The Labor Statesman

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Official Organ of The Canadian Labor Party

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Britain Takes Up Janet Smith Case

THE JANET SMITH murder case still remains unsolved, so far as the general public is concerned, in spite of the fact that Attorney-General Manson has purported to have had a special investigator on the case. It appears, however, that the people in Great Britain have been so aroused over the case that the British House of Commons has appointed a committee to take up the case and will work with the Colonial Secretary on it. Word has been received from this committee by P. R. Bengough, secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council for all the available information on the case. This has been forwarded and a suggestion made to the committee that if further information is to be obtained it must be through the efforts of a special investigator from outside of British Columbia.

Girls Fleeced of Hard-earned Money

QUITE a number of girls have recently been fleeced by people who run beauty parlors. We use the term "fleeced" because while there are one or two firms in the city that use their employees and students in the right way, there are others who deliberately carry on the work in such a manner that the girls simply pay out large sums of money to learn the trade but are not taught enough to make them efficient. They don't receive anything while learning, and when they start to draw wages the receipts are so small that it takes them all week to make an ordinary day's pay. The Moler College has just been charged under the minimum wage act, but the judge found that the accused was not technically guilty, because the girls were students and not employees.

Next week we will publish a story of the pitiful experiences of some of these girls.

Trades Council Endorses City Waterworks By-Law

Will Work for Passing of By-law—Means More Employment—Want Police Uniforms Made in Union Shop—First Aid Men Organize.

AT THE regular meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Tuesday evening, full approval was given to the support of the waterworks by-law. The subject was introduced by delegate Scribbins, who stated that inasmuch as the Trades Council and the Canadian Labor Party had favored the city retaining full control of its waterworks system as opposed to the idea of a Metropolitan Water Board, that every effort should be made by the organized labor movement to help pass this measure. It will not only mean a great deal of employment in the laying of water mains, but it will also mean considerable employment in the making of the mains, he said.

Provincial Police Uniforms

Del. McDonald asked that the secretary write to the provincial government urging that the uniforms that are to be made for the provincial police be given to union tailors. This the council enthusiastically endorsed.

Legislative Committee

The executive committee recommended the following for the legislative committee, Dels. Bartlett, chairman; Dunn, Bengough, Neelands, Jenni, Flynn, Watson, Cottrell, Miss Shaughnessy, Mrs. F. Dolk. Indorsed by council.

The following were recommended for the organizing committee: Dels. McDonald, chairman; Thompson, Watt, Bartlett, Bengough. Indorsed by council.

Dels. Dunn and Pallen were elected to attend the meetings of the School Board Building Committee.

Del. Thompson was added to the Press Committee of the Labor Statesman.

First Aid Men Organize

The organizing committee reported plans being drawn up for the coming campaign. During the past week, Dels. Bengough and Bartlett had organized the First Aid Men under a charter from Congress. There are about 1500 in the province carrying on different kinds of work, in and around camps and mills, and they will be required to become a member of the union covering their jurisdiction while in the First Aid Men's Union.

Del. Mrs. Dolk reported on a meeting of various organizations that are attempting to interest the government in building an institution for neglected and feeble minded children. At the present time these children are scattered among various institutions and it was deemed advisable to have them all under one head.

48 Hours For Beer Parlor Worker.

Del. Graham asked that the Secretary write the government and Commissioner Davidson urging that the forty-eight hour week be put into force in the operation of beer parlors. Indorsed.

Under the heading of reports from unions del. Showler reported that the milk salesmen were having a series of lively debates that were bringing out a good attendance.

Del. Hunt of the Painters reported that the Union was negotiating with the bosses and meetings were being held every Thursday at the present time.

The Press Committee of the Labor Statesman drew attention to the false report published by the B. C. Federationist about The Labor Statesman. The Council indorsed a communication to the B. C. Federationist correcting the report.

William Tell Cigars, 100% Union

Dance at Tenth and Main Saturday

What are you doing Saturday evening?

If you haven't an important engagement put on your glad rags and take in the Social and Dance at the Belvedere Court at Tenth and Main.

You will find a jolly crowd.

You will hear some good songs.

You will have some good dances;

And some good eats.

Ladies are asked to bring a small cake or some sandwiches and the men some loose change for the collection. Tell your friends. Its under the auspices of the Canadian Labor Party.

Child Slavers Win In America This Time

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON—Child labor in American industries is not to be abolished this year. Defeat has met the pending 20th amendment to the federal constitution in one or both branches of thirteen state legislatures. Ratification by at least 36 out of the 48 legislatures is required. Only California and Arkansas thus far have ratified.

The campaign of opposition, which has been financed by the cotton mill interests, exploiters of the children, has been overwhelmingly successful. Almost every business group and reactionary middle class group in the country has joined in the work of driving these children back to the machines.

WILL BEER PARLORS AFFECT THE SALE OF MILK.

At the regular meeting of the Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees Union a debate was held on the subject: "Will the beer parlors affect the sale of milk?" This affirmative was taken by Bros. W. Wright and J. Dorman and the negative by J. Mitchell and E. Woods. The affirmative won by two points. The debate created considerable amusement and was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Just a half-hour's work is sufficient to put you in a position to win one of the prizes offered in our "Who's Who" page. The answers are easy.

"There are so many women in the barber shops now that the **Police Gazette** has started an embroidery page."

PROFESSOR

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Starvation Wages for Civil Service Workers

Daily Press Quote Misleading Figures Regarding Wage Revision—Cost of Living Bonus Eliminated—Letter Carriers Getting Less than $100 a Month.

(By a Letter Carrier)

Of late the daily press have quoted in large type on their front pages the fact that the salaries of the Civil Service are being revised, and figures are shown which are intended to give the general public the idea that this revision of salaries is an upward one. Nothing could be farther from the truth, if we except the salaries of single persons without dependants, who have been discriminated against for the past five years, through the medium of what was erroneously called a "cost of living bonus." The existence of this bonus has been used by the Government and the Civil Service Commission in reducing the remuneration of the bulk of the Civil Servants during the past four years. The Government meanwhile claim that it has not reduced the salaries.

Salaries have remained static alright, but the bonus has been reduced first by 25 per cent. by the Meighen Government, and again by 33 per cent. by the present one. The latter cut was the cause of the flare up in the service last spring. Because of the agitation, the Government instructed the Civil Service Commission to revise the salaries of the whole of the Civil Service under the salary of $2400 per annum, commencing with the Post Office department.

Get Another Reduction

On the publication of this revision it was found to give to the Postal employees a still further reduction, except persons without dependents who had not been in receipt of a bonus. This was the cause of the Postal strike. The Government's compromise offer that broke up the strike, was, that the pay of April, 1924, should remain in force (that is, the first cut only) pending the complete revision of the salaries of the whole of the Civil Service, under $2400 per annum, when a committee of the Cabinet could be utilized to go into the unsatisfactory features of the revision, if any. Up to date the Postal and the Customs and Excise Departments have seen their proposed revision, and they are both on the same basis. It is a camouflaged decrease, except for persons without dependents, advertised in the daily press as an increase.

Juggling With Figures

In the fiscal year 1923-24 a Letter Carrier received a minimum salary of $780, plus a bonus of $315, a total of $1095, to a maximum of $1260, plus a bonus of $297, a total of $1557. The revised salary gives him a minimum of $1020 (camouflaged to read $1080) to a maximum of $1440. An increase in figures of $240 on minimum salary and an increase of $180 on the maximum. That is the advertised increase, **not a word about the bonus that is lost.** A slight knowledge of figures will show the reader that this advertised increase is actually a **decrease** in monies received of from $75 to $117 per annum. The only increase that we see is an increase in dishonest news items.

We could quote many other instances in other branches of the Service but these will suffice, as they are approximately correct in their relationship to the whole of the salaries of the Civil Service that are affected by this revision. No one will assume that the Service was overpaid in 1914, yet we find that although the cost of living is now 52 per cent higher than it was then, according to the statement of the acting Minister of Finance, salaries have only increased by 26 per cent. Civil servants in western Canada only asked for the same scale of pay which they received in the fiscal year 1923-24, with no discrimination against single persons without dependents, equal pay for equal work, with a minimum of $100 per month for adult full time service. This is a decrease of $25 per annum in purchasing power on the minimum of 1914 and a decrease in purchasing power of $140per annum on the maximum of the class quoted. Not a very reasonable request, rather the reverse.

Working Class Children Hobbled by Poverty

A PROMINENT resident of Shaughnessy Heights has a standing order with her butcher to upply 75c worth of meat a day for her two dogs.

Just consider this for a moment and then try to recall the number of children in this town who in all probability never receive that amount of meat in one month, and you will get a picture of the brutal iniquity and inequality of capitalist society. Think of the millions of sweet children who bud but never bloom and ripen-blighted by poverty in the springtime of their lives. Think of the working class children who begin the supreme race, the race for life, the struggle for existence, hobbled by poverty, while thousands of the children of the employer class begin the race of life with practically every need and every desire satisfied. That is why labor seeks the co-operative commonwealth.

TAILORS ELECT OFFICERS FOR ENSUING TERM.

All the old officers of the Vancouver local of the Tailors Union were re-elected with the exception of Vice-President. This office is now being filled by Mrs. Frank. Dolk; rec. sec., Colin McDonald; fin. sec., H. Nordlund; inside guard, C. Mikkelson; Sgt. at arms, F. Franco. Executive committee: A. Beamish, P. Fischer, Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. F. Franco, K. W. Frankow.

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Now if the C.P.R. will employ Vancouver artisans on that new $1,000,000 hotel, instead of sending to the States for help, the work will do us all a bit of good and leave another palatial hospice for the rich when the job is completed.

THE FALL OF TROTSKY

BRADLAUGH once said, "Religions do not die; they change." Even when proper allowance has been made for Bradlaugh's rationalistic intention the aphorism contains an undoubted truth. And what is true of religions is also true of Constitutions — even of the American Constitution. Change in the Russian policy since the extraordinary revolution of October, 1917, has been much greater and more rapid than most people admit. Lenin himself was a master of change. He was one of the greatest realists of history; he had his abstract theories—hundreds of them—but when one of his theories was brought to the test and would not work he smiled sardonically and threw it overboard without a tremor of mercy. Arch-theorist though he was he wanted his schemes to work. Before his death he had already consented to such modifications of Communism that it had almost ceased to be Communism. The peasants, the vast majority of the Russian population, had defeated him. In a minor degree the traders of the towns had also defeated him.

He admitted that the peasants simply would not till their fields in order to have their crops taken from them at prices which denied them special rewards for special energy and offered them only as a prize the glorious consciousness of having served the Soviet idea. It was much the same with the townsmen. Hence the New Economic Policy which reintroduced the principle of private gain. The State still nominally held the industries, but they were leased to private managers.

What other modifications would have been accepted by Lenin had he lived it is impossible to say. No doubt there would have been many. But the strange thing is that his successors—the Triumvirate consisting of Zinovieff, Stalin and Kameneff—in effect decreed that the writings which he left behind him should be regarded as having a plenary verbal inspiration. These Evangelicals of Communism have referred everything to the touchstone of the Lenin scriptures. Every new proposal that receives no sanction there has been rejected as heretical. What a remarkable assumption that the man who was continually changing, and was not ashamed of his changes, should be regarded as having reached a finality of truth at the moment when he happened to die!

We do not mean that the situation we have described is in precise accordance with the intimate facts, but it does accord with the attitude which the Triumvirate publicly adopted for the purpose of discrediting Trotsky. Lenin, being himself a changeful man, tolerated the latitudinarianism of Trotsky; but the Triumvirs have been showing themselves more Leninistic than Lenin.

The most interesting event that has happened in Russia for some time is that at last the Triumvirs have brought about the downfall of Trotsky. Unlike the First Triumvirate, which was formed by Caesar when he was disgusted to find that the Roman Senate had thrown over the capitalists, this latest Triumvirate has concentrated upon saving anti-capitalism from a man suspected of being too lenient to capitalism. Let us look at the history of this long personal duel. In his book **The Lessons of October** (published last autumn), which was full of criticisms injurious to the Bolshevist revolution, Trotsky appently wrote his epitaph. Since the publication of the book there has been no cessation in the virulent pursuit of him and his reputation. True, he still remained Commissar of the Army, but his fate was sealed. For several weeks he has been lying ill and has been unable to reply to his enemies except at rare intervals. It indeed became a one-sided duel. As a correspondent of the **Manchester Guardian** points out, Moscow has been illuminated by sky signs advertising anti-Trotsky publications. The Triumvirs have had the field to themselves. They have raked up all the past history of Trotsky. They have reminded the Russian people that he joined the Bolshevists in 1917 only after he had failed to make a working arrangement with the Menshevists. They have explained that he always had a petit bourgeois mind and have emphasized the fact that in the autum of 1923 he was the leader of those dissidents who warned the Central Communist Committee that it was too much of an autocracy and that it could never flourish until it tolerated variety of opinion.

Before his illness Trotsky was indeed never tired of demonstrating to the Communists that they were in danger of petrification. He wanted to democratize the party and infuse it with the blood of the young generation. He and his friends were "beaten to a frazzle," as Mr. Roosevelt used to say, and yet he was personally so powerful (did not the whole Red Army which he had created admire him?) and so popular throughout the country that he was allowed to remain on as Commissar for War.

The end, however, has at last come. Although the incident has great personal importance and is a milestone in the history of Soviet Russia, it must not be supposed that it means any immediate change in the character of the Government. The event was inevitable, and its effects were discounted long ago. The Bolshevist Government is as secure as ever it was and probably more secure. On the other hand, there are a great many Bolshevists within the pale who agree with Trotsky. They want more humanity, more liberality, a less rigid worship of frozen formulas; and they are, for instance, tired of hearing it ridiculously pronounced by authority that there is a proletarian art as distinct from any other kind of art.

Concessions will have to be made to the rising political generation. The "Big Three" will be able to accept modifications more easily now than at a time when it would have been said that they were surrendering to Trotsky. It will very likely be found that these great liberalists were such pedantic fellows largely because they had not yet got rid of Trotsky.—The Spectator.

JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE

"Hat Night" Voted Interesting.

The Junior Labor League held a very interesting "hat night" last Friday evening. Those present thoroughly enjoyed the discussion of the various subjects, and are looking forward to spending more time on some of the most interesting questions at the next Educational meeting.

The monthly business meeting will be held to-night at 883 27th Ave. E., South Vancouver.

The League is losing the services of its secretary, Mr. George Mitchell, who is moving to another district and will be unable to carry on. Mr. W. Rees, 6262 Chester St., phone Fraser, 551L is acting as secretary for the present.

GET 6-DAY WEEK BY STRIKE.

ST. LOUIS.—After a strike lasting four days, union funeral livery chauffeurs of St. Louis are enjoying the 6-day week. The men are to suffer no pay reduction because of the shorter week. Taxicab drivers have just successfully fought off an attempted wage cut and will hold their pay scale for another year.

Financier Rejoices Over Ownership of Serfs

WASHINGTON.— Stock-broker politicians in congress, now fully recovered from their panic of last September when they though the west was going over to LaFollette and some sort of farmer-labor program that would reduce speculative profits, are commenting with satisfaction on this concluding statement in an article by Edward Dakin in Commerce and Finance:

"As the world slips into 1925 we have all become—every one of us—the owners of hundreds of millions of able-bodied serfs. We have a mortgage on the lives both of the living and the unborn in practically every nation of Europe except Russia. We shall have, if not gold pouring in, then its equivalent in merchandise. We can waste it, individually, in vain and effete living, as every great empire has finally wasted its resources in the past; or else, utilizing the modern invention called capitalism, we can mass it in ways that will enable us to remake the whole human environment—to remold the entire world nearer to the heart's desire.

"With money—and the labor of bonded slaves."

POSTAL MEN FEEL IRON HEEL.

WASHINGTON.—Benefits of the sick-leave and 8-hour laws are being denied to postoffice employees, says Thos. F. Flaherty, secretary Natl. Assn. of Postoffice Clerks.

"In New York the 8-hour day has been abandoned in some divisions, and overtime imposed daily upon clerks in plain violation of the law," Flaherty declared. "In the Chicago postoffice inspectors from concealed overhead lookouts are keeping constant espionage upon the distributors and intimidating them into a silent submission to the speedup system."

SEEK TO OUST LABOR MAYOR.

Milwaukee, Wis.—An attempt is being made by the open shop element to recall Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee's Socialist and Labor Mayor.

The Mayor is being criticized because the fire and police commission which he appointed named Captain Steinkilner, for five years president of the Fire Fighters' Union, chief of the fire department.

It is said that Steinkilner is the first union chief in America.

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CARPENTERS OF ST. LOUIS BUILD A FINE HOME

ST. LOUIS.—Work soon will begin on the erection of the new home of the St. Louis Carpenters' District Council. The structure will be two storeys and richley ornamented, covering a space of 125 by 120 feet. A large billiard room and bowling alley will be equipped on the ground floor. There will be office space and meeting halls available for rent to other unions. The structure, when completed, will represent an investment of $250,000. The council comprises approximately 4,000 union carpenters.

INTERNATIONAL CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS, GENEVA

An International Congress on child welfare will meet in Geneva August 24-28, 1925, under the auspices of the Swiss Government.

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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, 303 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings East. Phone Sey. 7496. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Holden Building. President, J. Flynn. Secretary-treasurer, W. Watt.

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.

Barbers', Journeyman 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, Fred Dawe; fin. secretary, A. R. Jenni, 728 Hastings Street West; rec. sec., Bert Deprey.

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.

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

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, J. C. Thom; recording secretary, W. Page; business agent, Wm. Dunn. Office, Room 308 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m.

City Hall Employees' Association meets first Wednesday of each month at 445 Richards St. at 8 p. m. President, W. H. Lewthwaite,; Business agent, and treasurer, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St., E.; Secretary, H. A. Black, 2870 Yale 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.

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, 666 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, V. R. Midgeley, 3751 Keefer St. E.; secretary, J. G. Finlayson, 2635 12th Ave. W., Phone Bay. 4942R.

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.

Mental Hospital Attendants' Federal Union No. 35—Meets at Essondale 1st and third Thursdays in month. President, J. A. Gibson, 312 4th St., New Westminster; rec. sec., T. P. O. Menzies, Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale.

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, Sam Wilson, 1728 Yew St. Corresponding representative, J. Pinkerton, 2159 Victoria Drive.

Motion Pictures Projectionist's Union, Local 348 of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—Meets at 991 Nelson St on first Sunday in each month at 7:30 p.m. President, J. R. Foster, 1161 Granville St.; Secretary, Geo. Gerrard, Box 345. Business Phone: Sey. 3923.

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.

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 394. Address, 4038 Victoria Dr. Phone Fair. 2702R.

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, 5873 Pr. Edward St.; secretary, J. D. Vuliamy, 2215 15th Ave. W.

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, Angus MacInnes, 3544 Pr. Edward St. Office: corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Fairmont 2150L.

Sheet Metal Workers, Amalgamated, Local Union No. 280—Meets second and fourth Thursday in month in Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings St. E. President, N. C. South; secretary, R. J. Wardrop; rec. sec., A. F. Ashton.

Tailors', Journeymen 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.

William Tell Cigars, 100% Union

CORRESPONDENCE

People's League of Health Resolution

Editor,
Labor Statesman:

I am instructed to notify you of a publicity movement undertaken by the newly formed People's League for Health at a mass meeting, which took place on February 11th, 1925, in the Holden Building, Vancouver, asking for assistance in any way from any source or office calculated to put into effect the following resolution:

RESOLVED, "That the Provincial Board of Health be reconstructed upon democratic lines.

(1) By making it a representative body of the people.

(2) By extending the personnel of the Board, so that a seat shall be available for one representative of each bona fide and properly accredited school of Healing.

(3) A properly accredited school of healing shall mean any institution in North America, equipped with a staff of teachers, competent in their own special vocation, and who are systematically instructing pupils to become practical exponents of that particular branch of healing."

Dissenters from the Allopathic school of medicine have equal rights for representation in matters relating to the welfare of their own bodies.

Will you use your influence to establish this and kindly inform our League of any progress made.

Yours faithfully,
ADA MUIR.
2761 Kitchener Street.
Secretary Treasurer, Anti-Vaccination and Medical League, acting for The People's League for Health.

* * *

RESOLUTION FROM PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF HEALTH

"WHEREAS it is a well established fact that the death rate from syphilis has increased to an alarming extent since vaccination was enforced; and,

Whereas, this fact is abundantly proven by statistics; and

"Whereas, the Medical Times and Gazette of London, Eng., reports that consumption has been largely spread since the introduction of vaccination, and many eminent investigators both lay and medical are convinced that this dread disease is propagated by vaccination; and

"Whereas, it being abundantly established by honest investigation on the part of many of the most eminent pathologists and scientists of the past fifty years that at least forty diseases are communicable by vaccination; and

"Whereas, it being further a proven fact that cowpox and small pox have affected the vaccinated victim simultaneously, thereby proving that cowpox does not prevent smallpox, and

"Whereas, since the statistics of Great Britain issued through Parliament, demonstrate that as vaccinations decrease yearly, smallpox has also decreased, and

"Whereas, since the experience of Australia—an unvaccinated continent—proves conclusively that vaccination is not needed to prevent smallpox as this continent has had only one smallpox death per year for fifty years, while the city of Leicester and the city of Niagara Falls, where vaccination cannot be enforced, prove that sanitation and isolation are an effective method of dealing with infectious diseases;

"THEREFORE, be it resolved, The People's League for Health, in mass meeting assembled, demand vaccination be abolished; and be it,

"Further resolved, that healthy children shall not be excluded from school because of not being cowpoxed; but that all children suffering from cowpox be excluded from school until such pupils are fully recovered; and

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the daily papers, the labor press, the city council and the school board, with the request that these bodies take action to end what has proved to be a disastrous delusion."

United States Navy Ready for Plunder

SYDNEY, Aus.—Hostile comment on the proposed visit of the American fleet to the Pacific ocean, and to Australia, is contained in The Australian Worker, the leading labor newspaper in Australia.

The Worker says: "The American nation, or to be precise, those who govern America, are about to send a monster battle fleet to maneuver in the Pacific and pay a visit to Australia. Why this display of force?

"President Coolidge has issued a message declaring what is about to be done 'expresses unfriendliness, nor does it is see any hostile intent towards other nations.' Then why carry out a purpose which he feels should be preceded by such a disclaimer? America's action indicates that a murderous struggle for loot is contemplated in the pacific, and that the great American plutocracy has got its slaughtering apparatus in first class working order, and can't keep quiet about it.

"Unless the workers of the world make haste, and form a pact of universal understanding, there is trouble in store for the human race."

RESTRAIN BAN ON NIGHT WORK

TRENTON, N.J.—Writs attacking the constitutionality of New Jersey's new law prohibiting night work for women have been granted certain manufacturing concerns. Commissioner of labor McBride is restrained from attempting to enforce the law.

The British National Union of Railwaymen finished 1924 with a strength of about 400,000 representing a net increase of 40,000 in 12 months. According to C. T. Cramp, industrial secretary of the union, this is the highest effective membership ever attained.

Railway Companies As War Dept. Agents

The British government's attempt to enrol railwaymen in a special transportation branch of the army reserve is considered by the National Union of Railwaymen a grave danger to the men in the event of an industrial dispute. The union executive committee has issued a circulur to local branches advising members not to volunteer for service in these units, contending that railwaymen subjected to military discipline could be used as strikebreakers.

The attempt follows the move of the union for a general increase in wages. The railway companies are made the agents of the war department in recruiting this reserve. The union was not consulted either by the war department or railway management. The railway general managers are to nominate the commanding officers and select the men to go to the recruiting offices. The union is suspicious in spite of the verbal assurances of the managements that the liability to be called out in strikes will not be enforced. They remember the breaking of the general railway strike in France by a similar scheme.

ORGANIZE HARVEST HANDS IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Australia. — The Australian Workers' Union has organized the men handling the wheat harvest in New South Wales. The workers now get the following pay: Sheaf-pitchers, $3.25 per day with keep; bag-sewers, $3.25 per day with keep; drivers of reapers, binders, threshers, strippers and harvesters, $4.20 per day, with keep; stack builders and thatchers, $6 per day with keep; general harvest hands, $3.15 per day with keep; cooks, $22.25 per week for 12 men in a mess, and $2 per week extra for each additional man in the mess. Hours are fixed at 48 per week, with time and a half for overtime.

EFFICIENCY CALLS FOR FOUR-DAY WEEK

NEW YORK.—Highest industrial efficiency will not come until the 4 day working week prevails, Walter N. Polakov, industrial engineer, declared in lecturing on Wastes in Industry at the Rand School. Polakov would replace the seven day week with one of five days of which four would be devoted to work and one to rest and recreation. His program is based on fatigue studies which show that after the first two working days the workers' energy wanes day by day, reaching the lowest levels on Friday and Saturday. Polakov, now a consulting engineer, was formerly chief power engineer for the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad.

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We will send the following literature free by mail to any sufferers; 16-page pamphlet on 50 Diseases, 8-page pamphlet on Diseases of Men. Leaflet on Diseases of Women. List of testimonials received during 1924. An article on the Herbalt Treatment of Disease. Kindly ask for the ones you particularly want and state your troubles, when our opinion will be included without charge. Consultation free and without obligation. Hours 2 to 6 afternoons and 7 to 9 evenings. (Note, no business done in the morning or on Wednesday or Sunday.) The English Herbalt Dispensary, 1359 Davie (corner Broughton). The oldest Herbal Institution in B. C. 25 years English experience. Diploma by examination from N. A. H. M. London. Without wishing to disparage the wonderful operations performed by our most skilled surgeons or the good work by other forms of treatment, we suggest that before having an operation or believing your case incurable, you call on us.

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Dumbells in "Oh, Yes" at the Orpheum

"The Dumbells," Canada's greatest theatrical organization, will offer a new revue called "Oh, Yes," at the Orpheum Theatre in Vancouver, next Monday night for an engagement of three nights and Wednesday matinee.

"The Dumbells" demonstrated their superiority over any similar attraction by their spirited presentation of "Ace High," and all who saw that revue will be interested in seeing this splendid company in an entirely new vehicle.

All the favorites, including Al. Plunkett, Ross Hamilton, "Red" Newman, Stan. Bennett, Pat. Rafferty, Ben Allen, Morlen Plunkett, Jimmy Devon, Glen Allan and Capt. Mert. Plunkett and his Dumbells orchestra.

This engagement will mark the last appearance of "The Dumbells" on the coast for another twelve months, when they will return in another new revue to be called "Lucky Seventh."

Buy a Vancouver 100% Union Made Cigar—William Tell.

The Labor Statesman

Published every Friday, at 816 Holden Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

Owned by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council.

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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Phone Seymour 1989.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 20th, 1925

ABOUT OUR OBITUARY

Last week's issue of the B. C. Federationist contained a news item, culled from the O. B. U. Bulletin to the effect that The Labor Statesman was ceasing publication as the official organ of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. Our Press Committee has forwarded a communication to these papers pointing out that The Labor Statesman is supported at the present time by thirty-four local unions, is still owned by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and that it has no intention of suspending.

We are not yet one year old, and like most other publications have had a keen struggle to keep going. We have never been in a position, however, where we have had to even discuss the subject of suspending. The interest in the paper is steadily increasing and revenue from advertising is also increasing and under those circumstances we are by no means "hors de combat."

HELPING TO ORGANIZE

With more than a dozen international organizers headed this way for the organizing campaign which will be launched in Vancouver next month, it behooves every union man now in the district to prepare to put his shoulder to the wheel to make the campaign an outstanding success. No one man, nor a dozen men, can cope successfully with the mass of unorganized unless aid is given from those already in the trades union movement. If between now and the time the campaign starts, an intensive demand for the union card, label or button was made by all men now carrying union cards, the battle would be half won. To demand these labels is to propagate the idea of trades unionism. Your own craft depends upon the strength of its union membership and the collective strength of the trades union movement. From now on demand the union card, label and button.

WOMEN IN THE FIGHT

All down through the ages women have been a great factor in changing the destiny of nations and the conditions under which the masses live. Women have led many a revolutionary movement, many a strike, and many a mass of suffering humanity that have sought to better economic conditions. They have been beaten, jailed and executed, but their places have been filled by other women, time and time again to carry on the battle against human injustice.

Women, however, have also been used, just as well as men, to batter down wages, to lower working conditions, to break strikes and to impede the progress of an awakened working class. This has been done because they have obtained their ideas, their sentiments and their urgings from the kept press and the hirelings of those whose property and environmetn favored the continuance of the rent, interest and profit system of production.

The women, who in the past have fought side by side with the men on the ramparts, in strikes and lockouts, in the everlasting struggle for more of the good things of life, have sometimes obtained their ideas from their husbands and sons who have been battling against servitude and oppression.

Once more the women can take their place, side by side, with men in the battle for more of the good and beautiful things of life. The organizing campaign which is about to be launched in Vancouver opens up an avenue for women to take a foremost place in the fight for a bigger, better and more powerful trades union movement. Month,

There are thousands of unorganized women and girls in the district. A great many of these will favor joining a union, or can be induced to join a union or attend an organization meeting. You wives and sisters of union men can work among these and tell them of our plans and then put us in touch with them.

From now on you women can also take part in an intensive campaign to demand the union label, card or button. Your milk salesman, bakery salesman, plumber, painter, etc., should be asked to produce a union card. Your help in this part of the campaign will add hundreds to the ranks of organized labor and aid in making this district a better place to live in.

IMMIGRATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Whenever we challenge the immigration activities of the Federal Government, and of the C. P. R., we are promptly met with the specious lie, that this activity is confined to bringing in farm labor and domestic help, and because the answer comes so promptly and with such conclusive emphasis, it is somehow imagined that crowding in these forms of labor is not bedevilling the Canadian labor market. The truth, or otherwise of this, is not hard to discover. The Canadian Emigration Agent in Europe paints a very interesting picture of the wealth and affluence that anyone may reach, no matter how inexperienced, farming "his own broad acres," in Canada, if only the immigrant possesses the persistency of character that everyone thinks he possesses, and less than one out of fifty really has, and as "the country just now is only encouraging farm labor" the prospect readily agrees that he is going to go farming, and that is as near as the average immigrant ever gets to farming.

But for the moment assuming that the male immigrants did take up farm labor, the wage and working condition in any vocation is regulated by the amount of competition for employment; then by what right does the State become a party, and spend public money to drive and keep down wages in any vocation? This question will remain unanswered. But in many words we may be told of the basic value of agriculture to the country. Then we leave this end of the matter for the moment and ask—Is it the basic value of those Shaughnessy Heights homes, to the country that justifies the continuous stream of defenceless girls of the Janet Smith type being dumped into Vancouver? A Canadian-born girl, or even an immigrant girl who has been in the country long enough to develop some little resourcefulness and confidence, will demand forty dollars per month. By what right does the Government lend itself to supplying these well-to-do homes with domestic labor at half that amount? This is also a question that will not be answered.

Following the fortunes of the very limited number of immigrants who in the first instance take up farm labor; the employing farmer loves an immigrant, preferably one about twenty years of age. At this age a husky boy will have the strength of a man, but inexperienced and a stranger in a strange land, he is an easy victim for any imposition. Such work as lifting manure with a barnyard fork, from the ground to a wagon, does not appear a highly technical operation, but the newcomer is given a plausible lot of words about his "inexperience," "being new to the ways of the country" and so on, and on the strength of this is paid a wage fifty per cent below that which any sane man in Canada could be hired to do the same work. Long hours, small pay and usually some member of a numerous family continuously looking down his back collar button—and in the course of a couple of months the newcomer is decidedly "fed-up" with ranching. About this time he discovers that the hours of labor is fifty per cent less and wages from one to three hundred per cent higher in every part of the industrial field. The farm is abandoned—he has had enough of ranching for one lifetime, and the newcomer crowds into the industrial field. There is now a "shortage of labor" on the ranch again, and once more the Government sends along a new immigrant, and again in two or three months this one follows his predecessor into the industrial field, and so the great chronic shortage of farm labor in Canada continues from season to season and from year to year continuously for the last quarter of a century. The farm is merely the pretext, the excuse, and to a less extent the channel, through which the hordes of European labor, gathered up by the Government, is dumped into the industrial field.

As we outlined last week in this column, Canadian industry does not expand sufficiently rapidly to do but little more than take care of the natural increase of population, and the effect of cramming in from seventy-five to a hundred thousand new men each year is to give us unemployment even during the busiest portion of the summer; and absolute destitution and destruction of every vestige of manhood and self respect among tens of thousands of the working class each winter; and unless this situation is grappled with, the future is still blacker than the past, for whereas formerly the border was open and there was a continuous overflow to the United States the Quota Law now blocks the border to the European born. The Canadian born may still enter the country.

If our Government is to continue this policy of bringing in labor that it cannot find employment for, and the only portion of the population permitted to leave the country without the impossible expense of a long ocean voyage being the native born, Canadian parents with a growing family may look forward with every certainty to their sons and daughters being driven over the border as rapidly as they reach man and womanhood. Already the best citizenship of the United States traces its ancestry to Canada. Under the new condition the tendency in this direction is enormously intensified—Canada becomes a breeding-ground, producing the world's best type of stock for the land to the south of us. Our own land becomes a mere stopping place for a polyglot population, incapable of any sentiment, such as love of country or national feeling.

But while the policy of crowding in labor that the country cannot assimilate has been so disastrous to labor, it has been extremely profitable to capital. A New York statistical authority states that the total wealth of Canada had increased by 101 per cent during the ten-year period, 1912-1922. No other country in the world has increased its wealth by anything near the same percentage. From the broad standpoint of Canadianism, however, Goldsmith's lines from the "Deserted Village" well pictures the situation:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;
Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made.
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

—M.

WORKING OVERTIME

The British Columbia "Hours of Work Act, 1925" Section 3 reads as follows:— "The working hours of persons employed in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, shall not exceed 8 in one day and 48 in one week, with the exceptions provided for by or under this Act."

A footnote to the regulations of the Act, published by the Board of Adjustment in Jan'y, 1925, says: "In allowing working periods in excess of that prescribed by section 3 of the "Hours of Work Act" the Board of Adjustment wishes it to be distinctly understood that such overtime is only to be used to cover special conditions as enumerated in the above regulations and that the additional time allowed shall in no sense be regarded as a part of the normal working day."

The regulations give certain industries permission to work the employees a specified number of hours over the 48 per week. This does not mean that in the case, say, where an industry is allowed to employ the workers 10 hours per month over the 48 per week, that the workers shall be required to work the extra ten hours per month, or that their hours of labor shall be 48 per week plus 10 per month.

It means, that in the event of some unforseen circumstances, if the employer finds it necessary to employ the workers longer than the 48 hours per week, he has the Board's sanction to work overtime provided such overtime shall not exceed 10 hours a month.

This is a point well worth watching.

Another feature of the regulations of the Act worth noting is that the exemptions have been granted to the industries in which the workers are poorly organized. In other words, where the workers have not had the intelligence to organize for their mutual benefit, the Government has stepped in and specified the number of hours at which they shall remain at work. The Government's "Hours of Work Act, 1925" is not, and should not be called the "8 Hour Day Act."

—D.

TEMPTING POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Judge Winslow of New York District Court recently permitted four postal employees who had been charged with stealing to walk out of the court free men. In passing the sentence he condemned the government for paying such low wages to men who were entrusted with valuable postal matter.

Postal employees in Vancouver and elsewhere in Canada have not been so lucky when facing similar charges although their pay was lower than that of the men in the States. Thousands of men in the employ of the civil service are receiving less than $100 a month. They are expected to keep in the straight and narrow path, while handling valuable postal matter almost every day in the year. They are not expected to be tempted though wealth of every description is flaunted in their faces. They must remain 100 per cent. efficient while worrying along on less than $100 a month.

Ottawa has voted millions upon millions without any discussion, but when it comes to dealing with the demands for a living wage, there is a tremendous opposition.

The government naturally finds refuge behind the Civil Service Commission and gleefully bows to the findings of the commission which is not elective and therefore free from the whims of the electorate.

The Comission rules with an iron hand; it has no qualms about slashing wages, takes very little consideration of the cost of living and seems determined to help the government to "economize" 'out of the wages of its servitors while spending recklessly in every other direction.

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IN VANCOUVER

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Second Prize—Ten Dollars worth of Gent's Furnishings, donated by Mann's, 411 and 474 Granville Street.

Third Prize—Six Cabinet Photographs, donated by Bridgman's, 413 Granville Street.

Fourth Prize—Pass for two, good for one month, donated by the Empress Theatre.

Fifth Prize—One Year's Subscription to Labor Statesman.

Knowledge Competition

Following will be found a number of brief paragraphs bringing out a few of the distinctive features or characteristics of the city's institutions. There is a query or two in each paragraph. The names of the persons answering them nearest correct will be placed in a hat and drawn next Wednesday noon. The first out gets first prize, and so on. The firms will answer all the questions for you.

Answers may be sent by mail or brought to this office any time before next Wednesday. Next Friday the sequel to this feature will be published.

The competition is open to everyone except the employees of this paper and their relatives.

WHO'S WHO EDITOR,
Care, Labor Statesman.

(Copyright 1925 by Claude S. Moss.)

Union Folks, See Snider For Optometry, Jewelry, Watches!

(1) This will introduce you to a good friend of organized labor, with many friends among our union folk—**Snider, the optometrist, watchmaker and jeweler, of 23 Hastings St. West.** This place is only a block from the Union headquarters. Holden Building. Father and Son—Mr. George E. Snider and Mr. Clarence Snider—they form an ideal partnership, that is old established and bears a fine name for honesty, high values and excellent workmanship. Clarence Snider, the younger, is a registered and skilled opometrist who turns out perfectly fitting glasses for all imperfections of vision, including children. Mr. Snider the elder is a pioneer watchmaker who is highly skilled at his craft. The store of Snider's contains a wealth of **fine gems, watches, glassware, clocks, silverware,** and all kinds of beautiful and valuable things dear to the feminine heart. Here is a good place to buy the **engagement ring,** and the **wedding ring.** Also the marriage gifts. It is also an excellent place to purchase things appropriate for presentations. Here you can buy things for far less than they charge in the high toned places along the high-rent zone, and the purchaser makes a great saving, while receiving equal value—perhaps even better value.

How long has Mr. George Snider been in his business? When did Clarence Snider receive his Provincial certificate of Optometry?

Get Picture of The Kidddie Taken at Bridgman Studio

(2) You'd be surprised to see how time flies, and the first thing you will know is that that little youngster of yours will be big and no longer a little fairy of the home. Have you any record of the little one's childhood. Every home should have photographs of the children, as a lasting record for the home. A home without its pictures of the kiddies is almost as empty as a childless home! This suggests that every parent should lose no time in getting the child photographed by an expert who specializes in children's photos. Vancouver's expert in **Children's Photos Is Bridgman's, The Kiddie's Studio.** A visit to this Studio is like stepping into a fairyland of children—much like a visit to Peter Pan Land. Here the visitor sees childhood in all its witchery and charm. Lovely pictures of lovely little rascals are there on all sides, and that's where **you** ought to take your own tot to get pictured. Mr. Bridgman and staff specialize on this work, and their child photos are said to be matchless in their perfection here. The **Bridgman Kiddies' Studio** is at 413 Granville Street. Telephone number is Sey. 1949.

How long has Bridgman's been established? What is the age of the youngest child that Bridgman has ever photographed?

Empress Theatre Is Home of Real Talent in Spoken Drama

(3) In these days when nearly everyone is either movie-mad or else so jaded and wearied with the same old things that appear on the screen, it is refreshing to have our good old theatre of the spoken drama. It is like old times when the stage was peopled by living, pulsating actors appearing in the flesh. The **Empress Theatre** not only furnishes Vancouver's only home of the spoken drama, but it excells as one of the very finest places of its kind in the west. Here, due to the enterprise of Mr. Pearl Allen and his talented Allen Players, a series of the world's best theatrical creatoins are staged in succession, and they are so good that each almost seems better than the one before it. The Allen Players form a stock company of rare merit, with an exceptional vehicle for each character portrayed with each passing program. They have even added a baby, for there is a tiny actor now with the company, in the little son of Verna Felton, the beautiful and gifted leading woman, and the equally clever leading man. The Empress Theatre is a cosy, comfortable, spacious building that lends luxury to the playgoer. The prices are very reasonable. There are matinee performances, convenient for wives of union men, with evening performances which should be attended by hundreds of wage-earners when the working cares of the day are over. The Empress Theatre is a real community asset to Vancouver, and you are invited to become a regular patron.

How many people are there in the Allen Players? What is the name of next week's production, week ending February 28?

P. C. Gibbens, Father of City Markets, Friend of Union Men

(4) Half a dozen good sized cities of the west are starting up city markets along the lines organized by Ald. P. C. Gibbens, father of Vancouver's city market movement, which has proven such a success, and credit must rest with Ald. Gibbens, who has ever been known as a firm friend of the plain people. As one of Vancouver's best known insurance men, with his active interest in the city's east side where so many workers have their homes, and for his activities in all movements tending to better the lot of the people of this class, Mr. Gibbens has won interest for his good work in the city.

He represents considerable property interests on the east side where he is always courteous and considerate of his clients whom he serves faithfully, and this interest animates his duties at the city hall where he represents one of the most important and extensive wards in town. The firm of **P. C. Gibbens, Limited, 253 Hastings St. East,** serves a mission as a home-maker and home-finder for scores who are enabled to find desirable renting and purchasing properties in a district that is rapidly increasing in value and development. Later, when the district extending to the Hastings townsite witnesses its complete growth, it will be found that the firm of **P. C. Gibbens, Ltd.,** will be identified closely with property values that are bound to expand to a remarkable degree. Shrewd realtors says: **"Keep your eye on the Hastings Street, East, district,** for it is destined to become one of the most thriving realty sections of the city." In this, Ald. Gibbens will play an important part, and it will be well to watch Hastings Street, East, for it **is** going ahead.

How long has Ald. P. C. Gibbens lived in Vancouver? Is the district surrounding Hastings East considered a good investment in property values?

How Dr. Harper Restores Man From Paralysis to Health

(5) The day of miracles has not passed into the dim fastnesses of the past. Today we have miracles none the less because we live in an era remotely distant from biblical days of wonder-working. We have the radio and other astounding miracles, but we call them achievements of science, instead. One of the most amazing miracles of curative results, however, is Chiropractic, when practised by the master hand, and this attracts attention to **Dr. Almond C. Harper,** Chiropractor, of 311 Hastings Street, Vancouver, who recently restored to complete health a man stricken with helpless paralysis. This is by no means **Dr. Harper's** first feat. The case which is now attracting wide attention is the restoration of Mr. Thomas Marshall, respected pioneer merchant of Caulfield, B. C., after a long period of paralysis of the left side. Mr. Marshall was helpless and becoming totally bedridden until he waited upon **Dr. Harper** as the last chance in his life. With a few skilled chiropractic adjustments **Dr. Harper** was enabled to restore Mr. Marshall, who is now enthusiastically telling all hearers of the wonder that comes into his darkened life.

Dr. Harper is a modest man with no pretensions beyond his abiding faith in Chiropractic, which he has studied for years. He gives the credit of his cures to Nature. He simply removes the cause, and the explanation is very simple. Dr. Harper's chiropractic adjustments remove the cause of nearly every ailment under the sun, by removing the subluxations, or impingement (pressure) upon the affected nerve, at the specific vertebra, thereby releasing the vital nerve force, after the manner of removing the kink in a water hose to allow the flow of water.

Name some diseases that yield to Dr. Harper's chiropractic adjustments? What is Dr. Harper's telephone number? How long has he practiced?

Vancouver Creamery Offers All That Is Best for Home

(6). For all that is pure and best in dairy products, there is no place like **The Vancouver Creamery, 15 Alexander Street.** Here is a firm that should be patronized by every union home in this district. The Vancouver Creamery sells the purest, freshest and most spotlessly clean **Butter, Eggs, and Cheese** to all the progressive grocers who pride themselves on getting the best for the home.

Its products go far into other parts of the surrounding suburbs—into every store that serves to please patrons and leave the lasting impression of permanent satisfaction. The Vancouver Creamery secures delicious, fresh and dainty products direct from the ranches and poultry farms, and these delicacies are served the very same day to the groceries that are enabled, in their turn, to sell them, the same day, to the homes. Anything that is left over is never sold. **It must be fresh and pure,** day by day to fit the exacting demands of Vancouver Creamery which insists upon purity and freshness, even at a loss rather than sell products that are regarded as "just as good" by other stores.

Therein lies the popularity of the Vancouver Creamery's products. Every child is entitled to the rich, nourishing **Vancouver Creamery Brand and Pioneer Brand** of Butter and everything else that comes from the Vancouver Creamery. It has been leading on the Vancouver market for twenty years. Hundreds of homes praise it and that is why it still leads. This firm employs workers who are fairly paid and who have learned to like their employers.

What is their telephone No.? How many People work there?

Crown Paint Co. Is Local Plant That Produces Best

(7) The insignia of the Crown is supposed to mark its wearer with quality and this aptly applies to the leadership reached by the **Crown Paint Co., Ltd.,** which now stands with the recognition of being all that is good in its line. It is a factory that produces the best in Paints, Varnishes, Stains, Enamels, Brushes, Oils, by-products, everything in fact that the contractor and individual needs for the bettering, preservation and decoration of all materials improved and embellished by such products as are made at the factory of **The Crown Paint Co.,** 24 East Cordova St. This place must not be confused with distributing places that sell products made elsewhere. The Crown Paint products are made in their own factory where anyone may visit. It is one of Vancouver's own home industries. It is a place where the last word of perfection is produced in everything needed that way. It is an employer of workers who make their home in Vancouver. The Crown Paint Co.'s goods go to near and distant parts of the province. The plant is outgrowing its limitations for like Vancouver the **Crown Paint Co.,** is getting bigger and better as its merit and qualities are becoming more widely recognized. The **Crown Paint Co.** serves the wholesaler, contractor and big building corporations, in addition to the smaller folk engaged on small jobs. The house-owner wishful to paint his own home is served here with the same courtesy as the contractor of a mighty edifice. Here is a plant that serves all, big and small, with equal courtesy and honest values.

What is the telephone number of the Crown Paint Co? How long has it been established?

Westminster's Brewery's New Building Shows Progress

(8) As one of the great industries of Pacific Canada, it is good news to learn that the Westminster Breweries are erecting a large new building that will cost $50,000, thereby giving employment to many union workers, and distributing nearly the entire sum to local workers and to material of the mainland.

This will prove a monmument to the enterprise and progress of that good friend of union men, Mr. Nels Nelson, who not only makes excellent beer, but has been progressive as the head of a big B. C. industry. When one remembers the sterling purity and nutritious excellence of the Westminster Brews, it is a reproach to all who unwittingly patronize brews made on the Island especially when such pure and superior beer as the **Milwaukee and Britannia** beers are produced from purest products by the Nelson brew-masters. They have long been famed for their flavor and real, rich beery qualities. The Westminster Brewery has carried out an old established ambition of making their beer so good that it makes and keeps its friendship with all consumers. Consumers who have tried other brews, have learned to know and recognize the Westminster Brew as something dependable and good. This is seen by the ever-growing demand for the Westminster Brewery beer, in preference to other brews. People who have drank other beer as a habit, are quickly converted to the Westminster beer, when they learn the difference after giving it a fair trial.

Assisting Mr. Nels Nelson is his son, Nels Nelson, Jr., and a large number of satisfied workers who take much pride and are ever striving to retain the leadership in Brewery products.

What is the address of the Westminster Breweries?

What is the telephone number?

Vancouver's Going Ahead and Con Jones Did His Bit

(9) At last Vancouver is coming into her own. Signs are seen on all sides, of wondrous changes and the onward march of progress. Millions of dollars in building are about to be diffused. This city and port has a progressive new mayor, and it has its live boosters whose objective is to make this metropolis of Pacific Canada, bigger, brighter and better. **Con Jones** is one of those big boosters of Vancouver!

As one of the livest and most public-spirited civic workers, as fairy godfather of all clean sports, including his pet hobby—lacrosse, this useful citizen, Con Jones, has proven his sterling worth in a score or more ways.

Con Jones—who disdains being called "Mister" Jones has ever been friendly with organized labor, and the working man has no better friend When the boys came back from the war, he selected the maimed and those who needed jobs most, which explains why you notice an amputated man in each store or branch. He uses his workers fairly and pays fair wages. He is considerate to them as he is to his friends. He has two prominent sons who are also good Vancouver boosters. They are T. B. Jones, barrister and F. A. Jones, representative of the McDonald Tobacco Co.

Con Jones stores—and there are many of them—are plain, honest places, true to their straightforward slogan of "Don't Argue." They sell the best smokes of every brand and smoking supplies that have no equal in values in the city. The Con Jones spirit of loyalty to his home town makes him boost, so far as possible, the products of local labor. In brief words, Vancouver is better by having Con Jones as a stellar citizen, and we need more of his kind here to help things along.

What are the addresses and telephone numbers of all the stores?

How long has Con Jones lived in Vancouver? What has he done for lacrosse?

This Is For Men Only—as Only Men Wear Mann's Duds

(10) This is a message for men only, but others interested in a particular "Him" may also find much of interest, as this tells about a place where very nifty men's gifts may be purchased. No doubt you've heard of Mann's Men's Wear, and their appeal to men to Wear a Mann's Shirt. Mann has two natty stores, one at 411 Granville St., and the other across the way at No. 474, in the Rogers Building. Ernie S. Mann is a likable fellow who enjoys popularity in a wide circle, apart from the fact that his men's wearables are so excellent and so reasonable in price. Here's one place where men will find the best in men's shirts, B.V.D.'s and other furnishings, such as socks, neckties, stickpins and other jewelry, and the latest in collars and scarfs, and everything a fellow needs before he puts on his suit, hat and shoes. The man who gets his furnishings at Mann's is sure of being in style, for Ernie Mann and his bright young assistants keep up-to-date and abreast of the times. The prices at Mann's are no higher than one pays elsewhere down town. True, their stores are little places, but they are big enough to furnish men's furnishings for hundreds of satisfied patrons and these include union wage earners and magnates of Shaughnessy.

What is an average price for a Mann's shirt? What are their telephone numbers?

There Is Only One Dr. Hall, Dentist, on Hastings Street

(11) Some confusion seems to exist about **Dr. H. E. Hall,** the well-known dentist, who recently moved from 35 Hastings Street, to **his new quarters in the Mezzanine Floor, Standard Bank Building.** His patients and friends appear to have been going astray and now learn that Dr. Hall (Dr. Herbert E. Hall) has a practice **without partnership,** in spacious offices in the Standard Bank Building, and this point needs to be made clear. In his new offices Dr. Hall is expanding his former large practice, with many new patients who are receiving his efficient services. Among these are children receiving needed correction of their growing teeth that are saved from permanent deformity — something that every parent of a growing child should attend to. Dr. Hall's prices are most reasonable, none the less because his skilled work gives such lasting satisfaction. Recently this paper drew attention to the arbitrary law, put on the Statutes by dental interests, whereby, among other amazing rules, no dentist is allowed to publish his scale of prices. This is unfortunate in the cases of excellent dentists like this Dr. H. E. Hall who not only turns out unexcelled work, but whose prices are so fair and honest that it would seem real news to let the plain people know the truth. Dr. Hall's laboratorial work is done in his own suite, and not sent out to be done elsewhere. This is one thing that enables him to keep his prices so reasonable. Patients who had work done by Dr. H. E. Hall many years ago, tell of the permanent and superior quality of his work. As Dr. Hall is not writing this himself, and has, in fact not seen it until it appears in type, he is not doing any self praise, but these facts are based upon what his own patients say about him.

What is Dr. H. E. Hall's telephone number? How long has he been practicing dentistry?

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION DANCE

Hotel Vancouver Employees Football Club will give a dance at the Alexandra Academy, Wednesday, 9 p. m., Feb. 25. Everyone welcome. Refreshments. Tickets 50c at the door.

Who's Who and Why in Vancouver

LAST WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS

First prize—Donated by Daniel Snell, jeweller, won by N. Heeney, 148, 6th Ave. West.

Second Prize—Donated by Linforth's Hat Shop, won by Mr. H. Weston, 3445 14th Ave. W.

Third Prize—Donated by Colonial Theatre, won by Mrs. B. Wallis, 47 27th Ave. W.

Fourth Prize—Donated by Jenkins Electrical Co., won by Mrs. W. Marr, 717 41st Ave. E.

Fifth Prize—Subscription won by J. Sloan, 1803 4th Ave. E.

Correct Answers to Questions.

1. Daniel Snell, 50 Hastings E. 117 timepieces, 128 rings.
2. Sterling Dentists, nine years; Sey. 5444.
3. Linforths Hat Shop, Sey. 3822; 14 years; yes.
4. Colonial Theatre, 1200; six.
5. Mrs. Inkpen-Hoggan, Sey. 3097; She says "yes."
6. Jenkins Electrical Shop, 9 years; All Standard makes.
7. English Herbal Dispensary, Dr. Hitchen, 26 years.
8. Imperial War Veterans, Sey. 1833; 437 Hastings St. W.
9. Harwood Products Co., Falling hair, Rheumatism etc.; all Drug Stores.
10. Van Loo Cigar Co. Sey. 1036. From 10c to 3 for 50c.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Seymour 3168 Always Open
Empire Cafe and Grill
Vancouver's Best
Under Personal Management of
HAROLD DEGG Late 54th Batt. BOG KRAUSE Late 72nd Batt.
76 Hastings St. E. Vancouver, B.C.

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Cafe de Luxe
Phones: Sey. 4306-1292-O
105 Hastings St. East, Vancouver
Wm. Brevitt and Chas. Sykes, Props.

MARTINIQUE CAFE
Where Satisfaction Counts
1166 Granville
W. H. MARSHALL

Morris Lunch
BOB MOORE, Prop.
Quality Eats Reasonable Prices
For Working Men and Women
630 DUNSMUIR STREET
(Half Block East of Granville)

The Working Man's Home
HOTEL MAIN
CLEAN—WARM—CENTRAL
Main & Georgia Sts., Vancouver.

Blue Bird Company at the Orpheum

The "Blue Bird," a company newly imported from France by the same entrepreneur who recently brought "The Imperial Russian Players" to this country, is to appear next week at the Orpheum Theatre, opening with the usual matinee on Thursday. In the course of a single vaudeville act, the "Blue Bird" company presents every angle of theatrical art known. Seldom has vaudeville encountered so much and so diversified an aggregation of talent crammed into one act. Comedy, tragedy, farce, musical comedy, song and dance are included in the repertoire of these artists from Southern France.

A personable blonde young miss, who is hailed as the latest character star among singing comediennes, is Frances Arms. She is one of the comedy acts on this week's programme, sharing headline honors with "The Blue Bird." Exclusive songs especially written to suit Miss Arms' style and methods furnish bright material for this beautiful songstress.

Dick Henderson, a comedian who sings, is a product of the London music halls. Many comedians put over songs but few comedians sing, but Mr. Henderson is different, he really has a voice and uses it to good advantage. He also has a line of stories that are sure-fire laughs.

Jack Princeton and Lillian Watson in "Too Late," is a comedy skit by John F. Connor. The piece has to do with live wires in a dead town, and this pair create an irresistible force of fun. The Griffin Twins are a dainty pair of queens, immensely good to look upon, besides being pretty they are clever little actresses, and present a very pleasing offering. Stan Kavanagh is another of those odd, pathetic, riotously funny comedians who seem to flourish on the continent of Australia along with gum trees, kangaroos and other strange flora and fauna. Slayman, Ali Arabs, Aesop's Fables, Topics of the Day, and the Orpheum Concert Orchestra completes a wonderful vaudeville bill.

ONE SATURDAY NIGHT

(A Sketch by Wm. Law.)

The gray day had developed a bleak and foreboding evening. The mist that drove through the City was penetrating. People hurried along some to home and fireside, others passed in limousines warm and comfortable, and yet there were others who drifted along, not knowing where they were going. One of these latter was ahead of me. I knew at once he was an ex-service man. They shed much of the war phraseology. But they never seem to lose that military bearing. When I came abreast of him, he made a mental sketch of my person and kept step with me for perhaps half a block. Then he put the usual question. I told him of Koborro's place: "One can get a good plain meal there for 20 cents," I said. Of course he tapped me. As we were entering the restaurant I noticed two others peering through the window; one was a big man with a flushed face. The other a youth, one of those prairie youths whose mother back somewhere is waiting for that letter. When they saw what the ex-service man was doing they ventured to enter. The youth ate like a wolf.

"If you don't mind," said the big man, "I'll take mine in my hat!" "What's the idea?" I queried. He hesitated a moment, then said something about two little ones.

"Double it for him!" I told the Jap. He crammed all the stuff into his broken bowler, all except a piece of corned beef which he munched as he went out and hurried away.

I questioned the ex-service man. In 1914 he was one of B. C.'s darlings; corpulent gentlemen shook his hand, and strange ladies kissed him goodby. When the war ended he returned without much noise. He had worked in the camps; had criticized the unsanitary conditions; got fired and his name placed on the blacklist. He expected a job in a couple of days from the city council. I strolled uptown. The church bells were calling the faithful. Near a drug store window a woman accosted me. She said she was eighteen. I doubted her because she did not look it. I moved along but she attached herself and entertained me with a pitiable story of her home life; of the difficulties of finding employment and much more of a risque character. She wanted a dollar. At the foot of the steps I gave her fifty cents and invited her into the House of God. "Oh, to h—— with that stuff!" she said and vanished.

The text was: "The Great Persecution." I lost track of the sermon while contemplating the congregation. What a healthy well dressed lot. How nice it would be, I mused, if all the rest would disappear. The out-of-work ex-service man, fellows with starving kiddies, mothers' lost sons, and the others—the female kind. There would not be any poverty then and what a happy and contented town his would be. The organ and the congregation said: "Amen." That brought me back to the sermon. The preacher had a streak of the lawyer in him. He was pleading for the Great Agitator. "Christ was condemned on insufficient evidence!" he said. I could not agree with that argument. Those Jews and Romans had a great deal more evidence against Him than was later produced at the Winnipeg trial. He has citicized existing conditions and was blackisted. He had given His bread to the hungry. His mother had longed for tidings of Him but he did not write. And were He in this city this evening and had been invited to enter this palace, most likely He would have answered as did that female.—Wm. Law, Heriot Bay, B.C.

WAS IT WORTH WHILE?

A trifle over twelve months ago, Mr. F. W. Peters, of the C.P.R., representing the shipping Federation of British Columbia, in a statement made to the City Council said: "It cost us one hundred thousand dollars to win the strike, but it was well worth it."

Mr. Peters was referring to the waterfront strike in which the Shipping Federation of B.C., assisted by the Financial and other interests of North America, had succeeded in crushing the last powerful longshoremen's union on the Pacific Coast.

Cost Ran Into Millions

One hundred thousand dollars did not cover the entire cost of that strike to the employers. The sum mentioned by Mr. Peters only related to the cost of maintaining and protecting the people who were being used to break the strike. The cost in excess loading changes ran into the millions. Yet it was considered "worth while."

I wonder, if today, some thirteen months after the episode recorded, if either the members of the Shipping Federation or the men whom they used to break that strike and therewith the working conditions which had existed upon the Vancouver waterfront, still think it "worth while."

Lose Efficient Men.

In so far as the members of the Federation are concerned it is true that they are not compelled to deal quite so politely with their employees, as formerly. Many of the working conditions, irksome to the superintendents and foremen, have disappeared, and with them have also disappeared some of the more efficient of the longshore workers, men who were not prepared to submit to the conditions the Federation desired to impose upon them. Added also to the debit side of the sheet is the operating cost of the Federation Shipping bureau, situated in the Orange Hall, an expense which cuts heavily into the operating expenses of the smaller stevedore companies, an expense incurred as a result of the "worth while" policy spoken of by Mr. Peters.

But what of the men who, at the request of the Federation, were used to break down the conditions gained by long and hard struggles of the members of their own class.

Worse Conditions.

Today, in the mock union, controlled by their employers, outside the pale of organized labor by virtue of that fact; compelled to work under worse conditions than have existed in this port for many years; the high wages they dreamed of gone to the limbo of forgotten things—do they consider their efforts in aiding the employers to break that strike were "worth while."

However! Let the dead past bury its dead! The task or organizing the Vancouver waterfront still remains an urgent necessity. Distasteful though it may be to the old members of the I.L.A. the fact remains that conditions on the waterfront can only be improved by an organization covering all workers on the water. front. The policy of isolation, existent prior to the strike, was a powerful contributing factor in bringing defeat. That error must be not made a second time.

New Organization Need.

The workers on the Vancouver waterfront in order to act effectively in improving wages and working conditions must take steps to form an organization covering all men from the ships' hold to the car, and at the same time take steps to bring into being a Federation of Marine Transport Workers.

Organize the "Front"

The job has got to be done if conditions are to be improved upon the waterfront. It can be done. A little work among the members of the Fink union will soon bear fruit. They are not satisfied! It is the task of the old time militants to organize that dissatisfaction. To again organize the "Front" and give the Shipping Federation a sample of militant working class organization that is really "worth while."

ORPHEUM CAFE
Highest quality of food properly prepared and neatly and courteously served in generous portions by experienced Union employees.
You will find our prices much lower than the average first-class cafe.
ALWAYS OPEN
762 Granville Street Vancouver, B. C.
Opposite Orpheum Theatre

Two Good Places To Eat
---Home and Here
TRAY SERVICE
ALWAYS OPEN
CUISINE THE BEST
612 PENDER ST. WEST
Opposite the Rogers Building
Quarter block East of Granville St.
GOOD EATS CAFE

You Want BETTER BEER---Try This---
Cascade PALE
"The Beer without a Peer"
HOPS and malt—the very best—brewed right. It's the way it's brewed that makes all the difference. The "Cascade" brewmaster had forty years' of high class beer making to his credit. Our plant equipment is second to none in the West.
DRINK CASCADE—THE BETTER BEER—AND GET SATISFACTION
VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

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DR. GRADY, Dentist
QUICK AND EFFICIENT SERVICE AT FAIR PRICES
100 Empire Building, Hastings and Seymour Streets, Vancouver, B. C.,
Over Pacific Drug Store.

Robin Hood Rolled Oats, 20 lb. Sack - $1.05

NOTE:—This is something no other store offers. This is cheaper than you can get it wholesale from the mill.

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X-Ray and Spinograph Service
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Office Hours: 10 to 11:30 a.m.; 2 to 5:30 p.m.
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Phone 993

BANISH MONOTONY

Socialists can conceive a better use for human labor than the endless repetition of unnecessary tasks. But a society in which good work once done will mean an increase of leisure for the workers cannot be based on our present system of distributing incomes.

—"The New Leader"

DISTURBING A GOD

We socialists must realize that, in the matter of our food supplies and prices, we are getting down to part of the foundations of Capitalism. The moment we interfere with profits we touch the basis of its operations, and we raise against us a whole host of interests in its defence.

—"Justice."

Grandview

1955 Commercial Dr., at Fourth Ave.
McKAY'S GROCERY
Specialties:
Hay and Grain, Flour and Feed
Poultry Supplies
Phone High. 975 Prompt Delivery

Manitoba Hardware
Shelf Hardware, Granite and Tinware, McClary's Ranges, Bapco Paints and Electrical Goods.
1174-76 Commercial Dr. High. 978

DANISH WORKER TO BUILD BIG HOME

(International Labor News Service)

WASHINGTON. — Reports from Denmark say that the Danish National Trade Union Centre and the Social Democratic Party have decided to build their own national offices. The foundation stone of this building was laid by Stauning, the prime minister; Jensen, lord mayor of Copenhagen; and Madsen, the president of the National Federation of Trade Unions.

NOT YET

"Algy's going to be married again."

"I didn't even know he had been married."

"He hasn't, but he's often been going to be."

Union Wage Earners

Money on Deposit Makes Money

Four cents on every dollar every year is saved with us—and this interest is compounded every six months. It's the start that is hardest—do it now. Open an account with a single dollar if you want to. Checking privileges allowed.

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HAVE YOU TRIED
Ramsay's Queen Royal Sodas?
They Are Delicious. Once Tried Always Used. Buy Them in Bulk and Save Money.

"SCIENCE AND THE CHANGING ORDER"

Forces Making for Evolution

(Concluded)

The Special Discoveries of Darwin, Weismann and De Vries

Charles Darwin has been termed the "Father of Evolution," and undoubtedly he has done more than any one man in placing this philosophy where the scientific world was compelled to accept its principles.

But Darwinism is not only synonymous with the developement theory. Darwin made a discovery, now accepted by all. He showed how these modifications in structure are affected.

Darwin admitted that animals breed true to their kind, and yet there are variations. The offspring are always more or less different from their parents. This third law is that more animals are born than can possibly exist. Darwin's special discovery is termed "Natural Selection," the fittest survive, and the balance perish.

For instance, here is a small hollow yard, containing ducks and chickens. Heavy rains flood the yard, the ducks swim and live; the chickens drown. But supposing there is no rain, and one night, while the chickens are high up on their roost, a hungry fox enters the yard, this time the chickens will be the fittest to survive.

How can natural selection change the forms of animals? Let us consider the giraffe, which Lamark said developed his long neck through stretching up for food.

The giraffe inhabits dry plains and his food is the leaves of trees. Now variations recognized by all would for our purpose mean that some of these animals have longer necks and legs than others.

It is quite evident that the leaves lower down would be the first consumed, and the animals with the highest reach in the struggle for existence would have the advantage over the shorter-necked members of the race, and nature would select these as the fittest to survive.

The antelope, which can run the fastest, and so escape the wolves, or tiger, will survive the others.

Our ancestors pursued by the carnivorous beasts, began to climb trees to escape. Those most active in this line would escape, and were the fittest to survive, and it was this apparent misfortune of being pursued, which led to tree climbers, monkeys and men.

Variation and the survival of those best adapted to their environment, according to Darwinism, led to the gradual change of form, and through thousands of generations led to the various shapes and shades, which the animal kingdom possesses.

According to Darwin the development of fangs and claws, hoofs and horns, wings and armor plate, and the barbs of the porcupine, developed in this way, because through these, under existing conditions, there was greater "fitness" to survive.

On the Friday evening among the interesting pictures was seen the remarkable variation of pigeons and dogs. The common ancestor of the pigeon is the "wild rock" dove, but natural selection, together with the wishes of pigeon-breeders, have produced the many divergent types now known.

There was also shown some varieties of dogs, and the fact that they inter-breed prove that they are of the same species. But note the difference between the mastiff, the pug and the greyhound. The wolf was the common ancestor of all, but natural selection, and especially the purposeful action of man in preserving the desirable and destroying what to him was the "unfit" has resulted in the various shapes, sizes and even dispositions now common.

Changes which nature, groping in the dark, required ages to accomplish, man now a creator, as well as a creature of environment, can affect in a few years.

Some day, man will use his powers in eliminating the unfit, and perfecting his own race.

Today many scientists believe that Lamark's theory of "modification of use and disuse" supplements Darwin's "natural selection," and that these together constitute the force back of organic evolution.

Weismann's Theory of Heredity

Lamark had declared that acquired tendencies were transmitted to offsprings, and that the young of the giraffe, that had lengthened his neck by stretching for food, would have naturally a slightly longer neck than if his parents had not so exerted themselves.

Weismann apparently disproved this. He founded the Neo-Darwinian School, which repudiates Lamark's proposition, the first presented his theory in 1883, at the University of Freiburg.

Weismann's proposition is that only the germ-plasm, the combined male and female cells, are the carriers of heredity, and that this germ-plasm, or the portion of it that is not used in the developement of the embryo, is stored away at conception for further reproduction, and that this could not be influenced by the stretching of a giraffe's neck, or the developement of a blacksmith's arm.

According to Weismann, the only relation that the germ plasm has with the body cells of the new individual is that it is provided by them with "room and board."

Darwin, Herbert Spencer and Haeckel opposed Weismann's theory, and favored that of Lamark. Spencer, for instance, declared the degeneration of man's little toe was due to wearing shoes, and that this was inherited. Another eminent scientist believed the camel's hump was due to the animals being used as a beast of burden. But these Lamarkians were defeated and Weismann's sustained, when it was shown that savages who had never seen boots had just as small toes as boot-wearing races, and that the remains of camels which had lived long before man arrived, had humps as large as those of today.

The majority of the scientists of today favor Weismann and his theory has a profound bearing on the problem of human society.

Professor Starr-Jordon tells us if Weismann's theory is true, much of the literature of sociology must be rewritten. Arthur M. Lewis says, regarding this, "If it were true that the terrible results of slum life were transmitted to children through heredity, until they became fixed, the hope of the socialist, for a regenerated society would be very difficult to realize."

Dr. Vries' Mutation Theory

Hugo De Vries, from a thousand pulpits, was once declared the "Saviour of Man and God," for "he had disproved Darwinism."

But evolution is like Bolshevism, the oftener it is killed, the more lively and influential it becomes.

De Vries stated emphatically, "My work is in full accord with Darwin's." His work supplemented Darwin's, for as he stated "Natural selection is only a sieve, which selects the fittest, and rejects the unfit."

Natural selection may explain the survival of the fittest, but it does not explain the "arrival of the fittest."

Darwin and his followers accept spontaneous variation, due to the combining of the male and female cells. De Vries demonstrated spontaneous mutation, and mutation means a sudden and wide change, as compared with the slight and slow process known as variation.

The difference between ordinary variations and mutations is illustrated by the action of the polyhedron, which usually consists of a solid block of glass, the surface of which is composed of many small flat planes.

(Continued on page 8.)

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PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF HEALTH

The people's League of Health will hold its next meeting in the Unity Hall, 303 Hastings Street W., next Monday evening. The subject of the lecture will be "The Moral and Religious Aspect of Vaccination." Lantern slides will be shown describing some of the effects of vaccination.

The answers can be had for the asking and a prize won for writing them down. Look up our Who's Who page.

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wishes to announce that he is about to install a very complete electrical equipment for use in his practice. This will include Electric Violet Ray, Ozone, Vibrators, and other apparatus for treatment of every type of nervous and chronic ailment, in which he has achieved remarkable success during his many years of practice. Trained lady assistant.

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Here and There

BY SAM HILL

New interest is revived in the industrial war that existed in the coalfields of Colorado twelve years ago with the loss of many lives. It will be remembered that the tent colony at Ludlow was set fire to by company and state guards and followed by rifle fire. The Rockefeller corporation, which held and still holds the controlling interests came in for much criticism at the time and a plan was made to work the mines with non-union labor. The plan was drawn up by Mackenzie King, now Premier of Canada, and was intended, as stated by Mr. Rockefeller, "for the purpose of discussing matters of mutual concern and of considering means of more effective cooperation in maintaining fair and friendly relations."

* * *

Cowed, broken in spirit, starved and disorganized, the men were forced to submit to the scheme, and now, after ten years' trial a survey has been taken of the workings of the plan. The findings are not very favorable to the coal operators. This co-partnership is really another form of "company unionism." Matters affecting the industry are mutually discussed and such questions as housing, recreation and working conditions are dealt with. The men are made to feel that their interests are the interests of the company, and are given a certain amount of freedoom in advocating such changes in the industry as will eliminate friction. But they have no final authority, and are not even allowed to hold union meetings in the villages which are company owned.

* * *

They may belong to a union but not hold meetings. A straw vote taken a few years ago showed the men to be strongly opposed to the plan. They feel that the co-operation benefits the bosses and bars them from acting as free men. They would prefer to pay one of their own to devote his time and efforts to looking after their interests, one who is not dependent on the company for a living.

* * *

Like all other co-partnership schemes it has failed because there can be no real partnership between employers and workers. The one is out to make a profit from the labor of others and has no other concern with him. All other things subordinate themselves to this prime factor. A corporation which will not recognize the rights of its workers to organize is hardly likely to adopt a plan to the advantage of such workers. Such instances should be a warning to workers, both organized and unorganized, to be very careful not to be trapped into a scheme which it is not easy to get out of. Furthermore, the part played by our present premier should not be overlooked. Mackenzie King has had some close dealings with these smooth exploiters. It wouldn't be a bad idea for the Trades and Labor Congress officials to ask him "how about it Mac?"

* * *

The visit of Scott Nearing to Vancouver this week-end should prove a success. We in this country are less fortunate than those in Great Britain where the country is so small that the big speakers can make the rounds of the country in a short time. Here, with sometimes a thousand mile jump and big expenses too, it makes the trips more costly and less frequent. However, from his writings we believe that Nearing is worth going some distance to hear. He has made good, and will no doubt prove a good drawing card.

Help the Statesman Advertisers

Had Good Time at South Van. Social

The South Van. Social held in I.O. O.F. Hall, 30th and Main St., Saturday, February 14th, came up to the expectations of all present. Mrs. H. W. Speed occupied the chair, and introduced the following program: Mrs. Steen, song; Mary MacDonald, "Pianoforte solo"; Alf. Hurry, song; Mrs. Steen and Mrs. H. E. Rees, duet; Community singing lead by Jim Ross. The remainder of the evening was filled in with dancing and twelve o'clock came all too soon. The next of these events will be held on February 28th, same place, and usual conditions.

The regular business meeting of the group was well attended in Horticultural Hall, February 13th. A delegation from the unemployed, and the Debate on Annexation, being the outstanding events of the meeting. Adjourned at eleven p.m.

SOUTH VANCOUVER UNEMPLOYED

We had a lively and interesting time at our weekly meeting at the Municipal Hall on Tuesday night. Delegate Robinson from the City reported progress of the Central Committee. Delegates were elected to wait on the Reeve and Council and again demand recognition of our organization, and the handing out of the work slips by the movement, instead of through the Government official, as at present.

It is impossible to distribute the work fairly under this system. Some men get two or three turns of work, while more distressed cases get missed altogether.

If the matter was handled by our organization we should see that the work was given out fairly and squarely. It was stated there would be more work next week for men who have registered.

E. D. BREWER, Secretary.
4854 James Street.
South Vancouver.

The goods are just as cheap, the quality just as good and the service just as desirable from the merchants who advertise in The Labor Statesman as those who do not. Patronize our advertisers.

The Vancouver local of the Tailors Union report that Ray Bros., 80 Hastings St. W., formerly the B. & R. Tailors, have signed an agreement with the union and is now an hundred per cent union shop worthy of the support of organized labor.

Money Talks

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If your savings are earning less than 7 per cent, you can do better.

We own and offer $6,000 French Government 7 per cent Bonds, payable in American dollars at 95½, to yield 7½ per cent.

Also 49 other Government issues, at prices to show incomes of from 7.10 to 8.75 per cent—all safe—all payable in either Sterling or American dollars—all immediately marketable in case of need. We offer them on partial payment plan — the coupons are yours.

For small change, on which you can afford to take a chance, with the expectation of making a big profit—buy only listed stocks. We featured Silver Crest last summer at 4 cents—now selling for close to five times that figure.

Today we recommend B. C. MONTANA—now producing about $1,100 per week. This stock should work up to very [illegible]

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SCIENCE AND THE CHANGING ORDER.

(Continued from page 7.)

The glass may rest on any of these surfaces. Small disturbances through pressure will make this rock slightly, but when the pressure is withdrawn it resumes its position on the same flat surface. Now if the movement, or variation is great enough, its centre of gravity will be so changed that its resting will not be the old one, but a new surface, and in biology this new plane, or mutation, might even mean the advent of a new species. This was demonstrated by De Vries before his theory was presented.

It was near Amsterdam, Holland, where this developement was witnessed. The American evening primrose had escaped from a park and had run wild for ten years. A year after noticing these De Vries was surprised to observe that two new species of the primrose had developed from the original. He observed the plant carefully for 13 years and observed 800 mutations, with seven new species. These mutations, when self-fertilized, bred true to their kind, which answers the test of the species.

This revolutionary change is not continuous, as there are mutation epochs among plants and animals, just as there are revolutionary epochs in human society.

This was another severe blow to the Lamarkians, for a mutation takes place, not only in useful directions, but they may develop injurious features, in which case they would be rejected by natural selection.

De Vries' discovery shows how "the arrival of the fittest" takes place, and this theory also squares with the idea of social revolution, and is opposed to the teachings of master-class apologists who tell us that this theory of the socialist is in opposition to natural law, that "human nature" will not permit sudden changes.

De Vries found that there were certain periods when this mutation took place, and so today the social alignments may be so strained, the "social polyhedro" may be so forcibly rocked by economic stress by the struggle for life, that human society may find a new economic plane whereon to rest. Millions will hail with joy the coming social mutation, the economic and political, the intellectual and moral transformations which will kindle the fires of human liberty, and transform this vale of tears into an earthly paradise, where peace and plenty and happiness will be the lot of mankind.

This Friday the subject will be "Our Savage Survivals and the Evolution of the Mind."

A competent choirmaster has been engaged and an hour of singing will begin at 7:30.

All interested are invited to attend.

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