



British Columbia Federationist

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FRIDAY, September 5, 1924 THE FEDERATIONIST AND THE C. L. P.

THE FEDERATIONIST, though the official organ of the Federated Labor party of British Columbia, has consistently supported in every way, the platform and policy of the Canadian Labor party.

When the C.L.P. was formed for B.C., the question of an official organ was raised. It was then pointed out that the C.L.P. was an affiliated body and it was not considered wise or expedient to adopt either the Labor Statesman, the official organ of the Trades and Labor Council, or The Federationist, the official organ of the F.L.P.

However, at the last meeting of the local council of the C.L.P., held on Sunday evening last, while there was present but a small representation, some of the delegates chose to play "small town politics," and by a very small majority of those present, succeeded in having adopted a resolution making the Labor Statesman the official organ of the local council.

This action, were it something that might materially assist in uniting the forces of labor, might be looked upon with favor. This effect cannot be expected, however, to lead to such a happy result. If there was any material advantage to the C.L.P. local to be gained by this action we could overlook it; but we fail to see it.

Some individuals within the movement are frankly annoyed, it would appear, to see The Federationist making the headway that it is. To put this labor newspaper out of business, if they could, would give them more pleasure than the success of the movement itself. If such individuals are to guide the destinies of the C.L.P., its utter failure is inevitable.

It is to be wondered at that our political opponents, as well as the daily press, view the labor movement here, with more or less contempt? Apparently they feel that they can rely upon the selfishness, the personal animosities and prejudices, existing among the members of the movement, to render their position secure.

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT

WE ARE having very forcibly brought to our attention of late the wonderful potential possibilities of the Peace River country. We have little reason to doubt all that has been written and said about that, as yet, little known district.

We are told that if only 50% of that district was brought under cultivation there could be grown upon it an amount of wheat equal to the amount grown in the whole of Canada at the present time. We are told that this country abounds in what the nations of the world want—poultry, cattle, sheep and grain.

This sounds very, very interesting indeed. When we consider the eagerness with which some of our friends are urging upon the Canadian National officials and the government, the need of developing this part of Canada, we feel justified in believing Canada was very, very short of the necessities of life and that the country that we have already developed was quite inadequate to meet the demands of our present population.

They report that they have in the Peace River country what the nations of the world want—namely, poultry, cattle, sheep and grain. As if we could not raise, and in fact, were not at the present time raising all of these, in sufficient quantities to supply all demands. The ranchers on the prairies only a short time ago could hardly sell their stock at any price; in fact, they could hardly give them away. Now the remedy offered is to open

up the Peace River district and raise more.

To cap all these absurdities, they now tell us further, that what we need in this country more than anything else, is an increased population. We will grant that the railways would like to have our population increased. They would like to increase their revenues by carrying in immigrants, we know. In fact, we doubt if they would mind which way they would carry their passengers so long as they were paid well for what they did along those lines. When it comes to members of our governments urging the increase of our population under the conditions which are abounding at the present time, it makes us positively annoyed, to say the very least. In the old lands there are enormous populations, yet that is not solving their difficulties there, then why should it here? The population of the United States has increased enormously, yet their troubles are not all little ones. They are even endeavoring to limit immigration, the factor that we are told would be so beneficial for Canada. We are told also that an increase in our population would decrease our per capita tax. In spite of that feature, they are trying to reduce their numbers in Europe.

As a matter of fact, the old line, so-called statesmen, are absolutely floundering. They do not know what to do or where to turn to find a solution for the many, and the serious difficulties that they are confronted with to-day, on every hand. They are part and parcel of our present capitalistic system. Many of them have been among our profiteers. They are not going to part with, what has been to them, a satisfactory system, although it may have been, and actually is now, the means of ruining the lives and destroying the happiness of untold millions of this world's inhabitants. They may know that a system whereby we produce for use and not for profit is the only solution, but they are not honest enough to confess it. If we had such a system we would not be in a hurry to develop the Peace River district, or any other district, until such a need was obvious and essential for the well-being of all, rather than of the few.

DAY LABOR PAYS!

AT NOT infrequent intervals, we hear from numerous sources, that day labor, for the purposes of doing work of a public nature, is altogether too expensive. Be on the look out when you hear it. Find out if your informant is in the contract business or is in anyway, directly or indirectly, connected with that little game. There is nothing that some of these chaps will not do in an endeavor to put over some deal, so that you are forced to take, what a lot of people tell you, with a grain of salt.

Last year there had to be done a certain public work, known as the Collingwood Valley storm sewer, section 10. Seven or eight tenders were received, all from what are known, as responsible contractors, the lowest being \$165,338.20. The city engineer put in a sealed estimate which was considered with the rest of the tenders. His estimate amounted to \$157,676.03. The city council decided, upon his recommendation, to do the work by day labor.

According to the figures given to the Trades and Labor Council on October 1st, 1913, by Charles Tisdall, the then mayor, the actual cost was estimated at \$128,047.45, which represented a total saving of \$43,290.75. The saving of this goodly sum was due to the adoption of the principle of day labor rather than that of letting a contract. Mr. Tisdall made the motion himself to have the work done thus, and he was reported to have been severely criticised for having done so. No doubt, the criticism emanated from the various contractors, who were more or less interested in the spoils.

And yet people will tell us that to have work done by contract pays. Perhaps it does. It pays the contractors well, or they would have nothing to do with it. It, perhaps, pays some of our public representatives well in mysterious ways. Their influence is oftentimes sought with no small amount of eagerness by some of our contracting friends, we believe. It may pay them to use such influence as they may have, who knows?

Anyway if work can be done efficiently by a contract system, it can be done as well by day labor, with but mighty few exceptions. The profits made by the contractors would be better far, in the pockets of the tax-payers. In spite of the success of this particular undertaking, the daily press will endeavor to, in every way, ignore or belittle it. Their success depends, in no small measure, upon the goodwill of some of our contractors. It would be needless then to expect them to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

We earnestly hope that the day is not far distant when the people will become wise enough to do all their own work, and eliminate forever from our midst the profiteer. Occasionally a contractor may lose. Perhaps then, you think that the public gains. Not by any chance.

They are not in the game for the good of their health, nor for the fun of it. They are in it for what they can make out of it. When they cease to make anything out of it, they will very soon quit. Such being the case, if they lose upon one occasion they are going to try by every means at their disposal to make up their loss on some future occasion. We must surely learn that we cannot continue to play with fire without being burnt, therefore, let us stop this little game of what is in our opinion nothing more than a legalized form of grafting.

FREE LOVE vs. MARRIAGE

IN AN editorial in a recent issue of the Vancouver Sun there appears, what is purported to be one sentence from a speech of one Sonia Sargovsk, before a court in Leningrad. It was this: "Marriage is a relic of barbarism."

If the editor of the Sun would give a little more attention to ways and means which are resulting in the prevention of marriage right here in Canada, and less attention to some purported speech in Russia, it would be much more to the point.

Thousands of happy homes can never be, owing to insufficient and too uncertain incomes, accruing to those who would have to bear the financial responsibility of these homes. Some say that love will find a way. We fear, however, that such is not always possible. Unfortunately, at any rate, we cannot live on love alone.

When all our people can be assured of opportunities to work, and in return for such work be guaranteed, even a decent livelihood, there will be no need to fear the destruction of the married state, in its highest sense, or the advent of free love in any form.

The social and economic conditions as they are existing to-day right here in Canada are such as to destroy the most sacred institutions on earth. Thousands, of what would have been otherwise happy homes, have been broken and thousands of potentially happy homes will never be formed owing to such conditions.

Let us forget arguing over Russian free love and do our bit in not only making marriage possible, but in making such a state a happy one when it has been conscientiously undertaken by our young men and women.

POST MEN "LET OUT"

A RECENT report from Toronto states that fifty or more postal workers, the majority of whom took part in the local strike last June, received notices stating that their services would not be required after September 30th.

The men naturally must feel exceedingly hostile over such an action. There will be little doubt in the minds of most of us that these have been "marked men," since that strike. Once again we are brought up face to face with the rotten social system under which men and women have to live and have their being. These men have doubtless been guilty of nothing more than fighting for their just rights, and this is the manner in which their own (so-called) representatives, have treated them for so doing.

Our trades unionist friends are commencing to learn that their much vaunted powers are fast waning. When there is no work to be had, trades unions are helplessly helpless. When there are thousands of hungry unemployed men and women walking our streets day after day in a vain search for a job, trades unions move very cautiously—and they are not unwise in doing so. They must learn, and the sooner the better, that it is not until they join hands with the political forces within the labor movement, and by united action, place representatives in our various houses of parliaments who will see to it that justice—we would ask nothing more—is done the great masses of human kind, no matter to what union, trade or sect they may belong to, that they will ever accomplish anything that will materially assist them towards their own emancipation. Selfishness is as destructive, within the labor movement as without. Let us abolish it once and for all. When we have political unity among all the forces of labor then victory will be in sight.

OUR POLICE COMMISSIONERS

WE ARE frankly quite interested in the recent utterances emanating from that body. We are glad to see the new commissioner stepping into the arena. He has a task ahead of him, we fear, that he little dreams of. When he gets into the thick of the fight, we are of the opinion that he will feel as though he is trying to push his head through a stone wall. Things have, in our humble opinion, been in a most decidedly rotten state in Vancouver for some time past. We hate to have to say it, but we feel that we must be frank, for when we state our opinion as we will, we feel that we are but stating the opinion of the majority of the decent-thinking citizens of this city. Our opinion is this: that the state in which we find our city today, is due in no small degree to the laxity, indifference, in-

competence, or the deliberate manipulation of the authority—whether real or imaginary—for his own, or others, personal gain, on the part of Commissioner McPherson's predecessor.

May God forbid that we should allow ourselves to become at all personal in our criticism, in the columns of this paper, without a very just cause. That is something that we have very frankly tried to avoid, and we hope that we will continue to avoid, except when we feel it a public duty to do otherwise.

Much ado is made over the arrest and conviction of some poor unfortunate on the street, who has nothing and who knows no one. A few raids are made on some gambling joints and a few Chinamen are taken into the police headquarters. An unfortunate, who has a wife and kiddie dependent upon him, steals something to enable him to live, now that he is upon this earth—although he had nothing to say about coming or whether he would have liked to have gone to Mars or elsewhere instead—and he is arrested and sentenced. His wife and kiddie, what of them? Nothing; they do not matter. It takes money or influence, in our opinion, to get anything like justice in this world, in the highest sense of the term. A few odd dope-peddlers are picked up, but somehow or other they never seem to be able to get to those higher up. Surely there must be some of those individuals somewhere about. We often note in some news item, that it is felt that the arrest of Mr. so-and-so will likely lead to some startling disclosures involving higher-ups. But that is as far as it goes. The public, in the language of the street, is getting "fed up" on that sort of news.

The powers that be never seem to have much trouble in getting some unfortunate worker who is endeavoring to fight for what he considers his legitimate rights. The most arbitrary methods are used, we feel, when it comes to dealing with such men. But the higher-ups, well, it is so hard, you know. But then, why take it out on the poor devil who is already down and out?

On more than one occasion we have seen Mr. Harnett, our former police commissioner, present during the police court sittings, although we failed to see any of the other commissioners. He seemed to feel, apparently, that he was a necessary adjunct to that court. We failed to see how he could live on what he would get out of that, even if he had added to that his police commissioner's salary. We know of many, many individuals who have been fined for leaving their automobiles too near to the hydrants, yet we have seen Mr. Harnett's car stand for hours almost opposite a hydrant, not on one occasion, but on occasions too numerous to mention. Will some one kindly tell us how it is that people, who are supposed to be custodians of the law can so flagrantly ignore it? There must be a reason. We think that we know, and we think that a lot of other people think that they know.

And that Veterans' Weekly scandal Mr. McPherson, we wish you success in your effort to ferret it out. For some reason or other that was allowed to die out suddenly. The way that our daily press apparently hushed it up, and the then police commissioners apparently ignored it, looked exceedingly fishy. They may be looking for someone out of town, but surely there was more than one, and surely they are not all out of town.

There is, we feel, a general feeling about this city, that all is not as it ought to be. No one can come out, or dare come out and make a definite charge against those who are believed to be guilty. There are ways and means of covering up one's tracks in this filthy game, that makes it hard to get to the bottom of it, and further, the average person hesitates to take any chances with this class, as they feel there are no depths to which they will not go to "get you." Conditions to-day, however, are in our opinion, getting altogether too raw, and we must look to those who are in charge of the affairs of this city, to either function properly, or get out and let some one else have a chance.

DRUG ADDICTION ON DECLINE?

OTTAWA reports that drug addiction is noticeably on the decline. Well, Ottawa ought to know, but, nevertheless, we doubt them. We feel certain that should our police force put on a "special" campaign to round up dope addicts and peddlers, they would find a goodly number still at large, and carrying on their nefarious trade.

Be that aspect of the filthy business as it may, there is another aspect upon which we must ever focus our attention, and that is, its prevention. Some suggest propaganda against dope; some say, give them more religion; some suggest more stimulating "boose" and there will be less "need" for dope, whatever they may mean by that. The editor of the Sun states, for our information, that the real reason behind this (so-called) decline in drug addiction in this province is the admirable work of the police and the severity with which dope agents have been dealt with in the courts. Now we are going to be bold enough to suggest that, in the first place, this so-called decline is little more than imaginary, and that, in the second place a real reduction in the

extent of drug addiction will not be brought about by such ways and means as have been suggested, but that it will be driven still further underground. The most effective means for destroying this life-debasing trade, is to attack it at its source. When our government is really sincere in its attempt to remove this scourge from our midst, there is where it will commence its fight. But here, as elsewhere, the vested interests will object, and object most strenuously. It must be done, however, if we are ever going to be free. Let us not deceive ourselves into believing that any of the palliative reforms, will have any material effect. They won't, though they may cause it to adopt, more effectively, other secret channels. Let us remove the profit from those who grow it and soon it will be but one of our trifling menaces.

The 1924 Labor edition of the Tacoma Labor Advocate comprises 48 pages, carrying a liberal supply of advertisements. The contents show reliability and enterprise, and that it is alive to the labor situation and to the needs of the workers. During the past year not a union in Tacoma but reported some increase in its membership; also the building and other trades—everything considered—had a year of considerable activity. The publication has certainly justified the why and the whereof of its being printed. Congratulations are due the publishers upon their big success.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

[The opinions and ideas expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by The Federationist, and no responsibility for the views expressed is accepted by the management.]

Appreciation!

Editor B. C. Federationist: Just a line to thank you for the stand you are taking on all matters that are good for the laboring class. If our daily papers gave as much thought and space to matters beneficial to the community at large as you are doing what a better world we would be living in. Take for instance the B. C. Veterans Weekly scandal? The matter would have been dropped altogether if such papers as The Federationist had not kept it before its readers. And many articles and much information given in your paper is impossible to be got in the daily press. Keep it up, Mr. Editor, and you will have the thanks of many readers.

T. W. K. Victoria, August 25, 1924

Evolution

Editor B. C. Federationist: I just read a short article in your publication on evolution; and, in that connection, I wish to say that I have never read Darwin's works, or any similar books; but I am, however, thoroughly convinced that evolution is the plan on which the creator has developed and is still developing the human race. I have come to this

Sidelights on a Great Industry

THEN COMES THE ROYALTY RATE

HEAVY EXPENSES OF ACQUIRING AND HOLDING STANDING TIMBER

Trees Purchased in "Eighties" Only Just Being Cut for the Market

IT MAY interest those who imagine that timber is bought today and cut tomorrow, to know that some of the areas that are being logged today have been in the possession of the holders since the "eighties."

Before the axe touches the timber of British Columbia, thousands of dollars are spent in slaying its "logging chances." Initial reconnaissances have to be made of the area and then one or more cruises to ascertain the quantity and quality of the timber. Then the services of experienced engineers are called in and the ground gone over in detail to find out the possibilities of getting the timber out by railroad. Grade problems presenting seemingly overwhelming difficulties and entailing heavy expenditures have to be overcome or the investment must be abandoned. Finally a suitable booming ground must be located where the logs are to be dumped for rafting to the market.

When all this preliminary investigation is concluded the timber is purchased and the long period anticipatory to logging commences. During this wait the owner has to hold his own against the elements and the ever busy tax collector. Finally, perhaps, after a period of long years the timber is cut and the public asserts its further demands in addition to the carrying charges by claiming thousands of dollars cash or royalty fees. Last year the Government collected one and a half million of dollars in royalties alone before the material that paid that amount was placed on the market.

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

Advertisement for Gordon's Specialty Limited, featuring children's clothing. Text: "Outfit the Children Here. You will find the things you want at the price you wish to pay. Gingham Bloomer Dresses for ages 6 to 14 years. Special \$1.95. White Drill Middies for ages 6 to 14 years at \$1.75 and \$2.50. Flannel Middies for ages 6 to 14 years at \$3.95. Navy Serge Bloomers for ages 6 to 16 years at \$1.75 a pair. Navy Serge Pleated Skirts for ages 6 to 14 years at \$2.95 and \$3.95. Flannel Dresses for ages 8 to 15 years at \$8.95 to \$13.50. A complete stock of the most practical lines of children's underwear and hosiery. 575 Granville Street Phone Seymour 3540

conclusion without, in anyway, changing my opinion of the bible or its truthfulness. In my opinion, it is all a question of interpretation; for instance, the bible states that God created the world in six days, and man immediately concludes that it is absurd. They were six of God's days, which may be six billion years was six of our days which, of course, of our time. Then it states that he formed man out of the dust of the earth, possibly another million years, the length of time does not matter; and then it says, "and here is where the human race began, before this we were simply animal," and "God breather into Adam's nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." There is a lot of the animal nature still in man; in fact, I think it will be admitted that the animal nature in the human race predominates, but any work that the creator has started will be finished, in spite of all opposition, and by this evolutionary process man will eventually become perfect in His sight, both in form and spirit. Yours sincerely, J. D. McNEILL, Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 3, 1924.

Advertisement for Dr. W. J. Curry, Dentist. Text: "DR. W. J. CURRY DENTIST SUITE 301, DOMINION BUILDING VANCOUVER, B. C.

Advertisement for Van Bros. Ltd., Older Manufacturers. Text: "VAN BROS. LTD. Older Manufacturers 1955 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, B. C.

A chief who once lived in Hawaii was almost incredibly shrewd. When his neighbors came round He was not to be found, But instead he would bellow, "Good Ball!"

She: "Why not ask father now? There he goes to the billiard room." He: "Wait till he goes to the library—I'd rather be hit with a book than a billiard-cue."

Advertisement for DID "CENTRAL" HEAR CORRECTLY? THE telephone user who heeds the operator's repetition of the number he is calling knows whether she has heard him correctly or not and has an opportunity to save time and trouble by making any necessary correction before the wrong party has been called. B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Advertisement for Wonderful Fall Styles at 'Famous'. EVERY lady wants to know what the Fall modes are like—the 'Famous' invites you to see the greatest stock of exquisite French gowns, fur coats and other Fall garments ever collected into one store in Vancouver. And remember 'Famous' extra low prices prevail—the values this year are extraordinary. FAMOUS CLOAK and SUIT Co. Ltd. 619-625 Hastings Street West

Advertisement for Bird, Macdonald & Co. BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. 401-408 Metropolitan Building 837 Hastings St. W. VANCOUVER, B. C. Telephone: Seymour 6885 and 6887

Advertisement for WHEN IN TOWN STOP AT The Oliver Rooms 48 1/2 CORDOVA STREET EAST Everything Modern Rates Reasonable

Advertisement for BANKING SERVICE THE UNION BANK OF CANADA, with its chain of branches across Canada, and its foreign connections, offers complete facilities for taking care of the banking requirements of its customers, both at home and abroad. UNION BANK OF CANADA Established 59 Years

Advertisement for To Secretaries and Union Officials When Wanting Printing of any kind SEE US We have specialized in Union Work for the last sixteen years. We guarantee satisfaction. Prompt service. Reasonable prices. Cowan Brookhouse, Ltd. PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, STEREOTYPERS AND BOOKBINDERS Phones: Sey. 7421 and Sey. 4400 1129 HOWE ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

**WEAR—**  
**LECKIE SHOES**  
 They are made of first quality leathers on comfortable good fitting lasts.  
*For work or dress*  
 At all leading Shoe Stores.  
**J. LECKIE CO.**  
 Limited

**Forging Shakespeare**  
 Even Shakespeare has not escaped the clutches of the literary forger. About a hundred years ago a play, attributed to Shakespeare, was forged by a man of the name of Ireland, and actually produced at a London theatre! And there are people who believe that Bacon forged the plays of Shakespeare.

Another hoax played upon the Times may here be referred to. Some years ago it was the custom of that journal to publish certain ciphers, which Sir Lyon Playfair and Sir Charles Whatstone were in the habit of working out. One of them puzzled them for a considerable time; but at length they solved it. It was: "The Times is the Jeffrey of the Press." The editor was exceedingly annoyed at finding his own newspaper compared in its columns to the most notorious judge in history.

Choose always the way that seems the best, however rough it may be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable.—Pythagoras.

The man who is in a hurry to see the full effects of his own tillage, must cultivate annuals, and not forest trees.—Whately.

**We Cut Our Expenses; You Get the Benefit.**

Men's Black Leather Slippers, 6 to 10; regular value \$2.50. Special ..... **\$1.85**

Men's Work Boots; come in and see them. Special ..... **\$4.00 and \$4.95**

Men's Irish Serge Pants, 5 pockets, belt loops and cuff bottoms. Cut price ..... **\$2.95**

Men's Brown Tweed Pants, 5 pockets, belt loops and cuff bottoms. Cut price ..... **\$2.95**

Men's Caribou Brand Cottonade Pants ..... **\$1.95**

Men's Bulldog Brand Khaki Coveralls ..... **\$3.25**

Boys' Blue Eton Caps ..... **35c**

**Arthur Frith & Co.**  
 Men's and Boys' Furnishings  
 Hats, Boots and Shoes  
**2313 MAIN STREET**  
 Between 7th and 8th avenues  
 Phone, Fairmont 14

**Vancouver Unions**

**ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL**—Meets second Thursday in the month. President, J. E. Wray; secretary, E. H. Neill; P. O. Box 66.

**FEDERATED LABOR PARTY**, Room 111—319 Pender St. West—Business meetings every Wednesday evening. A. MacLellan, chairman; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; Geo. D. Harrison, 1182 Parker Street, Vancouver, B. C., corresponding secretary.

Any district in British Columbia desiring information re securing speakers or the formation of local branches, kindly communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 524 Birk's Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Telephone Seymour 1892, or Fairmont 4938.

**BAKERY SALERIES LOCAL 371**—Meets second Thursday every month in Holden Building. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 928—11th Avenue East.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS**, Local 194—Meets first and third Mondays in each month in Holden Building. President, P. Willis; secretary, A. Fraser. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.

**CIVIC EMPLOYEES UNION**—Meets first and third Fridays in each month, at 445 Richards Street. President, David Cuthill, 2852 Albert Street; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Harrison, 1182 Parker Street.

**ENGINEERS—INTERNATIONAL UNION** of Steam and Operating, Local 882—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., Room 800 Holden Bldg. President, Charles Price; business agent and financial secretary, F. L. Hunt; recording secretary, J. T. Yano.

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION**, Local 145, A. P. of M.—Meets in G.W.V.A. Auditorium, 901 Dunsmuir Street, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, Harry Pearson, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, E. A. Hamilton, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson Street.

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

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

**TYFOGRAPHICAL UNION**, No. 238—President, E. F. Pettipiece; vice-president, J. M. Bryan; secretary-treasurer, E. H. Neill; P. O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 8 p.m. in Holden Building, 16 Hastings Street East.

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

**IN GREAT BRITAIN**

**Labor Government Can't Do Less for Masses Than Other Governments**

**MUST CONTROL PRODUCTION**

**Leaders Know What They Want in Sense That Bourgeoisie Never Did**

[By Colin McKay]

WHAT can a Labor government do in Great Britain?

One thing is certain; it can't do less for working class welfare than other governments there or elsewhere have done since the war and long before.

A Labor government should, in the opinion of some people, set before its supporters as a goal of endeavor, a clear picture of how society in the future should be organized, and what would be its practical consequences. No doubt a lot of labor leaders have pictured to themselves an ideal state of society; envisaged utopias after the manner of Bellamy in "Looking Backward." But labor leaders are practical men, and when in control of a government, cannot afford to build castles in the air. All that can reasonably be asked of them is a clear statement of principles; how they shall apply those principles to special conditions as they arise is a matter about which they will reserve liberty of action.

When the bourgeoisie were busy overthrowing the power of the feudal lords and the old Guilds, they had no clear conception of the constitution of the new form of society they were ushering into being. They wanted freedom of trade and commerce—and that was all there was to it. They demanded from the ruling class of the period what they called the "Rights of Man." They did not foresee the multitudinous institutions, political forms, economic forces, that were to spring up with the growth of capitalism. They were men carrying on individual enterprises; they had no vision of the possibilities of the principle of the joint stock company—of the power of associated capital in giant corporations to extend its domination over labor. They could not have projected a picture of bourgeois society, or forecast the consequences of the evolution of methods of capitalistic production. They dealt with conditions and circumstances as they arose. They had their guiding principle it is true; they worked for freedom for themselves, and took scant thought of the fact that the results of their actions did not spell freedom for the wage workers.

A labor party which is not merely a liberal party under another label, has a platform of principles. And all these principles have a common denominator—the demand that society conscientiously undertake the organization of its economic powers with the object of providing, by means of the general duty of work, reasonable human needs. This is the wish of all workers who do not nourish the hope that fortune will some day knock at their door, and lift them above the general duty of useful work.

Now the direction which society must proceed in order to affect the desired reconstruction is not a matter of speculation; the road is clearly indicated by the fundamental facts of the existing system of production and the social relations to which it has given rise. Every intelligent worker knows that production on a small scale is not as profitable as production on a large scale; and production on a large scale is one form of co-operation. Also the workers know very well that private ownership of the means of production has become an instrument for the exploitation of labor; and that it produces the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty, of millions unable to get work because private ownership controls a surplus of products which the workers have created, but which owing to their small wages they are unable to consume. These facts present themselves to the every day experience of the working class; they are the corner posts of a situation from which labor must lift itself if the lives of millions are not to be bound forever in shallows and misery.

And from such facts labor is led to two practical conclusions: that co-operation, which the capitalists know well how to employ for purposes of control and also for increasing production, is imperative for the working class, and that private ownership of the means of production must be replaced by some system of community control if the working class as a whole is to share adequately in the benefits of civilization.

The special methods and means by which society will attain a rational system of co-operative work, and a fairer distribution of the product, must be worked out in detail as concrete rises. But the general outline of the methods is indicated by the tendencies apparent in capitalism itself. State control and municipal control of enterprises, have been invoked by capitalists themselves to protect them from the consequences of unrestricted competition; of that very freedom of trade and commerce which years ago represented their whole goal. An extension of state and municipal control of industry and commerce will undoubtedly be made by labor governments in the future; not merely for the purpose of protecting the little capitalist from the big capitalists, but with the object of improving the position of labor. This, of course, will be opposed; state interference is bad for private enterprise, the capitalists say, though

**INTERNATIONAL LABOR**

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

**Barbados**  
 Emigrant Unskilled Labor.—The exodus of unskilled laborers from Bridgetown, Barbados, to the United States was particularly heavy during June, 1924, as emigrants sought to enter the United States before the new law became effective on July 1, 1924.

**Brazil**  
 Strike in Textile Mills.—Eight thousand operatives of the textile mills at Juiz de Fora recently went out on strike, thereby suspending the operations of practically all the textile plants.

**Canada**  
 Employment Expansion.—Construction, transportation and manufacturing occupations are causing a marked expansion of employment, according to reports of the dominion's bureau of statistics, which announces that work for 27,700 additional persons had been provided, recently.

**Swedish Emigrants Expected.**—It is reported that Canada is expecting a large number of Swedish emigrants this year, many of whom will be the excess of the quota applying for admission to the United States.

**Germany**  
 "Drop Shifts" Affect Ruhr.—It is said that the increasing number of "drop shifts" that have to be provided for in the coal mining industry in the Ruhr, because of the fact that the market demand for coal is decreasing, is disturbing both employers and employees.

**Scotland**  
 Dispute in Building Trades.—A national dispute in the building trade seems to be developing in Scotland, because of a demand on the part of certain operatives for an increase of two pence per hour, the same being refused by the employers. Approximately 9,000 workers may ultimately be involved in the dispute.

**Sweden**  
 Unemployment.—The number of unemployed persons in Sweden on June 1, 1924, was 7,000, as compared with 10,300 on May 1, 1924.

**Switzerland**  
 New Pension Law.—A new law providing old-age pensions and insurance for dependents will soon come before the legislative body of the confederation. The new law proposes a guaranty to the insured of an annual income of four hundred francs.

The working class is not, properly speaking, a class at all, but constitutes the body of society.—Comte.

It is not by shirking difficulties that we can remove them or escape them.—M. R. Gregg.

The small bourgeois are quite content with state control of railway rates, and the manufacturers with state interference with commerce by means of protective tariffs. All depends on whose ox is goaded; objection to state interference when it aims to protect the workers meets general opposition from the capitalist class.

A labor government in England will have to tackle the problem of devising some method of guaranteeing the right to work and enforcing the duty to work upon all able to do so. Capitalists talk of the rights of workers to work under conditions against which other workers may be on strike; but their system does not guarantee the right to work, as the armies of unemployed show. And the modern state, which is largely the political expression of capitalism, is much more concerned with property rights than with the rights of labor to the pursuit of life, health and happiness. Labor governments will be charged with instituting compulsory labor; but, the compulsion will have a different character from that which operates under capitalism. It is a law of nature that men should work for a living, and creative effort is instinctive even with the child. And in a state of society assuring the worker an adequate share of the social product, the obligation to labor will not appear as a limitation of personal freedom to the same extent as it does today when drones are able to take a greater share of the social product than the men who create it by their toil.

It will not be an easy problem to so reorganize society as to provide for the reasonable satisfaction of all the rational needs of its members; but we need not fear the outcome. Labor is conscious of its purpose, and has a constructive aim, a positive programme. The bourgeois movement in its infancy was negative; it was merely concerned to clear away feudal institutions, monopolies granted royal favorite and Guild restrictions; its purpose was the passive one of obtaining freedom of trade.

The labor movement has thus an advantage over the bourgeois movement of the past. Labor leaders know what they want in the sense that the bourgeoisie never did. They are not called upon to destroy old institutions, uproot an old system of production and build a new system; they only have to establish a proper community control of the marvellous new forms and forces of production capitalism has called into being. They only have to demonstrate existing institutions.

**WAR CASUALTIES**

**Battles Involving Immense Slaughter in Recent and Old-time Wars**

**"THOU SHALT NOT KILL"**

**Engagements in Late World War Enormously More Fatal Than Any Recorded in History**

**BATTLES** involving immense slaughter have been fought in recent wars, but past records reveal even more serious carnage. In the wars of the French revolution and those of Napoleon, which surged backward and forward over Europe from 1793 to 1815, it is estimated that the French lost two millions in killed alone. In nine of the battles in which Napoleon himself took part, the losses were as follows:

| Battle           | Year | Engaged | Wounded | Men Killed and |
|------------------|------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Sharpsburg       | 1862 | 128,000 | 21,910  |                |
| Fredricksburg    | 1862 | 190,000 | 16,971  |                |
| Chancellorsville | 1863 | 128,000 | 35,100  |                |
| Gettysburg       | 1863 | 163,000 | 37,000  |                |
| Wilderness       | 1864 | 179,000 | 26,000  |                |
|                  |      | 788,000 | 136,981 |                |

In the campaign of Sadolva which lasted only seven weeks the casualties numbered 57,000 or over 8,000 per week. The chief battle was that of Konigsgratz, where the forces engaged were 417,000, and the killed and wounded 26,000. In the seven months of the Franco-German war, 1870-71, the killed and disabled numbered 371,751. A million Germans and 710,000 Frenchmen took the field, and the following were the casualties:

| Killed              | French  | German  | Total   |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| .....               | 41,000  | 19,782  | 60,782  |
| Died of Wounds ..   | 36,000  | 10,710  | 46,710  |
| Died of Sickness .. | 45,000  | 14,259  | 59,259  |
| Disabled .....      | 110,000 | 89,000  | 205,000 |
| Totals—             | 238,000 | 133,751 | 371,751 |

In four of the principal battles the following were the results in killed and wounded:

| Woerth             | French  | German | Total   |
|--------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| .....              | 26,000  | 11,000 | 37,000  |
| Mars-La-Tour ..... | 26,000  | 16,200 | 42,200  |
| Gravelotte .....   | 38,500  | 20,100 | 58,600  |
| Paris .....        | 30,000  | 13,900 | 43,900  |
|                    | 110,500 | 60,600 | 177,100 |

In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 with its total loss of nearly 200,000, the only notable battle was before Plevna, when in course of a protracted siege, there fell in a single day 18,000 out of 80,000 Russians engaged. In the more recent Russo-Japanese war many of the battles were of the most deadly character. At the battle of Lian-yang the Russian losses in killed were nearly 20,000, and the Japanese losses about 18,000. At Sha-ho the Russian casualties were estimated at 60,000, the Japanese at 16,000; and the battle of Mukden, in which nearly a million soldiers were engaged, was even more sanguinary. As yet there are no accurate figures in regard to the battles of the late world war, but the engagements were enormously more fatal than those of any previous war recorded in history.

In less than twelve months (1914-1915), more soldiers were killed than in all the Napoleonic battles put together, and one single battle is responsible for the loss of more lives than there were sacrificed in the entire Boer war, the numbers engaged and the terribly destructive character of the guns, shells, bombs, and other instruments of death being on a scale and of a power never before brought into play. Such is man's inhumanity to man.

**Some Aspects of Birth Control**

[By T. A. Barnard]

ILL comparatively recently the above subject has been kept somewhat in the back ground, especially amongst the poorer people. Although it has been practiced to considerable extent amongst the wealthier classes.

Even to-day in the United States and Canada, the powers that be practically forbid the spread of literature bearing on this matter, while in many places, including Great Britain, birth control literature can be freely distributed, as well as a few open clinics for the distribution of this information.

Many of those opposing the spread of this information are themselves practicing it as evidenced by a report recently issued on this matter in Britain, which showed that the church of England clergymen have the smallest families, with doctors a good second; while those with the largest families were certainly the poorest, as well as many delicate parents.

The writer does not wish it to be understood that the assumption is, that all opponents to the spread of this information are outside the classification of socialism, as on several occasions we have had the experience in being requested where this literature could be procured with the request, that Mr. Socialist (so-called) husband be not informed, as he was opposed.

We have never accepted the idea that birth regulation would be a cure-all for all our ills; but nevertheless, believe that birth control knowledge, intelligently utilized, would be a large contributing factor towards solving many of the problems facing us to-day.

In spite of the many obstacles to overcome, the rapid progress of the idea of birth control is one of the outstanding phenomena of the time. This we think cannot astonish the thoughtful, for the idea appeals almost irresistibly to the common sense and conscience of civilized beings, and nothing but superstition and ignorance can impair or impede its triumph.

And as stated before, speaking generally, those who oppose the spread of this information, practice it themselves.

To talk about freedom, is a farce and mockery to a woman who has not the freedom of her own body, even if she has been through a form called marriage, nevertheless it is an all too common occurrence for a woman to have to bring children into the world that she does not want, often the father of whom she does not even like, much less love, as well as being financially and physically unfit.

The natural instinct within us to reproduce our species, together with the impelling desire with normal couples for children of their own, is sufficient incentive to assure adequate replenishment of our kind. Thousands are born and die annually in Canada from preventable causes. A child makes no request to be born, has no choice in the matter, and under such conditions, we think, it a matter of elementary justice that when once born they should be given a fair chance to live. To this end birth regulation would be a large contributing factor. It is a proven fact, that amongst small families (many of them small by choice) the death rate is far less than amongst large unregulated families.

Birth control is no longer a theory, it is proven actuality. Good literature can now be procured by those desiring it, exercising a little energy to obtain it.

What is needed now is open clinics and free access to the best literature on the subject. (More on the subject another time).

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**Psychology Simplified**

**Instinct of Curiosity and Emotion of Wonder—Scientific Knowledge**

[By Psychologist]

CURIOSITY is the impulse to investigate objects by means of the senses. It is seen in many of the higher animals and it is a conspicuously characteristic of children. With it is closely associated the emotion of wonder, which has the effect of directing attention to and often keeping it prolongedly arrested upon that which excites it. In young children, it is the new or the unfamiliar or the unexpected which excites wonder. In adults wonder is aroused often through inability to explain even some familiar, everyday things.

Wonder and curiosity together form the source of all desire to know and to them can be traced back the progress in scientific and philosophic knowledge.

This instinct and its accompanying emotion is therefore an indispensable part of our being. It is extremely useful in education, both in the widest sense (the effects of all influences under which we come), and in the narrower sense (definite training in school or college). With regard to the latter, it will be readily seen that education does not utilize this instinct to the full. Knowledge is forced upon children. They are usually subjected to what is known as discipline, a process which causes them to sit still and listen or at least appear to listen. Then knowledge is hammered into them. Sometimes this hammering process is exchanged (to relieve the monotony) for a pumping process whereby the youngster's knowledge is tested by a string of questions, to which the teacher of course knows the answers.

It will thus be seen that education contents itself in the majority of cases with getting and holding the child's attention instead of his interest. This is a most unfortunate state of affairs. Curiosity is deadened, and the average adult takes everything for granted instead of delving for reasons. Children are full of curiosity. They will ask hundreds of questions—very often a sure sign of keen observation, though on the other hand they may show merely a wish to tease.

But at school everything is different. There, more often than not, it is the teacher who asks the questions, and hers are not "true" questions. In the ideal school, the child should have its curiosity encouraged and satisfied, and where possible, it should be put in a position to satisfy its own curiosity either by reading, observation or experiment.

As a result of such an education, one could reasonably expect a more intelligent race of adults, interested in and curious about the world in which they live and therefore eager to pursue knowledge. Such a state of affairs seems Utopian compared with present conditions. If we take a glance at the activities of the various

**Murder and Money**

(Continued from Page 1)

of quiescence, for the question is one which should keep that indignation burning fiercely in every honest heart till the evil is eradicated. Undoubtedly the people who stage the protests and the people who prove by their presence their detestation of this terrible vice are quite honest and sincere in their desire to combat the evil—of that there can be no doubt, and I think their failure to accomplish much in this direction is the failure to recognize the source of strength lying at the root of this most damnable form of all slow murder processes.

I have stated before that selfish gain is the greatest of all Earth's incentives and has become a form of insanity and money has become the ruling force of the world. This statement needs no proof. It stands today as a self-evident fact. If proof is needed one has only to remember that a poor man convicted of murder is a beast of the vilest description in the eyes of the world, outside the pale of compassion or sympathy of any sort. If a very rich man murders a neighbor the crime is softened to moral and mental sickness, and sickness of any sort calls for consideration and pity.

A rich thief calls for our pity and sympathy, for he is only a kleptomaniac, morally and mentally sick. This may be the proper way of looking at it too, but are the poor never mentally and morally sick? I suggest this question to our judges, our policemen, and our prison wardens. But kindly pardon the digression.

Gain is the great incentive, and gain is the root cause of the traffic in narcotic drugs, and the only effective way of combating it is to attack that root.

Some, recognizing this, have suggested tackling the poppy and opium plant growers—a hopeless undertaking. Many millions are invested in those industries and some of the most influential and powerful people of the earth draw huge dividends from the industries, and though

those influential and powerful people are slow murderers, we nevertheless look up to them, fear them and bow down before them for all of us are profit worshippers at heart. The system has tainted all of us without exception.

Yet I think this narcotic evil could be attacked at the root and eliminated and by a very simple process, if there are enough earnest, determined men in the world to put the process into operation.

The ordinary articles of consumption after being grown and manufactured, sell at a price on the open market which ensures a reasonable profit to those concerned in their production, and if the manufactured products of the poppy and the opium plant were sold in the same way only the moderate profits would be available to the producers and the retailers for they cost no more to produce than many of the ordinary commodities.

Here then is a possible solution of the terrible problem. Increase if you will the penalties for the wretched peddlars—fine them, imprison them, lash them. Take all restrictions on the sale of drugs away and see that they are retailed at the ordinary profits and the incentive to tempt an ignorant and unwary child into the vice is gone.

Above all instruct your children thoroughly and effectively in the horrors of the drug habit. Protect their young lives from a fate worse than death, from mental, moral and physical wreckage, by protecting them from the temptations of slow murderers in comparison with whom Herod, Nero and the like grow phosphorescent in their purity.

The keys of this life are held by Wordsworth's trio—admiration, hope, and love—but chiefly by the third.—Dean Inge.

The ingratitude of the world can never deprive us of the conscious happiness of having acted with humanity ourselves.—Goldsmith.

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### At the Orpheum

Doc. Baker, regarded as the most remarkable protean artist, headlines the new Orpheum vaudeville bill opening Thursday, September 11th matinee, with a big revue, including Benny and Western and a host of beautiful girls. The massive production is in two elaborate scenes and contains nine good song numbers. Doc. Baker is in verity a lightning change artist and his audiences are invariably lost in amazement. His most difficult change takes only six seconds. Musical comedy, light opera, and the mimic stage are all represented on a lavish scale. "Broomstick" Elliott and Babe LaTour, well known in vaudeville, have joined forces for a mirth-provoking skit called "My Daddy." Together they handle songs, talk, music and dancing

in a manner that makes "My Daddy" highly diverting. "Members of the Same Club" is the title of sixteen minutes of real enjoyment provided by Fred Ardath and his company, which includes Earl Hall and Grace Osbourne. Vaudeville's cleverest family, "The Robbins Family," comprising Ma, Pa, and the five kiddies of all ages, will be featured. They are big and little funsters, and win their audiences by sheer talent and novelty. Margaret and Dorothy McCarthy, two charming misses, combine comedy and syncopated song in a most winning manner. Julius Furst, "The Man on the Blocks," is a real European sensation in gymnastics. There will also be another big star act and the usual attractive pictures and concert orchestra selections.

Let no complaisance, no gentleness of temper, no weak desire of pleasing on your part, no wheedling, coaxing, nor flattery on other people's, make you recede one jot from any point that reason and prudence have bid you pursue.—Chesterfield.

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## AGGRESSIVE YOUTH

Conference Methodist Students Held Recently at Louisville, Ky.

### ANTI-WAR RESOLUTIONS

Revolutionary Christianity—Supports Some Labor Measures

[By Alexander Stewart]

"I HAVE the conviction that something is going to happen, that history is going to be made, and that it behooves red-blooded men to get in if they are going to be leaders and not followers." This prophecy made by a prominent Methodist layman, prior to the National Conference of Methodist Students, proved true.

The more than five hundred students who came together at Louisville, Kentucky, April 18-20, to study "Methodism's part in the world's task and how we, as students, may relate ourselves to that task," came as representatives of the 110,000 Methodist students in the colleges and universities of the United States. Their earnest, sincere desire to challenge present social evils, with the searching test of Jesus' way of life amazed the older men present. Again and again old "wheel-horses" of Methodist conference experience gasped at the ease with which these alert young people disposed of knotty problems with a minimum of delay or ill-feeling. This conference demonstrated that there is a student movement in America, that students are not only ready for but are demanding a place of leadership in our national and international life.

The youth of the church had felt the need of a conference to set forth some of the things which they believed the Methodists should do at their General Conference in May. Young people the world over are questioning much of the so-called guidance of their elders. They are demanding a right to stand on their own feet. "If the older generation had been right on any important point," they say, "why has it got the world into its present state of misery and fear? The world is in a mess. How shall we put it right unless we are first prepared to discover where, and why it is wrong? In order to discover this, we must inevitably challenge old standards and ask for a reason to be given why we should accept them."

Church unity, industry, race, and war were each examined, in turn, in the light of teachings of Jesus. The result of the examination was none too comfortable for the status quo. The committee appointed to frame resolutions on the industrial situation returned a statement filled with the usual platitudinous generalities, a product of what some called the "Epworth-League mind." The delegates simply repudiated it and demanded that the committee give them something with "teeth" in it. They returned a resolution which was adopted unanimously, the more important points of which were: To work for continuous employment for labor; to support a constitutional amendment on child labor; to stand against the use of the injunction in industrial disputes as a violation of the rights of citizenship; to support the increased socialization and control of public utilities; and to place the Methodist Book Concern on a basis of service rather than profit.

The discussion of race questions quickly centred on the Ku Klux Klan and its policy of "White Supremacy." The high light in this discussion was the ringing denunciation of the Klan creed by Suse Ward Robertson of North Carolina Woman's College. In a fervent protest that the basic principles of the Klan are unchristian she swept the audience into a storm of applause. Defenders of the Klan asserted that opponents of "White Supremacy" failed to understand the interpretation of that phrase. The resolution finally adopted on race condemned the activities of any organization in the United States which thrive upon the stimulation of racial or religious prejudices, without specifying any by name. In even the hottest debate upon the race question, the spirit of self-control and right-seeking was prevalent.

The challenge of war to the Church of Christ and to the youth of America was answered decisively. To do justice to the militaristic elements in the church an opportunity was given to Major Addams, national advocate of the American Legion, to present the appeal of nationalism to the student conference. His presentation was exceedingly effective. In the forum which followed the address, however, his argument was warmly challenged. Several of the delegates who had been ex-service men and are now pacifists asked for proof of the major's assertion that most pacifists are cowards and that pacifist propaganda comes from bolshevik sources. Others inquired if God and Uncle Sam are always to be identified. Major Addams stood his ground, but had difficulty in answering the fusillade of questions. The three student speakers on the war question handled it so successfully that Professor Holmes of Swarthmore, who was to answer Major Addams, declared his job had been done for him.

The resolutions dealing with war adopted by these students included: 1. A memorial urging the Christian church never to bless or sanction another war. 2. An endorsement of the Council of Cities' memorial to the Methodist General Conference, which declares "unalterable opposition on the part of our church to the entire war system—economic exploitation, imperialism, and militarism," and recommends "that we dedicate anew our life and

## TIMELY TOPICS

Leopold-Loeb trial to cost taxpayers of United States \$50,000, it is reported. It surely will, and then some. Then think how much those leading legal lights will get from the defense. Most any of us would make a brave attempt to chatter ad infinitum for the amount of money those chaps will get. It is a pity for the general public that the resources upon which they can draw are so remunerative. Had it been otherwise, we would have spared a lot of rubbish.

Russian warship in North, stated by Colonel L. E. Broome, to be on its way to seize Wrangel island in the name of the Soviet government! We wouldn't be surprised if this gentleman is looking for another fight, even if he has to do a little tattling to Secretary C. D. Wilbur of the U. S. fleet at or near Seattle to start it. When will he ever grow up? Such tactics were always despised in our school-days. May we not change as we grow older.

A report from Ottawa stated that 47,466 women had entered Canada as domestic servants since the war. It added further, that the demand for household workers in the Dominion continued to exceed the supply. Some more propaganda! There is no limit to what they will do. There are all sorts of women in Vancouver today anxious to get some of the work that they would lead us to believe was so plentiful. Why do they bring in more? What is their motive? Who is being paid for this sort of stuff anyway?

Trade balance favors Canada! Most encouraging news—perhaps. It is about the only thing that has favored Canada for some time—if it is true. We wonder if a truer statement of the case would not be more beneficial for us. Would it not be more in keeping with the facts were we to say, "Canada has, during the past 12 months, been in such reduced financial straits that she has not been able to buy from abroad to the extent that she has previously, to the extent of over two hundred odd millions." It is a fact, although we may hate to think it. Nothing to boast about!

A recent press report entitled: "Business at Bastille on cash basis," appeared in one of our local papers. During 1923, the net amount which was poured into the civic coffers, from fines and bail forfeitures, from law-breakers of both sexes amounted to \$124,154.57. Truly crime is profitable, but certainly the more decently-minded citizens most heartily resent having to run our city, in any manner, from the earnings of crime.

To those who give any serious consideration to social and economic problems from the humane point of view, the manner in which those in control of big business and high finance live off the earnings of the masses of human kind is revolting enough, but if we, as citizens of a city such as ours, allow ourselves to live, to the smallest extent off the earnings of crime, without an honest protest, our position would be most unthinkable, and rightly so.

The Chinese civil war is likely to involve other nations. Business residences are asking the representative for protection. Anything but relinquish the worship of the yellow god—the almighty dollar. To involve thousands of their countrymen to save their skins, seems not too much to ask. When will the people see through these wars of high finance?

Professor Odium would have us regulate our conduct by the motto: "How much can I give?" We venture to disagree. The workers have given enough; they have always been too modest in their demands, hence their position in the world to-day.

Instead of giving the Chinese bank clerk five years imprisonment for his misdemeanors we would suggest resources to the building of a world brotherhood.

3. A resolution that the Methodist church should immediately set as its aim the abolition of military training in all its colleges and universities.

4. A resolution by the ex-service men present that other Methodist ex-service men show all tolerance for those working for the cause of peace.

Following the resolutions a motion was made to take a census of student attitudes towards war, preparedness, and pacifism. The votes ran: Preparedness—31 in favor of it as an effective means of preserving peace, 137 against it; 99 non-committal. Pacifism—79 for it as an effective means of keeping peace; 106 against it; 141 non-committal. At the request of certain delegates who felt that the wording of the statement on preparedness did not represent their point of view, a vote was taken on the question of the advisability of preparedness for defense. For it 132 voted, against it 101, and 64 were non-committal.

Thus the Methodist students have made a serious and significant attempt to apply the principles of their religion to the world in which they live. They are beginning to realize the gap between modern life and those principles. For some time there have been weak expressions of a desire to do just this thing. We have long been told the principles of Jesus contain social dynamite and that they are dangerous to the security of entrenched greed. If this is true, it is for the young people of the church, to dare apply this test to our pagan civilization.

something similar for those responsible for doling out the miserable pittance he received. Or it would be a good idea to make them try life for a time under those conditions.

"The fact of the matter is that the last five years Europe has given carte blanche to the armament makers, so that she has got herself in the grip of the armament rings whose policy and influence are incalculable. This traffic in arms is organized and industrialized murder. . . . As a result of all these events the preparations for war to-day in Europe and the output of war materials have reached an extension never attained since the peace," said Morel last month.

### Pros and Antis— Debate Vaccination

(Continued from page 1)

er conditions. Vaccine was discovered in waste paper baskets, and reports were sent in by public vaccinators which were absolutely untrue. Vaccination was resumed properly, and to quote the report of the U. S. Health service "the islands are again almost free of smallpox."

If vaccination is useless, why is it that every country in the world shews the same thing, that vaccinated people almost to a man, escape smallpox if vaccination has been recent, and escape death, even if it was done 20 or 30 years before?

In Vancouver, in 1923 there were some 180 cases, 17 of whom had been vaccinated, none less than 30 years ago; in 1924, without complete figures, we can state that up to the end of May, out of hundreds of cases, no case had occurred in anyone who was vaccinated less than twenty years ago and very few of these.

In the recent epidemic in Windsor, Ont., the type of smallpox was exceedingly virulent. The following are facts and can be checked:

(a) No one vaccinated successfully within 12 years, contracted smallpox.

(b) No one ever vaccinated successfully, died of smallpox.

(c) Of those never successfully vaccinated who caught the disease, 71% died.

(d) Vaccination of almost the whole population stopped the epidemic abruptly and completely.

These are instances near home. There is, to an impartial observer no doubt as to the efficacy of vaccination, in both preventing smallpox and making it less virulent in those few vaccinated people who contract the disease. For what other conceivable reason does the medical profession advocate it? Why else do all civilized governments make it compulsory for every soldier or sailor? Why are all workers in smallpox hospitals vaccinated and re-vaccinated? And what are the results? If, during the recent war, the French army had had the same percentage of smallpox as in 1870, it would have had 1,250,000 cases, and 150,000 deaths. It had 26 cases. What did this? Vaccination. In smallpox hospitals, over a period of 10 years, not a single one of the staff contracted smallpox. No doctor in Vancouver has had smallpox to our knowledge though handling the cases. And so on, ad lib.

But our friends the enemy have another shot in their locker—and they employ Dr. A. S. Murphy to fire it. Vaccination, they say, is bovine syphilis. Heaven knows what they mean by this, since cattle cannot contract syphilis. Abrahams, of San Francisco, it is true, coined this disease, but it does not exist. Syphilis is a definite disease, with a definite germ, which we know and can demonstrate. It has absolutely no relation to vaccine virus, as Dr. Murphy knows, if he ever went to a medical college. If his memory of what he learnt at college is as poor as his memory of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation, no wonder he makes such absurd statements as he does. His whole article is a collection of theories and hypotheses with no scientific basis whatever. Time forbids our paying further attention to Dr. Murphy, except to say that he stands absolutely alone in the medical profession of Vancouver, in his theories of disease.

Cancer, too, they blame on vaccine. This is also absolutely unproved, and, we believe, untrue. The hundreds and thousands of skilled experts working on cancer to-day and for years, have never found any connection between cancer and vaccine. There is none. Vaccination was at first empirical, i.e. it was used and found successful, without any knowledge as to its scientific basis. The work on bacteria in the last fifty years, and especially the last twenty, has given us a scientific explanation. Cowpox is bovine smallpox—and if you have one and recover, you cannot get the other, since your blood carries, as a result of the victory "immune bodies" which render you immune. This works both ways—one who has had smallpox cannot be successfully vaccinated. To the bacteriologist, this is proof that the two diseases are the same.

The arguments that epidemics of great severity have occurred since vaccination was started, are quite futile; unless one knows to what extent the locality was vaccinated, whether the vaccinated suffered or not, the percentage of deaths and so on. This argument would only be of value if it were known that the whole population were vaccinated.

The argument that vaccinated persons can get smallpox is unnecessary. Nobody denies that they occasionally do. But they get it much more rarely, and much more mildly. To those who are in doubt, we would say that they should get the records of such a company as the Metropolitan Life, that they should read the records of the war, that they should read the health reports of the U. S. as regards the Philippines, the records of the Indian medical department, and so on indefinitely.

One argument adduced by Dr. Murphy is particularly cowardly and unfair; that is, that vaccination is supported to maintain an industry in which millions are invested. Perhaps he does not know that this is untrue, if not, he has no right to make it, unless he knows that it is true. In Great Britain, vaccine is

mainly obtained from the government lymph establishment; paid for by the taxpayers' money. In Canada, the Connaught laboratories of Toronto, supported by private funds of the university, etc., supply most of our vaccine. And if Dr. Murphy's gross misstatements were true, what has that got to do with the medical profession? What do they get out of it? Vaccine is free, as Dr. Murphy knows, and as he knows too, vaccination is, and must be, provided free by the city.

If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbour, though he build his house in the forest, the world will make a beaten path to his door.—Emerson.

Employers can only lose more and more by attempting to maintain without a fundamental change of any kind the present conditions of society which are liable to dislocation at any moment and can never again be stable.—J. L. Garvin.

The workers feed the world; the workers clothe the world; the workers are the world; the workers demand the world.—Stanley J. Clark.

Dr. Gallant, Chiropractor, 712 Robson

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## Have Your Name on the Civic Voters' List

THE next municipal elections will be upon us again before we realize the fact. Elections are won by the people whose names are on the voters' list. No one should take it for granted that because his or her name was on the list last year that he or she should not register again this year. The Municipal act calls for a new list every year, and if names of voters are not on the new list they cannot vote.

Labor is out to win, and it can only succeed when every member does his or her bit. Therefore, every one should register their names with the city or municipal clerk.

Anyone owning property is entitled to vote for mayor, aldermen and money by-laws, PROVIDED ALWAYS HIS OR HER NAME IS ON THE VOTERS' LIST.

Anyone who is a bona fide tenant of a private house or an apartment house is entitled to vote for mayor and aldermen, PROVIDED ALWAYS HIS OR HER NAME IS ON THE VOTERS' LIST.

At the present time, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., in the city of Vancouver, at the city hall, in the city clerk's office, the new list for the next election is being revised. Be SURE AND GET YOUR NAME ON THAT LIST.

Similar conditions apply to South Vancouver, Point Grey, North Vancouver and Burnaby municipalities.

No matter where you reside you should REGISTER YOUR NAMES NOW, and then you will be in a position to register your protest on election day.

WM. DUNN,  
 Secretary Greater Vancouver Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party.