

# BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH

Official Organ Vancouver Trades and Labor Council (International)

POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

FIFTEENTH YEAR. No. 50

FOUR PAGES

VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1923

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## THE CIVIC CAMPAIGN

### Heaviest Poll Recorded in Vancouver City at Wednesday's Election

## LABOR CANDIDATES BEATEN

### Aldermen for Wards II and IV Elected by Acclamation—The Results

IT BEING fine weather, the heaviest poll ever recorded in the Vancouver civic elections was polled at Wednesday's election. The labor candidates lost in every contest. Following are results of the poll. The names in Capital Letters are elected:

**For Mayor**  
W. R. OWEN ..... 5670  
L. D. Taylor ..... 5617  
R. P. Pettipiece ..... 2459

**For Aldermen**  
Ward I:  
TRACEY ..... 818  
Dean ..... 638  
Spotted ..... 18

Ward II:  
H. E. ALMOND ..... Acclamation

Ward III:  
GIBBENS ..... 615  
Marshall ..... 463  
Lotzkar ..... 122

Ward IV:  
JOHN BENNETT ..... Acclamation

Ward V:  
GARBUTT ..... 999  
Welsh ..... 590  
Thom ..... 391  
Spotted ..... 39

Ward VI:  
WORTHINGTON ..... 990  
Morrow ..... 815  
Sangster ..... 449  
Birch ..... 139  
Campbell ..... 110  
Spotted ..... 75

Ward VII:  
WOODSIDE ..... 677  
Scribbins ..... 650  
Blygh ..... 241  
Boardman ..... 200  
Eustis ..... 92  
Spotted ..... 42

Ward VIII:  
ROGERS ..... 1422  
Sutherland ..... 658  
Spotted ..... 24

School Trustees (first four elected):  
MACAULAY ..... 6786  
CREHAN ..... 5824  
BLACKWOOD ..... 4728  
McWILLIAMS ..... 4392  
Dowrie ..... 3084  
Melish ..... 3015  
Spotted ..... 516

Park Commissioners (first three elected):  
SHELLY ..... 7843  
BAYNES ..... 5123  
CRAM ..... 3859  
Cottrell ..... 3639  
Coles ..... 3251  
Spotted ..... 650

## OFFICERS OF MUSICIANS

### President Miller and Secretary Jamieson Re-elected—Installation Jan. 13

At an enthusiastic and largely attended meeting of the Musicians' union, No. 145 American Federation of Musicians, held on Sunday in Moose hall, Ernest C. Miller was re-elected president for his second term, and Edward Jamieson was re-elected recording secretary for his seventh term. W. H. Stocker, vice-president, and W. E. Williams, financial secretary, were also returned to office. Executive board members include J. G. Hunt, William Pilling and A. J. Toews. F. Fletcher is the sergeant-at-arms. Installation ceremonies will be conducted Sunday, January 13, 1924.

Patronize Federationist advertisers.

## SMITHERS VERY ACTIVE

### Brisk Times in Mining on Hudson's Bay Mountain—Big Help to Everyone

[Special to B. C. Federationist]  
Smithers, B.C., Dec. 13.—This town is the "hub" of Bulkley valley, and looks for a prosperous winter. Mining activity, on Hudson's Bay mountain is helping a lot. Smithers has a population of about a thousand, and there's a good deal of building in progress. At least 50 men will find steady employment during the winter. All this is not only good for Smithers, but benefits neighboring ranchers. Several mining claims with good prospects have been staked out. Interested prospectors and others need grub-stakes and enough to pay their way, and must be prepared to rough it. Everybody here has something to do and the outlook is very encouraging.

## What One Knows

The learning and knowledge that we have is, at the most, but little compared with that of which we are ignorant.—Plato.

## MIGRATE TO U. S.

### Fishermen and Others with Families Leave Nova Scotia in Hundreds for U. S.

## W. S. FIELDING EXPLAINS

### People Bullied by Big Interests of Other Provinces—Better Secession

[Haltfax Citizen (Labor)]  
HON. W. S. FIELDING, in his address last week drew a sombre picture of our young fishermen leaving our shores to seek work and homes in the great republic to our south. In his own constituency of Shelburne, hundreds of young men, in the fishing industry, as well as others with their families have already left for the United States. Mr. Fielding told his audience that he did not offer a remedy for this sad emigration of our young life to Uncle Sam's domain; but he did venture a diagnosis of the disease, that is at present afflicting the population of this once prosperous province.

## Reciprocity Turned Down

Mr. Fielding then referred to the reciprocity pact of 1911; and in unmistakable terms scored the turning down of reciprocity as the fruitful cause of an exodus that is now paining the hearts of all those who are forced to look on and see our young people finding their life work in the United States. On the same platform Robt. E. Finn told of the big interests of Ontario fighting every attempt to give Nova Scotia what justly belongs to this province, in the way of public works, and all that goes with such improvements and developments. And so Messrs. Fielding and Finn drew a picture that is only too true; and can be amply verified in the common experience of every man in Nova Scotia. Big Business in Ontario and Quebec combine in keeping Nova Scotia the rag-end of the Dominion. On the other hand, the Fordney bill has raised up a barrier that is barring out one of the chief industries of this province. The west is cutting us off. We are already out off from the south. Verily! We are between the devil and the deep sea. Our natural markets are gone, while Upper Canadian industries are giving us the dirty kick, and practically telling us to paddle our own canoe. And in the midst of our miseries and woes any one who dares to speak—to whisper—about a closer affiliation with the United States—our nearest and most natural ally in trade—is called a "death whisperer"; a traitor; a Bolsheviki. If this province continues to proceed along present lines of exodus; loss of trade; and loss of sympathy and co-operation from Ontario and Quebec the end of industrial value and self-respect is not far away.

## Dooley and War

I'll never go down agin to see sojers off to th' war. But ye'll see me at th' depot with a brass band when th' men that cause wars start fr' th' scene iv carnage, says Mr. Dooley.

## "Labor Notes"

In June, 1922, Robert Owen laid down that all wealth proceeded from labor and knowledge; that labor and knowledge were generally remunerated according to the time employed, and that in the new labor exchanges, it was proposed to make "time" the standard or measure of wealth. The new currency was represented by "labor notes," the notes being measured in hours, and the hour reckoned as being worth sixpence, this figure being taken as the mean between the wage of the best and the worst paid labor. Goods were then to be exchanged for the new labor currency. On September 3, 1922, exchange premises were opened in Gray's Inn road, London. A great business was done. In 17 weeks deposits, amounting to 445,501 hours, was made. Difficulties soon arose from the lack of sound practical valuations. The experiment came to an untimely end in 1924.

## Unemployed in Holland

Business conditions in the Netherlands are stationary with unemployment gradually increasing, especially in the building trade, though in some manufacturing lines the situation is slightly relieved. With the decline in exports, the previous improvement in the trade balance has been wiped out.

## British Columbia Fisheries

The total value of the B. C. fishing production in 1916 was \$14,538,320, or 40.54 per cent. of the total fishing products of Canada. In 1922 it was \$18,849,658, or 45 per cent.

## END OF THE STRIKE

### Longshoremen Return to Work After Being Out for Nine Weeks

## VOTE OF THE MEMBERSHIP

### Acceptance of Committee's Report Carried—For 584, Against 337

THE International Longshoremen's association, 38-52, held a meeting last Friday in the Dominion hall, at which over 1000 members were present. The session was called to discuss the strike situation. Secretary Thomas said it was for them to decide, after being out on strike nine weeks, and hearing the different reports and recommendations of the strike committee, as to what would be the best course of action to pursue. Delegate Cottrell of the Trades and Labor council, reported at length on the interviews held with the Shipping Federation regarding the proposition that members of the union should register through the government employment bureau.

## Secretary Thomas read the following recommendation of the strike committee: "That in the opinion of the committee, the best interests of the organization would be served by the acceptance of the proposals as submitted by Mr. Harrison, fair-wage officer, and agreed to by the Shipping Federation."

After due discussion by several members, a vote was taken, which resulted as follows:  
For acceptance ..... 584  
Against acceptance ..... 337  
Spotted ..... 9  
Total votes ..... 930

## U. S. LABOR BANKS

### Will They Cause a Revolution in Trades and Labor Union Methods

"FIGHT FIRE WITH FIRE"  
Labor Economist Says Organized Workers Will Fight Capital with Capital

## ARE PRACTICAL MEN

### Many Tales of Hard Struggles of British Members of Parliament

## KNOW FROM EXPERIENCE

### The Number Who Started in Coal Mines at an Early Age Is Startling

IN his "foreword" to the Herald Book of Labor Members, Hamilton Pyle says: "By far the greater number of the British labor M.P.'s have worked with their hands; have earned weekly wages; have known what it means to be casually employed, and to go through periods of hardship when work was scarce. By far the greater number of them, therefore, are closely acquainted with the problems which the mass of people have to face in their daily lives. They know from experience the disabilities that are imposed on the children born into poor homes; and what cruelties are inflicted by the unthinking selfishness of the thoroughly comfortable; what difficulties have to be fought against; and what disappointments endured by those who struggle against an inhuman competitive and soulless system based on production for the profit of a few, instead of production for the use of all."

## "Government in Business"

An interesting despatch came out of Stockholm the other day. It is said that the citizens of Stockholm ought to have a happy Christmas this year because the profits on the city light and waterworks were such that prices would be reduced on these necessities. Every paper has been telling us for years back that municipal and state ownership were falling in Europe, that industries were being given back to private owners.

## Idleness a Disease

Idleness is a disease which must be combated; but I would not advise a rigid adherence to a particular plan of study. I myself have never persisted in any plan for two days together. A man ought to read just as inclination leads him; for what he reads as a task will do him little good. A young man should read five hours in a day, and so may acquire a great deal of knowledge.—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

## They'll Get Him

A Fort Worth, Texas, hermit who inherited \$100,000 is hunting a wife. All he will have to do is sit still.

## ELECTRIC CARMEN

### Re-elect President Hoover and Business Agent Cottrell by Acclamation

## ELECTIONS AND NOMINEES

### Polling Friday, December 21, at Prior Street and North Vancouver

AT THE last regular meeting of the Street and Electric Railway Employees, Pioneer division, No. 101, nominations and election of officers for ensuing year resulted as follows:  
Elected by acclamation—President, F. A. Hoover; first vice-president, J. E. Smith; business agent and financial secretary, W. H. Cottrell; warden (daymen), J. A. Wood; warden (nightmen), W. Deptford; conductor (daymen), J. Auton; conductor (nightmen), S. P. Davidson; extra men's representative, T. R. Carson; executive (North Vancouver), W. A. Harris.

## Nominations—For second vice-president, T. H. Ford, R. Foster, W. Murray; for recording secretary, J. Armstrong, F. E. Griffin, A. V. Lofting; for treasurer, A. F. Andrew, P. Logee, H. W. Speed; for auditors, J. Auton, T. Elliot, W. L. Jackson, A. McInnis; for delegates to Trades and Labor Council, J. Auton, W. H. Cottrell, W. Deptford, S. Docherty, A. E. Elliott, A. H. Gingell, F. E. Griffin, E. Hicks, F. A. Hoover, A. V. Lofting, P. Logee, A. McInnis, H. J. Paepier, J. E. Smith, H. W. Speed.

## Judge of elections, B. G. Davies; tellers, T. Scott, J. Dew (Vancouver), T. Gouthro, (Lulu Island), W. A. Harris (North Vancouver).

Election will be held on Friday, December 21, 1923.

## Polling places—Prior street, Vancouver; waiting room, North Vancouver. Polls will open at 9 a.m. and close at 7 p.m. Voting under proportional representation system.

## THE LATEST London advices regarding the results of the British general elections held last week show the standing of the parties as follows:

Conservatives ..... 282  
Labor party ..... 201  
Liberals ..... 152  
Total ..... 635

## When the British parliament was dissolved, the parties in the house of commons stood as follows:

Conservatives ..... 346  
Labor ..... 144  
Liberals ..... 67  
Lloyd Georgeites ..... 50  
Other parties ..... 8  
Total ..... 615

## GERMAN MAGNATES ASK FRENCH OFFICERS IN RUHR TO CRUSH GERMAN WORKERS

### SEND POLICE FROM TOWNS

## In Rebellion of Commune 1871-72 Germans Allowed French Suppress Rebels

[By "English Socialist"]  
THE secretary of the German "social democrats" has recently appealed to the common interests of both French and German industrial magnates. This should clearly prove that when it becomes a matter of a struggle between the capitalists and the workers, all differences of race and nationality are sunk, and the class interests predominate. In a letter asking for assistance from the commanding officer of the French army of occupation in the Ruhr, this passage appears:

Since the disarming of the German "green police" by your orders, the increase of disorders in the Ruhr has been everywhere noticeable. The elements which are hostile to the state have used this situation to their advantage, and have been organizing their "corps of hundreds." I consider it my duty to tell you in true position. Allowing European civilization to be threatened by mob rule. It is a dangerous game for France itself. The French army is not merely a collection of rifles, guns and tanks, but these instruments are served by human beings who have eyes and ears for what is going on about them. They will bring the seeds of new learning home with them, and this seed may bear bitter fruit on French soil. It is, therefore, the duty of the French command, even if it does not take action itself, to give a free hand to the German authorities to carry out their duties.

I should like to remind the French command that in the rebellion of the commune in 1871-72 the German high command allowed the French authorities every freedom for the purpose of suppressing the rebels. We are only asking the same facilities now in case of future developments. I ask, therefore, for agreement to the principle that we send armed police from the towns of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Hamburg to danger points of the industrial area.

## Switzerland.—Maximum hours, 54 a week. In continuous industries, eight hour shifts and a weekly rest day.

Esthonia.—Eight hours in industrial and commercial undertakings, seven hours on Saturday.

Latvia.—Eight hours a day, 46 a week.

Lithuania.—Eight hours a day, 48 a week. Hours for transport workers regulated by collective agreements.

Luxemburg.—Decreases eight hour day in industrial establishments employing more than 20 persons. Regulations give an eight hour day to railway workers.

Serb-Croat-Slovene State.—Eight hours a day, 48 hours a week. Overtime, two hours; in mines one hour.

(Continued on page 2)

## HOURS OF LABOR

### Prevailing in Dominion and Several Other Countries in Different Continents

## EIGHT-HOUR DAY GENERAL

### Recognition of Shorter Workday Secured First in N. S. W. and Victoria in 1866

THE CANADIAN department of labor has issued a bulletin regarding the hours of labor in Canada and other countries, from which the following data is procured and herewith printed:

Canada.—British Columbia: Eight-hour day in force for women employed in factories and for miners. Alberta: Eight hours for underground mines and 48-hour week for women in certain occupations. Ontario: Eight hours for underground miners, and 48-hour week for women in certain occupations.

United States.—Eight-hour day is fixed by law for underground coal miners in California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming, and for all coal miners in State of Washington. State governments provide an eight-hour day for public employees in 18 states. Eight-hour day generally observed.

Great Britain.—The eight-hour day is more generally applied through voluntary action in that country than in any other. The Coal Mines act specifies seven hours for underground workers.

Austria.—Eight hours is the limit for industrial undertakings, railways and mines.

Belgium.—Forty-eight hour week is the law for all industrial undertakings, except water transport and in commercial offices.

Denmark.—An act limits the working shift to eight hours in 24. Exemptions are permitted in seasonal occupations.

Finland.—An act provides eight hours in handicraft and factory trades other industrial and commercial occupations, and in hotels and on railways.

France.—Principle of eight hours maintained by law, but not adhered to by employees who in most cases are willing to work over time, since post-war conditions have made extraordinary demands on industry. Miners work eight hours.

Germany.—In 1920 a published table shows that 8,086,946 employees were working under collective agreements. Of this number only 23,600 worked more than 48 hours a week. There seems to be no statutory eight-hour day, though agreements may be enforced. Coal mines vary from 7 to 7 1/2 hours.

Italy.—It is decreed that 48 hours a week shall be the maximum for manual and non-manual workers. It does not apply to occupations of a discontinuous or of a waiting or watching nature, nor to domestic servants, offices and travellers. "Collective agreements in almost all industries are national in scope and apply to the whole of Italy." Therein the principle of the eight-hour day is affirmed.

Netherlands.—An act limits hours of labor in factories, workshops, bakeries and offices to eight and a half in the day and 48 in the week. Formerly eight and 48.

Norway.—An act provides eight hours a day and 48 a week. Where an eight-hour day cannot apply, the limit must be 48 a week.

Poland.—An act limits hours to eight a day and six on Saturday in all "industrial establishments, mines, furnaces, workshops, transport undertakings by land and water as well as in commercial occupations." Overtime is restricted to 120 hours in one year at the rate of time and a half.

Portugal.—In commercial undertakings hours worked between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. with two hours' rest during this period. In industrial establishments, eight hours a day, 48 a week. Overtime must not exceed 12 hours a week at double time rates.

Spain.—A royal decree specifies an eight-hour day. Domestic service exempt. Overtime must not exceed 50 hours a month or 120 a year at rate of time and one-fifth. On Sundays and after ten hours, on other days, time and two fifths.

Sweden.—An act provides an eight hour day and 48 hour week. Maximum overtime 50 hours a month, 200 a year. Diggers and cutters of peat exempt.

Switzerland.—Maximum hours, 54 a week. In continuous industries, eight hour shifts and a weekly rest day.

Esthonia.—Eight hours in industrial and commercial undertakings, seven hours on Saturday.

Latvia.—Eight hours a day, 46 a week.

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(Continued on page 2)

## NOVA SCOTIA I. L. P.

### Resolutions Passed Regarding 8-hour Day, Political Action and I. L. A. Strike

## PRESIDENT JIM McLAHLAN

### The fifth annual convention of the Nova Scotia Independent Labor party was held recently at Sydney mines. Some thirty delegates were present representing the industrial workers of the province. Cape Breton was strongly represented by members from miners' locals, local labor parties and the Workers' Party. Joe McKinnon of Glace Bay was elected chairman of the convention and John R. Blue of Glace Bay acted as secretary. All delegates agreed that while there was a steady desire on the part of the workers and farmers for independent political action it was necessary to organize this sentiment into a definite organization. The most important decision was the affiliation with the Canadian Labor party as a provincial section so that the labor party would have a Dominion-wide organization. The basis of the party in future will be the organized workers of the province. All working class organizations, farmers' organizations, and local labor parties are eligible for affiliation. The local party machinery will consist of central councils composed of delegates from every affiliated organization in the locality. Another important step was the unanimous election of Jim McLachlan as president of the party. Forman Waye, secretary of the Sydney Steelworkers union, was elected vice-president to fill the place of Jim McLachlan until he is released from prison. Joe Wallace was unanimously elected to fill the position of secretary.

The resolutions passed at the convention deal with (1) the Canadian Labor party, (2) the unity of farmers and workers, (3) demand for the release of political prisoners, (4) the education of the children of the working class, (5) the situation among the fishermen of the province, (6) the Wabana ore miners, (7) the Sydney steelworkers, (8) the necessity of the trade union workers taking political action against the capitalists, (9) the British Columbia longshoremen's strike, (10) the eight-hour day. These resolutions show the attitude of the party on these matters of importance to every worker and farmer in the province.

## Public Ownership

There are 2,567 cities in the United States and Canada that own and operate electric light and power plants.

## RUSSIA'S UNEMPLOYED

### Increased by Upward of 800,000 During First Nine Months of This Year

A recent Moscow cable says that unemployment in Russia increased by upward of 800,000 during the first nine months of this year, according to official figures now available here. From 129,400 persons reported unemployed on January 1, the army of Russia's unemployed has grown until to-day it is more than 1,000,000. This growth of unemployment in Russia comes in the face of increased industrial activity and is attributable to the exodus of farm workers to cities owing to the agricultural depression which has resulted from the low price of farm products and the hard living conditions in rural districts.

## SOCIALIZE THE BANKS

### Professor Soddy of Oxford University on the Despotism of High Finance

"Our inverted system confers upon the 'captains of finance' the ultra-regal powers of inflation and deflation of the currency, which in their effects are indistinguishable from the private coining and withdrawal of money," said Prof. Soddy, of Oxford University, lecturing at Glasgow on the "Inversion of Science and its Consequences."

"Socialism must socialize the banks and decentralize their authority, restoring to local bank managers their legitimate function of fostering all the resources in men and material of their localities not for usury but for use as an expert local State service."

When a man says "yes" to everything you suggest, stop suddenly sometime and you'll probably find that he isn't paying much real attention to what you're saying.

The only way to achieve greatness is to die, and millions of us won't achieve it even then.

British Columbia Federationist

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LABOR'S DEFEAT

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS are over for another year, and the friends of organized labor can now turn their attention to matters that will be of equal, if not more, importance to them in the field of labor.

PUBLISHING THE NEWS

INDUSTRIAL NEWS published in any labor paper naturally does not please everyone. To produce a labor newspaper that would gratify the whims and desires of every individual would be a difficult—if not impossible—task.

Hours of Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

It four-fifths of employees consent thereto.

India.—Law limits 60 hours a week in industries covered by factory act. Government has under consideration 54-hour week for underground mine workers.

Japan.—No legal restriction on working hours of adult males. Women and young persons under 16 years of age, 11 hours a day.

South Africa.—Workers over 16 years of age in all mechanical industries, nine and a half hours a day, and 50 a week. Gold miners, eight hour day, 48 hour week.

Australia.—The Eight-hour day was secured first in New South Wales and Victoria in 1856, in Queensland in 1858, in South Australia in 1878, in Tasmania in 1874, and in Western Australia in 1896.

New Zealand.—A statutory 45-hour week for women and young persons was enacted in 1891. In 1881, legal work day of men in factories, 48 hours a week, eight and three-quarters a day.

Mexico.—Several states have enacted eight-hour day and a weekly rest day.

Panama.—In 1914, law enacted establishing the principle of eight hours a day for industrial and commercial employees, 48 hours a week not imposed. Overtime allowed.

Costa Rica.—Eight hours a day in factories and workshops, commercial and office employees, 10 a day. Overtime rate, time and a quarter.

Argentina.—In four of 14 provinces, legal work-day eight hours, 48 a week in 1922, 64,143 workers in Buenos Aires averaged eight hours and two minutes a day. In 1921 the chamber of deputies enacted an eight-hour day and 48 hour week in commercial and industrial undertakings.

Brazil.—In big industrial centres, the eight-hour day and 48 hour week is well established.

Chile.—Anticipating adoption of bill several industries have adopted the eight hour day.

Ecuador.—No employer can compel an employee to work more than eight hours in one day, or more than six days a week. Overtime at punitive rates.

Peru.—A decree establishes the eight-hour day in a large number of industries. No provision for a 48-hour week or for overtime. An act limits employment of women and minors to eight in a day and 45 in a week.

Uruguay.—Fixed legal eight-hour day and 48-hour week for industrial, commercial and maritime workers in continuous industries, 56 hours week allowed.

wards more constructive work which the non-unionist does not share. Workers outside labor organizations who "throw stones" and chuckle at the short-comings of those belonging to unions, are stoning themselves. Their interests are co-ordinated with those of all wage-earners, and holding aloof from an organization is against their own interests.

Nowadays competition in wages is suicidal to workers and their families. Everyone who produces is entitled to better than the living wage. This can only be remedied through the activity and hard work of the union. Thus it is the bounden duty for every wage-earner, skilled and unskilled alike, to join the organization of his craft or calling.

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WILL AID GERMAN UNIONS

American Federation of Labor Is to Appeal to Membership on Their Behalf

A New York despatch says that financial aid for the stricken trade unions of Germany will be sought by the A. F. of L. through an appeal to its membership.

Those who join a union to-day because they hope to get more for a day's work will have an opportunity to make their criticisms count to-

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.]

Radical Books.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Would you kindly inform me where I can obtain books about "evolution and psychology," from a radical's point of view, and oblige. STUDENT, Vancouver, B. C. Dec. 12, 1923.

Evolution

Editor B. C. Federationist: I have read with interest the various scientific articles on evolution in recent issues of your valuable paper by Dr. W. Curry. These contributions and Friday evening lectures at the hall, 303 Pender street west, furnish the public an opportunity which should not be neglected.

To Save the World

Editor, B. C. Federationist: Only four classes will save the world and these three ministers. Dr. Westwood left the Methodist church because the church and religion never done any good.

Friendly Agreement

Comedian—Look 'ere! I objects to goin' on just after the monkey act. Manager—Well perhaps you're right. They hight think you were an encore.—London Telegraph.

A Sinner that Repented

A school presided over by a very harsh and bad-tempered teacher had a visit one afternoon from the bishop of the diocese.

All Chanced

We wish to announce to the public an old store—but a new policy. After years of square dealing and faithful service to the people of this city and surrounding community—we announce to the public a change in policy.—Classified advertisement in Charleston Gazette.

Art With a Moral

Picture Dealer.—A picture for a wedding present? Yes, sir! Here's the very thing, most charming, "The Coming Storm!"—Passing Show.

Congratulations

Brides originality shows through her wedding costume.—Heading in Mountain News.

So Mortality Statistics Indicate

The locomotive not only has the right of way, but can always prove it.

Somewhat the Same

"Been able to get any coal?" "No; but I've subscribed to another Sunday newspaper."—Life.

sided. I say print and argue adverse criticism. Unions should affiliate and back each other, especially on formation when the starters are almost sure to get fired. Stabilize labor, educate debaters and organizers as follows: Trades and Labor.—Appoint delegates to this body; pass on all schedules, no strike declared without their sanction, etc., organization, etc.

Separate Unions.—To draw schedules appoint delegates to above, to forward series of resolutions to above bodies for ratification etc., which can be referred back for discussion.

Amalgamated Unions.—Representing delegates from each separate union indirectly connected, as B. C. E. represented by carmen, tracklayers, electricians, etc.

Thus control grievances, strikes, etc., as all would be involved; guarantee fulfillment of schedules; politically organize. In general, concentrate for the benefit of all.

J. GARNER, Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 11, 1923.

Why did you throw, Antonio,

The orange at the man? All time he whistles damn fool song: "Yes, gotta no banan!"

White Fangs

The dentist who had failed to collect the long overdue account turned for a parting shot: "Not only do you refuse to pay, but you lose your temper and gnash a man's own teeth at him!"

Picking the Sinners

You think Crimson Gulch has a great future? "Yep," answered Cactus Joe. "All the boys want to get rid of the undesirable element. It's takin' time, tho, and some rough work, owin' to the differences of opinion as to who he is."—Washington Star.

This is why the four classes—that have left the churches and religion—will catch onto the bible lessons and the healing much quicker than all the churches and all the religions, which will save a terrible mix-up. I know what I'm writing about through a terrible nervous breakdown.

A lady by the name of Miss Vance told me to go to Dr. Westwood's meeting in O'Brien hall. And this is where I first heard him preach "God's holy word" in the bible. I knew right away it was what we class workers have been looking for. No minister can pass him in his teaching. I tried to get most of the ministers to get lessons from him, and when Dr. Price came I went down three times a day. There I saw wonderful cures—such as the lame walking; the blind seeing, and all the other diseases cured. Dr. Price said he did not know himself how God did it. He also said if we put our faith in him (Dr. Price) our healing was gone. I also went to Dr. Wriglesworth's the few days he was here; his healing was much more rapidly done. It is too much to explain how it works, as the rapid healers are not here. We must take up the bible lessons by Rev. Westwood, as he is already here, and it is up to either the union men or the returned soldiers to let him in one of the halls. No ministers have any use for him. On the other side, they are struggling hard to find where the trouble lies. The ministers do not need to feel hurt at the explanation of my healing, as I'll explain later how they hurt the class workers. Yours truly,

(Mrs.) T. SPEAR, 1606 Eleventh avenue east, Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 27, 1923.

TOLD BRITISH ELECTORS

Some Facts and Figures Brought to Public's Notice During Elections

[By Dan Griffiths in London Herald] Sixty-five thousand persons in this country receive over £2500 each annually.

Two hundred and fifty thousand persons in this country receive over £1000 annually.

There are 280 millionaires and 1300 semi-millionaires in the United Kingdom.

A few poor ex-judges and ex-statesmen cost us £90,000 per annum.

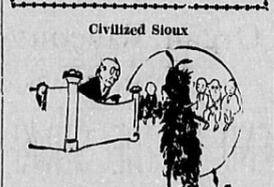
One thousand two hundred miners and 450 railwaymen are killed annually in this country.

Twenty per cent. of our homes are a menace to public health.

Wants Affiliation

Editor B. C. Federationist: Your paper lacks one essential, by not having an open workers' correspondence; in all papers this is eagerly looked for. A closed paper, from an observer's point of view, appears like dictatorship. By lack of organization, this election might result in Owen being elected, through Pettipiece and Taylor splitting votes. As shown by the provincial party, dissatisfaction is general. Workers are not educated to the ballot. The result of the gas workers strike a few years ago, and now the longshoremen, will further split this ballot. Labor is full of dissensions and suspicious of what few leaders it has. No one seems to have a policy broad enough to combine and have a general affiliation of workers' interests. No union is capable without unity of action. What is wrong with the sawmills, hospitals, clerks, etc? The unorganized wage-earners exceed the organized. Whenever a union tries to obtain better conditions, and strikes many are ready to replace them. The day has passed when a particular body is essential to operate modern machinery. Anyone with brains can be quickly trained for the job. The ballot is essential and organization and education are necessary. A paper must be of public interest, not one-

Wit and Humor



The Sioux Indian thinks his offence can be nullified by a defence. Likewise many white men.

New System

First Voter.—We need a new system of taxation. Second Voter.—But—is there a new system?

Fed Up

Why did you throw, Antonio, The orange at the man? All time he whistles damn fool song: "Yes, gotta no banan!"

White Fangs

The dentist who had failed to collect the long overdue account turned for a parting shot: "Not only do you refuse to pay, but you lose your temper and gnash a man's own teeth at him!"

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**PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL**—Meets second Monday in the month. President, R. W. White; secretary, R. H. Neel, P. O. Box 66.

**ORGANIZED LABOR PARTY**, 146 OOKVA Street West—Business meetings Wednesday evening. A. Macdonald, chairman; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; G. Harrison, 1182 Parker Street, Vancouver, corresponding secretary.

**LABOR DISTRICT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA** desiring members re securing speakers for the formation of local branches, kindly communicate Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Talford, Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Telephone Seymour 1322, or Fairmont 4983.

**EVERY SALESMAN LOCAL 871**—Meets second Thursday every month, 315 Pender St. West. President, J. Brightwell; local secretary, H. A. Bowron, 928—11th East.

**BENEVOLENT BROTHERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America**—Local 120, Vancouver, B. C., meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 313—319 Pender Street West. President, C. E. Herrick; Hastings Street East; secretary, W. E. 420 Cambie Street; shop phone 367. Residence phone, Doug. 2171R.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BROTHERS**, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local 194—Meets first and third Mondays in each month. President, P. Wills; secretary, A. Fraser. Office: 305—319 Pender Street West. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m. and 8 to 6 p.m.

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**SEAMEN'S INTERNATIONAL UNION**—Steam and Operating, Local 844—Meets Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 307 Labor Temple. President, J. Flynn; business agent, H. D. Hodges; recording secretary, H. D. Hodges.

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**GENERAL LABORERS UNION**—Meets every first and third Monday in room 313—319 Pender Street West. President, J. R. Thorne; financial secretary, A. Padgham; recording secretary, G. Toher, 2248—46th Ave. Vancouver, B. C.

**BAR AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES UNION**, Local 28—441 Seymour Street, Vancouver. Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. and second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Executive board meets every day at 3 p.m. President, W. A. Colman; sec. gen., A. Graham. Phone Seymour 3331.

**SEAMEN'S INTERNATIONAL UNION**—Steam and Operating, Local 852—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., Room 307 Labor Temple. President, Charles Price; sec. gen. and financial secretary, F. L. Venn; recording secretary, J. T. Venn.

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**CANADIAN MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION**, Local 145, P. O. Box 66, Vancouver. Meets second Sunday, 9 a.m. President, Ernest C. Miller, 991 Street; secretary, Edward Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Nelson Street; organizer, P. W. E. 991 Nelson Street.

**BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS and Paperhangers of America**, Local 145—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month. President, W. E. Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Nelson Street; business agent, H. D. Collard.

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**COFFEE**

*"In the Flavor Sealing Tin"*

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Hand your neighbor this copy of The Federationist, and then call around next day for a subscription.

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IN "DRAFTED"

**THE ARLEYS**, Aerialists

CAVANAUGH and COOPER in "Visions"

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In "Little Bits"

Attractive Pictures Concert Orchestra

Popular Prices Seymour 852

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**PROPAGANDA**

[By T. W. MOORE]

PROPAGANDA, like the ether, is everywhere. It has never been found possible to do without it, since ruling classes in order to develop cohesion and individuality in that mammoth corporation that we call a nation, are compelled to find some means of directing the mental attitude of the masses; and speaking metaphorically we are justified in saying that in countries where machinery is highly developed the means they have discovered is a huge political machine with its power-belts whirling in every nook and cranny of society in all its intricate ramifications as it manufactures suitable mental attitudes for the masses quite as effectively as our modern well-equipped factories produce raiment sufficient for regulation needs of man in whatever section of "Shakespeare's Seven Ages" he may happen to be classed.

Propaganda is often intended to inspire a love of one's country and all that one's country typifies including, of course, our various institutions; propaganda therefore is intended to inspire a love of our institutions.

Our institutions however, which are incidental to the production and sale of commodities and are regarded by the people as mediums conducive to the continuous employment of the masses, seem to be quite inadequate for that purpose; therefore propaganda might very well be regarded by them as intended to inspire people with a blind love for these institutions of uncertain utility, where, by right, an attitude of criticism should be adopted instead of that unwavering loyalty that we are wont to thoughtlessly bestow when we make our examination through eyes of prejudice fixed on the folds of a silk flag popularly described as follows:

"This only an old bit of bunting,  
"This only an old coloured rag;  
But thousands have died in its honor,  
Who gave their best blood for the flag.

The fact that the institutions they died for may be now out of date does not seem to occur to the impulsive patriot.

Notwithstanding all this, however, propaganda is necessary. Monarchists and republicans, conservatives and radicals, agree on this point no less than does the most advanced type of government in the world—the semi-socialist government of soviet Russia, in whose case we may safely say that success in her mammoth experiment will undoubtedly induce her to continue a campaign against the diminishing ignorance of her people until the heart of every citizen, realizing the glory of his position as one of the pioneers of the new order, vibrates with passion at the mention of the word "fatherland," meaning:

Where'er a human spirit strives  
After a life more true and grand  
There is the true man's birth-place grand

His is a world-wide fatherland.

Propaganda, however, can never be ideal until the material interests of the ruling classes cease to be antagonistic to those of the common-people, and this condition can only obtain when the ruling-class are made up of the large majority of the populations of their respective countries or in other words when circumstances compel them to adopt a system of "production for use."

In the meantime the propaganda that we must deal with, is that in vogue at the present day. It would be interesting to survey our position in this respect and compare ourselves with other groups of the world's propagandists.

We are, of course, a baby amongst the nations; still taking into consideration the fact that we are a baby nobody can deny that for our age, we are wonderfully discreet, and being so we naturally take care that our future loyal citizens commence to imbibe suitable propaganda at their mothers' knees; that all their lives they keep on drinking it to such an extent that in the majority of cases they are only weaned by the return of their worn-out bodies to the beneficent bosom of Mother Earth.

The metaphysical liquid referred to is a homeopathic concoction, and is dispensed discreetly for the first time, at least publicly through the pages of our school readers; and why not? Are not the schools the nurseries of the state? The first part of "book 1" is a primer, the second, a reader.

When the time arrives that the ex-baby graduates from the receiving class he is supposed to be able to read very simple English. At this point all the letters of the alphabet are grouped together for the first time. "I have said my A B C" says the little one, after he reads the lesson, and right here is the place to introduce the propaganda, while the brain is most sensitive to new impressions. The following is the medium of its accomplishment:

Land of our Birth, we pledge to thee  
Our love and toil in years to be,  
When we are grown and take our place  
As men and women of our race.  
On the next page is the Union Jack with explanations appended:

Red says: be brave  
Blue says: be true  
White says: be pure

The opening pages of all the other readers are adorned with patriotic portrayals, including the pictures of the King, the Prince of Wales, the Fathers of Confederation, and others well calculated to strengthen and aid in developing the first impressions imbibed from the poetry already mentioned as prescribed for the "baby" class.

those who help themselves' is a proverb of international repute.

We have many delightfully cultured people to-day that is, speaking comparatively. It is permissible to use the word "comparatively" since metaphorically speaking there is an irreparable and conspicuous flaw in the fabric on which they rest, and indirectly in themselves.

This may easily be illustrated by comparing Humanity to a pyramid with the diminutive fraction embracing the so-called cultured at the apex.

However repulsive the simile may appear those at the top are in a similar position to the inmates of a high-class boarding school who lived in a building the entire basement of which was occupied by monks that knew nothing about the laws of hygiene. No amount of culture can render them immune from the contamination emanating from below; nor can their culture itself escape from the stigma of helping to keep the base of the pyramid in a semi-putrid condition, and for that there is no real remedy under the auspices of our present institutions. The best, one can do, is to get as far away as possible from the bottom and mercifully try to introduce into the lowest strata a mental antidote of some sort, calculated to counteract the misery.

This is actually done in cases of extreme distress as in war-time when the poet creates illusions, and garbs them in becoming verbiage to suit the mental attitude of the war-weary one, as witness the following:

God knows I am no thinker,  
And I never was before,  
But I know now why I'm fighting;  
It's to put an end to war.

With this idea in his mind, the unfortunate warrior, like the lunatic who happily imagines he is a minister of finance to a mighty government, is filled with gladness in the possession of the ridiculous idea that he and his ilk are fighting to put an end to war. Another hero is heartened by a similar delusion as follows: Here's the biggest job that happened Since the human race began We are making this world over As a decent place for man.

Verily the lower part of the human pyramid is well stocked with propaganda. It is plainly to be seen that the whole fabric can be clean and wholesome, only when all its parts are in that condition. Nor can they ever be so until the means of development are at the disposal of the whole race.

To those who regard the development of society as complete when the apex of the pyramid of which it is built is imbued with a culture that seems high owing to distorted frames-of-mind, I would recommend the study of the analogous position of certain African negroes who imagine the whole body is beautified when the ear is adorned by an expanded hole pierced in the lobe—a hole that to people outside the tribe has the appearance of the most grotesque ugliness.

The condition of the common-people and for that matter of most of the others too, is the result of environment, modified greatly by the power of endless propaganda.

This propaganda would be sufficiently modified to render it harmless if the crowd only read the labor and socialist papers, but they will not, and consequently are unable to see the cause of many of their troubles that would otherwise be quite clear.

The capitalist papers are like the subject of a sentence with the verb "to be" as predicate; they have no meaning until the complement is added. The labour and allied papers are that complement.

The comparison of such a man to Christ is the extreme limit of bombastic and superlatively nauseating hyperbole.

But the poverlateral inscription—"Greater love hath no man than this than when a man lays down his life for his friends"—when applied to the soldier, if it does not make a strong impression on the surviving men it has a great effect on his relatives who often take the words at their face value "and under the spell," says Dr. Taylor, in "The God of War" page 120, commenting on similar conditions elsewhere. "Tender women of all lands are:

Happy to give their darling sons  
To feed the hunger of the guns."  
And thus by means of propaganda that distorts motives and creates false impressions political and military recruits are always at hand to save their country for democracy as the financier sees it, and in days gone by when capitalism was in its prime the financier was right.

Indeed, we can hardly doubt that even to-day he is a very superior man in his own particular line. It might be referred to when we are advised in a certain catechism to "submit ourselves lowly and reverently to all our betters." But before submitting ourselves we must as men first appeal to reason for permission and seek an answer in the grand total of the results of the manipulations of the world's brotherhood of financiers that ended up in the development of the ghastliest war that was ever known in history.

For the most part propaganda from time immemorial has been pregnant with the fallacious idea that the salvation of the world depends on the education and culture of the few who would then having acquired (contrary to all experience) a delightful unselfishness, exercise a beneficent paternal control over the affairs of the race; but experience has abundantly proved that under such circumstances the tendency is to grow supercilious on the one hand and servile on the other.

Emerson warns his readers more than once against the degrading habit of accepting favours or receiving gifts under these circumstances. "God helps

those who help themselves' is a proverb of international repute.

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**EVOLUTION**  
 [Specially written for The Federationist]  
 In days of old the earth was flat,  
 Prophets and bards were sure of that;  
 Vast was our sphere beyond degree,  
 Unfathomed all, the boundless sea.  
 The stars in heaven kept watch and guard,  
 To sentinel their lowly ward,  
 Unnumbered safety lamps were they  
 Lighting the world by night and day.  
 In six short days the work was done,  
 The earth, the planets and the sun;  
 Then did Jehovah take a rest,  
 Weary and tired He thought 'twas best.  
 Man and beast and tangled wood,  
 The Maker called it "very good—"  
 A garden full of perfect flowers,  
 With fountains rife and shady bowers.  
 But soon the noblest work of all  
 Was subject to a dismal fall;  
 A paradox and passing sad  
 That "very good" should turn out bad.  
 Aons of time have passed since then  
 Calamities have followed men;  
 Mumps, measles, flu and whooping cough,  
 Have been the dire results thereof.  
 Millions of men, too, never tried,  
 For Adam's sin have meekly died;  
 But now, most hopeful to relate,  
 The Pentateuch is out of date.  
 Six thousand years since Adam's fall  
 It does not tally well at all;  
 A hundred thousand years or more,  
 The jungle man passed on before.  
 A sea their course of cycles ran,  
 Ere written history began;

On hidden rock and cave and pan  
 Are traces of the primal man.  
 The farther back the trail we trace,  
 Of our ancestral, barbarous race,  
 No perfect man has there appeared  
 By miracle of nature reared.  
 The future holds the perfect man,  
 Who lived not when the world began;  
 From germs and small beginnings rife  
 To broader, grander plains of life.  
 The universe one now perceives,  
 Is one that moves and lives and breathes;  
 God in His world incarnate, grand  
 In plant and leaf and flower and man.  
 Believe'st thou in God? Define the term,  
 Then all around thou may'st discern  
 Transcendent, wonderful, Divine,  
 A conscious universe sublime.  
 —L. L. Dickinson.

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# The Evolution of Man The Law of Biogenesis

PROBABLY the strongest proofs of man's descent from the lower forms of life were presented on Friday evening last, and some of the mysteries of man's prenatal development were for the first time become acquainted with by many of the audience. Dr. Curry prefaced his address by declaring that the basis of true education, real morals, and true religion lay in the old command, "Man Know Thyself." For while man's ignorance of himself and of his environment is at the basis of the world's present miseries, therefore only through our understanding, our history, our weakness, and strength our dangers and possibilities can we gain power to transform this world from a vale of tears, to an earthly paradise where peace and goodwill between men shall become a reality. The speaker after reviewing the main points of last week's subject "Evolution and the testimony of the rocks," explained the law of Biogenesis which is that "every living organism in its individual development repeats the life history of the race to which it belongs."  
 There were doubtless numerous transition stages between what is termed dead matter and the simplest form of life known, but taking protoplasm as the physical basis of life, the cell is the unit of life, where every living organism whether plant, insect, fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, mammal or man starts development. The speaker showed that until modern times had produced the microscope, very little could be known of Biology or Embryology, for the ovum, or egg cell, from which we all start is a microscopic atom of jelly-like substance and in the past ages the dissection of the human body was forbidden by the church and was illegal.  
**How We All Began**  
 If we study individual development which is taking place all around us, we cannot but realize, that this seems even more marvellous than the slow groping process, which required millions of years, before the one called animal could struggle upward to mammals and man.  
 Perhaps out of the many pictures shown on the screen last Friday, none were more interesting than the groups

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sons, man having passed through the first forms of life, then through the fish, reptile, and other stages upwards according to the Biogenic law, the human embryo would also take the same course. A row of pictures showing the prenatal stages of various animals were most illuminating. Here was an embryonic fish, frog, a tortoise, and a chick. The top row showed them a few days after the impregnation of the ova by the male cells. Here was the gill slits of the fish stage, and gradually they were seen differentiating toward what their parents had been. Another picture was even more striking. It demonstrated the individual evolution of the hog, the calf, the rabbit, and man. They all showed the same gill-arches, tails, and other remnants of their struggle upward, and the first row of these embryos could not be distinguished one from the other, nor from the first row of the former picture, they seemed all alike. In the last stages exhibited, however, they were seen to take on the form of the species to which they belonged. In a few weeks the individual had outlined in its development the course which had required millions of years for the race to travel in accordance with the Biogenic law.  
 This Friday the subject will be—"Links which have been found, and rudimentary organs which prove evolution."  
 Love  
 Live is like a punctured tire  
 I'm very sure of that,  
 For after one big blowout,  
 She went and left me flat.

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## Short "Lucy Lucifer's" Apples

[Mary R. Richardson, in Labor - Woman]  
 TWO years ago, an old lady came with her maid Lucy to live at the top of our hill. Our hill is one of the steepest in Cornwall. Everybody says, "God be praised," or "this hill is devilish," when they reach the top.  
 What old Mrs. Bunbury and Lucy said on their arrival at the windy bungalow, nobody knows and it doesn't matter.  
 I had five brothers then (three now). They were not as well tamed as they might have been. They with chums of the hillside, used to make fair game of the small orchard behind the bungalow. But, alas and alack, Lucy, the maid was as fierce as the wind in Cornwall. She made up her mind to save those apples if she had to slay the boys. Old Mrs. Bunbury found it dull in the bungalow, so Lucy told her, "Mam, you just wait. The apples are comin' on." "Apples! How can they lessen the intolerable dullness of this place?" "Just you wait," was Lucy's rejoinder. The apples grew rosy. The boys climbed the gate; Lucy was after them, scrambling down the hillside! Rolling like apples, boys and Lucy, Lucy and boys. But never an apple did they get. Old Mrs. Bunbury was amused. The sight of her sedate maid tumbling down the hillside showing her red flannel petticoat, made her smile, almost laugh outright. The next day the boys came again seven of them this time, to overpower Lucy Lucifer, for they gave her the nickname after the first fight.  
 Old Mrs. Bunbury's eyes were grave when she saw the boys' heads pop up over the hedges, and the gateposts. She called her maid, and said, "Lucy, my father was a well-known sportsman. But never until this moment have I known that I inherited his sporting instincts." Quick, mam!" gasped Lucy. "I shall watch this contest, and if you save the orchard I shall reward you." Lucy gasped—out of the door giving chase. She flew this way and that, and in spite of the numbers, she beat off the assailants.  
 Her mistress congratulated her and gave her a letter to post "immediately."  
 The next day four boys came back, but they contented themselves with eating apples from someone else's orchard within view of the bungalow, and with making grimaces at Lucy and shouting out, not too bravely, "Lucy Lucifer." Her answer was, "Just you wait."  
 The apples were saved, gathered, and stored.  
 Mrs. Bunbury felt the east winds from the sea, and took to her bed. One day she said, "Lucy, you remember that I promised you a reward for the apples. Well, when I pass away, you will have this cottage. Here are the deeds from my solicitor, they have come just in time. There was a good deal of ill-feeling over my buying the place, as the Cornish folk don't like strangers to buy up even a half acre. However I succeeded, I usually do when I make up my mind on any matter. Here is the deed,

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