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Canadian Seafarers Starved and "Logged"

By SYDNEY WARREN

Conditions aboard the Canadian government vessels continue to grow worse.

They have become so bad that many seamen now believe that the government has deliberately settled upon a policy to lower living conditions and wages to a point where white Canadian seamen will be forced to leave the C.G.M.M. ships, and so afford a pretex for replacing them with Oriental coolie crews—as is the case of vessels belonging to the C. P. R.

Petty Graft

Canadian seamen sailing on the government vessels are treated like slaves and subjected to conditions that are worse than those found in most gaols ashore. Food rations are almost always short on every ship arriving here, and it is a common thing for the crew to land half-famished and ill with working for days on short rations of very inferior food. Members of the crew are subjected to almost every kind of petty graft and picayune discipline. Logs are assessed for the slightest infractions, and in many cases at the mere whim of the commanding officer. Where the men appeal to the shipping master for redress, that official is invariably job-conscious and gives his decisions accordingly.

A specific example of the treatment meted out to Canadian seamen is found in the crew's complaint of conditions prevailing aboard the C. G. M. M. boat "Canadian Importer," commanded by Captain C. Wallace. This vessel left Vancouver on the 18th of August this year, bound for Australia, and 31 days later arrived at the first port of call, Melbourne. During the course of the voyage the crew had worn out some of their working "gear," and asked for an advance of money to refit themselves for the remainder of the voyage. The captain refused to make the crew any money advances, but told the men to get a "tailor" and buy their clothes through him.

Bare-faced Fleecing

The "tailor" suggestion is graft—pure and unadulterated. For years seamen have been victimized by it until today most reputable companies have taken steps to protect their crews from this bare-faced fleecing, but not so with the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. Briefy it is this—the captain arranges with some cheap clothier to sell his crew slop clothes at "tailored-to-measure" prices. The clothier to placate the men usually advances them a few dollars and afterwards collects this, along with the exorbitant price of the goods he has sold, from their wages. The captain comes in for his rake-off in the form of a commission.

Attempt to Sail Shrot Handed

So bad were conditions aboard the "Canadian Importer," that two members of the crew deserted the vessel at Brisbane, Queensland, and the captain attempted to put to sea short-handed, when five other members of the crew refused to go aboard until the full complement of men was obtained. They succeeded in forcing the captain to sign on a full crew, but afterwards were

(Continued on page 8)

FAKE UNION AGENT FLEECES GIRLS

TACOMA, Wash.—A number of Tacoma girls are out $7.50 each through trusting to a smooth swindler who promised them work as checkers in the railroad sheds at $3.50 a day. The $7.50 was for a supposed initiation fee to a mythical union. The cheat had told the girls they couldn't get work from the railroad unless they belonged to his union. The girls showed up for work but found none.

Greater Production Brings Less Wages

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Labor-saving devices and slave-driving methods which produce the enormous increase in the individual workers productivity are forcing factory labor to give 100 per cent production for 87 per cent wages. This startling fact stands out in the U.S. government statistics of business and employment for October.

Employment in 6,607 manufacturing establishments covered by the Department of Labor monthly survey showed a drop of 10.8 per cent in October compared with the same month a year ago. More than a tenth of the former workers were out of a job, but according to Department of Commerce figures, manufacturing output in October was exactly on a par with a year ago.

A reduction of 2,8 per cent in per capita weekly earnings is also indicated, which brings the reduction in total wages paid by manufacturers compared with last October to 13.3 per cent.

The reductions in number employed and in total wages are shown for the 12 major industrial groups as follows:

Per cent, Reduction in Employment.	In Employment	In Wages
Food products	8.7%	7.7%
Textile products	9.9	11.3
Iron, steel produncs	16.5	20.1
Lumber products	5.5	4.7
Leather products	6.7	6.3
Paper and printing	*0.8	*2.2
Chemicals, oils	9.7	9.8
Stone, clay, glass	7.8	8.2
Metals, not iron	5.9	8.3
Tobacco products	5.9	9.6
Autos, cars, wagons	15.9	21.9
Miscellaneous	4.8	4.6

*Increase

The surplus of labor made possible by the increase in individual productivity is making it easier for the employing class to proceed at leisure to reduction in wage rates to meet foreign competition. In October wage decreases averaging 9.5 per cent and affecting 20,211 employees were reported to the department, while wages increases averaging 9 per cent only affected 3,045.

The rapid progress of mass production with automatic machinery, indicated by these figures, is one of the major problems facing the labor movement because it is rendering the livelihood of the average worker increasingly precarious.

OBSERVING CHILD

Teacher—What were the Children of Israel?

Jewish Boy—Five girls and four boys.

Lecturer—"Look at the homes whiskey has wrecked!"

Festive Gent (from the back)—"Yesh, but just look at the ships warre hash wreckshed!"

South Vancouver Labor Candidates

Councillors:
J. Auton
Len Edge
Alex. McDonald
O. J. Mengel
J. G. Smith

School Trustees:
A. Claridge
R. E. Rigby

Police Commissioner:
W. Ford

LIST OF CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

Jan. 5 Municipal Hall, 43rd and Fraser.

Jan. 6. Carleton School, Joyce Road and Kingsway.

Jan. 7. Selkirk School, 22nd and Commercial.

Jan. 8. Tecumseh School, 43rd and Victoria Rd.

Jan. 9. McBride School, 29th and Culloden St.

Jan. 12. Secord School, 60th and Victoria Rd.

Jan. 13. I. O. O. F. Hall, 30th Ave. and Main St.

Jan. 14. Wolff School, 27th and Ontario St.

Jan. 15. Fraser School, Marine and Fraser.

Jan. 16. Municipal Hall, 43rd and Fraser.

Jan. 17. Social and dance, I. O. O. F. Hall, 30th Ave. and Main.

A special meeting of this group will be held in Horticultural Hall back of Municipal Hall, 43rd and Fraser, Sunday, January 4th at 3 o'clock. All willing and interested workers will be on hand to help complete arrangements for campaign. **We need your help.**

C. L. P. Meets Next Monday Evening

The next regular meeting of the Greater Vancouver Central Council of the C. L. P. will be held in the Holden Building, Monday evening, Dec. 29 at 8 p.m. One of the orders of business for this evening will be the selection of candidates for the Burnaby municipal elections.

At the special meeting held last Sunday to consider the new development in South Vancouver, the council decided to only run five candidates for councillors, instead of seven.

Geo. Hardy has decided to run for the reeveship and J. M. Bender resigned in favor of another man who is being put up by the Collingwood branch of the Federated Labor Party. This branch had every opportunity to affiliate and place its nominee before the council, but it failed to do. In regard to the candidature of Geo. Hardy, the South Vancouver Group and the Central Council did not think the time opportune to run a candidate for reeve.

Geo. Hardy, however, considers that the time is opportune inasmuch as he has been the principal actor in bringing about the success of the annexation question. He says that he has over two hundred requests to run for reeve and that it is his intention to do so whether he gets the indorsement of the party or not.

YELLOW TAXI WINS INJUNCTION

TOLEDO, O.—The black robes of Judge Killits have been cast over Toledo's Yellow Taxi Co. to help that firm in its fight against striking drivers. The customary injunction to forbid picketing was granted without argument, and as a result many drivers, discouraged at having to buck both the employer and the judge-made law, have decided to go back to their 12-hour jobs.

But the braver ones are keeping up the fight and hope to wring better wages and reduction of hours from the Yellow.

Santa Claus Again Remembers the Rich

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Santa Claus' dividend and interest payments of between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 mailed Dec. 1 by 114 leading New York corporations will mean full Christmas stockings for the children of the idle rich. But what about the children of the involuntarily idle poor whose meagre savings have been exhausted by unemployment?

Dividend announcements for 1924 include a flock of extras which although small in dollars and cents per share, mean thousands of dollars additional income to the millionaire whose holdings are reckoned in thousands of shares.

The pockets of the owning class are already bulging with the dividends and interest payments of preceding months. These are reported by the department of commrce for the first 10 months of 1923 and 1924 as follows:

First 10 Months	1923	1924
January	$459,465,000	$420,025,000
February	175,905,000	185,565,000
March	283,645,000	319,041,000
April	374,286,000	384,350,000
May	253,425,000	316,565,000
June	295,050,000	305,740,000
July	366,025,000	396,880,000
August	187,550,000	198,370,000
September	259,636,000	313,840,000
October	287,215,000	397,760,000

Here with two months yet to go is a record of $3,238,136,000 paid in cash in 1924 to the owners of stocks and bonds. For the same period of 1923 total disbursements were approximately $200,000,000 less, amounting to $3,042,202,000. This gain stands in sharp contrast with total wage payments running about 10 per cent behind a year ago.

The huge outpouring of wealth to the wealthy comes in a year in which well over 2,500,000 wage earners have been constanty unemployed, while other millions could only work 2 or 3 days a week. Clearly any identity of interest which may once have existed between employers and workers has vanished. The idle rich don't suffer from depressions any more. But the chronically unemployed poor are made to stand by and see industrialism disposses them of even their jobs.

A man swapped his horse for a wife and an old bachelor said he'd bet there was something wrong with the horse or its owner never would have fooled it away in that manner.

"My brethren, I've been tryin' nigh on to forty years to serve the Lord and get rich at the same time, and I'll tell you it's mighty hard sleddin'."

Reviewing Activities of Local Carpenters

(By Our Correspondent)

In reviewing the activities of the Carpenters during the year just closing, it will be well to note the mistakes we have made rather than to dwell over victories gained. It is true that progress has been made during the year, the fruits of which we will possibly feel in 1925. In the early part of the summer we entered into an agreement with the contractors, and, as we all know now, that agreement is worthless. Why? Let us not waste time by throwing verbal brickbats at the boss for breaking the agreement but rather find out the reason why we were not strong enough to enforce the agreement entered into. We have about one thousand organized carpenters split up in four locals and all more, or less quibling with each other. In other parts of the continent this state of affairs has been abolished. Why not in Vancouver? The cry has been raised that the old members must be protected. Are these men only paying lip service to the old guard, knowing full well that they will be unable to support them as soon as adverse conditions strike the city. Is it not possible for the one thousands carpenters in the two organizations to take care of these men? If that is the main excuse then it is time the rank and file took matters into their own hands and gave a hand to place the carpenters of Vancouver on a more solid foundation. The formation of the Joint Executive has been a step in the right direction, let us advance another rung up the ladder. This is supposedly the time of good-will, then why not now.

In the past twelve months the carpenters of local 452 have paid out $700.00 in death and disability benefits to members and members' wives, and another $700.00 in sick benefits. The total amount of donation reaches quite a large sum. The membership shows an increase of approximately 100 over the figures for a year ago. The local takes an active interest in the affairs of the Trades and Labor Council and The Canadian Labor Party. The officers of L.U. 452 extend the Compliments of the Season to all the members and friends and with their co-operation will do their part in making 1925 the best year yet. Let's go.

S. P. of C. to Hold Big Dance New Year's Eve

The Socialist Party of Canada will finish up the old year with a big dance at the Templeton Hall, on Wednesday, December 31. This is one of the regular events of the party and always draws a good crowd and creates plenty of fun. Dancing will commence at 9 p.m. and will finish at 2 a.m. Refreshments will be servide during the evening. Price of admission: gents, 75c.; ladies, 35c.

A person lately saw in Mount Royal Cemetery a tombstone with "I would not live always" chiseled upon it, beneath which home urchin had penciled, "Sour Grapes."

CARPENTERS' TOOL RAFFLE

The winning numbers in the tool raffle held by Local No. 452 are as follows: 369, 259, 282, 118, 385.

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Holiday Ties in fancy boxes	50c. to 2.00
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Boy's Serge Knickers	1.25
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Is Human Nature Against Progress?

(From the Socialist Review).

THE "Human Nature" argument against "Socialism" amounts to this:—

Socialism is impossible. It is a splendid ideal. It would be beautiful if it could be attained. But it cannot be attained. Nature has decreed otherwise.

Society is a natural institution. Capitalism always has been and always will be.

Private property is a natural institution. The infant grasps the spoon or sweet with his tiny hand, and, with all his baby-soul cries "Mine." He has not learnt to say "Mine" in a Capitalist School, nor has he taken it from Capitalist newspapers. It is inborn in him. It is nature.

Riches and poverty are ordered by nature. Take the riches from the wealthy and you kill incentive. You sink into barbarism.

The "Tooth and Claw" are regrettable institutions but that is the way nature has decreed progress shall be made. The strong become stronger in battle. The weak are eliminated. Result: Progress.

The price is great—but still greater is the achievement. It is nature's indisputable way.

That is the Capitalist argument.

The Socialist Case—Hopeless

The Socialist case looks hopeless. Why bother about Guild Socialism, Endowment of Motherhood, Free University education, Universal Disarmament, and all the rest of the fine dreams? Nature will not have them.

Let us go home and praise or curse Nature according to our lot in life. Let us stop wasting good energy in a cause that is hopelessly doomed.

Not so fast. Not so fast. Let us have another look at Nature before we give in.

The "natural argument fails at the very first test, and with it goes all hope of Capitalism.

Just imagine one of the staunch defenders of Capitalism walking down a busy street—straight from a Tory platform where he had been firing off his "natural guns."

He is suddenly accosted by a hefty product of Nature in the form of a gentleman of the light-fingered brigade, who, relying on his dexterity and his natural strength, proceeds to grab our orator's golden watch and chain, and is about to make off with them when the owner notices his loss and the man who has inflicted the loss on him.

What happens?

Does our Capitalist philosopher argue: "He is strong and agile. It is his by right of fitness. Nature says so. Good luck to him." No, not he. He is as wise off the platform as he is otherwise on it. Confronted with the vexed problem of losing his property to a stronger and more agile enemy, he swiftly decides on the step that a wise man should and would take. He quickly shouts for a policeman, joins in the chase, and helps to make sure of the thief while there is yet time!

The Significance of the Policeman.

Now a policeman is not a **natural** institution. Men are not born with brass buttons and blue helmets. Policeman are the creation of "Idealists."

Nature has decreed, in her higgledy-piggledy, cruel, immoral fashion, that men shall be physically and mentally unequal. She said that the strong and cunning shall conquer and enslave the weak and the simple.

But the "Idealist" would have none of Nature's arrangements. He made his own. He made the "policeman."

Did you ever stop to think what a marvelous, subtle, beneficent institution a policeman is?

A policeman is the embodiment of Social Magic. He is the Great Equaliser. Dress a man in blue and put him on the street and behold all become equal—as far as physical strength is concerned.

There were times in man's history when the strong and the cunning ruled the earth. When they coveted their neighbor's wife, or his ox, or his ass, they had only to arm themselves with their favorite club and they had their heart's desire. That was the era of the "Nature Argument."

But mankind got a bit fed up with Nature's anarchy and did a think. Mind is a marvellous little instrument tucked away in man's brain-box, which has the happy virtue of growing on its experience. Man's mind devised the policeman.

Man said: Nature has made men unequal. This is wrong. I am an "idealist," I believe that all men ought to be equal. I am going to make them equal.

"Nonsense!" said the Old Fogies. "Cannot be done! against Nature!"

"Nonsense, yourselves!" answered the Idealist. "I am an idealist and I'll show you how it is done!"

And he dressed a man in blue and he put him on the main road.

From that day the weak were made equal to the strong. The big muscle and the big club lost their virtue. The policeman is the Great Equaliser.

And our Capitalist "Human Nature" man calls on him when his watch is stolen. Nature takes a back seat, as well as it might.

The Mind of Man.

The mind of man has been busy. It has cared for the aged and the young whom Nature would have killed.

The mind of man has built schools and organised education — experience is taught methodically instead of being left to Nature's crude methods.

Transport, food, clothing, shelter, amusement, healing, all things that matter to man have been taken out of Nature's chaotic wasteful hands and artificial order created.

Society **is not natural.** Society is artificial. The Capialist citadel crumbles at the first onslaught.

Civilisation is Nature, directed by the mind of man. It has pleased Nature to give man Mind. It was an invitation to man to take a hand in life. Man has accepted the invitation—with happy results.

The Argument of Darwinism.

But we have still to meet the Man of Science. What about the Darwinian teaching? Do we deny "The survival of the fittest?"

Isn't it a fact that Nature is "red in Tooth and Claw"? Isn't it a fact that the lion is not a vegetarian? Isn't it a fact that millions of daisies perish underground for one that blossoms forth?

Yes, they are all facts! But what about it?

Animals and plants take their commands from Nature direct. Their environment governs them. The lion will only live in the warm climate, and the polar bear in the cold climate. Were they to change habitations they would surely and quickly perish. They are only fitted out for one kind of life—and not for another. Their environment is rigid and masters them.

Not so man. Man is **not tied to a ready-made environment.** He makes his own. His mind **directs** Nature's law to serve him wherever he is. He can cool the Torrid regions and heat the Polar regions. He has command over food and shelter. He is master of his environment, not the slave of it.

Nature and Art.

Man is Nature's product. But his social life is only one part Nature and 999 parts Art. From the early morning when he leaves his artificial resting-place—his bed (he has long since given up Nature's resting-place: caves and trees) to the moment he rejoins it late in the evening, his life is one continual string of artificial contrivances.

His bath with the convenient hot and cold water pipes, his soap and towel, his clothing in its various fashions and colours, his highways, streets and lanes, his commerce, his pleasures, his reading, his learning, his health, service—they are all artificial, the product of his mind creating order in Nature's chaotic, wasteful methods.

Incentive of Accumulation.

Protests the Anti-Socialist:—

Society, as you say, is artificial. But to say that society is artificial simply means that Society has the power to choose between one natural incentive and another.

Now the incentive of gain is ingrained in man, Society cannot afford to neglect that factor. No amount of artificial contriving will replace the intensity of the stimulus born of the hope of gain.

The millionaire, certain of his reward will employ his organising ability in developing industry and commerce. He builds up industries—and building industries he builds cities and continents.

Your Socialism will only succeed in destroying civilization. Once the great incentive power of gain is eliminated, energy and enterprise, invention and speculation will cease, because the stimulus has ceased. Mankind will gradually sink back to the level from which centuries of labor and sacrifice have slowly raised it.

Or, to quote Sir Alfred Mond, the ablest defender of Capitalism in the debate on "Socialism v. Capitalism" (House of Commons, March 20th, 1923):—

". . . . . I am pointing out that, as far as I can see you want to level all your clever people to the level of the stupid . . . What is the reward of management, enterprise industry? It is just that accumulation of wealth to which the Hon. Member objects. If the Hon. Member likes to go round the world today, he will find that the wealthy men are the men who started with very little, and by hard work, enormous energy and foresight, have built up great industries. . . .

"If the House will allow me, I will elaborate that very point of enterprise and management, that very point of infinite capacity to which the Hon. Member referred. It seems to me that it is only possible under our present system, and I see no scope for it whatsoever under a system of Socialism . . . .

"That is one of the difficulties which I feel with regard to Socialism, I cannot see how you can make any progress."

The Socialist Answer.

H. G. Wells, in a collection of short tales, tells the story of the "Country of the Blind." The inhabitants of that country fondly thought that blindness was normal, and sight a pathological condition.

They were loud in their praises of the sightless state and generously offered to operate on the eyes of their chance-visitor who was afflicted with vision.

And none so blind as those who will not see. The Capitalist, his vision obscured by class interest, thinks his feverish state normal, innocently oblivious of the fact that his acquisitive class, fortunately for mankind, forms only a small fraction of the population.

The world is **not** actuated by gain. Only a small, ugly, inhuman section of the community spends its life-energy in accumulating more than it can consume in health, comfort and decency. Only a small section of the community has put grab and plunder as its aim in life.

Capitalism and "Gain."

The Incentive of Gain ! !

Capitalism standing in a world of ruins, with a quarter of the population living on the verge of poverty in the midst of luxury, talks of the Incentive of Gain as an active stimulus! Over a million of unemployed tramping the streets, knocking at closed factory gates, and still Capitalism talks glibly of the ingrained stimulus of Gain! 40,000,000 in a population of 47,000,000 working on **a fodder basis,** and still Capitalism goes on singing serenades to the Incentive of Gain innate in Man ! ! !

The fact is that Incentive Gain does not work. It has never caught hold of the imagination of mankind.

A Livelihood—Not Gain.

The great majority of men an women do not work under the inc tive of accumulating riches; ms work to secure a decent liveli The men who go down into depths of the earth to bring forth that great gift—coal—work under conditions of exhaustion and danger

(Continued on page 7).

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TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, R. H. Neelands, M.L.A.; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office, 803 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings East. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Vancouver 1st Branch meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. President, W. Taylor; secretary, F. Prosser; business agent, J. McKinley. Headquarters, room 35, 163 Hastings St W

Bakery Salesmen, Local 371 — Meets second Thursday every month. Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings E. President, A. Wylie, 4336 Elgin Street; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 929 11th Ave. E

Journeymen Barber's International Union of America—Local 120, Vancouver, B. C., meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 310 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. President, C. E. Herrett, 71 Hastings Street East; secretary, A. R. Jenni, 728 Hastings Street West. Phone Sey. 1813.

Bookbinders Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month 804 Holden Bldg. President, F. Milne, 536 Drake St.; secretary, A. H. Hostins, 118 52nd Ave. W

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union No. 1—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in the Holden Bldg. President, G. E. Halliday; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall. 1244 20th Ave. E. Phone Fair. 845 R.

City Hall Employees' Association meets first Wednesday of each month at 445 Richards St. at 8 p.m. President, F. M. Bentley; business agent, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St. E.; secretary, D. Robson, 1006 Pendrell St.

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28 — Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 445 Richards St., at 8 p.m. President, R. K. Brown, 2527 Charles St.; secretary-treasurer, George Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 452—President, J. C. Thom; recording secretary, W. Page; business agent, Wm. Dunn. Office, room 808 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotillon Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 5043 Clarendon St.; secretary, W. D. Vullamy, 2218 15th Ave. W.

Electrical Workers, Local 213, International Brotherhood—Meets every Monday at 8 p.m. in Room No. 5, 319 Pender Street West. President, D. W. McDougal, 910 Hastings Street East; business agent, E. H. Morrison. Office, 319 Pender Street West.

Engineers—International Union Steam and Operating Local 844—Meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 806 Holden Bldg. President, R. Finley; business agent and financial secretary, F. S. Hunt; recording secretary, Herbert McSavaney.

Engineers, Steam and Operating, Int. Local 882—Meets first and third Wednesday at 8 p.m. in room 806 Holden Bldg. President, Charles Price; rec. secretary, J. T. Venn; financial secretary, Frank. L. Hunt. Office, 806 Holden Bldg.

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U.B. of C. & J. of A., meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in 310 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, John Soderman; Fin. Sec. A. Reid; Rec. Sec. W. Johnston, 1666 16th Ave. W.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets first and third Wednesday at 3 p.m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 9 p.m. President, G. Coleman; business agent, A. Graham. Phone Seymour 1681.

Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso. of Bridge & Structural — Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, W. Finlay, 1655 22nd Ave. E.; Secretary, James Dunn, Box 1196 City; Phone High. 4334L.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207 — Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in month, at room 299 Holden Bldg. President, Wm. H. Crane, Hudson Hotel; secretary, J. G. Finlayson, 2635 12th Ave. West.

Machinist Local 182—President. E. B McLean 453 6th Ave. W. Secretary. S. A. Boardman, 3388 Parker St. Meets second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m. in Room 313 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East.

Machinist Local 692—President, Thos Sills, 1352 Burrard St. Secretary, P R. Bengough. Office, 807 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Meets second and fourth Friday in Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. Business agent, Birt Showler, 1115 Robson St.

Molders Union Local 281—International of North America—meets first and third Fridays in month in room 313 Holden Bldg. at 8 p.m. President, J. Gorten, 2427 Venables St. Corresponding representative, J. Pinkerton, 3159 Victoria Drive.

Musicians Mutual Protective Union Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at the G. W. V. A. Auditorium, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, Ernest C Miller, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, Edward Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson Street.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 319 Pender St. W. Business agent, Robt. S. Stevenson. Office, room 204 319 Pender St., W. Phone Sey. 3609.

Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders Local No. 2404—Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m. in 112 Hastings St. W. James Thomson, secretary, P. O. Box 320.

Official Organ of the
Greater Vancouver Central Council
Canadian Labor Party

AFFILIATED WITH THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

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Dominion Secretary, J. Simpson, Labor Temple, Toronto, Ont.

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Ward 2—W. Page, 809 Holden Bldg., Phone Sey. 4143.

Ward 4—A. J. Wilson, 1648 Graveley St., High. 1054R; Secretary, J. A. Wood, 316 Lakewood Dr.

Ward 5—W. Watt, 984—7th Ave. W. Phone Bay. 1664x.

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South Vancouver—J. Rankin, 735—27th Ave. E., Fair. 657-R; Secretary, H. W. Speed, 4560 James St.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor, "Labour Statesman."

Sir:—It has long been known that when a nonentity is placed upon a pedastal the community is liable to suffer from the vapourings of such a one. And so we commend to your readers the following, written by one "Butterfield" in the Daily Province of the 16th inst.

"The Sanipractic Bill has been counted among the slaughtered innocents of the session. That is not remarkable. But it is remarkable that the bill should have been sponsored by Mr. Neelands. Mr. Neelands is a labor member and as such he represents a class of electors who by circumstances and through no fault of theirs are peculiarly open to the blandishments of what may be called the less authentic practitioners of the healing arts. It should therefore, be his care to do as much for them in matters like this as in purely economic considerations."

So we know that the electors who sent Neelands to the legislature are not just as wise as they should be. It is through no fault of theirs that they are PECULIARLY OPEN to blandishments, in plain language the electors who voted Neelands are dubbed a bunch of half-witted dubs who need to be taken care of. Along with this crowd of electors one must necessarily place the thousands of people who are seeking help through sanipractic physicians. Of course, if these electors had continued to send the old time MACHINE POLITICIANS to Victoria, they would have graduated out of the class who need special attention.

For unmitigated insolence. For ignorance personified, we commend you to this individual "Butterfield." Hand him the bun. He does not need the butter, he is slipping all over himself with it, and has lost his hold on respect for the opinions of those who do not see as he sees. Meanwhile, how would it be if the supporters of Neelands asked the Province to cease sending their copies until Butterfield had made full apology for the insult to so many citizens fully his equal intellectually, and possibly more usefully employed.

ONE WHO VOTED NEELANDS.

Editor, The Labor Statesman,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I have read with some interest, in your issue of December 5, Dr. Curry's views of Christian Science and Idealism, as stated from the standpoint of a materialist. One would hardly expect, however, to perceive spiritual truth from that standpoint, for to the materialist the idea of spiritual causation is regarded as too intangible for practical comprehension.

One should consider that Christian Science and materialism are necessarily stated from opposite points of view, and only meet on the common ground of human experience to be judged by their influence on the thoughts and lives of men. It is plain that what humanity needs for the solution of its difficulties is not more materiality but more goodness, and goodness is a purely spiritual quality. Holding fast to the evidence of the material senses will never lift the race out of its sinful and discordant conditions, and disclose the man made in God's image.

The speaker's attempted pleasantry over the fact that Christian Scientists still conform to material customs proves nothing except that they have not yet worked out their salvation. They do not claim that they have. Christ Jesus continued to partake of material food, although he taught that "the flesh profiteth nothing." If the doctor apprehends the meaning of Christian Science, he should know that its ultimate conclusion, as applied to human beings, can be reached only through their perfected understanding and demonstration of its teachings. If Christian Scientists were to behave as the speaker implies they should, that is, if they refused food and raiment and shelter, he would swing to another extreme and pronounce them insane.

The early disciples apparently encountered those who talked about the absurdities of Christianity, even as the same class of critics today talk about the "absurdities" of Christian Science, for we find St. Paul writing to the Corinthians that the preaching of Christ was a "stumbling block" to the Jews and "foolishness" to the Greeks. "The word of the cross," he writes, "is to them that are perishing foolishness; but unto us which are being saved it is the power of God." (Rev. Version).

Mrs. Eddy was the discoverer in this age of Christian Science, or the Science of Jesus' teachings, but she did not claim that it originated with her. She states, on page 146 of "Science and Health," that it is "as ancient as the 'the ancient of days.'" It, therefore, antedates the theories of Bishop Berkeley and others. It goes back to the time when God expressed in His creation all that is real, and called it good. This is the standpoint of Christion Science, and it holds to this position notwithstanding its contradiction of material testimony; for this testimony declares that God made man and the universe subject to evil, and it should be contradicted. It is said there are still those who believe so blindly in the evidence of the physical senses as to deny the roundness of the earth.

The mind acknowledged in Christian Science is not the circumscribed human intellect, which fears to let go its material conceptions lest it shall lose something: it is the infinite intelligence which men name God. This divine Mind knows nothing outside of itself and its manifestations; not because of a lack of comprehension, but because there is in reality nothing else to be known.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL GREENWOOD

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 12, 1924.

Plasterers, Local 89—International Association of Operative, meets first Wednesday in month at Holden Bldg. President, W. Strickland, 289—46th Ave. E. Secretary, M. Galway, 1151-59th Ave. E. Phone Fras. 504-R2.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 213 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Harry F. Longley, 838 8th Ave. E.; secretary, Frank H. Humphrey, P O. Box 894. Address, 4938 Victoria Dr. Phone Fair. 2702R.

Street and Electric Railway Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets K. P. Hall, Eighth and Kingsway, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; rec. secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447 6th Ave. East; treasurer, H. W. Speed; financial secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 166 17th Ave. West. Office corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Fairmont 4504Y.

Sheet Metal Workers, Amalgamated, Local Union No. 280—Meets second and fourth Thursday in month in Holden Bldg. 16 Hastings St. E. President, Thos. Burke, 2731 24th Ave. E.; secretary, E. W. Crawford, 1761 Charles St.

Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Thursday in each month 8 p.m. Executive meets third Thursday of every month in Labor Hall. President, A R. Gatenby; secretary, C. McDonald, P.O. Box 503. Executive meets third Thursday of every month.

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice president, C. S. Campbell; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m., in Holden Building, 16 Hastings St. E.

The Vancouver Theatrical Federation—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the first Sunday of the month. President, Harry Pearson; secretary, Edward A. Jamieson; business agent, Fred Fletcher, 991 Nelson St.

Greet Your Friends By Long - Distance

When a friend lives miles away and a personal visit is out of the question, there is no more cordial way of extending the compliments of the season than by long-distance telephone.

British Columbia Telephone Company

Bull Durham Owner Endows University

Add the University of Tobacco to the glorious company of institutions which are training the youth of the country to do the goose-step for American high finance. The hasty acceptance by the trustees of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., of the terms laid down by J. B. Duke, the tobacco king, requires this christian institution to be known in the future as Duke university, commemorating as long as capitalism endures the $150,000,000 fortune made at the expense of sweated labor in the tobacco fields and factories of the south.

The price for which Trinity is ready to become Duke university is an immediate gift of $6,000,000 and a third interest in the income from a trust fund which will eventually total at least $40,000,000. The purposes for which this income will be used are safeguarded by a group of trustees including the president of the Garland Steamship Corp., the president of the Copper Plate & Tube Co., directors of the Southern Power Co., and the vice-president and secretary of the United Retail Stores Corp., giant distributor of tobacco products.

FINNISH RADICALS SUFFER

CHICAGO.—Persecution of radicals in Finland, including Communist papers, party organizations and party members elected to public office, is being pushed more vigorously by the Finnish secret police according to Finnish language newspapers published in America.

The Intl. Workers Aid, with offices at 19 S. Lincoln st., Chicago, is acknowledging donations given to defend the political prisoners and to relieve their families while they are in prison.

Tim—"How are you getting along at home while your wife's away?"

Jim—"Fine! I've reached the height of efficiency. I can put on my socks now from either end."

CHURCH MUST WATCH ITS STEP

NEW YORK.—The Federal Council of Churches quotes the bishop of Birmingham in a warning against identifying the English church with reactionary British parties.

Said the bishop: "Labor is out, but Labor will return in one of those strong reactions which are to be expected in our postwar political history and it would be disastrous for the welfare of the church, if, owing to injudicious sermons at the present time, some future Labor victory should be regarded popularly as a rebuff to christianity."

The bishop of London, however, entered the fray on the side of the Conservative party.

Your Best Policeman

LIGHT is your cheapest and most reliable protection. Thugs and burglars give well lighted streets and homes a wide berth.

Prevention of crime should be the object. Better to make criminals shun our cities because they are well lighted than entice them here with gloomy streets.

As an example of up-to-date lighting, notice Shaughnessy addition, Vancouver, now adequately lighted under the local improvement plan.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
HEAD OFFICE VANCOUVER, B C.

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The Labor Statesman

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Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 26th, 1924

THE NEW YEAR

Happy New Year! It's just a habit like saying "Good Morning" whether the morning is good or not. It's a habit like going to work or snoring in your sleep. This saying is repeated year after year without regard to prospects of happiness or unhappiness. We say it although we are mindful of the fact that for most of us it will be another year of toil and struggle, privation and discomfort, murder and rapine.

We are all striving after happiness but somehow the struggle seems to be just as bitter as it ever was. We never seem to get nearer the goal of real happiness and freedom from the strife of everyday existence.

Possibly you are satisfied with your humble existence. Possibly you feel that conditions cannot be made better; that we ought to be satisfied with things as they are. But if we wish everybody happiness why should we not strive after it and help other people get it.

Here we are, surrounded with the natural resources that can be transformed by means of machinery and labor power into an abundance of food, clothing and shelter. Not cheap food, nor shoddy clothing, nor humble shelters, but the very best of everything. Right at this very moment there is an abundance of practically all the things that man and woman desire. All has been produced by labor applied to the natural resources. There is no food shortage, no clothing shortage, nor shelter shortage, except to those who have not sufficient money to satisfy their needs. The fields, mines, waters and forests have been relieved of their treasures by the hand of labor. Factories and mills have been built by labor, machinery has been made and installed by labor and labor has toiled day and night and produced the finished products to be placed upon the market for buyers. Not for users. Labor produces the goods, sells the goods and goes without the goods. Why?

Because labor believes that private ownership of the means of wealth production is right. Labor collectively produces food, clothing and shelter, and then collectively agree that these resources and products must be privately owned. The workers collectively agree that although labor produced the wealth that they should hand it over to the capitalists to sell to them with the money that the capitalists give them for producing it.

That condition would be all right if the capitalists paid the workers enough money to buy back all that they produced. But the capitalists want a huge profit. They give the workers work and because of that they say that they are entitled to pile up riches while the producers struggle along on a miserable existence.

Therefore, we have millionaires and paupers. Hundreds living amidst riotous luxury and thousands existing on a pittance that creates a shameful poverty. Millionaires and capitalists are not to blame for this condition of affairs. Labor agrees that capitalists are entitled to the lion's share of the products. Labor agrees to hand over the natural resources, through legislation, to capitalists and then labor agrees to hire itself out to turn these natural resources into marketable products to be sold at any price the capitalists demand. In the meantime labor also struggles with each other to get hired by the capitalists. They struggle among themselves to work for a higher wage than the boss is willing to give and a lower wage than the striking workers want. They struggle with each other at bargain sales and auction sales. They fight for markets in other countries for the boss and forget that the family larder is almost empty and clothing supplies are needed by the wife and kids. Hence they have a struggle for existence, sanctioned by themselves, for themselves and of themselves and when the New Year comes around they generally wish each other a Happy New Year and start in January the first for another year of struggle and strife.—W.

THE FERNIE SITUATION

A situation has arisen at Fernie that the trades unionist may take as a warning to look for deeper and more astute schemes in the way of union smashing than we have formerly had to contend with. Following the settlement of a strike lasting through the summer and fall, the Coal Creek Mines were re-opened and worked just long enough to cause the mine-worker, who had obtained work elsewhere, to return to the camp, and then on the plea that the strike had resulted in losing and ruining their market, the mines were closed again.

Immediately this occurred, mine officers, business men and every weak-kneed mine-worker exhausted their vocabulary in condemnation of the alleged treachery by which the United Mine Workers organization kept the Canadian mine closed to enable the American mine owners to capture their trade. After a month of this type of preparation, the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company offered a new wage basis, materially lower than that accepted by the Western Coal Operators, of which they are members, as the strike settlement, and this has been accepted by the miners.

The particular details by which the Fernie market is alleged to have been lost are: the Great Northern locomotives have been changed to oil burners and former purchasers have contracted for Pennsylvania coke and West Virginia coal. If this were true, the fact of it being so would be as well known to the coal company the day the mines re-opened, as it would be a month later. A ten million dollar corporation is not so helplessly out of touch with their business that they would not know the terms and duration of any contracts made under which their customers were being supplied while they were temporarily out of business. If it were true that the Great Northern Railway (who, by the way, are one of the principal owners of the Fernie Mines) had changed to oil burning, the reduced wage rate will not cause them to change back to coal until the new experiment proves a failure—and even if they wished to they would not be in the market for coal for many months. As to Pennsylvania and Virginia fuel—this is alleged to be carried by rail a couple of thousand miles and over the summit of the Rockies, and laid down in Trail, B. C., at a lower rate than the Fernie Mines, located two hundred miles away, can sell.

If this were true, any difference in the wage rate will not account for the situation. The Fernie Coal field was originally stolen, or possibly more correctly, obtained as a gift by false pretense, from the people of British Columbia. The beds crop out on the valley side, in such a manner that there is absolutely no outlay, such as rock tunnels or shafts to reach the coal. If, under these circumstances, coal can be railroaded two thousand miles and drive the Fernie coal out of the British Columbia market, a degree of incompetence in management prevails at Fernie that should be of some interest to the Provincial government. While on this phase of the matter, we might mention that the Canadian Government Railway, wishing to carry Alberta coal down hill to Ontario—not at a profit but without making any loss, find that the bare cost of transportation makes the Ontario price prohibitive. Can the American roads carry coal an up-hill western haul and make a profit? While the Canadian actual cost of a down-hill haul a shorter distance adds a prohibitive amount to the value of the coal.

But these and many other questions that could be raised are entirely unnecessary, for the very good reason that from the Atlantic to the Pacific there are "gentlemen agreements" and interlocking arrangements and ownerships that forbid one corporation stealing the other's market during a Labor fight. The employer who has no fight on his hands well knows that any infringement on the other fellows' market during a strike tends to drive the latter into the best compromise that he can make with his workmen, and any success so obtained by labor will react against himself during his next labor dispute. Viewing matters in this light, the employers' organization for the last fifteen years has considered it "unethical" (which is another word for unprofitable) to steal each other's market during strikes or lockouts, and they, therefore, do not do so.

Summarizing the foregoing we can say that the mines were re-opened after the settlement of the strike for no better purpose than to attract the mine-workers back, so that the closing down later would create the greatest possible amount of hardships; and by all that we know of such matters we can safely say that the reduced wage, schemed and got through by these machinations, will not add five per cent to the market for Fernie coal. But the plot has been worth the time and trouble to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and to the Western Coal Operators Association, for with Fernie broken away from the United Mine Workers and working on a lower wage basis, it will be but a short time until other mine owners in the district will put up the same game, with local variations, and the additional argument that they cannot sell against the lower-priced Fernie coal.

But the most important result of all is the break in the United Mine Workers ranks in District 18. While this organization is by no means an ideal organization, it is the best that we have. Alberta and the Crow's Nest are the most difficult fields on the continent in which to maintain an organization. Each succeeding winter thousands of immigrants, dumped on the farm and railway work during the summer, find themselves out of employment and break for the nearest hole in the ground that offers a chance of employment. This new material the miners organization must capture and hold. The fact that under such circumstances a living wage is still obtainable in District 18 stands to the everlasting credit of the "United Mine Workers." It is true American mines may work while Canadian mines are closed, but that this is part of a policy to destroy Canadian industries is one of the brazen falsehoods of our Canadian "kept" press. With an unsympathetic press and public so willing to misconstrue and damn every move of the so-called foreign organization there has never yet developed a situation in which we could with any certainty say that pulling out an American district would benefit a Canadian coal mine strike; and there is a limit to the width of trouble that even the United Mine Workers can handle at one time.

We welcome the "British Columbia Miners Association" in about the same spirit as an already too large family welcomes a foundling of questionable parentage. "It is flesh of our flesh, and bone of our bone;" we must therefore be just to it. But as an implement to deal with the Western Coal Operator's Association the new Fernie Union will be no more potent than a chip in a cyclone.

M.

ODD BITS

By SYDNEY WARREN

DURING THE COMING YEAR let us pledge loyalty to Labor's ideals and determine to make ourself a better fighter in the struggle for freedom; to the end that we can say not one month, one week, or even a single day passed, but that we struck a blow against the forces of reaction, whose stupid greediness is blighting the life of the world and forcing its wealth producers to toil in travail and misery.

Let us determine to fight courageously, profiting by the experiences of the past and remembering that while sycophants may apologize for our chains and attempt to ease their galling, yet the supreme task of breaking them will always be left to ourselves.

Let us resolve to make 1925 advance the day when Labor will cease to submit but challenge—when we will fight instead of surrender!

* * * *

THE WOODSMEN'S LIEN ACT is the next point of attack by the timber-ridden politicians at Victoria. Not satisfied with having buncoed the people of this province out of some sundry millions in provincial revenue by the Timber Royalties Steal, these pirates are now proposing to nullify the workers' power to place liens on logs for wages due.

No less a legislative puritan than G. A. Walkem, Provincial Party member for Point Grey, is the sponsor of this bill, which provides that:

"Any owner of any tugboat performing any service in connection with the towing of any logs or timber or other material in the waters of the Province of British Columbia, shall have a lien thereon for the sum chargeable for such towing service or services, and the same shall be deemed a first lien or charge on such logs or timber, or other material, and shall have precedence over all other claims or liens thereon, except any lien or claim which the Crown may have upon such logs or timber."

The fact that Mr. Walkem is the owner of a coastal log-towing company will account for his altruism on behalf of the towing companies and explain this far-seeing statesmanship on behalf of the people of British Columbia.

* * * *

OIL IS THE GERM OF THE NEXT WAR! If you want to find the cause of Capitalism's next war, just take a look at the oil fields of the world. Perhaps, if you look close enough, you may be able to pick out the spot on the globe where your bones will one day bleach, as a conscripted fighter for British oil interests.

Oil today is the all-important factor in the economic and political life of the imperialistic nations of the world; it dominates their diplomacy and determines their foreign policy. Oil today has succeeded trade rivalry as the basis for international friction. The domination of Mexico and Central America by the British Pearson Oil Company and the American Standard Oil Corporation is only one example. The struggle for possession of the oil fields of Persia is another, while the concession war waged by the British, French and American oil interests is the latest. All are but the forerunners of imperial capitalism's next international carnage for the oil fields of the world!

Solicitor—"I should advise you to write this man a nice, polite note and see what happens."

Client—"All right, I'll do it. How do you spell blackguard?"

We have been trying to find out which is the worst—boring from within or driving from the rear.

Whenever a woman faints nowadays there is something seriously wrong with her.

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The Cry for Justice

December 31st

By LASCELLES ABERCROMBIE.

What is he hammering there,
That devil swinking in Hell?
Oh, he forges a cunning New Year,
God knows he does it well.

Mill and harrow and rake,
A restless enginery
Of men and women to make
Cruelty, Harlotry.

In Memoriam

By ALFRED TENNYSON.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying clouds, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out the false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Milk Wagon Drivers Stage Entertainment

The Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees Union had a Christmas Tree Party at the O'Brien Hall last Monday evening. There were 196 children present, each of whom received a gift from Santa Claus, who was personified by Percy Bengough. Mr. George Blackman staged an entertainment put on entirely by the children. The members congratulated Mr. Blackman on the way he had trained the children and for the talent obtained, some of whom would have done credit to local playhouses. There was an ample supply of ice cream, milk, etc. available through the kindness of the Fraser Valley Producers' Association.

The eats were looked after by a committee of the members wives under the chairmanship of Jimmy Mitchell, and they did yeoman service. M. Woods was master of ceremonies and, as usual, acquitted himself to everybody's satisfaction.

After the distribution of the presents everybody took a whirl at the light fantastic and then went home tired but happy.

A fashion exchange says the "striped parasols have taken the place of striped stockings," but we don't believe it, Why, they—they couldn't.

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"SCIENCE AND THE CHANGING ORDER"

SYNOPSIS No. 6.

Last Friday concluded the first part of Dr. Curry's Illustrated Lecture Course. Next week, and the remainder of the season will be devoted to the "Evolution of Man, organic and social."

Before taking up the subject of the Solar system, the speaker as usual reviewed some points of the previous address, which was on "The Magnitude of Space,, and the Birth and Death of Worlds."

He also replied to a recent question "What has Science to do with Religion."

Now anyone who has gleaned at Draper's or Andrew D. White's works on the "Warfare of Science with Religion," knows that the theological theory of man, and the universe, and the discoveries of science, are in direct conflict.

Religion, as it is understood today, is based on the belief in supernatural beings, while science rests on the all-sufficiency of natural law.

When Napoleon had interviewed Le Place, in order to have explained the Nebular theory of world formation, and had listened attentively to the scientist, he enquired where God functioned in this work of world building. The reply was, "Sire, we do not need that hypothesis in astronomy.

But the millions of priests, preachers and clairvoyants, etc., need it in their business, and big business today needs it also.

From the latest issue of the "Federated Press Bulletin" we read "The ruling powers fight enlightenment, not because they believe in the superstition of the creeds, but because they want to keep the masses religious, out of materialistic grounds. The religious worker is content with less than the free-spirited proletarian, who relies on himself, and fears neither gods, nor devils, but understanding the social structure he does not worry about any life to come, and fails to see any God-like quality in his boss, or any divine character about the capitalist system. The revolutionary labor movement has no more important ally than free unhampered science."

The speaker again told of the millions of blazing suns, which are forever moving in the infinity of space. You may s that this marvellous universe bespe s a creator, but who created the Cr ator? In any case do you think a God big enough to call into being this vast gallaxies of suns, and planets, could become small and mean enough to curse his children for eating of the "fruits of the tree of knowledge," and could become the fickle, jealous and bloodthirsty spirit war-chief worshipped by the barbaric Israelites? Or to quote Robert Blachford "can you suppose the Creator got angry with men and inflicted the people of Egypt with the plagues of sores, lice and frogs. Do you believe that He would be driven across the gulfs of space out of His transcendental glory of his myriad resplendent suns, to be born of a Jewish maiden and to die on a cross, in order to save a few souls of the puny creatures, men, on one tiny planet in his marvellous Universe"?

With the aid of the screen and blackboard, a brief description of our solar system was given.

"How Many Planets May Contain Life"?

According to modern astronomy only the earth, Jupiter and Mars have any possibilities of life, as we know it and as the spectroscope and the meteorites, which fall to the earth from space, tell us that the same elements of meteor exist in other worlds as here, and we therefore presume that water, and a moderate temperature are essential factors in organic evolution there as here.

Mercury, the nearest planet to the sun, has no clouds, or atmosphere. Half of this world is constantly exposed to the sun, and would be a blazing desert, while the other half is as dark and frigid as the Poles of our world, and so the higher forms of life at least could not be possible on Mercury.

Venus is believed by many to possess the qualities for living organisms. Acqueous clouds as we have them are seen to such a degree as to make it impossible to examine the surface of this planet.

Our nearest neighbor Mars is 35,000,000 miles further from the sun than we are. Mars has two moons, and is probably inhabited. This world, being about one-third the size of the earth, cooled off to the correct temperature for life 2 million years earlier than our world, consequently if any life corresponding with man is there, he would be that much in advance of our race. Yet Mars is a dying world, the atmosphere is exceedingly rare, no water is visible, the temperature is about zero, and to the people of Mars the sun would be but a large star and from our viewpoint it would not be a desirable place to live in.

"THE MAN OF MARS."

Considerable interest and amusement was displayed in Hugo Gensback's "Mna of Mars," which was presented in the August number of "Science and Invention." This gentleman was said to have been scientifically developed, yet he resembled more an illustration from "Alice in Wonderland," or a product of delirium, than man. He was about 20 feet tall, and had legs and feet such as the wading birds of earth have, a long projecting nose, and eyes to reach after smell and see in the semi-night which is perpetual in Mars.

The head, and chest developments were arranged to provide for the special conditions prevailing. Here a row of prehistoric heads ranging from the "Java man" who lived half a million years ago, and the head of President Coolidge were shown on the screen. But the highbrows of Mars had 2 million years more of development than had our race and consequently the cranial capacity of the Martian man was seen to resemble considerably the big pumpkin head, so prized by small boys on Hallowe'en.

The picture of the Chelos Indian of Peru, who live at an altitude of 12,000 feet, was seen beside the man living at sea-level. The air at the higher altitude being much more rare than at sea level a greater quantity of air is required to supply the requisite amount of oxygen, and so the Chelos Indian is conspicuous for his chest development.

Now the atmosphere of Mars is but 3 lbs. to the square inch, whereas with us it is 15 lbs. consequently the men of Mars must have prodigious lung capacity.

Whatever claims the Theosophical School makes regarding life on other worlds, very few of our scientists, if any, believe it will ever be possible to bridge the vast expanse of ether with communications, between other worlds.

The four outer planets on account of their enormous size are still too hot for organic forms. Jupiter is eleven times the size of the earth, she has seven moons, and the glow of flame is sometimes seen through the dense vapors which envelop her. It will be many million years ere Jupiter and the planets outside her will be cool enough to develop life.

Saturn is called the "show planet." This world has ten moons, and two beautiful belts of tiny moons and moonlets which keep encircling their planet mother.

Uranus and Neptune are so far from the sun that it would appear from those worlds as tiny stars, and if life should ever develop on any of the four outer planets, they would know no daylight, and like the fish of the mammoth cave of Kentucky, they would need no eyes.

"The Source of the Sun's Heat."

It is estimated that the sun is over 1,000,000 times the buk of this world. Yet if it were composed of solid anthracite coal and this coal now started to give out heat, as the sun does, in 25,000 years this coal sun would be burned out. What, then, is the source of this tremendous energy, constantly radiating of which we get less than one millionth part?

It is agreed that this enormous heat is generated through the continuous contraction of this vast body of matter. Gravity pulls this gas together, and we all know that the compression of gas, or any matter generates heat. The surface of the sun as indicated by the spectroscope shows a temperature of over 10,000 degrees and the most refractory elements are vapors through this heat.

Once the sun, or rather the solar nebulae was as large as the orbit of Neptune which is three thousand million miles distant.

For thousands and millions of years the sun has been radiating light and heat, and will do so yet for millions of years to come.

Yet in time, this great source of life and light on earth will darken and grow cold, and life within this solar system will perish, yet nothing within the Universe is lost, or destroyed, even though eternal change, evolution and dissolution, living and dying, are the changeless processes of the Universe.

As Shakespeare says:—

"Like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself—
Yea, all which it inherit—shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a wrack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life is rounded with a sleep.

This Friday the subject will be: "The First Forms of Life to Appear on Earth."

Also for the next few weeks the "Evolution of Man", will be presented.

JAP UNIONISTS GAIN

WASHINGTON.—Steady development of the Japanese labor movement is reported by the International labor office. A federation of more than 47,000 members has been formed by workers in naval arsenals. The General Federation of Japanese Labor has increased its membership and the number of its branches throughout the country this year, and has entered into friendly relations with the big unions, such as the General Federation of Workers in Government Undertakings, the Japanese Seamens Union and the Japan Farmers Union. A total gain of 40,900 in membership in the first five months of 1924 is reported.

SCAB DAILY SIGNS UP

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Buffalo Commercial, one of the few non-union dailies in the country has changed its name to The Evening Post in order to turn over a new leaf and operate as a union shop from now on.

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Can't Sue For Kicks

LONDON.—The Daily Herald records as a "startling decision" the verdict of a British judge at Tanhore, India, that Englishmen may pull the ears of Indians and kick them in the usual place without being subject to legal punishment for the assault. Whether Indians may do the same to Englishmen was not taken up in the judge's decision.

The victim was a clerk at a railway station newstand who was sitting in front of the counter when the British district medical officer came along, pulled the clerk's ear and kicked him. In court the defendant admitted the acts. The judge dismissed the case finding that the acts complained of were of a "beneficial nature as it was necessary to rouse the clerk from a lethargic state into one of activity. Pulling at the ear is to be considered as handling the ear in a friendly way and kicking is merely a gesture with the leg, intended to make the clerk stand up and is never given to dishonor the man."

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The Spring Maid At The Orpheum

Romantic indeed is the legend on which the "Spring Maid" is founded. The site of Carlsbad and its environs was once a dense forest abounding in all kinds of game. It was a favorite hunting ground for the nobles. According to tradition, a huntsman pursuing a fawn, followed far into the forest, where the fawn was protected by a bevy of wood nymphs, who implored him to spare the creatures life. Upon his refusal the wood nymphs invoked a violent storm, after which the huntsman found himself lost in the wilderness.

When on the verge of exhaustion the huntsman found a water sprite who led him to a certain rock which she struck with her wand. A stream of sparkling water gushed forth. The huntsman drank and was refreshed. The water sprite then led him from the forest in order that he might proclaim to the world the beneficial qualities of Carlsbad Springs.

From this fairy tale by Grimm, Robert B. and Harry B. Smith composed the book and the lyrics for "The Spring Maid" and Heinrich Reinhardt composed the music, which is regarded as the most tuneful and catchy of all the later comic operas.

This opera was first produced in 1919 and was used as the first starring vehicle for Mitzi Hajos. It has not been heard in Vancouver since it was played here by Mitzi. It is one of the best selections that the Brandon Opera Company have in their repertoire which consists of "The Bohemian Girl," "The Chimes of Normandy," Girofle Girofla," "The Mikado," and "Robin Hood."

The coming engagement is for two nights and one matinee opening Tuesday night with "The Bohemian Girl," followed by "The Mikado," Wednesday matinee, and closing the season and the old year with "The Spring Maid" on Wednesday night, Dec. 31st.

The patch on a boy's trousers is something new under the son.

World-Wide Reaction Again Let Loose

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—Thanks to the pistol-shot which took the life of Sir Lee Stack, sirdar of the British military occupation of Egypt and the Sudan, Secy, Hughes may remain another year at the head of the state department.

Imperialism has taken a new lease of life. Coercion of radical political elements in the subject of countries and repression of radicals in imperialistic homelands is again the fashion. Austen Chamberlain, the British tory foreign minister, following up the ultimatum to Egypt with his ultimatum to all other nations to attempt no interference has made the League of Nations an even more abject suppliant for attention than was the case when Mussolini seized Corfu.

And his conferences in Paris and Rome with the French and Italian rulers on the necessity for drawing a sharp line against Communist propaganda everywhere have convinced official Washington that the good old days of Palmer and Colby and Lansing are returning. The atmosphere is congenial to Hughes, despite the fact that Borah is now running the Senate Committee on foreign relations.

Hughes has been active in the promotion of commercial treaty negotiations, during the past few months, leading up to treaties with Germany, Spain, Holland and many other countries. The German treaty now awaits ratification. It is opposed by the shipping interests because it does not permit ship subsides nor other special advantages to the shipping of either country. Hughes wants to leave a lot of these commercial treaties on record when he leaves the department, and he appreciates the value of this business in distracting public attention from his anti-Radical activities.

Since Chamberlain became spokesman of an Anglo-American diplomatic alliance to keep Russia under economic suspicion and to exert pressure upon Premier Herriot to crush the Communist and Socialist organizations that are challenging French imperialism, Hughes thinks he sees an era of conservatism dawning upon the world, and he is willing to stay in Washington another year to help it along.

Hence the enthusiasm of the unofficial reception to the German wife of the Russian czarist pretender, Cyril, entertained in the American capital by the Lansings, the John Hays Hammonds, the diplomatic and military and naval set and the hangers-on of the administration. And so, also, the enthusiasm over American naval maneuvers off Hawaii and the Philippines. Imperialism is on top. Philippine independence hopes are a joke. British mailed-fist tactics in Egypt are the highest statesmanship. No more of this nonsense about self-determination and human freedom in the weaker countries. Hughes may stay another year.

When a man takes two cigars from his pocket, puts one in his mouth and offers you the other with the information that they are two for a quarter, you can generally make up your mind that he is going to smoke the twenty-cent one himself.

Five Years of Labor News Service

With December, 1924, The Federated Press completes the first five years of its functioning as Labor's daily co-operative news service on an international scale. The 18 labor editors who incorporated the organization in 1919 saw an immediate expansion that gave the news service promise of great influence and prosperity.

But the postwar deflation, from which Labor has not yet fully recovered, brought desperate times to the F. P. Like the American Federation of Labor with its successive shrinkage of membership from 1920 to 1924, The Federated Press felt the effect of the heavy hand on labor by the openshoppers and the government. Labor papers, on whose assessments for news service the F.P. relied for its income, died like local unions after a long and bitter and unsuccessful strike. Papers that did survive had to economize by reducing expenses. Promises to pay for news service in many cases were not kept. The F. P. deficit mounted higher. Bond sales to friendly unions and individuals kept the organization afloat but added to the deficit.

Still the steady grist of reliable and intelligently written labor news from the great centers of the country and from abroad went out day by day to the labor papers that were able to hang on. New standards of accuracy and enterprise in labor journalism spread where the F. P. influence became known. New toleration within the labor movement developed where the F. P. motto of a fair deal to all within the labor field and a fighting front against all labor's foes was adopted.

Today the F. P. news sheet is mailed every day to 67 labor papers, including 11 dailies, 44 weeklies and bi-weeklies and 12 monthlies. They form a chain of labor publications of diverse interests and working creeds but united in their resolve to co-operate in obtaining labor news independent of the capitalist news agencies that are under immediate and constant suspicion where labor interests are concerned.

Whether the F. P. will live to celebrate its 10th, 15th and subsequent birthdays, until it is the dominant news service in an American Labor commonwealth depends on the integrity with which its traditional policy is pursued, on the enlightened support of labor editors of all groupings and on the resources the organizations can tap in personnel and in money.

Big Holiday Bill At The Orpheum

The Orpheum Theatre is offering a remarkable bill to commemorate the opening of the New Year. Starting with the matinee on Thursday New Years Day, two headliners of international reputation will share honors on the big holiday programme, Mme. Bernice de Pasquali, celebrated Metropolitan Grand Opera star and "Snub" Pollard, the walrus moustached comic of the movies. In his vaudeville sketch Pollard keeps the character which has made him famous in moving pictures. His ill-fitting clothes, his derbies and top hats, his drooping, walrus mustachios and tragic mien are if possible, more ludicrous behind the footlights than upon the screen. Mme. de Pasquali, is too well known as a Grand Opera star and as the second Madame Patti, to require much mention here.

Jessie Haker and William J. Redford, have returned to vaudeville with a brand new sketch called "Rolling Stones," from the versatile pen of Paul Gerard Smith. This new one is regarded as the seasons greatest novelty, and shows something entirely new in the way of sketches. "Bi-Ba-Bo" in Russian means a little bit of verything and the vaudeville conceit of this name is exactly that. Dave Apollan heads the cast in this big Russian feature, assisted by a troupe of dancing girls. Margie Clifton and partner in classical poses and balancing, offer a very pretty and unusual act. Miss Clifton has posed for different sculptors, who claim she has the most perfect classical figure. The man with the mobile face, Neal Abel, is a dialection, and he is said to have the best line of vaudeville patter ever put over. Bostocks Riding School, with Lillian St. Leon in "How Circus Riders are Made," is a mammoth comedy act with five circus riders and horses. It is something new and entirely different in the way of vaudeville offerings. Aesop's Fables, Topics of the Day and the Orpheum Concert Orchestra makes up a novelty programme that will be dificult to beat.

"I see you have another little sister at your house; did the angels bring it?"

"It must have been the devil brought it, cause I heard daddy say, 'Hell, again!' when it came."

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"What, half and half?"

"Yes, sir. One turkey — one horse!"

"We never needed any of them new-fangled scales in Ireland," said O'Hara. "There's an aisy way to weigh a pig without scales. You get a big plank and put it across a stool. Then you get a big stone. Put the pig on one end of the plank and the stone on the other end and shift the plank until the balance. Then you guess the weight of the stone and you have the weight of the pig."

(Continued from page 2)

without thought of becoming rich.

The railwaymen—theirs is the second on the list of dangerous occupations—work for the humble reward of a few shillings a day and a week's holiday in the year.

The manhood of Europe, who answered to the call of king and country, did not offer to risk life and to take life for "gain," Duty was the impulse that made thousands of them enlist; love for country was the magic that sent them to the trenches.

If "accumulation" were the acknowledged incentive of mankind, Governments would not have hesitated to avow during the war that their object was oil-fields and coal-fields. But even in the days of feverish patriotism when so-called national interests were exalted and interests of other nations decried, the Capitalist "Gain-incentive" had to be carefully hidden in secret treaties.

To quote Mr. Lloyd George:—

"Wars are precipitated by motives which the statesmen responsible dare not publicly avow. A public discussion would drag these motives in their nudity into the open, where they would die of exposure to the withering contempt of humanity." (Western Mail, April 7th, 1923.)

Yes—"withering contempt" is all that humanity feels for the Incentive of Gain, which is the actuating motive of Capitalism.

The Example of Professions.

Perhaps the professions best illustrate the motive of service at work. The teaching profession is the nearest approach to a Socialist body of workers—as near as a Capitalist environment will allow.

In 1871 the nation wisely began to provide education for the community on commonsense Socialist lines, since individualistic Capitalism had failed to do so. Elementary education was thrown open to all comers, and the teachers were organized on national lines.

The most ardent Conservative will not claim that teaching is an overpaid profession. To enter the pedagogic ranks is to give up all hope of ever making a fortune. Yet able men, educated men, flock to it.

And as to progress—will the inveterate opponents of Socialism deny that new methods in education are continually suggested and tried? Will they deny that the curricula are continually changing; that the old boy who revisits his school finds it changed beyond all recognition?

Nor does the teaching profession stand alone in the Capitalist world. All the professions have eliminated much of the ugly "Gain-incentive," all bind their members to "professional etiquette"—and what is "professional etiquette" but the elimination of the commercial code?

Advertising, boosting, "getting business," trading in professional materials, canvassing for orders—in short, all those ingredients so dear to the diseased Capitalist mind which worships gain at the expense of truth, service, and common decency, are rigidly excluded from the professional code.

The Capitalist Contrast.

How different with Capitalism! Even during the war when, within a nation the incentive of service was generally expected, the captains of industry continued to act on the Capitalist basis of gain. They stuck to dear little secrets of manufacture. They created a shortage of shells and allowed their sons to face overwhelming munitions odds rather than save them by a pooling of manufacturing resources. The scandal became so great that the indignant nation ordered a national munition service.

Yet without any incentive of war service, members of the professions customarily communicate new ideas and methods to their fellow members without thought of fee or reward. To be allowed to read a paper before his "society" is the reward to which the professional man looks forward.

The fact is the Incentive of Gain is only natural just as cancer is natural or tuberculosis is natural. Some natural phenomena are normal and others are pathological. The Incentive of Gain belongs to the class of natural phenomena which are pathological. The healthy mind shrinks from it.

The Normal Creative Impulse.

The craftsman finds his normal incentive in the very joy of his work. The normal man loves good work just as he loves fresh-air, a blue sky and healthy exercise. He hates shoddy, he hates bad workmanship. He loves the approbation of his friends when his work is good, and is ashamed of work that is not good.

Work, creation, social approval are the normal incentives of the normal man. It takes a diseased social system to worship gain as an incentive, with its accompaniments of shoddy, adulteration, cunning, sharp-practice, gambling, murder, lying and intellectual prostitution.

The good housewife keeps her home sweet, and loves to see her charges enjoy the meal she has prepared for them. Her reward is the comfort and health of her household. Accumulation is not her incentive. The singer is anxious to display his talent before his friends—the difficulty more often is to stop his singing. The orator longs for a chance to address his audience, and the humbler followers in the "cause" turn out to organize the meeting, to carry the platform, to sell literature—without fee or reward. The man of scientific bent, far from accumulating, spends his small savings on his hobby.

The **paid** work done, men hurry home, wash and change, and give long hours to sport, social, political and religious interests—enthusiastically and **freely**. Amid the feverish allurements of gain offered by Capitalism, the mass of mankind goes on working, planning, changing and progressing in obedience to the healthy individual and social impulses untouched by pathological Gain-incentive—just as healthy men resist a temporary epidemic which attacks their less fortunate comrades.

The great treasures of mankind have not been produced in response to the "incentive of accumulation." The masterpiece of literature, painting and sculpture; the glories of science, speculative and applied, were given to the world often at the price of poverty, suffering and persecution.

Hunger did hot prevent the great benefactors of mankind from bestowing their precious gifts on Society.

On the other hand, the perverse incentive of accumulation, swollen by the ill-gotten fruits of the world's best brains, far from increasing production, has actually diminished it. The poverty of the world to-day amid potential plenty is undeniable proof of the thwarting of production when the Incentive of Gain, instead of the healthy, normal, creative urge, is given command over men.

The Secret of Socialism.

The secret of the conquering power of Socialism is just that natural, healthy, normal life which it promises to the individual and to the race. It eliminates the abnormal, and diseased from the social body and gives the good, the true and beautiful free play. Capitalism, based on mistaken selfishness, on gain and beggar-my-neighbor is a feverish state through which adolescent Society is passing.

The **ideal** of Socialism is the reaction of the healthy social mind against the ravaging onslaught of Capitalist distemper. Socialism in **practice** will represent the body politic recovered to a state of health, vigour and beauty.

There are many men who look like a Cadillac whose brains rattle like a Ford.

American Federation In Presidential Struggle

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent).

WASHINGTON. — Samuel Gompers' death, coming almost immediately after his own suggestion to the El Paso convention that new leadership for the American Federation of Labor must be considered, has found the leaders of the great international unions very far from agreement as to who is the logical successor to his responsibilities and his power.

Indeed, the question at once arises as to how much of the power which he exerted can be transferred. His resourcefulness, quickness in decision and his background of study of the possibilities of every phase of the movement made him a unique personality who held together the reluctant elements of the federation when very often no other influence would have prevented the breaking of their common bond.

When first the word came over the wires from Mexico that Gompers was dying, men with whom he had fought as to policies of the federation began to analyze the situation and concluded that his death will weaken the movement for a time, no matter whom the executive council may select to fill out his term. A struggle for the presidency will immediately begin, and this will affect jurisdictional negotiations and organizing activities from now until the convention meets next year in Atlantic City.

Matthew Woll, 7th vice-president and head of the Photoengravers, has been the most active assistant to Gompers in the council during the past four years. Woll, like Gompers, represents a small union which has no serious jurisdictional disputes. It is quite possible that the council will select him as president for this year, and will give him that much head start in the race for election next November.

The only other member of the council who might be chosen for the interim presidency is Green of the United Mine Workers. If John L. Lewis, president of the miners, should enter the race, Green would have to step aside. Tobin of the Teamsters, treasurer of the federation, has too many internal disputes on his hands to be a big factor in the contest. Hutcheson of the Carpenters could not get the support of the other building trades, since his union is outside the building trades department. Berry of the Printing Pressmen is at outs with a large section of the movement because of his betrayal of his implied pledge to support the action of the executive council in the recent political campaign. John Donlin who recently resigned the headship of the building trades department and a good friend of Herbert Hoover is mentioned.

Some prophets are bold enough to foresee the affiliation of the four train service brotherhoods with the federation, now that the personalities of Gompers and Stone can no longer be played off against each other. But cautious officials believe that the United Mine Workers' influence will be exerted to prevent the entry of the railroad men until Stone shall have made peace with Lewis on the engineers' mine dispute.

The progressive group, comprising the railroad employes and garment trades within the federation, would welcome the Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, Conductors and Trainmen into the fold. It is likely also that they would favor a decided change in the form and authority of the executive body, so that assemblies of the chief executives of the affiliated unions might be held frequently in Washington to guide the executive council.

Thus far there appears no reason to believe that the new regime in the federation will be more favorable to independent political action than Gompers has been. Localized opportunism, with a general anti-radical attitude before the public, is the creed of the men who will carry on the work which Samuel Gompers so long planned and controlled.

Since the above was written the executive has named William Green of the United Mine Workers as President Pro tem.

Statistics Uphold Union Bricklayers

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

You get more bricks laid per hour and your work will cost you less if you demand a straight union job. This conclusion, which is a body blow to the pet argument of the open-shoppers, is based on figures on labor productivity and costs in certain building trades gathered and published by the U. S. bureau of labor statistics.

In Chicago this investigation covered 24 jobs involving the laying of nearly 400,000 bricks in straight-away wall construction. Of these bricks 150,149 were laid under strict union conditions, 130,500 on non-union jobs and 117,333 under the Landis award which is treated by the bureau as mixed union and non-union.

From these figures it appears that in 1923, when the investigation was made, bricklayers on union jobs laid 150,149 bricks in 898 hours, for a total wage of $1,416.97. They averaged 167 bricks per hour with a wage cost of $8.92 per 1,000.

In sharp contrast bricklayers on non-union jobs averaged 132 bricks per hour, laying 103,500 in 989 hours for a total of $1,526.38 in wages. The wage cost of non-union jobs averaged $11.70 per 1,000 brick, or nearly $3 a 1,000 more than union jobs. Similarly under the Landis committee bricklayers averaged 148 per hour at an average cost of $10.80 per 1,000.

Such figures show that the open-shop campaign is not actuated by any interest in economy. Propaganda alleging the decreased efficiency of union labor and the high cost of building where the unions have established the closed shop is fabricated to influence public opinion. Generally it has no real data as a basis.

The bureau says in its report: "Notwithstanding the persistence of articles and interviews in newspapers and trade journals about the relative inefficiency of labor as compared with former years this bureau was unable to find a single building contractor, superintendent or foreman who had a record of work done per man hour on the job in progress or upon any former job."

REPORT 33,316 VOTES FOR FOSTER

CHICAGO.—Official figures from all but one of the 14 states where the Workers party presidential ticket was on the ballot give the total re-party candidate as 33,316. The secorded vote for Wm. Z. Foster the retaries of state report Colorado 560, Illinois 2,662, Indiana 987, Iowa 4,037, Massachusetts 2,636, Minnesota 4,406, Montana 357, New Jersey 1,540, New York 8,244, North Dakota 370, Pennsylvania 2,735, Washington 761, Wisconsin 3,760, Rhode Island, also on the ballot, has not yet announced the official figures.

The Workers party claim that less than one third of the votes actually cast were counted.

Not What She Meant—Woman at Thames Police Court: "I want a summons against my neighbor for explanation of character."

Victoria Road

Phone Fraser 236 Prompt Delivery

Tecumseh Meat Market

One Quality Only—The Best

5675 Victoria Rd. E. Savage, Prop.

Phone Fraser 344 Window Glass

Victoria Road Hardware

Gasoline, Oils, Tires, Paints, Roofing

5697 VICTORIA ROAD

E. H. Belsey - - Proprietor

New Year Gifts

Cameras, White Ivory, Fountain Pens, Eversharpe Pencils, Community Plate, Toys, etc.

Heyworth Drug Store

Phone Fraser 694

THIRTY-FIFTH AND VICTORIA

Help the Poor and Tax the Rich

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Labor governments in South Australia and Victoria are taking steps to lighten taxation on the workers, and impose heavier taxes on the wealthy.

In South Australia the general exemption on incomes has been raised from $750 to $1000, while an extra exemption for children has been raised from $150 to $250 for each child in a family.

Thus a married man with two children, who under the old anti-Labor government paid taxes when his income reached $1050 a year is now free of taxation until it reaches $1500. The loss in revenue is made up by heavier taxation on the wealthy landowners.

In Victoria, the general exemption on incomes has been raised from $500 to $1000, with an extra exemption of $500 for a wife, and an additional exemption of $250 for each child.

Thus a married man with two children, who under the anti-Labor government paid taxes when his income reached $800, is now free until his wage reaches $2000. The loss is made up by heavier taxes on the wealthy landowners.

WRITES ON GEORGIAN REPUBLIC

New York.—Private trade is freer in Georgia than in other portions of the Russian union, declares Louis Fischer, in a study of the trans-Caucasus republic in The Nation of Dec. 17. Georgia he describes as a precapitalist country with little factory industry, a small industrial proletariat, a weak middleclass but a proportionately strong land group. The recent uprising of the bourgeoisie and the dispossessed land owners were organized on the promise of aid from imperialist nations; but crushed by the proletariat, Fischer points out.

BRITISH MINERS DEFEND 7-HOUR DAY

LONDON.—Not a shred is in the world of getting the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to give up the 7-hour day, declares Gen. Secy. A. J. Cook. Before the employers can restore the 8-hour day there will be the fiercest strike in the history of British mining, Cook promises. When the contract expires in June 1925 the miners will demand continuance of the 7-hour day with increased wages.

If you want to see a man struggling to do several things at once, just watch him trying to put on his overcoat and rubbers and yet keep his head bowed while the minister is pronouncing the benediction.

(Continued from page 1)

LOGGED $11.25 EACH FOR REFUSING TO SAIL SHORT-HANDED.

Mush Three Times a Day

Returning to Vancouver, the food supply ran short and FOR TEN DAYS THE CREW WAS FORCED TO WORK AND SUBSIST ON MUSH THREE TIMES A DAY, AND WITH NO SUGAR OR TEA. When the "Canadian Importer" arrived here several members of her crew were ill and when others complained to the officials here THEY WERE DISCHARGED AND PLACED ON THE GOVERNMENT'S BLACK-LIST, on which go the names of all Canadian seamen who are brave enough to protest against the degrading conditions found on the government vessels.

City Official Offers Excuse

The water which the men had to drink on the voyage was putrid and of the color of mud. The secretary of the Federated Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, W. Donaldson, attempted to have it analyzed by the Vancouver city analyst, but that official after informing him that the charge would be $10 stated that there was not sufficient water submitted to analyze, despite the fact that a good-sized bottle full was offered.

These conditions are not confiined to isolated vessels of the Canadian Government but are general. Aboard the vessels "Canadian Spinner" and "Canadian Miller," in addition to poor food conditions, the government lowered the paltry wages of the ordinary seamen and deckboys below what they had signed articles for at Montreal. Aboard the "Canadian Traveller" some time ago an old stoker, sixty years of age, was logged $80 from his wages because he fell sick as the result of treatment received aboard the vessel and was consequently unable to work. He was charged with shirking and was ordered to forfeit $80 out of his wages. The aged seamon appealed in vain to the shipping office for redress.

Canada can never develop a marine spirit nor a sea-faring class so long as signing articles aboard Canadian government vessels is a toss-up with signing a prison register!

AND CANADIAN SEAMEN CAN IMPROVE THESE CONDITIONS ONLY BY ORGANIZING THEMSELVES.

OHIO LABOR ATTACKS CONSTABULARY BILL

CLEVELAND.— Organized labor in Ohio is alert to kill the proposed state constabularly bill to be introduced in the January session of the legislature. Although the American Plan Assn. is furnishing the lobby for the bill, the farmers have also been made firm advocates of the measure through the state grange. The constabulary will protect the farmer's chickens from marauders, he has been told.

The constabulary in such states as Pennsylvania has not been employed in rural policing, unionists are telling the farmers, but for concentration in industrial districts for use against strikers. In Pennsylvania even girl strikers are the victims of the mounted constabulary.

Strategic Strike Forces Recognition

The Sugar Workers Union is now recognized by the giant Cuba Cane Sugar Corp. The American capitalists yielded to a five week strike conducted by militant workers, according to a dispatch in The Wall Street Journal. The strike was called at a strategic time when a continued shutdown would have blocked starting the grinding season.

Cuba Cane is one of the largest sugar producing companies in the world and has a record of huge profits made at the expense of workers and consumers.

The strategic handling of the strike is clearly indicated by the dispatch which says: "The first point of attack last September was the large group of mills owned by Cuba Cane in Camaguey province representing considerably more than half of Cuba Cane's productive capacity. There is always a large amount of dead season work required to prepare a sugar mill for the grinding season in which it operates continually through the 24 hours. There was an unusual amount of such work at these properties, especially at Moron, the largest of the group where considerable alterations were under way, and moreover Velasco is an entirely new mill under construction which it was hoped to have ready for the coming crop. The strike paralyzed all this work. After five weeks resistance it was decided to recognize the union at all these properties as demanded rather than run the risk of being unable to handle the 1925 crop."

After obtaining recognition by Cuba Cane the leaders extended the strike to mills of other companies with approximately 35 affected at the present time. From the report, however, it is evident that the intervention of the government after the Cuban election day (Nov. 1) has been a factor against labor. It says: "Troops have been furnished to guard all affected properties, several Spanish agitators were recently deported and it is intimated that more deportations are to follow, and the government has announced that everybody who wants to work will be protected."

What this Cuban government support for the profiteering American capitalists means will be clear to anyone with experience in steel and coal strikes in this country.

PAY MOTHERS ALLOWANCES IN ONTARIO

TORONTO—The Ontario mothers' allonwace is being paid to about 4000 women with over 11,000 children dependent on them. The average benefit is $35.50 per month, and the mothers usually supplement that by part-time employment. The total paid in benefits for 1923 was $1,612,701, of which $681,634 was provided by the municipalities. A municipality is responsible for half of the allowance, where the recipient has lived within its boundaries for a year. Mothers must have two years residence in Ontario to qualify for an allowance. Not all the recipients are Canadian born, though the great majority are. At the end of 1923 there were 72 beneficiaries who had been born in the United States.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA
A PROPAGANDA MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE
COLUMBIA THEATRE
On Sunday, December 28th, at 8 p. m.
SPEAKER, DR. W. J. CURRY
SUBJECT: "MORALS OF THE MASTER CLASS"
QUESTIONS DISCUSSION COLLECTION

In the Tonsorial Chair

By Spud Tamson

"Good morning Mr. Woodward, what can I do for you today? Haircut and shave, all right. Say I have a crow to pluck with you old man. What the dickens are you trying to do advocating a $10 poll tax for every male in B. C.? Has your election to the legislature made you top heavy or something? Believe everybody should pay taxes eh? Well by the Jimminy Crismus you ought to know that the working class pays all the taxes. But let me whisper something. If you want to get under the skin of the working man just apply direct taxation to him. Do you know, that deducting money direct from the wage earner causes more unrest than all the other taxes combined, because the average worker does not know how much he does pay in taxes when he buys tobacco, beer or clothes, or anything where taxes are attached. He has no idea of value. But take something out of his wages and that looks like confiscation to him. Needed for hospitals and schools? Oh, can that stuff. There is plenty of capital available in B. C. for legitimate enterprises. That is what you said in the House at Victoria, and I believe you. But despite that, many workers have neither money nor job; honest men treated worse than the worst criminal, for in jail a man is assured of three meals a day and a bed to sleep on, with medical attention and clothes thrown in, but the honest worker is only meant to produce when he is wanted to, is taxed when the country needs money, or offers himself as cannon fodder when the country is supposed to be in danger. Me a Bolshevik? No, Charlie I have not reached that high altitude of human progress yet, but I am no fool and neither are the workers who belong to the Canadian Labor Party and as we develop our organization we are going to have a little more to say as to how things are run around here, than we have hitherto, and the day will come Charlie when you may have to ask a labor government or a labor city council for some business concession, so you should be careful before you advise the placing of a poll tax on men whom you should know cannot afford it. Men who sell for less so as to speak. What do I mean by that? Why the worker sells his labor power all the time for less than it is worth so you see we can both claim that motto "We sell for less." Now that will be 50c Charlie and if you really want to do a good turn just set aside the salary you get from the government to pay the poll tax of your employees. Next please.

LABOR PRESSURE BRINGS RESULTS

VIENNA.—The Vienna Chamber of Labor recently published a budget which indicates that it will be extremely active during 1925. A quarterly magazine on social science is to be published, books purchased, newspapers and periodicals subscribed to, statistical research conducted and social-political legislation urged.

Funds are set aside for education and recreation of the unemployed. Fifty classes are to be organized in social science, history, natural science and mechanics. Trade union officials, shop councillors, and trade union members are to be trained and educated for labor activities. There is also an appropriation for the protection of apprentices and for vocational guidance.

The Vienna Chamber of Labor is a public body, supported by public funds.

Science always hurts the man. Father used to be able to get a little sleep; now the radio has taken that little from him.

$37.50 CASH
Gives You Possession of This Bungalow Style Piano

—and $14.50 Per Month Quickly Pays the Balance

—Manufactured by the Weber Piano Co. in bungalow style, with the case beautifully finished in mahogany, walnut or fumed oak. It is built of the best materials obtainable, with pure copper wound bass strings, full metal plate, perfectly balanced action. Ivory keys and ebony sharps. It has a charming touch and delightful tone, and at our selling price is easily $50.00 less than the same quality piano can be purchased elsewhere.

Cash Price - $375.00

Colonial Design Price..... $395.00

Classic Design Price..... $415.00

(Further particulars gladly furnished if desired).

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

Canadian Labor Party South Vancouver Group

The usual social and dance was held on Saturday, Dec. 20th under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Enman.

The special feature of the evening was a song rendered by the prospective candidates for Municipal honors in forthcoming elections.

Singers:

J. Auton, Alex MacDonald, J. G. Smith, R. E. Rigby, Len Edge, O. J. Mengel, W. Ford, and A. Claridge.

Other artists:

Miss Doris Neelands (violin solo); Mrs. T. Weedon, song and pianoforte accompanist; George Ellis, (saxaphone solo); also community singing, dancing and refreshments.

The next social and dance will be held on Saturday, Jan. 17th, in I. O. O. F. Hall, 30th and Main. All the usual attractions being present. Concert 8to 9 p. m. Dancing 9 to 12 p.m.

Painters Elect Officers

The following officers have been elected by Painters' Local Union, No. 138, for the new term:

Bro. H. Grand, Pres.; Bro. Ed. Smith, V-pres.; Bro. R. Stevenson, Fin. Sec'y and Business Agt.; Bro. H. Collard, Treas.; Bro. J. Denny, Jr., Rec. Sec'y.; Bro. H. Sheppard, Conductor; Bro. D. Murray, Warden; Trustees:—Bros. C. Jorgenson, G. Weston; Delegates to Trades Council: Bros. R. Stevenson, Ed. Smith, W. Hunt, R. Baker, J. Halford. Delegates to Building Trades: Bros. R. Stevenson, F. Harris, A. Hodge, B. Morley.

NEW YORK.—The unemployment insurance fund of the International Garment Workers' Union totals $250,000, the organization announces.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

During the municipal campaign we are offering a special subscription rate of thirty weeks for one dollar, or sixty-two weeks for two dollars. We invite you to let your friend or neighbor know of this and endeavor to get them to subscribe.

Wonderful Singing By St. Olaf Choir

Karleton Hackett, of "The Chicago Evening Post," April 7, 1921, describes the effect produced by the singing of the St. Olaf Lutheran Choir.

Coming to the Orpheum, Monday, December 29.

There is something spiritually aseptic in the singing of the choir from St. Olaf. It all sounds so fresh and clean from up where the great winds blow and the snow lies white on the ground. They sing to us of the fundamentals and for the moment at least they make us believe that in a world rocking about us there are truths to which people still cling with unquestioning faith. They co-ordination, and so simply, so inbring back to us duty, discipline and evitably, that we forget that these have become outworn conventions of no further use in a world which thinks of nothing save rights, privileges and absence of restraint.

It would be interesting to know on what basis a body of young people, or old ones for that matter, would go about the preparation of the Bach motet for double chorus, given last evening in Orchestra Hall, if each seperate individual were to resent any attempt to interfere with his inalienable right to do precisely as he chose. The singers of this choir are all students at St. Olaf and doubtless are about the average of healthy young students of America of from 18to 22. Then how does it come that they have learned to sing the most taxing music that has ever been written for the human voice with a certainty and ease that makes it sound as natural and spontaneous as the budding of the trees in springtime?

They must have found someone who could stimulate their imaginations by revealing the power and music, and thereby make them anxious to wrestle with its difficulties until they had so mastered them that they could show forth its beauties to others. Such things do not happen by chance. There must have been an ideal back of it all, comprehension of the necessary means of expression and a sympathetic yet iron determination to labor over the doing until it should be adequate. Nothing could be lacking. Ideals without practical skill are nothing, and iron determination without imagination and sympathy kill all beauty.

And what this choir does is beautiful in the fullest meaning of the word, beautiful in the quality of the tone, in the technical precision, and above all in the animating spirit. There is nothing more lovely in all the range of music than the tone quality of a capella choir. It is pure tone without any apparent mechanism.