BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — Official Organ Vancouver Trades and Labor Council (International) — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

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TRADES AND LABOR

Protests Against Splitting Electoral Riding of Newcastle —Labor's Safe Seat

LONGSHOREMEN AFFILIATE

Labor Campaign in Burnaby and South Vancouver Elections Well Advanced

AT Tuesday night's regular meeting of the Trades and Labor council, Delegate Wm. Dunn took the chair in the absence of President Neelands and Vice-president Smillie, who were unavoidably absent. An application for affiliation with the council was received from the Longshoremen's union and concurred in.

Delegates from the Hotel and Restaurant Employees union and Cigarmakers unions presented credentials and were obligated.

The Cordova street branch of the Royal Bank of Canada wrote that the report of their opening a bank on the waterfront to accommodate those working there was erroneous. Filed.

The Daily Province invited the council to send in names of those in need of a Christmas hamper. Last year that paper sent out 1700 hampers to the needy. On motion the invitation was accepted, and a $20 donation made.

The Longshoremen's union wrote acknowledging with thanks receipt of money donated to the strike fund.

A letter was read from the United Miners, district 18, Calgary, advising council of the miners' strike at Edison. Filed.

Delegate Jamieson stated that the Sons of England band was now on the fair list. Another band, however, was placed on the unfair list.

Editor Hadyn of the official magazine of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada wrote acknowledging receipt of $10. Filed.

The net results of a raffle for benefit of J. Robinson, amounting to $1070.40 was turned over to the beneficiary after all debts had been liquidated. Filed.

Newcastle Riding

Secretary Bengough reported he had wired Premier Oliver to the effect that organized labor protested against the splitting up of the electoral district of Newcastle, thus depriving Sam Guthrie, M.P.P., of his seat. Concurred in.

The secretary read his statement for publication in the proposed Christmas edition of the Vancouver World. Concurred in.

The chairman of the Labor Representation committee reported that the municipal campaign was well advanced in Burnaby and South Vancouver. The services of delegates willing to act was solicited. Meetings of the committee will be held every Friday evening till after elections. Delegate Rankin is chairman for South Vancouver. Report adopted.

Delegate Showler reported that the last whist drive and dance was a big success. The next function will be held Friday night in the Cotillion hall. In January the prizes to be given away is valued at $65.

Delegate Hunt reported attending a meeting of the B. C. Art league. Delegates were welcome to visit the art gallery where there was a large number of valuable pictures on display. The support of the council was wanted to get a grant from the city. Approved.

Unions Report

Delegate Graham of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees union stated that trade was quiet. Delegate Showler, reporting for the Milk Drivers, requested that all users of milk put out their bottles, as the drivers were charged five cents each for bottles on their route not returned to the dairy. Delegate Hay of the Plumbers and Steam-fitters said that prospects were bright for the coming year. Cigar-makers reported trade

(Continued on page 4)

WANT HIGHER ANNUITY

U. S. Civil Servants Want to Increase Present Maximum of $700 to $1200

A Washington, D. C., despatch says that the organized government employees affiliated to the A. F. of L., will urge upon congress the need for improving the present Retirement act. These unionists are working through the joint conference on retirement, which they have organized for that purpose. Under the present law a railway mail clerk is retired at the age of 62, a post office clerk at the age of 65 and other government employees at the age of 70. The maximum annuity is $700. The joint conference has endorsed a bill prepared by Congressman Lehlbach, which increases the maximum annuity to $1200, and provides for retirement after 30 years' service, regardless of age.

LONGSHORE WAGES

New Schedule for Portland to Become Effective on the 1st of January

WORKING RULES FOR MEN

Ninety Cents an Hour Straight Time and $1.25 an Hour for Overtime

A PORTLAND despatch says that wage increases for Portland longshoremen from 80 to 90 cents an hour straight time and from $1.20 to $1.35 cents an hour overtime were announced Saturday by the Portland Waterfront Employers' association and the Portland Stevedoring company, effective January 1. More than 1000 men will be affected by the advanced scale, of whom 400 are employed by the Portland Stevedoring company and the others at the neutral hall, 84 North Fifth street.

Working rules and other features of the system under which the men are employed will be gone over this week but it has not been indicated changes of consequence are prospective. Cargo on shipping board steamers is handled by the Portland Stevedoring company and a contract between that corporation and the shiping board, which expired recently, has been renewed for another year.

Recently an increase was granted San Francisco longshoremen and it is understood Puget Sound employers have the matter of a change in the wage scale under consideration.

RENT THEORY DESCRIBED

How It Affects the Prosperity of the People and that of the Country

Different parcels of land have different values. Land in the business section of Vancouver is worth $6000 to $10,000 per front foot, land on farms in the Fraser valley is worth $150 an acre; land in Upper British Columbia is worth $40 an acre; land 100 miles north is worth little or nothing. An authority points out that the different uses of land are not bounded by sharp lines. On the contrary, the facts show different prices of land in the same locality for different uses. Thus, in the centre of a city, we find small residence lots side by side truck farming, and further out, we find neighboring farms devoted to nursery planting, and the other to crop farming.

This is not only a fact to be observed, but it is an essential fact in explanation of land value. One use of land is more profitable than another, therefore, the values are different. Where workers are able to claim the total product of their work because they pay nothing to the landlord or owner for the opportunity of working, is the point, from which all land values are measured. This is called the "margin of cultivation." It is usually where the most crude industrial use of land butts against wild land. Millions of acres of land were available in the frontier days and had practically no value. It is this no-value land that gives us the starting point for computing the value of land today.

The difference between what workers on the border land of cultivation can retain for themselves and what goes to the land owner is "rent." The rent capitalizes the land's value.

Let us assume that ten units work applied to border land result in a product, which can be sold for $40 a month to the worker. There will be no rent. The ownership of such land is worth nothing. Let it be next assumed that a thousand miles away the return of the land will bring to the worker $45 of which he keeps $40 and $5 go to the landlord. Such land becomes valuable. If condition becomes such that the return of each acre of land brings $5, such land, assuming interest at ten per cent. will be worth $50 an acre. The point is, that value of the land and the rent of the land are inseparable terms. The value of the land is the capitalization of the rent derived of the land at the assumed rate of interest.

Some one will ask why the workers give up this excess product of their own; to the owner of the land? Because they are forced by the competition between the workers for the opportunity of working this rent producing land. Thus the competition springs up in this manner. The workers cultivating on the no-rent land who are not sure of their products like the workers on the high grade land, could easier cultivate the high grade land for less than a monthly return of $40, and the result of the lowest price offered by a competitor will be the amount that can be made on the no-rent land. The difference between this amount and what land produces elsewhere will go to the owner of the land as the price charged by him for the opportunity of working on high grade rather than the low grade.

Good humor is a good habit.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND

"As Alice looked the cat slowly became less and less visible, and finally vanished altogether."

ANOTHER COAL STRIKE

Operators, Miners and Big Consumers Preparing for It—Meet in January

Advices from Chicago state that the preparations for the January convention of the United Mine Workers of America are drawing to an end, and the perennial coal problem is abain coming to the fore. There is every likelihood that there will be a bituminous coal strike next spring. The operators, the miners, and the big coal consumers are preparing for it. It will not be until early in January when negotiations for the renewal of the present contract terminating March 31st will be opened. The suffering amongst the soft coal workers is intense. Unemloyment is increasing. The wages are very low. According to so competent an authority as Professor W. Jett Lauck, director of the Bureau of Applied Economics, only three workers out of every hundred in union and non-union fields received a wage falling within the American standard of living. Over eighty per cent. of the miners do not get sufficient pay to enable them and their families to live at the level of bare existence.

Under these conditions the miners are preparing to demand an increase of wages. The operators are bent to stop any further advance in the pay of the miners. In the meanwhile the government is doing everything it possibly can do to make the strike ineffective.

Why Let George Do It

If you do not attend your union meetings and the other fellow does, why kick. He is doing the best he can. Why complain because George does it. Why not do it yourself?

COMMITTEE IS ACTIVE

Financial Report of Vancouver Civic Campaign Committee Is Passed

On Friday evening, a meeting was held of the Labor Representation committee in Vancouver labor headquarters. The meeting was a very brief one and yet a good deal of business was accomplished. The financial report of the Vancouver civic campaign committee was received and passed. Alfred Hurry, who had been chosen as the school trustee for the South Vancouver campaign, tendered his resignation and this was accepted by the meeting. The South Vancouver campaign committee reported favorable progress. The committee will meet again at the call of the chairman of the parliamentary committee.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

President of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen Make Statement

In a statement issued from his headquarters office at Cleveland recently, President D. B. Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen makes a plea for brotherhood spirit. He says:

"I appeal to each member on this fiftieth anniversary to rededicate himself to the further advancement of our brotherhood that its every ideal may be realized. I appeal to every member to live the brotherhood spirit.

"Brotherhood! It appeals to us to be better men, to be better citizens. It reaches down to the man who is without the ideals so essential to his happiness, self-respect and prosperity.

"It teaches tolerance, gentleness, and it makes for better and happier homes. It extends its protecting hands to the orphan and to the widow.

"Brotherhood! Who is able to define its full meaning and its limitations? There is no limit to its benevolent and protective influences.

"Live the brotherhood spirit and extend it to others. Let us have the biggest and the best of all brotherhoods!"

The onion is strong even though it does stay in bed all summer.

CALGARY D. L. P.

Re-elects Ald. Davison and Ald. Little to City Council for 1924

SCHOOL TRUSTEE T. B. RILEY

Labor Has Now Four Members Out of Twelve on Aldermanic Board

CALGARY, Dec. 20.—The Dominion Labor party last week re-elected Ald. A. Davison and Ald. Walter Little to the city council, and T. B. Riley to the school board. The defeat of Ald. R. Parkyn and Joseph L. Aaron for city council and Robert Cameron for school board, was a keen disappointment to labor. The Labor party have lost one member on the school board and one on the city council. The labor members on the city council are now Ald. White, Ald. Davison, Ald. Little and Ald. Russell, the Labor party have therefore four out of twelve members on the council.

Correct this sentence: "I have made ten gallons of wine," said the man, "and I'm not going to touch it until it's a year old."

ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN

Few in Union—Steadily Increase in Numbers in Industry—No "All-man" Work

The organizing of women in industry has always been considered a difficult and fruitless task. Of the 8,500,000 women engaged in gainful occupation in Canada and the United States, only a handful are part of the trade union movement. Many reasons are advanced for this deplorable condition. The chief explanation given is that women is not as yet a permanent factor in industry and as a transient is incapable of attaching herself to any organization. The fact, however, is that the number of women in industry is steadily increasing and that they are entering more and more industries daily. Only a casual glance at the occupational table of the 1920 census completely demolishes the comfortable idea that there still are exclusive "man" industries. Whether it be the mine, factory or farm, among the highly skilled, semi-skilled or common laborers, wherever men are selling their labor, women are found also.

B. C. Timber

How British Columbia's great timber business has expanded during the last few years is shown by figures prepared by the Provincial Lands department. The value of the timber industry to the province last year was $49,477,000, as against $35,528,000 in 1916. The total number of logging operations here has increased from 1144 in 1916 to 2652 now. Reports indicate that the logging industry will be very active next year.

A descendant of Lord Nelson still receives a state grant of £5000 a year.

HOLD ALL-DAY SESSION

Alberta Federation of Labor Interviews Premier Grenfield and Cabinet

Edmonton, Dec. 20.—Last week a large deputation from the Alberta Federation of Labor waited on the provincial cabinet regarding labor legislation. Practically the whole day was spent with the cabinet and the Workmen's Compensation act, the Mines act and a proposed act to regulate the hours of labor of employees of permanent fire departments, were discussed at length with the cabinet. Premier Greenfield stated that a number of the requests were of a reasonable nature and the government would give them fair consideration.

A bore is a man who has nothing to say and insists upon saying it.

EDMONTON C. L. P.

Elects Two Aldermen and Two Members to School Board Under P. R. System

ALD. EAST AND FINDLAY

Trustees Barnes and Dr. Crang Both Re-elected—Are Still in Minority

THE Canadian Labor party at the recent Edmonton municipal contest, elected two aldermen and two school trustees, namely: For city council, James East (re-elected), and J. W. Findlay; and for the school board, S. A. G. Barnes and Dr. Frank Crang (both re-elected). The election was held under the proportional representation system of voting. Labor has made a gain of one member, but is still a minority in the city council and the school board. Labor is now represented on the city council by Ald. Rice Sheppard, Ald. D. K. Knott, Ald. James East and Ald. J. W. Findlay, and on the school board by L. T. Barclay, S. A. G. Barnes and Dr. F. W. Crang.

Changed to Monthly

The Industrial Union News of Troy, N. Y., in the future will be issued monthly instead of weekly. It is owned and published by the Workers' International union.

The gloss which comes from hard work isn't always to be found on the clothes of the man who has the genuine stamp of genius on his brow.

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

"Its March Is the Product of Evolution That no Power on Earth Can Arrest"

[By Eugene V. Debs]

The socialist movement is today the greatest and grandest on the face of the earth. More than thirty millions of men, women and children are marching proudly to its music and singing joyously the inspiring anthem of its approaching triumph. They know socialism is the product of evolution and that no power on earth can arrest its march to victory. They demand the earth and all its bounties for all mankind. They are animated by the high and holy spirit of universal brotherhood. Reviled they have been and will be, but they falter not for they well know that they must pay the penalty of being in advance of their time and clearing the way for a brighter day and a happier humanity. The countless charges brought against them to discredit their movement are not new in history. The great soul of Galilee was not only reviled, but nailed to the cross by the Pharisees two thousand years ago for His incomparably loving and loyal devotion to the lowly and oppressed.

Their Love of Freedom

Socialists are socialists because of their love of freedom and their horror of slavery; and they insist upon the equal freedom of all. They want nothing and will accept nothing that is not granted to all upon the same terms. They behold the poverty and misery of the aged and infirm, the sad-eyed and despairing fathers, the weeping mothers and the pinched little faces of the babes in their squalid cribs, and they declare in grim earnest that these frightful crimes and cruelties shall cease forever. These men and women stand for social revolution; for the overthrow of capitalist despotism and the rearing in its place of an industrial democracy, in which the people shall own and control the means of life and in which there shall be work for all, abundance for all, freedom for all and leisure and joy for all, and to this emancipating programme the Socialist party is irrevocably committed, nor will it cease its agitation until its labors are crowned with triumph.

"The Dear Love of Comrades"

With such as these men and women I am proud and happy to cast my lot I care nothing for the world's honors. Its prizes have no temptation for me. I began life, if I am not now, a wage slave. And there I stand today. The happiest privilege I have is to call the wage slave my comrade. He and I were long in the trenches together. We know each other. And we love and trust each other. I want nothing he may not have. He is my brother and when I clasp his honest hand I feel a thrill of joy. There is no slave on earth who is not my equal. Through his mask of misery and his shreds and tatters I recognize in the vilest scavenger my brother. For him I am ready to fight, and if need be, die. There is where I stand and where all socialists stand—and this is our free love and immorality. And when socialism comes—as come it will as certain as the Mississippi rolls to the gulf—if I am still living, I shall strive to secure for my weaker brother and sister the same remuneration the same treatment, the same even-handed justice I expect for myself.

The present generation may revile socialists and deny socialism, but future generations will make immortal atonement.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH

Hard to Secure Medical Officers and Need for New Marine Hospitals

CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY

Rats on Foreign Ships Constant Danger at All Seaports of Spreading Plague

"TO MEET the growing demands of shipping and to reduce serious fire hazards due to antiquated buildings, new marine hospitals are urgently needed," says Surgeon-General Hugh S. Cumming in the 52nd annual report of public health service just issued. This report covers the 125th year of the existence of the service.

While stressing the need for new marine hospitals and the difficulty of securing medical officers for the regular corps of the public health service, the surgeon-general states that "sanitary reports indicate that general health conditions throughout the United States have continued as satisfactory as in recent years. In these reports, year after year, it is interesting to note the shifting of emphasis, which is due in part to progress in medical science. The present report for 1923 shows that the plague work, which has heretofore been the subject of much consideration in the annual reports has, temporarily at least, practically faded from the picture. Both human and rodent plague appears to have been eradicated except for infected ground squirrels in California, and all anti-plague measures in other states have been discontinued. Owing to the difficulty of completely exterminating rats on board vessels and the present widespread dissemination of plague, geographically, there is constant danger of the introduction of this disease at all seaports engaged in foreign trade.

A novel feature deals with the use with which the public health service is making of radio, for the dissemination of popular health information, and the stimulation of a wider interest in general health matters.

Steam Engineers Meet

An enthusiastic meeting of the International union of Steam and Operating Engineers, local 882, was held on Wednesday evening at the labor headquarters, Vancouver. President Charles Price was in the chair, and two candidates were initiated. Reports in general were of a very favorable nature. Much of the time was taken up in mapping out organization plans for the New Year.

No Kaffirs Admitted

A London despatch says that the president of the South African Miners union has issued a formal contradiction of the rumor that natives are to be admitted into trade unions.

Toronto to Dine the Workless

A Toronto despatch says that plans are being made for a huge Christmas dinner to be given to British-born people out of work, who arrived in Toronto any time during the past year. The dinner is to be given by the British Welfare league, and the guests will number 500. The league welcomes newcomers from the British Isles, and obtains employment for them. The welfare league also has been enabled to have members of families long separated come in touch with one another.

Fight Against Sweat Shops

A Chicago despatch states that in their fight against sweat shops in that city, organized ladies' garment workers are arranging to start a co-operative garment factory that will be owned and operated by these unionists. The corporation will be capitalized at $250,000. Stock will be distributed to members of the union only, regardless of locality.

The reason there are so few female violinists is that they can't keep their chins still long enough.

LABOR VERSUS BUSINESS

"Too Bad Labor Bank a Success" Says Commons—Company Unions Not Unionism

"It's too bad that the labor banks seem to be making a success," said Professor John R. Commons, author of the History of Labor in the United States. "Labor surely will fail if it competes with business in the field of business, for the psychologies of labor and business are fundamentally different. Labor unions depend upon a spirit of sympathy and solidarity, while business depends upon an ability to say 'No' to one's best friend. The real business of labor is to lay down the rules for capitalism as it affects industry."

"Company unions?" said Professor Commons with scorn. "Oh, company unions have nothing to do with trade unionism. They are just labor management."

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....December 21, 1923

SEASON'S GREETINGS

THE SEASON prompts us to extend our greetings and our thanks to our many business friends and subscribers for their steady and increasing patronage. During 1924 we shall endeavor to show our appreciation by giving you the best weekly paper within our power. Commencing with this number, The B. C. Federationist in future will carry timely illustrations and other features that will interest both young and old. For instance, one subscriber says that he is up against the labor situation during practically sixteen hours every day, and would like a change once in a while in his reading diet, besides so much labor stuff. He reminds us of the old girl who said she didn't mind pancakes for a couple of thousand meals, but she hated to be tied to them ALL the time. The Federationist, with its other features, will be made attractive and enlarged according to its means. And it will continue to deal with the great and endless problem of labor in a reasonable and progressive manner.

ADEQUATE WAGES

THIS ADVANCED and enlightened age demands adequate and sufficient wages for all workers. Those connected with the building trades, as well as other craftsmen, have laid the foundations of civilization, upon which rests the progress and strength of the nation. Upon their descendants will depend the future greatness of the country. To achieve this desirable goal, the children of working parents must needs be sent to school. The state and captains of industry must recognize this fact, as being a powerful factor in preserving democracy, by raising the living standards of the laboring classes.

The wage-earners must achieve these things for their children, but they can do so only when not handicapped by an insufficient wage, declares Painter and Decorator. The demands are so urgent that the scale of earnings must tend upward at all times. It is an easy matter to blind fold the eyes of the susceptible public whenever the subject of wages enter into an economic discussion. Unscrupulous agitators will cite exceptional instances where for reasons peculiarly pertinent to special situations, the payment of disproportionately high wages has temporarily become the rule. These agitators usually refer to the bricklayers or plasterers or railway engineers, who in actuality form only a very small percentage of the country's total wage-earners.

When, however, just consideration is given the fact that vast numbers of workmen must depend for the most part on seasonable employment varying as to duration, the few exceptional cases are easily discounted. These men are entitled to better wages than they get, because of necessary family expenditures in contributing to our democratic system of education. It is a situation that cannot be figured in dollars and cents. All mechanics are men with families of growing children who, by our laws, fortunately are compelled to attend school and derive the benefits of public education. Then is it to be wondered at that the nation's well being depends altogether upon full employment at the highest wages compatible with sustained demand?

A careless man and a good job is soon parted.

Success is not made by lying awake at night, but by keeping awake in the daytime.

Come, make the kiddies happy!
That's the burden of this song,
See Santa Clause on Christmas week
And they'll laugh loud and long.

The British labor party proposes to take steps to abolish all taxes on food to abolish the entertainment taxes, and to reduce the income tax.

Beware the "square man." He always talks and brags of his heroism, fearlessness and superior knowledge of labor affairs. Union men should know him.

I have always thought Christmas as a good time, a kind, forgiving, generous, pleasant time; a time when men and women seem by one consent to open their hearts freely, and so I say, God bless Christmas.—Dickens.

A local politician says the money spent on booze is one of the main causes of unemployment. This is a libel on labor. Anyway the price of government-sold "Christmas cheer" savers a hold-up.

A prominent church council is considering the revision of the text of the Ten Commandments in certain respects, and we should think modern business would have some arguments to advance in support of making that one about stealing a little less drastic. —Ex.

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.]

Tag Days vs. Community Chest

Editor B. C. Federationist: Are the charitable institutions, women's organizations, service clubs and the city's unfortunates to be sold to fill the pockets of Yankee community chest promoters? Certain local individuals of the city are advocating the community chest plan to look after the city's poor in preference to the tag-day system. Vancouver's institutions, organizations, service clubs, etc., and the public in general will be interested to know of the methods employed by the community chest promoter and local committees. In Portland, Oregon, during the month of November, 1923, a community chest campaign was being conducted, and which was opposed by thousands of citizens. Why this opposition? Because Mr. Lyman Pierce, a community chest promoter of San Francisco, carrying a large staff of assistants, had been employed by a committee whose chairman, Franklin T. Griffith (president of Portland Electric Railway company, to sell the community chest system to Portland citizens, but the committee did not make known to the citizens of Portland, that they had employed a professional community chest promoter—neither did they inform the public of the terms of the agreement which they entered into with Mr. Pierce. The committee refused absolutely to take the public into its confidence. Mrs. C. B. Simmons (a state representative of Oregon, and chairman of the women's division, which numbered 2000, organized to make a house to house canvass—note the women do the work—for the community chest promoter), in a forgetful moment, made known the terms which were as follows: Mr. Pierce was paid the lump sum of $20,000 for organization work and in addition, he received 6 per cent. of all monies collected His several assistants, publicity, newspaper advertising, window posters, headquarters which covered the mazanine floor of the luxurious Mulnomah hotel, etc., etc., were paid out of the funds collected for the community chest. It was rumored that the "kick-off" lunch served at the Multnomah hotel was paid for by the funds collected. Upon learning the terms, the women canvassers refused to canvas, irate citizens refused to contribute, called upon the newspapers to make known the true conditions, but as the publicity committee of a community chest campaign was composed of representatives of all the newspapers (carrying full page paid community chest advertisements), the newspapers refused to enlighten the public, admitting, however, the truth of the agreement.

System Not a Success—Franklin T. Griffith, chairman of the community chest for three years, went on record at the very beginning of the campaign, saying that the system had not been a success in Portland, that the chest had never reached its objective, had not kept its promises to the institutions who had become members. Many organizations before the end of the year were forced to appeal to the city, county and state for grants, in order to carry on and the women's clubs, societies etc., resorted to their former methods, bazaars, teas, whist drives, etc., to raise funds.

Labor Oppose Scheme—All members of the labor organizations were solicited for one day's wage, which was refused. The canvassers were referred to those who had created the need of a community chest. The organizations were unanimous in their opinion that the system defeated its own purpose, in other words, asking the poor to take care of the poor. The methods of the community chest promoter and the local committee were condemned.

Tag Days—It is true that we have many tag days, but the results have been satisfactory, and our institutions have been well cared for. The women's organizations reserve the right to choose their own methods.

A CANADIAN MOTHER.
Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 15, 1923.

P. S.—Would you endorse the community chest scheme with its Yankee promoter or tag days managed by the city's representative women? The community chest system requires the services of the women's organizations. —A. C. M.

Prepare for Next Civic Elections

Editor B. C. Federationist: As we outsiders and non-partizans predicted, labor went down to defeat in the recent elections. Until labor unionists recognize that those unorganized are far greater in number than the organized, the voting results will ever be the same. You had a strong slate, and through prejudice, you did not use it. To get results, you must immediately start to reorganize for next election. Nominate candidates who are publicly known. Thus Ex-mayor Taylor for mayor; Pettipiece, Telford and Mr. McGeer, aldermen. This slate would split the conservative vote. Then unite the organized and unorganized forces, etc. Start out by asking each union member to join a political labor force and contribute 25 cents. each. Send letters and cards to all city homes. Have a definite platform for such letters. Invite all, both inside and outside unions, to join the political organization and if impossible to attend meetings (some would get fired, including myself if they did so), to join through mail. Every month or so, send a phamplet of what progress is being made to all members. To consolidate union membership under one body; to get strong unions to organize non-union fractions indircetly until unionism is consolidated. For certain elements would otherwise smash it. When you nominate your political slate have an outsider especially for mayor to enter the field and withdraw at the eleventh hour in favor of your candidates—thus upsetting the element who devises three-cornered contests so they get control. This is an old political stunt. Vigorously keep labor's platform before the public all summer, and capitalize for their benefit any development or progress obtained through labor as in other countries, especially Australia and Great Britain.

ONE INTERESTED.
Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 20, 1923.

BOB CRATCHIT'S CHRISTMAS DINNER—Dickens.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS CORNER

What a Little Boy Wants

His mother took him on her lap,
And said: "Now, Buster, dear,
What present would you rather have
If Santa Claus were here?
You must not ask too much, you know
Because to little boys
Who ask too much, old Mr. Claus
Don't ever come with toys.
Come, tell your mother now with what
Would you contented be?
Wee Buster screwed his tiny face
In wrinkled dignity.
He shook his kinky hair about
And said with earnestness.
"Deed, mummy, what I wants is small,
An' ain't too much, I dess."
For just a moment he sat still,
And nodded low his head.
As though deciding what he'd like,
Then this is what he said:
I'd like to have a kan'aroo,
A elefant an' a tagger, too;
I'd like to have a drate big cow,
An' a woolly dog 'at goes bow, wow.
An' a ship wif sails, an' a little boat,
An' a rocky-horse, an' a billy goat,
An' a train of cars, an' chewin' gum,
An' a mostest, biggest, bestest drum,
An' a lion, an' a teddy bear,
An' a Chinese dolly wif no hair,
A' nos-rous an' a nanny sheep,
An' O, I guess mos' anyfing
'At Santa Claus would care to bring!
'Cause none of these I've ever had,
An' dracious! but I wants 'em bad,
I hassent ast for too much yet,
'Cause dey's lots of fings dat I fordet.
—Lue Vernon.

CHRISTMAS DOTS

Don't mistake careful carving for stingy carving.

The Christmas feast should not involve a post-Christmas fast.

What you get out of Christmas depends on what you put into it.

The perfect present is that which is purchased with more thought than cash.

You should do unto others as you would have them do unto you—even if they don't.

If fortune has given you a little more than you need, hand it on to some who have a little less.

Those who use last year's cards for this year's greetings may save a few cents and lose many friends.

CHRISTMAS TREE

The Christmas tree felt overdressed
With candles, gifts, and colored balls;
Although admired by every guest
The Christmas tree felt over-dressed.
Indeed, it candidly confessed,
"This sort of thing so quickly palls!"
The Chrilstmas tree felt overdressed
With candles, gifts, and colored balls.
In spite of this it felt forlorn
When all its candles burnt away;
And there it stood, of glories shorn.
In spite of this it felt forlorn.
It had derided, laughed to scorn,
Its trappings, glittering and gay
In spite of this it felt forlorn
Whe. all its candles burnt away.
—Leslie M. Oyler.

THE OLD PROBLEM

I'm sorry, "Charlie," but you overrate my powers. I cannot undertake to select your choice of presents to your various friends and relatives. If I did, ten to one I should land them with articles they did not want.

For "mother," for instance, I might suggest a bag. And "mother" may have half a dozen. For "father," my ingenuity might produce a pipe. And "father" may not smoke. "Brother Willie" might like a book, but shall it be "Treasure Island" or "How to Manage a Motor Cycle?" As to "Aunt Emily," she may be a staid old dame who would like half a dozen handkerchiefs of sensible size and thickness, or she might be a charming lady (as some aunts are) preferring flimsy, filmy handkerchiefs of diminutive size. Or she may have loads of handkerchiefs or purses. How, my dear "Charlie," do I know?

If you are really stuck, ask them what they would like. That, perhaps, is your safest way out of your difficulty.

YULETIDE CATCHES

Which is the most cheerful joint for Christmas? A turkey; it always has a merry thought.

When does a Christmas plum-pudding wish it had been wiser?
When it knows it has been well done.

When is a mince pie like a barometer?
When it goes down quickly.

Why is a goose a very credulous bird?
Because it raises no objection to being "stuffed."

What mournful sound at a Christmas dinner is cheerful to hear?
The groaning of the table.

Whose toes are always found on the Christmas dinner table?
The potatoes.

When is a Christmas diner like bus without an empty seat?
When he is full up.

Why are sailors' Christmas dinners very peculiar?
Because they are rum affairs.

What is it that most boys never have at Christmas?
They never have enough.

Put a one-cent stamp on this paper and mail it to a friend.

AT WOMAN'S WINDOW

[By W. L. GEORGE]

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KEEPING UP ANNIVERSARIES

A HUSBAND once said to a wife a brutal thing: "I don't want a Christmas present. After all, you'd only be buying it out of my own money." A remark like that is enough to crush out of a woman the effort to keep up courtship after marriage; it reminds her that she has been "bought and paid for," and there is nothing left but eating and sleeping until the time comes to die. Also it exposes that a good habit has gone; the keeping up of anniversaries.

Anniversaries are silly things; there is no reason to exult on the tenth of June because twenty-five years ago something pleasant happened on the tenth of June, but the world would be a poor place without silly things. There's virtue in keeping up Christmas, Thanksgiving, birthdays, wedding anniversaries. One may do so in a spirit of laughing disdain, or out of self-indulgence, but a sort of infection spreads about the affair; the laughter grows, the disdain decreases; one is caught up by a vague kind of sentimentality; one tries to live up to it; one hypnotizes oneself into joviality; when the day is done one observes with surprise that one expected to take what Mark Twain called a "pleasure exertion" into the past, but that it has proved an excursion. Anniversaries are balance-sheets. We put in old joys as assets, old anguishes as liabilities. And when the account is made up the total anguishes are less, just because they are old.

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Our Educational System

WHAT SHOULD BE ITS AIM?

[By CLEMENT MANTHANO]

THE SUPREME achievement of life is the highest mental, moral and physical development of the individual. That ought also, to be the supreme object of all education. All children are entieled to a fair chance—clever, average, deficient—every child has a right to education suitable to its special case, to fit it for the work that it should do. Does our present system of education do this? Who has planned it up to date? Special classes? The people?

Who administers the system for us? "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia," has enacted: "There shall be a department of the civil service of the province, to be called the 'department of education,' over which the member of the executive council of British Columbia appointed by commission, 'under the great seal' to discharge the functions of the minister of education for the time being shall preside; and the minister shall hold office during pleasure, and shall have the management and direction of the department . . . "A deputy minister . . . . "A superintendent of education" (to whom reports are made by inspectors, etc.)

By the way, have you ever visited the school your children attend? Have you ever asked the children, when they told you: The inspector was at school today: "What subjects did he examine you upon?" Have you ever talked with an inspector regarding some condition you considered might be improved in your school? Or in the system? Do you know anything about the attitude of inspector, trustees or teachers, toward modern methods as applied to educational matters?

The writer once heard an inspector say, when discussing modern methods versus certain of which he (the inspector) approved, that "child welfare work, psychological clinics, and all that, are all bosh!" And when he was asked whether he based his conclusions as to any teacher's ability and general fitness only upon the number of pupils passed per year he replied: "That's enough for me!" (No, the remarks quoted are not 'absolutely without foundation,' as some indignant defender of "our" system, east or west, modern or antiquated, good, bad or indifferent, may rise to remark. They were made in the presence of several still-living witnesses.)

Next to the superintendent of education we have "inspectors"—whose duty it is to inspect schools, etc., etc.

Then we have boards of school "trustees." Any person except clergymen) having . . . the like qualifications as are prescribed by law for persons eligible for election as aldermen or councillors of the municipality comprised in the school district, . . . who is a British subject and 21 years of age, a resident of the district, a qualified voter, or the wife or the husband of a qualified voter, or the authorized agent of a corporation, entitled to vote pursuant to section 93 of the Public Schools act—is not the wife or the husband of on existing trustee . . . may seek election to this office. The number of trustees varies according to the classification of the school. Schools are classified according to the number of pupils attending them and to their respective municipal status.

In cities, the board will consist of from three to seven broad-minded (or bigoted) persons of varying degrees of education, equally varying ideas as to what is what educationally, and of widely different occupations.

Who are elected as school trustees in the average town or rural district? So far as the observations of the writer go, covering a period of about 30 years in various places in Canada, and several years elsewhere, the average board of school trustees is composed of the following: A local "capitalist" (any occupation) and two or three uninfluential, usually equally narrow-minded, often uneducated employees or personal friends of aforesaid capitalist, or of his friends, and the secretary, all of whom appointed can be relied upon to carry out the wishes of the ——. O, well, you're an intelligent person, supply the missing word yourself. Maintenance of the existing system (which has done a vast deal to create many present-day labor problems, in the writer's opinion), being a cardinal principle in the administration policy. As also is the slogan, "economy at all costs—even if our children do not get a good education!" Now, don't forget that we (you and I) are "the people." We supply the raw material which the schools are supposed to turn out as a "finished product." We squash school bylaws. It's beginning to dawn upon us that what we ought really to do is to squash the system that tries to train my Aleck (who is really smart) and your John (who is all very well in his way), and Callaghan's Mollie and Mackenzie's Kirsty, and some millions more (or less) of the country's finest assets, along identical lines. I'll say more about this later on.

In the writer's opinion, the property qualification for school trustees (and for all other official positions) ought to be abolished. School trustees ought to know something about the methods used in up-to-date schools (as well as their own). The average school trustee (the writer has observed quite a few), knows little about methods of teaching and systems, and cares less. He or she is to visit the school at least once a month, the manual of education states. I have never known one, nor have I ever heard of one, who did.

Now, let's get right down to other hard facts. All the above legally designated officials represent us. Some of us do not believe that the present system prepares our children as they should be prepared for the battle of life, which may begin at any age in places where children may leave school or be kept out of school, systematically, and nobody asks inconvenient questions. The writer differed entirely with the views of the inspector earlier quoted, regarding child welfare work, and psychological clinics, and as for standard by which the (inspector) judged the all-round general fitness and ability of teachers, it certainly was not "enough for" me who, incidentally, believes that direct daily vocational training should be begun the day a child is scientifically found to be mentally and physically ready for it. That time could be determined by our specially trained experts (psychologists and doctors).

The "official" who stands closest to the children is, of course, the teacher. The writer feels unable, within the scope of this article, to do justice to teachers—good, bad and indifferent. Therefore let us again consider the system.

Here is a case which shows the lines along which the long-cherished system works: A boy (still in the primary school), aged 14½ years, is not "good at" spelling and arithmetic—and he loves to "make things." According to a manual training instructor who saw his work, the work this boy did before he ever had a lesson in a manual class, was equal to that done after long training, by boys who were much better at spelling and arithmetic than he. Artists to whom his models and drawings were shown, said that these "showed marked talent, and remarkable application in a boy who just thought out things, and then executed them out of such materials as were at hand."

This boy was allowed, for a short time, to take manual instruction one half-day a week. Then, one day, he was told that he could not longer attend that class, because he was so "poor" in his spelling and arithmetic class work. If veiled sarcasm and open taunts from adults and juveniles would have corrected these deficiencies in these subjects, he would certainly have shown marked aptitude in them!

This boy is in no sense a delinquent, nor is he a mental deficient. He has been compelled to take several years over again because he was "poor" in his studies. Any or all of the following possible reasons may have accounted for this "poorness:" (1) Mental constitution, which rendered some subjects easy, and others difficult, for him; (2) frequent parentally directed and approved absence from school (3) the present system so widely used which trains all children along identical lines; (4) the instruction received when attending school. Handicap any child with any of the possible reasons given above—of course, he could not "keep up with his class."

At schools of the type he attended, no official questions are asked whether children are absent one day or six weeks. That is where medical checking-up system is, or rather would be, useful. A written excuse, giving a reason, which may be absolutely false, for absence is the only formality required upon return to school in nine places out of ten, in the writer's experience. And unscrupulous persons take full advantage of that fact.

The point I want you to note is this: The present system of education denies to that boy (and to all others like him) the chance to work, under instruction, at the subject he loves above all others; to do work which will actually fit him to make the fullest (or any) use of his talents. Physically, he is not rugged. And he said to the writer the other day: "Well, anyway, I'll never start anything again! What's the use? You only get disappointed!" The writer has known many similar cases. What right have we to kill ambition, and love of any honorable work, for the sake of a system, and its narrow-guage supporters, which leaves any child, or class of children as miserable aquipped educationally as that boy, and complacently expect no demand that no evil shall come of it?

Such children as the boy whose case has just been quoted, will never attend a technical school. There is so far as the writer knows, but one technical school in B. C. and that one is in Vancouver. What becomes of the boys and girls who "quit school," under 15 years of age? What becomes of those who quit school at 15?

What we need is a system of education that will give: (1) Direct vocational training, to the end that every individual may become a useful member of the community; (2) will teach the "three r's" reading, writing and arithmetic, and other useful subjects.

Now, what is meant by "useful" subjects? A knowledge of Latin and botany, for instance, is not of direct practical use to, say, any of the following workers: Plumbers, hardware clerks, policemen, street railway conductors, motor men, millwrights, chauffeurs, storekeepers, railway engineers, bookkeepers, milliners, elevator operators, janitors, cooks, ship captains, carpenters, shoemakers—but there, I could give a list of scores of workers and occupations, to which you could add many more, and still we would probably leave classes unnamed to whom these two instanced subjects above, which are of use or interest only to special classes, are of absolutely no use and, in only a few cases, of any interest whatever.

Let me quote from Arlo Bates' "Talks on the Study of Literature": "No study is of any high value which is not a delight in itself; and equally, no study is of value which is pursued simply for itself. Every teacher knows how futile is work in which the pupil is not interested—in other words which is not a pleasure to him. The mind finds delight in all genuine activity and acquirement; and the student must take pleasure in his work or he is learning little. Some formal or superficial knowledge he may, of course, accumulate. The learning of the multiplication table is not to be set aside as useless because it is seldom accompanied by thrills of passionate enjoyment. We are all apt to lose sight of the fact that wisdom is not what a man knows, but what he is. The important thing is not what we drill into our children, but what we drill them into."

Do you remember your own school-days? The "subjecks" you really liked (if any), and the ones you hated most cordially? Didn't you grudge the time you had to devote to certain studies, because you couldn't see that knowledge of them was ever going to be of the slightest use to you? Do you remember the weary hours you had to "stay in" after school (often perhaps you stayed in at recess and noon, as well if you attended certain types of schools. (Yes, I know what the manual says about that), correcting work? Do you remember the teachers who were not more interested in your studies than were you? The dry-as-dust-atmosphere of the average school-room? The body-cramping and cripling fixed desks and seats?

Our system of education is based upon the presumption that (1) all children are going right through the primary and high schools and probably through the university; (2) that all children should be trained along identical lines, regardless of individual capacities—super-normal (like my Aleck) Average (like—er—er—like, well like other people's children), the various types of sub-normal children (for whom I have the keenest sympathy—sympathy enough to believe that we ought to have a special school where they could be trained to become useful and happy citizens, instead of misfits, drifts or criminals).

Our Present Systtm Holds Furthermore in Practice. (3) That it is not the function of education to prepare all children for their life-work—but to cram their heads with a certain standardized amount of information about a certain number of useful and other subjects, knowledge of which latter is of absolutely no practical use to the child who will have to earn his living in stores, or saw-mills, or stokeholds, for instance. As I said at the beginning of this article, every child has a right to education suitable to his special case to fit him for the life-work that he will do. For those who are exceptionally talented in any way, means should be provided whereby such children would receive the help and training they deserve, if their parents can not give it them.

Reference was made above to sub-normal children. Let me tell you this—and the opinion is based on actual working knowledge of, and acquaintanceship with many hundreds of children, of all ages, varieties of temperaments, and degrees of mentality. Many a child who is dubbed "sub-normal" by ignorant people—including certain types of teachers and inspectors—is not actually much, if at all, be-

(Continued on page 4)

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2. The Federationist agitated for and helped obtain such valuable laws as the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Minimum Wage Act for Women and Mothers' Pensions.

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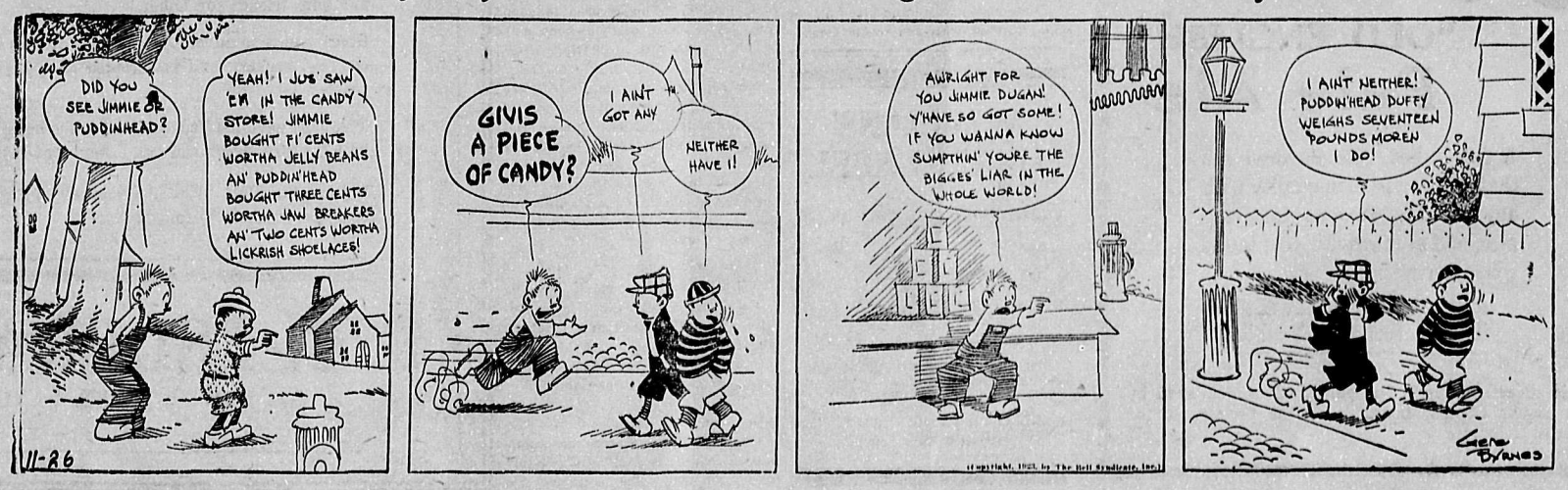

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PIERRE PARIS 51 Hastings West

Our Educational System

(Continued from page 3)

low par mentally. To so designate him is a cruel injustice. The child who has to stay in often after school to write out the 400 or more words he "missed" in spelling twenty-five times apiece, to correct three or four problems in arithmetic, who has to do much home-work as well, and who struggles with any study to the best of his ability, and is told that he is 'stupid" on every possible occasion, is probably quite normal. The trouble lies in the fact, that the system of education in vogue ignores absolutely the principles that "no study is of value which is pursued simply for itself," that work is futile "in which the pupil is not interested" . . . That "the mind finds delight in all genuine activity and acquirement." Do you begin to see why the writer quoted the remarks of the inspector referred to earlier re "child welfare work, psychological clinics and all that" being "all bosh."

The vast majority of the children in our schools will belong to what is termed the "laboring class." That means that they will have to earn their living by doing work with their hands (plus considerable help from their heads, of course) for wages. The writer once knew a man who said, cynically one day: "It took many years of steady schooling, and a Cambridge education to prepare me to punch time-clocks (as night-watchman) in B. C." That man also learned how to milk cows in British Columbia. Now punching time-clocks and milking cows are both useful and honorable occupation The point is this: the system that educated that man failed, somehow, to prepare him for the exceedingly necessary business of earning a livlihood. . Does our system do this? We say to a boy: "What do you want to be when you grow up, son?" and he answers, "an engineer," or "a farmer," or "a cow-puncher." So we train him along the identical lines (until he quits school at 14 or 15) that we lay down for educating doctors, lawyers, tailors and civil service employees, and let it go at that.

What about education for girls? The writer believes that first and foremost "a woman's place is the home," and that the majority of the women who earn their living outside would prefer to be at home, if circumstances did not force them to go out and work. The desire for more spending money for luxuries, or extras, and dislike of housework accounts for a much smaller number of women workers. A woman being a woman, and in, say 97 cases out of every 100, likely to eventually marry, she would be better equipped for the job if she received at school a thorough and compulsory course in "domestic science," full instructions in the care of a home and children (not to mention the management of a husband—though most women know how to do that, naturally—than she would if she spent (as now) an equal time learning how to congugate (Latin) verbs, or how to find the original selling price of a brown-eyed horse, that was sold in who-knows-where, on the seventeenth of May in 1861, by a trader to a friend who in turn sold the beast for half what he paid for it, to a cousin of his for so much down and a town lot situated on the perpendicular side of a real rocky mountain. . . . Maybe you've struggled with problems of this kind yourself? Believe me, the average man appreciates well-cooked meals, clean mended socks and intelligent help in locating lost collar buttons far more than he does his wife's ability to write essays on "Browning's obscurities"; we find the "Uses of the "gerundial infinitive," or correctly classify "Patagonica, Jacq., var. gnaphaliodes, Gray," He doesn't care whether said Patagonica is "white with silky wool" or not; nor whether its leaves are "oblong, linear to filiform, glabrous or lanceolate."

What the writer thinks we need is a well-balanced practical system of education for all people, planned by properly qualified, broad-mined, and practical people. And we need it, not in five years or two, but right now! Such a system would mean that teachers would have to work and be trained along entirely new lines and that the old system must go! Yes, but think of the vastly increased number of skilled and useful and happy citizens we would have and the resultant, entirely probable, tremendous cutting down of our unemployment problems if we had a better system.

Yes! we need such a system, Right Now—because the boys and girls who are now "quitting school" at will or because their parents and communities don't care whether they go to school or not, whether they are fit to begin the battle of life or not; are going directly to swell the ranks of unskilled labor and of the un-employed—not in five years or two, but Now! Whose fault is it that they are unskilled? Your fault and mine and that of the present system.

Why don't we say right out loud: "What we want and will have is an educational system that will give vocational training, teach the three r's and other useful subjects and have as its supreme object, the highest mental, moral and physical development of every individual in British Columbia.

What are we going to do about this thing? And when are we going to do it?

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Our Rudimentary Organs

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TO the believers of Creation, the rudimentary organs contained in anatomy of man, as well as in the lower animals is so perplexing that their existence is usually ignored, or if admitted these vestigal parts are passed as evidence that "God moves in His mysterious ways," that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made." To believe that an eternal creator descended to earth 6000 years ago and at once made out of nothing or of the dust of the earth all that lives. nd encumbered animals and man with useless or harmful parts, indicates a blind faith and stupidity which are in themselves evidences of man's descent from the brute creation. Last Friday, Dr. Curry enumerated and described some of the rudimentary organs which are found in the mammal and the man, and many interesting pictures of these were shown on the screen.

He also reviewed some evidences coming from embriology, and explained that the Embryo of many species including man for a time possessed organs which now disappear before birth, but which away back in the history of their races performed an essential function. In the large eggs of birds and reptiles, many transformations take place before the animal emerges from the ovum, but with the eggs of fish frogs, insects, etc., these changes take place after the egg cell has performed its work. For instance, the frog passes much of his embryonic life as a free swimming fish and then the tail, the fins, and the fish heart are replaced by the limbs and organs of the air breathing amphibian. The Biogentic Law is also seen operating in the young of flies, fleas, bees and moths. These on emerging from the egg, pass through the worm stage before they arrive at maturity.

Barnacles and other parasitic animals for a time are free and independent and then adopt the parasitic habits of their immediate ancestors. In fact, said the speaker, it seeems a desire of all life forms "to take it easy," to get on something's back, to consume without producing and it is even so with modern man.

Man's Useless Parts

Man has in his body as well as in his mind, the marks of the beast, which are often painful evidences that he has passed through a long line of ancestral forms of brute life. Every student of medicine and dentistry finds in his study of anatomy some of these rudiments which do not square with the creation theory which was taught him in his childhood days.

The appendix vermiformis is a source of disease and death, although a financial advantage to the dortor and undertaker.

Ernest Hackael in his "Evolution of Man" says: "This is a dangerous relic, but was much larger and of great service to our vegetarian ancestors and it is still such to animals such as apes and rodents. These rudiments furnish one of the clearest proofs of evolution."

When We Wagged Our Ears and Tails

Every dental and medical student learns the names of the now inoperative muscles of our ears, in fact our external ears are of no earthly use. They are a relic of our animal ancestors which perhaps accounts for ears being hidden by many ladies of to-day. But these were of great value in focussing sound waves when our ape preginators struggled for life in the jungles.

The human embryo at one time possesses a tail quite as long as this embryonic appendage of the ordinary quadruped, but like the frog, we lose these at an early stage of existence. But, said Dr. Curry, nature sometimes pulls back the curtain and reveals something of our distant past, for numerous infants have been born possessing very conspicuous caudal proofs of evolution from a tailed race. A great many of these cases of atavism or breeding back were described in Max Bartle's book entitled "Tailed Men." These unwelcome relics are sometimes nearly a foot long and they consist either of soft tissue entirely or they may contain bony structure.

Hackael tells us that "this is proof that our ancestors were once long-tailed apes," but our blue-blooded aristocracy, although proud of their ancient pedigree never mention this fact.

We have also the rudiments of a membrane which is fully developed and still used by some of our fish and bird relatives. This is used to keep the eyeball clean, and chickens may be seen using this nectitating membrane.

Our remnants of a hairy coat are only useful in reminding us of a time when our ancient fathers and mothers were clad exclusively in this type of raiment. According to specialists of anatomy we have in our organism about 75 of these rudiments, they have gone out of use but not yet out of existence.

Are We Losing Our Teeth?

The speaker on Friday evening stated that nature is the great economist and that organs and faculties, which are not exercised weaken and waste and finally lose their power to function. It is a case of "use or lose."

But man is to-day a conscious factor in evolution. Science has made him a creator as well as a creature of environment. The teeth are fast becoming a source of trouble, of disease and sometimes death. With production for profit only, with cooked food as it is to-day served we can eat without teeth and we do so. The struggle for existence in the commercial jungle of to-day compels us to hurry.

Whether our molars are forced to go the way of our vermiform and caudal appendices depends on how we use them and how we live.

Modern science has performed miracles in improving the types of fruits, vegetables and livestock, and even in creating new varieties and it is not too much to expect that when the sceptre of political and economic power and the control of knowledge have been taken away from those classes, which have for ages ruled mankind through the laws of the jungle, and where these powers for peace and progress are vested in an enlightened democracy, even the destruction that to-day progresses in our oral cavities through the application of the science will in time give place to oral health and perfect teeth.

The subject for this Friday will be "How Comparative Anatomy and Discovered Links Support Evolution."

Trades and Labor

(Continued from page 1)

quiet. Two years ago 200 members were locked out by the Van Loo factory and their places filled by girls and apprentices. He asked that delegates patronize blue label cigars. Boot and Shoe workers—This organization was getting along pretty fairly since the strike of four months duration in 1921. The Leckie Shoe company had been requested to use the union label on the shoes marked as a B. C. product. Any support coming from organized labor would be gladly reciprocated.

The council then went into committee of the whole to consider the Longshoremen's publication.

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