month at Toronto. In *view of this, continuation of his* very able articles as above will not be resumed till he returns to Vancouver early in September.—Ed.]

(To be contined).

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WILL PLEASE NOTE THAT THE TEN PER CENT. REBATE ON CURRENT YEARS TAXES WILL EXPIRE ON THE

4th Day of August

D. H. ROBINSON, Collector.

Vancouver, B. C., 30th July, 1924.

International Labor

(Continued from page 1)

minished by 4,650 during April, 1924.

Brazil

Seek European Imigrants.—It is said that the Brazilian ministry of agriculture is making every effort to attract European immigrants, especially Germans and Italians, who are experienced in agricultural pursuits and who will purchase and develop the Brazilian interior.

China

Bookbinders' Strike.—Following the refusal of their recent demand for a 40 per cent wage increase, 2,000 bookbinders of Shanghai went on strike which was finaly terminated by a 20 per cent increase compromise.

Cuba

Strike of Railroad Employees—Demanding an eight-hour day, the maintenance-of-way workmen of two of Cuba's principle railways recently declared a strike, which spread rapidly to other rail lines on the island, halting service and delaying the movement of mails.

Germany

General Labor Conditions.—At the beginning of last month, labor reports indicated a notable falling off in the demand for workers, and an increase in the number of industrial concerns which were obliged to restrict production. In some cases, plants were closed because of lack of working capital. Slight decreases were reported in the number of persons seeking employment and in the total of unemployment doles disbursed during the previous month. The most serious strike was that of the 25,000 Badische Anilin-und Sodafabrik workmen, who had demanded a wage increase.

Will Celebrate Labor Day

The Calgary Trades and Labor council will hold a grand Labor day celebration on September 1st at St. George's island.

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FOLLOWING lost copies of The B. C. Federationist are missing from the files:

March 30, 1923.

October 12 to December 28, 1923, inclusive.

We will be very much obliged to subscribers having any of these papers at their disposal if they would kindly send same to this office.

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Quarter-Acre Lot on Dow Road, between Victory and Trafalgar, Burnaby.

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TIMELY TOPICS

IT is frequently reported that the radical wing of the labor party in the British house of commons is becoming restless and dissatisfied with their labor government. No doubt, they are dissatisfied with the results obtained thus far; but we can rest assured that their dissatisfaction is not so much with their government as with the ridiculous anl deernment as with the ridiculous and deplorable tactics adopted by the op-

* * *

The opposition forces will find, when they appeal to the electorate in England at their next election, that they will have a lot of things to answer for. They will find that an unwarranted opposition to measures brought forward by the labor government will not be viewed lightly on election day.

* * *

The following appeared in the Ilkeston (Eng.) Pioneer of July 4th:

Tuesday was Dominion day—a term which conveys very little to us, who are practically the only race in the world who do not possess a national holiday, but which is a festival of great significence in "the land of the maple leaf," whether it be British Halifax, French Montreal, or **Chinese Vancouver.** My diary informs me that to-day (Thursday) "dog days begin." I have long known that "every dog has its day"—incidentally it may be added that "puppies" generally prefer "nights"—so I sincerely "hope it'll keep fine for them! . . . "

Before the days of Vancouver, arrivals in British Columbia from Eastern Canada were dubbed "North American Chinamen," because they were supposed to work for less wages. It is a sort of reviver of old times to learn that our fair city is now known abroad as "Chinese Vancouver." Despite the fact that we have an Oriental colony of about 25,000, do we really deserve the appellation "Chinese Vancouver?"

* * *

In the new South African parliament, the balance of the parties will be held by labor. While normally in coalition with the nationalists, a transference of their 18 votes to the opposition would mean the end of the Hertzog government: Colonel Fred H. P. Cresswell is the leader of the labor party in South Africa. He is looked upon as an adroit politician, quick to seize upon the weakness of all parties, and will exact a fairly heavy toll in the way of advanced labor legislation for his support of the nationalists.

* * *

Those "absentee" votes are going to mean the death of the liberal governent if they are not handled carefully. The thinking portion of the public is looking upon them with a great deal of suspicion. If all they say about them in North Vancouver is true, they require very close scrutiny.

* * *

Vancouver is enjoying the questionable privilege of having an epidemic of "hold-ups." Apparently our commissioners are going to spend a few extra dollars to clean up our city. No doubt, something must be done; but we would like to hear of them making an earnest and honest enquiry into the cause of crime. When a man sees his wife and kiddies in want, and he cannot obtain work, we wonder if he is to blame if he does commit some unfortunate act.

* * *

The shameful indifference exhibited by some of our local and visiting motorists, towards the safety of the public, calls for some drastic action on the part of the local authorities. When workmen cannot carry on their work on our streets without being continually at the mercy of some reckless motorists, it is about time something worth while was done to protect their lives.

* * *

Coffee is due for an advance in price, owing to a shortage of crop and a revolution in Brazil. We wonder what they are trying to slip over on the coffee fiends! It is wonderful what excuses they find, to raise the prices of our food commodities, and how difficult it is for them to see a reason for lowering prices on the same commodities at other times.

* * *

Tooth paste made to beat liquor laws! That is what they say, but we feel that we know better. It was made to put profits into the pockets of the manufacturers. No human being, ordinarily will cater to the depraved tastes of the public unless it is profitable so to do. When we learn to manufacture for use rather than for profit, many of our glaring social evils will fade into insignificance.

* * *

Anti-war demonstration in Vienna. It was reported that nearly all the citizens ventured out to march in, or witness, an anti-war demonstration. Over 30,000 were in line. Apparently our one time enemies have an abhorrence for war as well as ourselves. If our statesmen, the world over were as opposed to war, as are the general public in the various countries of the world, war would soon be a relic of the past.

* * *

We are glad that Henry Ford has changed his mind about war. Whereas one time he preached peace by morality alone, he now preaches that it is only possible by armed force. He is right. As long as capitalism lasts there must be wars. Wars to grab territory and influence and raw materials and markets.

* * *

In the recent inquiry into the cadet case at Kingston, it was decided that the practice of leaving discipline to seniors was the cause of the brutality and injustice. We beg leave to differ. There is nothing like leaving discipline to the boys themselves. Brutality and injustice and indignity are inevitable while boys are being trained in the horrible business of war which in itself is brutality and injustice.

CITY OF VANCOUVER

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

ASPHALT OR CONCRETE PAVEMENTS

(A) TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, August 5, at 2 p.m., for paving the following streets with asphalt or concrete:

7th Ave., Trafalgar to Macdonald.
7th Ave., Bayswater to Balaclava.
14th Ave., Cedar to Cypress.
15th Ave., Cedar to Cypress.
12th Ave., Victoria to Lakewood.

PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENTS

(B) TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, August 5, at 2 p.m., for paving the following streets and lane with Portland cement and concrete:

10th Ave., Clark to Woodland.
4th Ave., Nanaimo to Renfrew.
Pender Lane, 100 feet E. of Dunlevy to Jackson.

Forms of Tender, Specifications, and other particulars may be obtained at the City Engineer's Office, City Hall, on payment of Ten Dollars ($10) for each portion of the work, which will be refunded on return of Specifications, etc., in good condition.

A deposit by marked cheque, payable to the City Treasurer, of an amount equal to five (5) per cent. of the total amount of the bids submitted, must accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM McQUEEN,
City Clerk.
City Hall, Vancouver, B.C., July 29, 1924.

VANCOUVER HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Superstructure and Equipment, No. 1 Grain Jetty

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Superstructure and Equipment for No. 1 Grain Jetty," covering construction of superstructure and conveying equipment, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the offices of the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners, Yorkshire Building, until 12 noon of Monday, August 18, 1924.

Plans, specifications, contract and form of tender may be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Yorkshire Building, on the deposit of one hundred dollars ($100), which will be refunded on return of plans, specifications, etc. The tenders shall be accompanied by an accepted cheque equal to ten (10) per cent. of the amount of the tender. The accepted cheque of the successful tenderer will be released on the substitution of a bond satisfactory to the commissioners, for twenty-five (25) per cent. of the amount of the contract. A fair wage clause will be inserted in the contract.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

(Signed) W. D. HARVIE,
Secretary.
Vancouver, B.C.,
July 25, 1924.

EPIDEMIC OF SALES

Buyers and Sellers Find It Hard to Make Ends Meet Through Keen Competition

CAPITALIST SYSTEM WRONG

Vain Effort to Keep Worn-out Business Methods Going—Discontent World-wide

[By a Worker]

THERE is an epidemic of "sales," and Vancouver has it badly. There are all kinds of sales, morning sales, afternoon sales, one-hour sales, sales at the beginning of the month, and sales at the end of the month; sales because the storekeeper is "flitting" (to use a Lancashire phrase), and sales because he was nearly burnt out. And all kinds of things are sold at these sales—frying pans, umbrellas clothes-lines, Jap. silk and jazz music. They are wonderful. But the most wonderful thing is the cheerful manner in which these business men make their startling sacrifices.

As far as the ordinary worker, whose business acumen is a minus quantity, can see there are several reasons for these so frequent sales. Familarity with them has bred contempt; and he no longer looks and wonders and madly plunges. He's more canny now. There seem to be too many things poured into the markets, and the workers seem to have too few dollars to be able to buy them. And so the world is in a hopeless muddle which they call capitalism, and sales and a large proportion of advertisements are merely an attempt to continue to muddle. The business men themselves will talk fluently of the better days ahead when there is free trade or higher tariffs (according to their politics) or when the shipping improves. But they can go on waiting for ever. Permanent prosperity is a myth under capitalism. Conditions have reached boiling point in many parts of the world; yet the capitalists persist in sitting tight, hoping for the good old days, when they held undisputed sway, to return. Meanwhile they do all in their power; they use all the tricks known to every trade; they cheat, lie and haggle in their attempt to pile up the dollars. It was very well said: "A store-keeper never goes to heaven." There seems to be some foundation for the implication.

But to leave the storekeeper to his fate, and return to his latest knavery. What are sales after all. The general principle seems to be that of an old man who once said: "Put on 10 cents and knock off 5 cents." And so the workers are cheated after all. But where ignorance is bliss; etc.

Sometimes, however, the storekeeper does really and truly knock off as much as two cents or even three. Maybe he makes up for it on something else though. But even without this base insinuation, he is condemned, for if he can afford to sell once at a less profit, he can afford to do it always. Only his excess profits might suffer a bit.

One can see a good deal of human nature at these sales. The mothers usually set out early taking their families with them and arrive in good time at the stores. They remind one of the war-time queues in Britain. They get themselves into a thoroughly bad temper by the time the sales start; there is usually a huge crowd, and the pugnacious instinct asserts itself. There is pushing and scrambling and almost fighting. The whole business is degrading. The mothers return home often physically and mentally exhausted unless buoyed up by their good bargains; but often both father and the kiddies feel that mother is more than usually cranky or crabby after these important sale days.

Who is to blame after all? Not the business man who is driven to meet his competitors or else go under, and who must live up to his lights (or profits). Not the mothers, who find it hard to make both ends meet. It is the system that is wrong.

But taking a bird's eye view there is every sign that the present system cannot last very much longer. Discontent is world-wide, and consciously or otherwise, the workers are awakening to certain facts. They know what they want (at least some of them do), and they are beginning to realize their power. When they do realize to the full that they, the producers of all our human needs, are really the only ones that count, then perhaps the change in our system will be hastened.

DeMille Conquers Stupendous Tasks in Bible Filming

To put on the screen the grandiose early events of Bible history would seem a task beyond human power did not one have the record of what was done in California recently and now presented to Vancouver audiences in "The Ten Commandments" showing twice daily. Here is what Cecil DeMille essayed:— The exodus of Israel from Egypt, the land of bondage. The parting of the Red sea. The destruction of Pharaoh's chariots when the waters closed. The giving of the commandments from Mount Sinia. The bacchanalian worship of the golden calf by the erring people. Heaven's terrible vengeance on the three thousand idolators. First he built an Egyptian city in the deserts of central California, then the court of Pharaoh where Moses announced the ten plagues and won his plea: "Let my people go!" Twenty-five hundred actors took part in these scenes, including two hundred and fifty Yemenite Jews from Palestine. Among the eminent players who worked in one or other of the sequences were Theodore Roberts, Charles De Roche, Leatrice Joy, Rod La Rocque, Richard Dix, Nita Naldi, Agnes Ayres Robert Edeson and Estelle Taylor.

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