

## AS TO BUSINESS

The Retail Merchant and the Labor Movement—Rarely Progressive.

### AIMS AND ASPIRATIONS

Pleading for a More Intelligent Attitude From Merchant Towards Labor.

THE RETAIL MERCHANT is, politically, either a conservative or a liberal; rarely is he progressive enough to support labor. He is such as a result of the mistaken notion that to belong to either the conservative or liberal party is of advantage to his economic position. His political convictions are not the result of any deliberate process of reasoning. He never lifts his nose from the grindstone of daily routine to question the soundness and justification of his political creed, nor does he apply any of his business acumen to investigate the ultimate aims of either of the old parties. He does not know the individual character of the men composing the innermost ring of these parties, and is totally ignorant of the outside forces controlling and using either or both of these parties. Therefore he is unable to estimate whether his old parties are to-day still of any value to him, and permits himself, sheeplike, to be guided or driven by the conservative or liberal propagandist, the voluntary or paid conservative and liberal agitators.

Long after the necessity of, or usefulness for an institution or a political system has gone, the ideologies, habits of thought created during such era, survive, and survive tenaciously amidst anomalous new surroundings, thereby handicapping seriously the acquisition of new concepts as long as the individual clings to dear old idols and Shiboleths.

This is particularly true of the political mind of the retail merchant and the lower middle-class in general. He still deludes himself that the two old parties are today the same as they were in the days gone by. He does not see the change, nor does he notice, in fact, he tries by all means to ignore, the growing strength and importance of the Labor movement with its rapidly awakening consciousness and increasing solidarity. A movement born not by oratorical or literary efforts, but originated and urged forward irresistibly by natural evolutionary economic forces.

The merchant's knowledge of the Labor movement comes from the daily press and trade publications controlled by the same powers who are naturally antagonistic to the Labor movement. By supplying the facts, by suppressing facts favorable to the Labor movement, and pursuing in their press determinedly and systematically a policy of hostility against Labor, they prejudice and poison the mind of their readers.

The retailer never takes the trouble to make himself acquainted with the viewpoints, the aims and aspirations of Labor.

If he were to acquire at least the fundamentals of economics he would soon realize how utterly inadequate, shop-worn and misleading the political formulas of the old parties are, and would speedily find his right place in the political re-alignment. The gigantic power of the financial capitalism is grinding the lower middle-class relentlessly down. The struggle of the independent retailers—unwilling to co-operate among themselves—becomes every day more and more severe and hopeless against the spread and growth of the large and powerfully financed chain and department stores.

In the U. S. A. 60,000 chain stores have a turnover of three billion dollars annually, which is now double the turnover of all the individually-owned establishments. Space and the object of this article forbids going further into the study of the causes and effects of the economic pressure from above on the middle classes.

Yet the retail merchant is ever anxious to work for the increase and furtherance of the political and economic domination of the very powers that crush him, and who will never benefit him not even to the extent of a nickel purchase at his store, while his very existence as a retailer depends upon his patronage by the workers. He uses his earnings to subsidize every movement hostile to Labor. The very money he earned from these labor-customers is used as silver bullets against Labor, and he does it openly and flauntingly.

Proportional with the increase in consciousness of Labor, goes hand in hand an appraisal of its surroundings, and a scrutiny and measuring of the forces arrayed against it, and Labor will know its friends.

We are pleading for a more intelligent attitude from the merchant towards Labor. They should consider that in no distant future the crushing force from above and the rising tide of Labor will find the retail merchant on the same level.

The retail merchant's children when grown up will not find the favorable opportunities their fathers enjoyed. He should not see the single individual in the Labor movement, but recognize the progressiveness and justification of the movement as such. Neither should he forget that the word Labor comprises Labor by hand and brain, that it embraces in its wider sense all those that are functioning usefully in society.

## "THE WORLD POLITICAL SITUATION AS IT EFFECTS LABOR"

(This Will Be the Subject of an Address by

COMRADE JACK HARRINGTON

Of the S. P. of C., at the

### ROYAL THEATRE

## Sunday, December 14

At 8 P. M.

The Socialist Party of Canada in the city and the Federated Labor Party have agreed to co-operate with each other at these meetings in an endeavor to spread, as effectively as possible, the Socialist teachings.

Mrs. Rose Henderson will be the speaker for the following Sunday.

The literature of both parties will be on sale at this meeting.

A collection is taken at all meetings to help defray the expenses. It is hoped that everyone will do their bit in this regard and so help to make these meetings a real power for good to the Labor Movement of this city.

## Industrial European Situation

[By Mrs. Rose Henderson.]

"ENGLAND," said a fellow traveller, "is a beautiful garden from one end to the other." The remark certainly summed up the natural beauty of England. I doubt if there is to be found anywhere a more beautiful landscape, a landscape which neither pen nor brush can portray. Her wonderful parks, her stately mansions, the gems of architecture; the hills and dales; gardens, meadows and moors; the roads, lanes and footpaths through fields and woods, scintillate with a wealth of coloring and vie with each other in claiming the admiration of the traveller, and combine to make England a veritable paradise, a huge playground for the rich, and those who are secure from want.

Nowhere are the extremes of riches and want more noticeable than in the "Motherland." Luxuriously equipped motor cars carrying extravagantly dressed "ladies," dash hither and thither in quest of pleasure or whirlpompous, immaculately groomed "aristocratic gentlemen" to their offices or clubs, their golf or racing courses. Prize-bred and scientifically-cared-for horses carry happy youths and maidens to their daily "canter" in the parks. Pampered poodles are out with their grooms for their "constitutional." Golf and racing courses, bowling greens and polo grounds, country clubs, ballrooms and hunting preserves are filled; dancing, with men and women, old and young, playing and betting, eating and drinking, spending lavishly; "time killing" without any apparent thought as to the source of their wealth, leisure and enjoyment. God and nature seem to smile on them, but, alas, this is not England. England of today is a different England from our grandfathers' time, the jovial, beef-eating "Johnny" is a thing of the past, and in his stead is the bread, tea, jam and margarine-eating Johnny, swelling England's "C. X. population."

Against the background of wealth, beauty, color, extravagance and idleness and brutal indifference is another vivid and startling picture. A great and ever-growing multitude of a once sturdy race is slowly and surely decaying, rotting from above from lack of vision and ignorance of the changing world, surfeited in luxury and enervated through idleness, and rotting from below—because of poverty, enforced idleness, lack of opportunity to express their creative instincts. Disease and the after-effects of innumerable wars, the full-blown flowers of capitalism and industrialism and imperialism, have left their mark. Truly, the worm—the parasites both rich and poor—are eating at the heart of the rose.

A "hero," unfortunately one of the living, expresses himself thusly in a letter to "his masters' press": "Being an unemployed man, and

having been made to feel somewhat 'surplus,' I would like to make a suggestion or two which might solve the problem of 'surplus humanity.' "It is evident that nobody wants us. That being so, I suggest that the brains of scientific men be utilized for the very humane purpose of putting us out of the way in a painless manner.

Case for Extinction  
"For fear that your readers may regard this suggestion as a cruel and inhuman idea, may I put the case for painless extinction.

"No man should be asked to accept life on such degrading terms as ours. To attempt to live under these conditions is to conform to a sub-human standard.

Around about us we have the ordinary standards which determine the ratio of our arrears.

We have no chance of the diversions of amusement. Our minds are in a state of suspension. We cannot work; we cannot enjoy art; music, leisure, or discuss science; hunger stares at us from every angle.

Present is Ruined  
The work of our past has been swept away; the present is ruined beyond repair and our future is mortgaged to the edge of the tomb. We are scrutinized and inspected; we are humiliated and degraded, morally; we are threatened socially; we are damned.

A stolen past, a blasted present, and a hopeless future.

Such is the life which society grants us, such are the rewards, millions in every land, unfortunate enough to return from our masters' slaughter receive.

Mockery of It All  
Cruel? Inhuman? No! It would not be cruel to grant us a quiet exit from such an experience. It is inhuman to saddle us with such a mockery of life.

You have taken from us what we live by.  
You have left us nothing to live for. Now take the rest and save us from the crime, and our families from the "shame of suicide."

There is just one omission in this tragic appeal. It is not the men who sacrificed their all for what they were led to believe was right who are superfluous or who should be removed, but the cunning criminals who sit in the seats of the mighty—the munition and food profiteers, press and church lords and mantling kings. These are the "surplus" the world can very well be rid of.

"Be fruitful and multiply" says the gospel. Its God's will," says the church. I pronounce it a "crime," says the state, for women to limit the number of their progeny.

Doing Her Duty  
Mrs. Oscar Blatchford (no relation of Henry), aged 42, married 25 years, said when presented with her 23rd baby: "It's all the will of God. The church says if we didn't have babies God would punish us."

His Majesty the Law  
"You have committed a very serious offence, and, in the ordinary circumstances, the only appropriate punishment would be imprisonment. In view, however, of your extraordinarily large family responsibilities, and the fact that you lost your husband and three sons in the war, the magistrates have decided to bind you over to come up for judgment whenever called upon."

Colonel Williams, chairman of the Tonbridge bench, thus addressed Emily Jane Lucas, Battie Road, Tonbridge, England, mother of 21 children, nine of whom were under 12 years of age.  
She pleaded guilty to obtaining money from the pensions board under "false pretences." This war widow, being poor, was driven to lie, if not steal, in order that her fatherless

(Continued on page 3)

## NOMINATE CANDIDATES

Federated Labor Party of Burnaby to Contest Municipal Elections.

The following members of the Federated Labor party in Burnaby have been chosen to contest the municipal elections in that constituency:  
Ward 1—R. Neville.  
Ward 2—H. Swan.  
Ward 3—M. Sorley.  
Ward 4—W. J. Holden.  
Ward 6—J. Brown.

No definite choice for candidates for Wards 5 and 7 have as yet been made. The party have some good men in view, however, and it is expected that an announcement will be made shortly regarding those two wards.

For the reeveship, Comrade J. Dixon has been chosen; Comrade H. S. Bate for police commissioner. Those who are to be chosen for the school board will be announced at a later date.

## COLLINGWOOD ACTIVE

J. W. Wilson Chosen as Standard Bearer of Party for Councillor.

A well-attended meeting of the Collingwood branch of the Federated Labor Party was held in the G. W. V. A. rooms, 252 Joyce road, on Monday evening last. Comrade Richmond was in the chair. Several new applications were received for membership in the party. After the usual routine of business was completed a general discussion followed regarding the selection of a candidate for the South Vancouver council, which resulted in Comrade J. W. Wilson being chosen as the candidate. The matter of affiliation with the C. L. P. was discussed. It was finally decided that this branch apply for affiliation with the C. L. P., and Comrade Cropley was chosen as the delegate to that body. Looking ahead with the spirit of optimism that is so essential in these days, it was decided to order 260 manifestos of the party and application cards. Several new subscriptions were received for the Federation, advantage being taken of the group subscription rates of 18 cents per month per member.

During the course of the meeting, Comrade Lyle Telford gave a talk on the relationship of the group to the Canadian Labor party. He pointed out that that body was made up of representatives from all the various organized bodies within the Labor movement, such as the trades unions, farmer-labor bodies, Communist party, Federated Labor party and all other groups which subscribed to the principles of the C. L. P. It was pointed out that the Canadian Labor party was not intended to be a new Labor party, but it was, rather, an organization through which the united effort of all the various groups within the Labor movement as a whole might be utilized in a more effective manner than has hitherto been done for the purpose of fighting all elections.

Dr. Curry's Lecture  
Dr. Curry will lecture on the subject, "The Magnitude of Space and the Birth and Death of Worlds," on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the hall, 319 Pender street west. Some striking illustrations will be shown on the screen.

L. F. P. Meeting  
A special general meeting of the Southwest Burnaby branch of the Federated Labor party will be held on Friday evening, December 12th, at the Odd Fellows' hall, McKay, for the purpose of organizing for the coming municipal election campaign. Everyone is urged to be present.

You cannot alter human nature! That is the most astounding error ever uttered. If there is one thing which we all believe it is that human nature can be altered, and has been altered, is being altered, and will be altered. The one sure thing about human nature is that it can be altered.—R. B. Suthers.

Two principles have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity, the other is the divine right of kings.—Abraham Lincoln.

WHEN TO MAIL YOUR CHRISTMAS PARCELS

For Newfoundland, Maritime Provinces, Ontario, Quebec and Eastern States—Not later than December 14th.

For Manitoba, Northern B. C., Middle and Southern States—Not later than December 16th.

For Alberta, Saskatchewan, Oregon and places within two days travel—not later than 18th December.

For Fraser Valley, Kootenay, Vancouver Island, Washington State and points within one day's travel—Not later than 20th December.

Parcels for local delivery should be mailed not later than December 22nd.

You may endorse your parcels, "Do not open until Christmas." Mail your parcels early and you assist the post office to give you better service.

## Burnaby Municipal Elections

THERE SHOULD be more than passing interest taken in this contest by all workers. It must not be forgotten that it was in this district that one of the first attempts was made to disfranchise the workers by endeavoring to deprive their victorious candidate of his legitimate rights.

Reeve McLean is going to run again, we understand, and it will be his intention, undoubtedly, to try and justify his actions regarding Comrade Browne. Reeve McLean courted favor with the Labor party for some time in his search for some group to endorse his candidature for the office of provincial representative. When he found that he could not pull the wool over their eyes, he sought pastures elsewhere. He ran. He was defeated. It was a nasty sting. It hurt. For the sake of vengeance—for what else could it be, his talk about efficiency notwithstanding—he stabs Comrade Browne in the back.

If Labor is going to stand for such tactics as these and voice no protest—and effective protests, too—they may as well throw up their hands in despair. If the candidates they may choose are going to have to face being thrown out of their regular employment simply because they take upon themselves the task of representing Labor—for which the remuneration is limited, considering the demands that are made upon members, and the tenure of office uncertain, for the old-line parties will resort to all sorts of tactics to oust Labor whenever and wherever they can—then they need not hope to make any marked headway.

There is a principle involved in this case that must not be overlooked by every ardent advocate of the rights of Labor. McLean and his like must be ousted from office and so made to see, in this way, if in no other, that justice should know no favorites. Perhaps he will tell us how it is that it is right and just for him to have several sources of income, while for Comrade Browne, one is the limit, no matter how uncertain it may be.

## Interesting Sidelights at Victoria

DECEMBER found the fifth week of the session developing endless short discussions on every subject within the radius of provincial power. The house is confronted with a series of lightning changes from parliamentary to committee procedure and vice versa. Each time the scene is set for committee, the speaker leaves the chair, a deputy relieves him, and the mace is solemnly removed by the ancient and dignified sergeant-at-arms, who struts his brief hour serenely confident that disorder owe unrealistic benefit from his due performance of the ceremony. A gentle personality, respected even by irreverent labor men, whose thoughts go back through economic history to Norman William swinging his battle mace at Hastings. The government produces its budget item by item—the opposition refer to last year's expenditures and raise endless queries in the nature of fishing expeditions. What was this payment made for? Why did not this man get a job? and so on ad nauseum.

Nothing ever happens, the unhappy minister in charge survives his cross-examination according to the ability with which he has managed to retain the promptings of his staff, and the vote is passed. Discipline being consideredly relaxed in committee, members can speak early and often on the same questions—and all is more or less happy. But suddenly the even tenor of the way is broken, an item of \$20,000 for immigration appears, and labor tries its "pretence hand at the game. Ignoring Browne, who rises first, the chairman "sees" Ian MacKenzie, who, apparently by prearrangement, puts up a smoke cloud by asking information as to the wonders achieved by the importation of Scotch fisherfolk from the Hebrides. The minister dealing with the subject at length finally concludes and is then asked if the entire sum is to be applied to this purpose, and if he is aware that there are unemployed fishermen in B. C. Last year's expenditure shows concerns received grants, and Neelands enlarges upon Labor's objections to immigration policies, and moves an amendment to apply the amount to unemployed relief. The premier raises the anticipated objection that votes of money can only originate from the crown, that is, the government, and the amendment is altered to the effect that the vote be cancelled. Consternation appears to hit the Liberal forces, who could easily carry the vote by the aid of the Conservative forces was "fall" for the Hebridean complex, and the discussion is postponed to a more favorable day, which apparently did not occur during the week.

On Tuesday Browne moved his unemployment resolution to the effect that the problem was constant, due to production for profit, and should be alleviated by charging industry. Opposing forces have termed it academic and are tabling amendments suggesting government grants and, of course, ignoring causes. No further discussion has yet been held on the matter, but the "practical" effect has been the suggestion of the government to put up \$150,000 to deal with the situation. Their decision was probably helped by the small majority they received when they managed to stave off Hinchliffe's bill, which provided for by-elections being held within six months of the vacancy occurring. Grand Forks, now vacant, would probably return another Tory. A question to the minister of agriculture in connection with grants to the dairying industry suggested that pure milk was now unobtainable and a highly manufactured article depleted of nutriment was being supplied in its place. The answer, dwelling upon the wonderful and expensive machinery used by the dairying companies in effecting the spoilage of the commodity, was a sad reflection upon contemporary reasoning powers. Incidentally the department have apparently come to the conclusion that the tuberculin test for cattle is either

useless or too expensive—health enthusiasts can take their choice according to their bias.

Attorney-General Manson gave a series of fence-sitting stunts during the week in connection with the many legal bills before the house. Even the serried ranks of barroom were bewildered by the dexterity with which he evaded touching earth on either side. He demonstrated beyond all possible doubt whatever that you will and you won't, you shall and you shan't, you'll be cursed, if you don't, and canded if you can't. All of which goes to show that a good lawyer is a dead lawyer. And so to beer—next week.

South Vancouver Group  
The usual social and dance was held in the I. O. O. F. Hall, Saturday, December 6th. A very large crowd was in attendance and a most enjoyable and successful evening was the result.

Mr. H. E. Rees officiated as chairman. Mr. George Hardy delivered a short introductory speech. Community singing was led by Mr. Robinson; Miss Irene Corbett, a song; horn solo, Mr. Morgan; Mrs. Steen, song. Mrs. Rose Henderson gathered the children together to hear a humorous story, and also delivered a short but inspiring address which was enthusiastically received. The orchestra then took charge for the remainder of the evening. Refreshments were served between times.

Another of these socials will be held on Saturday, December 20th, at I. O. O. F. Hall, 30th and Main street. Ladies please bring cakes or sandwiches. Coffee and tea provided. Collection to defray expenses.

Nor can either thy own resentment of misfortunes within, or the evidence of any calamity without, give thee sufficient grounds, from the terrible fact of their present circumstances wear, to pronounce that all hope of escape and better days are past.—Thomas Kempis.

To have private persons in the position of being able to demand toll and tribute for the use of the earth, the natural creation, is against public policy. It is a violation of the common right of the human race. It is the enslavement of the nation.—F. Henderson.

It is only those who half know a thing that write about it. Those who know it thoroughly do not take the trouble.—Thomas Hardy.

When the object is to raise the permanent condition of a people, small means do not merely produce small effects; they produce no effect at all.—John Stuart Mill.

## NO TAMPERING WITH ACT

B. C. Eight-Hour Law Will Go Into Effect January 1st

A Victoria press dispatch states that Minister of Labor Manson informed the legislature on Monday that the scope of the Eight-hour law would be extended year by year until the eight-hour day became an integral part of British Columbia's industrial life.

He said he did not intend to have the law so "fiddled with exemptions" that it would become ineffective, and so long as it was on the statute books it would be observed.

"There will be no tampering with the new Eight-hour Day law after it goes into effect on January 1," he asserted.

To hope and not be impatient is really to believe.—Meredith.

## FARMING SITUATION

Comprehensive Review of Agricultural Conditions Existing in Canada.

### COMPETITIVE SOCIETY

Illimitable Acres of Fertile Soils Able to Produce All Our Needs.

[Note—Following is the first of a series of six articles which will appear from time to time in The Federationist on the farming situation existing in Canada.—Ed.]

ARTICLE I.  
[By G. F. Stirling.]

IN 1923 a special committee of the House of Commons was appointed to enquire into the state of Agriculture. The committee, under the able chairmanship of Mr. McMaster, of Broome, investigated every phase of agriculture, and all business affecting the agriculturalist. The committee discovered that fruit growers were not making a living; that wheat growers were not making a living; that potato growers were not making a living; that cattle raisers were not making a living; that, in fact, no branch of agriculture was paying wages to the farmers, let alone interest on investment. A year has passed away and nothing has yet been done, nothing has even yet been suggested, which indicates to us that the government intends to attempt a remedy for this ridiculous state of affairs.

Government Commissions  
Governments are very fond of appointing commissions, which listen, which assent, which promise, and which do nothing. As far as our reading of history goes, political and economic changes have been brought about not by governments, but in spite of governments. Governments have been more or less in the way of progress. They have not been leaders using their brains and the power of their position to remedy social and industrial evils. But all their brains and energy seem to be devoted to the stupendous task of keeping in office. Consequently, in a competitive society where so many interests clash, such as financial, commercial, agricultural, and industrial, the government generally bows to the most powerful interest whether right or wrong, and the result is glaring social injustice.

No man will deny the charge that it is a social injustice that tens of thousands of farmers, without whose labor society would soon cease to subsist, receive no reward for their labor at the end of the year. No one will deny that it is a social injustice, whether their impoverishment be due to a manipulation of markets, a foolish system of distribution, or to natural causes, such as frost, hail, drought or storm.

Farmer at Bottom Run  
The production of food is the fundamental necessity of any society. It is the oldest and most honorable of all the professions. Yet all through the ages the farmer has been a peasant, a serf, a slave, a drudge, and at the bottom rung of the social ladder. And today when the farmer class is as intelligent as any section of society, he is still cartooned as an old man with hayseed in his whiskers, and society laughs.

In the year 1918, which was a boom year in Canada, only 12,774 farmers paid income tax. That means that less than 1,000 farmers in the whole of Canada made an income of over \$2,000. That income, furthermore, was a reward not only for the farmer himself, but for his wife who was cooking, washing, baking, feeding chickens and milking cows; and also one or more of his children who were herding cattle or pigs or horses and doing other tasks about the farm. The result of all this is that for several years there has been a steady exodus from the farms of Canada, some moving into the cities to swell the ranks of the jobless, others seeking the elusive job in the United States. The writer spent several months in 1923 travelling in the southern part of Alberta and was amazed to find many abandoned farms, and abandoned implements and closed schools, and poverty-stricken farmers struggling helplessly in a sea of debt from which there seemed no escape. And the government forms commissions and listens, and assents, and promises, and does nothing.

Poverty and Depression  
Through the sunny valleys of the interior of B. C., where nature lavishes her crops of luscious fruit, there is poverty and depression. Many growers have pruned and sprayed and cultivated their orchards, producing an abundant supply of apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries and other fruits, which they have harvested, and bought boxes for them and shipped them out only to be rewarded with a bill for handling charges. This is a cold fact.

What is the matter with Canada? Why is it that we have poverty-stricken farmers? Why is it that we have soup lines every winter and unemployed demonstrations in our principle cities? What is the reason of the enormous increase in crime

(Continued on page 4)

British Columbia Federationist

Published every Friday by The British Columbia Federationist Business and Editorial Office, 1126 Howe St.

The Federationist is on sale at the following newsstands:

- VANCOUVER: E. J. GALLOWAY, 940 Granville Street; NELSON'S NEWS STAND, 1071 Granville Street; P. O. NEWS STAND, 326 Granville Street; JOHN GREEN, 205 Carrall Street; INTERNATIONAL BOOK STORE, Cor. Hastings and Columbia Avenue; B.C.E.R. TEAM NEWS, Cor. Carrall and Hastings Streets; LOVE'S NEWS STAND, 184 Hastings Street East; WALTER GALLOWAY, 155 Hastings Street East; FLACK BLOCK NEWS STAND, 183 Hastings Street West; NEWS STAND, Cor. Hastings and Abbott Streets; W. H. ARMSTRONG, 2402 Main Street; BEN TOON'S BOOK SHOP, 421 Granville Street; BOLT'S BOOK STORE, 313 1/2 Cambie St.; GEORGIA CONFRECTIONERY, 909 Georgia Street West; STAND CONFRECTIONERY, 548 Georgia Street; PROCHNAU & GATES, 189 Broadway East; P. TURNER, 915 Main Street; R. A. WEBSTER, 5093 Fraser Street; NORTH VANCOUVER: SHOEMAKER & McLEAN, 5 Leasdale Ave.; NEW WESTMINSTER: A. MUNGAM, 764 Columbia Street; DEPOT NEWS STAND, Interurban Depot; DAN MACKENZIE, Columbia Street; VICTORIA: GREENHAUGH NEWS AGENCY, Cor. Yates and Government; HORSE SHOE STAND, 1223 Government St.; W. LEVY, 644 Yates Street; NANAIMO: T. A. BARNARD, 63 Commercial Street; PORT ALBERT: W. H. DENHAM, News Stand; PRINCE GEORGE: KARL ANDERSON, News Stand; VERNON: EUGENE BELLEVUE, Box 922; ALBERTA: VALLEY CONFRECTIONERY, Drumheller; ALEXANDER NEWS STAND, 304 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary; BOBTON HAT WORKS, 109 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary; LABOR NEWS, 808 Centre Street, Calgary; NATIONAL NEWS, 304 First Street W., Calgary; STAR SMOKE SHOP, 1256 Eighth Ave. E., Calgary; UNION CIGAR STAND, 810 Second Street E., Calgary; SASKATCHEWAN: LAYCOCK STORES LTD., Swift Current; SEATTLE, WASH.: ECKHART NEWS STORE, Seattle; FRIDAY, December 12, 1924

THE ELECTIONS

NOW, doubtless will come the lull after the storm. Much has been said by many, but few have been chosen. What they will actually do remains to be seen, but for ourselves we firmly believe that things in general will follow the even tenor of their way.

L. D. Taylor has been chosen as our chief magistrate. He, too, has promised many things, but with council that has been chosen to assist him in his duties, we are confident that no radical change will ensue. L. D. will, of course, be chairman of our police commissioners. There we advise him to watch his step and, we can assure him, he will not be alone in his vigil.

As to our council, we naturally under other circumstances would have been very disappointed, but under the present circumstances, save for one or two exceptions, it is possibly best that such a fate should have befallen Labor. Until Labor here recognizes this fact, that the men whom they choose to represent must follow other tactics than that of hoping to remedy the ills we may be heir to by shuffling the freight rates, discussing the garbage question, preaching anti-vaccination themes and a myriad of other "red-herrings" just a succulent, their fate is sealed. On these matters, under the present regime, we all may have our own opinions, but that has nothing to do with the ideal for which all real followers of Labor are earnestly striving. Playing politics along the old lines is no pastime for Labor candidates. Surely, some of these candidates must know that by this time, if they do not, then they are hopeless, and the sooner they retire from the political arena, so far at least as Labor is concerned, the better for all. All the workers are not fools. They have eyes to see and ears to hear. Apparently they have used both these faculties.

Our candidates must realize that there is something more to an election campaign than the mere winning of an office. The opportunity to spread socialist propaganda on such occasions is then given in a manner not usually available. When the time comes in Vancouver that all Labor candidates themselves are educated to the socialist viewpoint, then we will be a long way on the road towards the day, when the emancipation of mankind will be complete. To Comrade Melnes we extend our heartfelt appreciation. Win or lose, socialism first, last and always with him.

NO WORK IN CANADA

THE daily press has published the statements of Miss Jessie Stephen, one of the unsuccessful Labor candidates in England. We doubt if a more truthful picture was ever painted of conditions as they are existing

in Canada today than she has painted. She told how "big railway and shipping companies have been doing their utmost to inveigle men and women from the Old Country to Canada, not to find them work, for there is none, but to swell their banking accounts at the expense of the poor dupes."

We sincerely hope that her utterances and writings may be most effective in preventing any more of her own countrymen being so deceived when we know and realize the full significance of the deplorable state in which the workers of Canada are finding themselves today, it is hard to understand how individuals—even members of our local legislatures—and companies can become so indifferent as to sacrifice the earnings, the homes, the comforts and the associations of the unfortunates in England or elsewhere, to come to Canada where unemployment is so rampant as it is.

An official statement was issued some time ago showing that there were some 44,000 unemployed in Canada. If official figures show that number we can rest assured that there is nearer 75,000. When to this we add those who are only partially employed, and those who, though steadily employed are frightfully underpaid, we can gain but a glimpse of the unfortunate state of affairs existing in Canada today.

STACKS WIDOW REFUSES MONEY

THE widow of Sir Lee Stack, murdered Sirdar of the Egyptian army, refused the £200,000 proffered by the British government. She asked that it be distributed among the poor. Apparently this good woman realizes that the sources from which this money is being derived has little to do with those who murdered her husband. Egyptians, who never saw, nor heard of the Sirdar will be forced, through the good offices of the British government, to contribute towards this fine. How can any amount of money derived in such a manner, from such a source, serve in any way to mitigate the wrong that may have been done. Under our present system it seems to be considered that money, in the form of a fine, wipes out a wrong that may have been committed, and serves as sufficient punishment for the villain. It apparently makes no difference whether the guilty person be a millionaire or a day laborer. Surely the punishment inflicted upon a millionaire by fining him \$1,000.00 cannot be compared to a fine of \$10.00 to a worker struggling to provide the necessities of life for himself and his dependents.

Apparently the widow of Sir Lee Stack realized that this fine would have to be borne by those who could least afford it, and by those who were not participants in the crime. We doubt if a greater rebuke could ever have been given the present British government than this refusal on the part of the widow.

PLACING WORLD-WAR RESPONSIBILITY

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, we are told, is going to publish some more documents to further enlighten the world on the factors leading up to the war. There is growing, apparently, a feeling that Great Britain is being looked upon in not the favorable light that she once was. Many documents have been published by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia recently. These seem to be creating an unfavorable attitude of mind on the part of many of the historical students and writers. This is alarming the diplomats of Great Britain and they are trying to have such documents published as will off-set this tendency. No doubt they will, very effectively, bolster up their own position so that the great majority of the people will believe them. The contention of labor, however will never be effectively refuted. They claim that the war was the outcome of our present destructive competitive system, which, by its very nature, invites war. So long as this system exists, war is inevitable. The champions of the system seem to be firm believers in the necessity of war. No sooner was the present Conservative regime in power again in England than they resorted to the force of arms. Of course, Egypt and the Egyptians will be solely to blame for all that. There will not be considered for one moment that there were any provocative conditions for which capitalism or the British regime was to blame. We have yet to learn to be fair.

WHAT CAPITALISM LEADS TO

THE capitalistic press is devoting quite a good deal of its space to discussing socialism and bolshevism, and religiously devotes a portion that daily grows larger and larger to denouncing the truths of the new ideas. It is a hopeful sign. The people's movement cannot be overlooked any longer, and the war is really on. The master-class experiences no shortage of journalists who are ready to turn their talent and wit on any subject; who see eye to eye with big business and whose cosy ignorance and lack of imagination lead them to believe that all is well under capitalism. These comfortable creatures,

who do not make up the bulk of the people, tell us that capitalism will evolve until all injustice is removed. Under capitalism, there are some feeble attempts made to better conditions—fool legislation like that which would forbid the employment of Chinese and white girls in the same house; "poppy days," district visiting, Dr. Price's revivals, doling out high-flown "ideals" to people who barely exist; "moral uplift," stray cat societies, and a host of others. All of which are merely side-lines, hobbies. But sometimes they are taken up seriously by shortsighted members of the working-class, unfortunately.

Capitalism's main contribution to progress is the art of production—not for the sake of production, but for the sake of profit. No society has ever evolved to such a high state, or rather a high rate, of dividends at the expense of the workers. But as far as distribution goes, the cold poverty on the one hand and the incredible wealth on the other go to point out the failure of capitalism as far as distribution is concerned. The wealth of the world is becoming more and more concentrated; it is being everlastingly piled up into the hands of the few, while the dispossessing process of the many goes on. And even the once proud middle-classes, with all their education and culture, are joining their laboring brethren in the bread line in more than one country. This is capitalism. But, of course, civilization is compensated for all this by a "higher standard of living," by our boasted inventions and labor-saving devices. But we generally find that if science relieves us of one task, capitalism gives us another, and far less interesting, task. And even those with the master-class outlook (at least they say they have the master-class outlook), admit that the workers do not work the less with all our machinery. But less workers are permitted to work. For, of course, more machinery means more unemployment. Long hours, uninteresting work, maybe higher wages (always off-set by a higher cost of living), the slave mind, the slave attitude—that is the life of the average worker. And not only mental, but physical deterioration. In the industrial areas, capitalism produces under-sized, crippled, twisted and diseased specimens of humanity, to the incalculable detriment of the race. And the public health laws which concern themselves with school children's teeth and adenoids, but which overlook the conditions under which the mothers and fathers of the nation live and work, are but drops in the ocean, absolutely futile while the ignorance and superstition of the masses are exploited for profit. Civilization is getting further and further away from nature—under capitalism—and no one can afford to do that.

And as long as we have capitalism we shall have to endure the horrors of civilized, highly organized murder on a large scale. Indeed, it is questionable whether the race will ever evolve very far—even in the capitalistic stage. For the little clique of international bankers own the world can command all the powers of science and every life destroying device imaginable. What then can save us from capitalism? Not individual regeneration, as the moralists are so fond of preaching about. As yet one cannot see any signs of a growing tenderness of conscience in our owners, nor yet any symptoms of fear, for with all the opportunities of "higher" education, most of them don't believe in hell-fire any longer, and the only uneasiness they ever experience as a class is when the workers show signs that they are acquiring knowledge. One is forced to the conclusion that the people would be impossible fools if they permitted capitalism to evolve along its own lines. The evolution of the idea of class-freedom, class-rights, class justice, has to play a part in the history of the world.

R. J. PEEVED

R. J., the musical critic of the Vancouver Daily Province, was evidently quite peeved at our recent criticism which appeared in a recent issue. He is apparently annoyed because we chose to criticize Miss Eva Gauthier's recent renderings for the reason that she is a Canadian and apparently, in his opinion, should not be criticised. We believe in giving credit where credit is due, regardless of nationality. It appears to us to be as great a crime for a Canadian to take our money under false pretences as it is for anyone else. She may have satisfied the reviewer in this instance. We do not doubt that. We feel, however, that to admit being satisfied on this occasion is a grave reflection on his ability as a musical critic and, we feel, the Vancouver Province would be well advised—if it would have the respect of intelligent musicians—to change its "musical critic." "Untruthful remarks are dangerous and should be avoided." With that we are in hearty agreement. We would not have criticised R. J. had we felt otherwise.

The reasonable man adapts himself to the world; the unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore, all progress depends on the unreasonable man.—Bernard Shaw.

The pale pathetic people still plod on through hoodwinkings to light.—Hardy.

E. D. MOREL

Oh! the pity of it. That this great-souled comrade, one of the biggest, bravest and brainiest of the Labor movement should be taken from us when he was so much needed; it is a sad blow to our cause and an irreplaceable loss.

In considering his life's story, the outstanding attributes that attract at once are his wonderful self-reliance, his marvellous sense of justice and his courage. These gifts were early displayed when as a young clerk working for a West African firm, he learned of the barbarous cruelties practised in the Belgian Congo. How, without money, prestige or influence he set to his task, writing and speaking until all England was compelled to listen and make the move to stop the horrors which King Leopold's system of exploitation was practising. In this, his first public movement, he displayed not only his courage and determination, but his remarkable magnetism and charm which drew to his support men of all parties and classes.

The Great War, its horrors, its stupendous fraud, in so much that mankind had been duped by lying propaganda; to talk of this was then his life-work, and, although he was assailed with brutal calumny and base misrepresentation, it is well known how he held on, experiencing persecution and imprisonment because he was continually asking awkward questions about truth, justice and the country's honor.

It may be regarded, perhaps, that one of his greatest services to Socialism was his remarkable work as editor of Foreign Affairs, a journal published by the Union of Democratic Control, which aptly describes itself as a "journal of international understanding." In this, trenchant truce stories of the happenings in the world are told, praising with unstinted praise where due, but attacking with uncompromising force all knavery, subterfuge and backstab old-time diplomacy. Especially vigorous was his own particular column, "What We Think." The breezy, healthy freshness in dealing with the month's doings was like nothing else in this particular direction of journalism.

In the September issue of this year the story is told of the crime committed on the Russian people, calling it "A Shameful Chapter." How a British coalition government, under a Liberal statesman, "deliberately set themselves to overthrow the new Revolutionary Russia. . . . For three shameful years the vast forces of the British fleet, of British finance, of British diplomatic pressure upon other states, were utilized to the uttermost extent in an endeavor to starve and destroy the Russian people, in the hope of breaking the bolshevik government. While predatory armies led by British money, armed with British guns, led by ex-czarist generals swept like a pestilence throughout the land, destroying and ravaging far and wide, laying waste entire districts, setting fire to crops and forests, the frightful silent power of Britain's naval and financial blockade shut out Russia from the outer world. A "sanitary cordon"—the word was Clemenceau's, who may have borrowed it from Sir Robert Morier's proposal to deal in similar fashion with the France of the 'sixties and seventies—was stretched across her western land frontiers. Ingress through her northern and southern waters alike was stayed by British iron-clads. Confined within their prison, with constantly renewed and foreign-subsidised armies harassing their provinces; with their railways in utter disrepair; other mechanical mechanism of transport reduced to virtual nullity; their horsepower enormously decreased; their principal coal areas in the occupation of the czarist armies equipped from London; unable to import even medical necessities by the blockade of their ports; unable to sow crops or garner the harvest; short of food, clothes, light, soap, medicines, and surgical instruments, the Russian peasants perished in their tens and hundreds of thousands. And when at last the deadly pressure was relaxed, the whole land was a welter of famine, plague, and inconceivable confusion. No human lips, no penmanship, though inspired by brains of genius, can ever tell the full story of the hideous individual and collective sufferings inflicted upon the Russian people by those three years of blockade and foreign subsidised civil war—the most diabolical crime committed in our time, perhaps in all time, by one white people upon another white people."

There, in a few sentences, is the story, the criticism and the condemnation of this terrible incident in British history; an indictment from which those responsible for the damning action can never be cleared off. In that remarkable book by Albert Jay Nock ("Historicus"), "The Myth of a Guilty Nation," the author lauds Mr. Morel, saying: "He performed more than a distinguished service—it is a splendid, an illustrious service—to the disparaged cause of justice, when recently he translated and published in England through the National Labor Press, a series of remarkable state documents. . . . the reports made by the Belgian diplomatic representatives at Paris, London and Berlin from February 7, 1915, to July 2nd, 1914." (Diplomacy Revealed.) His keen analysis of situations, dissected ruthlessly to the end to get at the truth and the truth only; the courageous way and the lucid exposition of these truths as they were given to the world, produced time and again eulogies emphasizing the appreciation from all peoples and countries. Only as recently as September last he was the recipient of a miniature bronze plaque accompanied by a letter signed by eminent public men

of Austria, government officials, professors, authors, authoresses, editors, etc., referring to, and full of appreciation of his work and the Union of Democratic Control (of which he was the leading figure.)

The concluding paragraphs of this most interesting letter read: "We know that your whole life has been devoted to the emancipation of the enslaved and the defence of the inalienable rights of humanity. But it is especially through your work in connection with the U.D.C. that your name has become known the world over as the pioneer and herald of better times. We therefore avail ourselves of the occasion which the tenth anniversary of the U. D. C. presents to tender you our congratulations on the work performed, to express to you our entire sympathy, and to assure you of our unswerving fidelity. Please to accept the accompanying plaque, done by one of our best artists, as a slight token of our profound admiration and respect."

Again we say, the pity of it! To think of this life, which could have rendered years of further service, to be ended so suddenly, almost tragically sudden. Only on the very day of his death he wrote to a friend about the famous "Red Letter," its condemnation of what he calls "hush-hush tactics" and the general emphasis on the needs of the whole truth in all matters of government is so characteristic that we give the full text of the extract:

"I am open to argument on every point save one. That 'one' I may put thus: "(1) It would be a disastrous thing for the future of the party to hush up the incident which cost us so dearly at the polls. "(2) It is quite impossible for me to be a party to hushing it up. "(3) In an opinion, (2) is—just me. I have no use for, and no place in, public life if I am compelled, being in it, to act in a way which I know to be morally wrong and destructive of my own self-respect. I did not risk everything by insisting upon the lie of the sole culpability of Germany for the war because I liked it, but because I was constitutionally incapable of acting in any other way. "Now, apart from that, my view is that if the Labor party—the Labor movement—employs the hush-hush tactics in this business it will be making the same fatal error as the Liberal party committed in hushing up Grey's and Asquith's betrayal of popular rights in tying us up secretly with France and Russia before the war. It was that betrayal which began the dry-rot of the Liberal party. "The case are not analogous, but the principle is identical. "The real issue in this business is to endeavor to force the whole facts into the open—the facts and the implications. "We have MacDonald's pledge in public at Cardiff: "I am going to probe this thing right down to the roots. As soon as I go back to London it is going to be my first job to find out how this thing originated, who was behind it, and the whole story, and you will get it. "Well, this is where I stand. "When a handful of men, determined that the interests of national justice, of their country's honour and its safety, demanded that the Dreyfus forgery should be exposed, they realized that the indication of the truth, in so far as they could ensure it, transcended all considerations of personalities or parties. They were right. History has proved them right. "Hundreds of thousands of working men and women all up and down the country consider that the movement, on which they base all their

hopes, has been the victim of a conspiracy, and that, as the result, the materialization of their hopes is postponed or delayed for a long time. They are right.

"For the men in the movement who have influence, and who feel responsible towards masses believing in their integrity, to say in effect: 'True, dear people, what you say and feel is in accordance with fact. But, unfortunately, it is not wise to pursue this matter any further,' would, in my opinion, be the beginning of a dry-rot which would eventually kill the movement."

"That his country showed its gratitude and confidence in him, his remarkable electoral triumphs testify, and he must have been cheered and consoled to see some of the results of his labours bearing fruit. Most assuredly his services will have a marked influence in the future. "Great comrade and leader, the example of your splendid work should stimulate all in the great work in hand, there is sore need, and never so much as now; and so, farewell!"

QUESTION BOX

[Note—As many enquiries reach this office from time to time, the editor will reserve space to deal with such matters, under the above heading. Communications addressed to "Notes and Queries Editor" will be handled as quickly as space permits.—Ed.]

MRS. FOX—The etymological significance of bolshevism is majority. J. R. S., South Vancouver—The figures up to May 30th, 1924, which is the latest date we are able to obtain, give 468 million pounds paid by Germany to the reparations commission.

J. SUTTON—Thanks for appreciation of article on Canada's indebtedness. The figures you ask for we hope to handle in a further article at an early date. ALEC ROBERTS—It is only too true what you have read in the Scotch newspaper you refer to. The African troops of the French army have caused a state of horror probably more terrible than the Rev. Mr. Macpherson described.

Everyone on the earth should believe that he has something to give to the world which cannot otherwise be given.—G. K. Chesterton.

All that is human must retrograde if it does not advance.—Gibbon.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT BARGAIN PRICES

In the "Famous" Bargain Basement we have hundreds of lines suitable for Christmas Gifts, and the prices are 25 to 40 per cent. lower than you have been in the habit of paying at this time of year.—Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Bags, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Sweaters, Silks and many other things. COME AND SEE THEM!

Famous CLOAK and SUIT CO. Ltd.

619-623 Hastings Street West

Dainty Watch For a Lady

In sterling silver or gold-filled case, this lovely model has 15-jewel movement and solid leather strap. A serviceable Birks' watch that is fully guaranteed.

\$15.00

Call and see our selection of ladies' watches.

Henry Birks & Sons Limited VANCOUVER

THE OPEN DOOR BOOK SHOP

421 GRANVILLE STREET

A great array of books for Christmas and New Year's Gifts. A splendid selection of Children's Books. COME IN AND SEE THEM OPEN EVENINGS

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

London Dry Goods LIMITED Store Opens at 9 a.m. and Closes at 6 p.m. Our Display of Christmas Handkerchiefs Will Interest You Women's French Voile Handkerchiefs, in the newest pastel shades, with novel embroidered border and corner of contrasting color. Extra value at 25c each. Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, colored centre and white border; also white centre with colored border. Extra value at 35c. Gentlemen's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with colored hand-drawn border. Extra value at 50c. —Drysdale's Handkerchief Shop, Main Floor.

The power which the ownership of valuable land gives is that of getting human service without giving human service, a power essentially the same as that power of appropriation which resides in the ownership of slaves.—Henry George.

What Labor in Great Britain and in other countries appears to want is not merely some substantial amelioration of the present industrial system, or even a larger, or different voice in keeping the system going, but a new system.—N.Y. Nation.

Until women are perfectly organized, both politically and industrially, there is not much chance of the recovery of the ground lost since the war.—Miss Julia Varley.

Phone Seymour 2354 DR. W. J. CURRY DENTIST SUITE 301, DOMINION BUILDING VANCOUVER, B. C.

Vancouver Turkish Baths Will cure your Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis or Bad Cold Massage a Specialty PACIFIC BUILDING 744 Hastings St. W. Phone Sey. 2070

Bird, Macdonald & Co. BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. 401-408 Metropolitan Building 837 Hastings St. W. VANCOUVER, B. C. Telephone: Seymour 6666 and 6667

Phone Sey. 1198. 312 CARRALL ST. G. S. MASON & CO. Established 1888 A FACTORY FOR REPAIRING HIGH-GRADE WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHRONOMETERS AND JEWELRY Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted by registered Optometrist

TELEPHONE YOUR BEST WISHES AT CHRISTMAS Use Long-Distance B. O. TELEPHONE COMPANY.

HAVE you ever had a real drink of Pure Apple Cider during the last few years? To meet the desires of many clients, we have introduced recently a pure clear sparkling apple cider in pint bottles, either pure sweet or government regulation 2% hard apple cider. These drinks are absolutely pure and free from all carbonic acid gas or preservatives of any nature. Write or phone your order today, Highland 90. VAN BROS. LTD. Cider Manufacturers 1955 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, B. C.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST 1180 Georgia Street Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school immediately following morning service. Wednesday testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading room, 901-903 Birks Bldg.

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

See Our Prices Before You Buy

Christmas Ties, in fancy boxes, from 50c to \$2.00
Men's Silk Suspenders, 38-inch, for \$1.00
Boys' Red Star Gauntlets... 85c
All-Wool Mackinaw Coats... \$4.75

Arthur Frith & Co.

Men's and Boys' Furnishings Hats, Boots and Shoes
2313 MAIN STREET
Between 7th and 8th avenues
Phone, Fairmont 14

Cut Rates

A man rushed up to the home of a doctor in the village, late one night, and asked him to come at once to a distant farm house. The doctor hitched up his horse and they drove furiously to the farmer's home. Upon their arrival the farmer asked, "How much is your fee, doctor?"

Avarice has gone mad in the governing class today, just as lust went made in the circle of Nero.—Chester-ton.

Companies' Act

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the New Century Produce Company Limited will apply to the Presiding Judge in Chambers of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at the Court House, Vancouver, B.C., on Wednesday, the 17th day of December, 1924, at 10:30 a.m., for an Order restoring it to the Register of Companies.

GRANTHAM'S REAL FRUIT JUICE PARTY PUNCH PURE CONCENTRATED FRUIT JUICES and CANE SUGAR
Phone for Sample Fair, 1250
F. C. GRANTHAM & CO. LTD. 100-716 16th Avenue West VANCOUVER, B. C.

Premier Wellington COAL
1500 lbs. lump, \$9.50
1500 lbs. egg, \$9.25
J. D. McNEILL COAL CO. LTD
224 ABBOTT ST. Sey. 4288

MUSICIANS' UNION LABEL

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union LOCAL 145 A.F. of M.
CANADA and U. S. A.
Union Musicians Employed Exclusively

LEND YOUR PATRONAGE TO THE MUSICIANS' LABEL.

Vancouver Unions

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. R. White; secretary, R. H. Meekins. P. O. Box 86.
FEDERATED LABOR PARTY, Room 112—319 Pender St. West—Business meetings every Wednesday evening. A. MacInnes, 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 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Telephone Seymour 1352, or Fairmont 4933.
BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 871—Meets second Thursday every month in Holden Building, President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 929—11th Avenue East.
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local 194—Meetings 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 Outhill, 2862 Alberi Street; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Harrison, 1182 Parker Street, Vancouver, B. C., corresponding secretary.
INTERNATIONAL UNION of Steam and Operating, Local 882—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., Room 806 Holden Bldg., President, Charles Price; business agent and financial secretary, F. L. Hunt; recording secretary, J. T. Venn.
MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets in G.W.V.A. Auditorium, 901 Dunsmuir Street, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, E. C. Miller, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organist, E. Fletcher, 991 Nelson Street.
THE VANCOUVER THEATRICAL FEDERATION—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the 1st Sunday of the month. President, Harry Pearson, 991 Nelson Street; Secretary, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; Business Agent, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson St.
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226—President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, J. M. Bry. Meetings, R. H. Need, 1000-10th Avenue, P. O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Holden Building, 16 Hastings Street East.
PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 413—President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P. O. Box 889. Meets last Thursday of each month.

Hospital Tax---Health Insurance

[Note—There was delivered before the Rotary club in Kamloops a short time ago, an address on "Hospital Tax" (health insurance), by Mr. Burton of that city. We have been pressed by several of our readers for an article on this important subject. We therefore submit the following report of the address, since we feel it is a very good statement of the case and one well worthy of our earnest consideration.—Ed.]

(Concluded from last week)

In a very excellent paper given by Dr. H. E. Young, the secretary of the provincial health department, before the Medical association in 1920, he expressed the situation very forcibly in the following words:

Startling Discoveries

"During the war there were startling discoveries in the principles of public health, but the fact that the application of the known principles practically eliminated disease in the army, has caused the people of the country in general to ask the question that if our men, labouring under physical and mental conditions that were almost unbearable, could be so safeguarded, why could not the same results be brought about under our ordinary living conditions where we have the advantage of government and municipal control of the causes that bring about disease. The figures submitted by the military department bring out the fact that in the Boer war, of the casualties among those engaged, sixty-five per cent died of disease and thirty-five per cent of wounds. In the Russo-Japanese war, forty per cent died of disease and sixty per cent of wounds. In the great war, in which half a million of our Canadian men were engaged, only five per cent died of disease, and ninety-five per cent of wounds. Surely we could not ask for better evidence of what preventative medicine can do, and if such splendid results can be obtained under the conditions of warfare, what may we not do if we apply the same rigorous methods in our civilized life, and it is the contemplation of these facts that has brought about such an awakening of the public conscience that it is leading to a determination to so order our lives that much of the suffering will be done away with, and our boys and girls will be allowed to grow up with a fair chance of meeting on equal terms with those with whom they come in contact in the competition of life."

Treatment of the Sick

Now listen to what another authority has to say. I am quoting from an address by the late Dr. Mullin of the University of British Columbia and the Vancouver General hospital who passed away suddenly while attending the hospitals convention in Victoria last August. He said: "Formerly, sickness was considered mostly from a sentimental side, and death more or less as a visitation of Providence. The treatment of the sick has for the most part up to the present been a matter of individual expense, borne by the individual who is afflicted, if he is able and willing to pay, by the physician, if he is unwilling to pay, or by the community in the case of the in-patient. In such a conception the relation and value of the individual to the community is completely forgotten. It is the appreciation of this economic value of the individual to the community that is responsible for the changes in ideas concerning the proper mechanism for the treatment and cure of sickness. The human being is beginning to be looked upon, not as an individual altogether independent from other individuals and from the community, but as an economic unit of the community who has a very productive value to the community. He is looked upon, therefore, as a community asset in the same way as natural resources are looked upon as a community asset, but necessarily of a slightly different type. If this is a correct view, then it at once becomes a matter of community interest to protect and improve human health with the idea of preserving and conserving one of the national natural resources upon which the success of the community depends."

Public Health

There you have an expression by two authorities on the question of public health. Public health must be looked upon strictly as an important business for the general and permanent benefit of all the people, and it naturally follows that such a business must be conducted by the government and that the cost be met with funds raised from equitable taxation of the people who are to benefit.

Let me give you an example of what business supervision of health will do. You all know life insurance companies are cold-blooded business organizations, and their object is to make money. Their income is derived from the premiums paid them by their policy holders. The premiums are based upon the expectation of life at a certain age, therefore, the longer the policy holder lives, the more money they get from him. The policy holder bears the same relation to the prosperity of the company as the citizen bears to the state. The Metropolitan Life Insurance company some years ago, recognizing that the longevity of its policy holders meant more financial benefit to the company, established a department of welfare work which has cost it hundreds of thousands of dollars. They convinced themselves that it paid. The policy holder is visited by a health worker once or twice a year. They have published the results lately of their efforts, judged from a business point of view as an investment.

Saving Lives

They say that between 1911 and 1919 there was a reduction of 2.8 deaths per thousand in the company's experience. That meant the saving of 27,500 lives during the year 1919. The actual saving in death

claims was \$5,211,000. If we assume that only one half were due to welfare work, we may state that as a result of the welfare work carried on, there was a saving of \$2,605,625 in one year. The company compared its death rates with the general registration of deaths of the country as a whole. It was found that the saving of life among the policy holders under the preventative measures was five times greater than in the general public, who had not been looked after. Such a difference cannot be explained by chance, but rather by the very effective work of the service.

About twenty years ago, our local hospital entered into an arrangement with the C.P.R. employees in the district, under which each paid a monthly fee to the hospital. Married men paid \$1.25 single men \$1. We gave them free medical and hospital treatment for themselves and families, and the arrangement was very satisfactory to the men and to the institution. In those days we always closed the hospital year with a balance on the right side.

Hospital Benefits

Then we tried to give the general public protection and instituted a hospital ticket at \$10 per annum which entitled the holder to the same benefits as the railway men were getting. This was not a success, as we found that only those inclined to sickness would pay the \$10. The usually healthy man would not bother, consequently we lost on the arrangement. The experiment was useful, however, because we had sufficient evidence to prove that if every citizen had taken a ticket it would have been a profitable business for the hospital.

For some years past, the C.P.R. and C.N.R. have had their own organizations for their employees. A monthly fee is deducted from the wages of the men, and in return they receive hospital treatment, drugs and medical attention for themselves and their families. The system has worked out exceedingly well and proves what can be accomplished by co-operation.

The Workmen's Compensation Board has also been of great benefit to a limited class of men, but unfortunately it stops at five o'clock because if workmen are injured after working hours, they are not protected.

Paid For Their Work

What would be the attitude of the medical profession towards the proposed system? Personally, I think they would welcome it, because then they would be paid for all the work they performed. I believe the experience of medical men is that less than sixty per cent of their accounts are paid. As every business man knows, bad debts are a charge on the business, and must be absorbed in the price of goods. So it is with doctors, only to a greater degree. Those that can pay, pay for those who do not. I have been told by medical men that if all their patients paid, they could afford to cut their charges in two. Under the health tax, every man would go to his own medical adviser, just as he does today and the doctor's bill for services rendered would go to the health board instead of the patient. The same would apply to the hospital. The sick man would be entitled to ordinary hospital treatment by reason of his having paid his assessment. If he wanted a private ward, he would have to pay the additional charge out of his own pocket.

As to Expenditure

In the treatment of disease, there are two classes of expenditure. First a capital expenditure which provides the hospital building and equipment. Second, an administration expenditure which cares for the patient and provides treatment for him in sickness. The first expenditure should come out of the consolidated revenue of the province, the second from the health tax.

Naturally you ask the question "Who is to be taxed?" I would say every married man, and all single men and women between the ages of eighteen and sixty. The married man would pay a slightly higher fee, which would also protect his family. It must be a tax that will come out of the income of the individual. Real property is already so overburdened that it cannot possibly bear any additional taxation.

To arrive at the amount of the tax it would be necessary to ascertain the cost of sickness to the province. All hospitals have to file a monthly statement with the government, showing the number of patients treated and the cost, which would form a basis to work upon. To this would be added medical fees both for those who require hospital treatment and those who receive attention in their own homes, also drugs and medicines. Then ascertain the number of taxable individuals as set out above and it would not be difficult to estimate the amount each would pay.

Next Year 30,000 Patients

Statistics show that the average sickness per person is about eight days per annum, and 30,000 persons will go into some hospital in this province in the next twelve months. Take your own individual case, and figure out what sickness has cost you and your family per annum over a period of years, and then decide whether you would save money by paying a small monthly assessment as a health tax. Bear in mind that a health tax means three things: (1) Prevention of disease; (2) Proper care of the sick; and (3) A solution of the financial difficulties of our hospitals.

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.]

A Suggestion

Editor B. C. Federationist: Unemployment still prevails. Nothing exciting seems to help. Let's try one little thing more! How about all those dollars going over the border? How about the thousands of United States workmen, paid by United States capital, supplied with United States raw products, who daily feed and clothe the Canadians? Why? Are not our workmen as skilled? Are not our products as valuable? Are not our facilities equally fine? And the answer from millions is Yes! But let the average Canadian examine the trade-marks on even his personal possessions and he will have before him one of the greatest answers to the unemployment question. And the man who can truthfully say he supports only "Made in Canada" goods is, in a quiet unselfish way, using this solution well. Professed Canadians are not only traitors to Canada's commercial future by openly buying foreign goods in preference to their own! They even stoop to smuggling them in, thus escaping the duty imposed by Canada to protect her own workmen. Oh, yes, it is true! Articles of every kind were sneaked in yesterday, are being sneaked in to-day, and will be to-morrow. Thus and in other ways, the Canadian retailer and raises his prices, reduces his staff and raises his prices. And so the wholesaler, till the manufacturer is affected, till he in turn must reduce his workmen, lower his wages, and raise his prices. But he must also pay less for his raw materials, in order to keep his prices within reason, and so the farmers, mine owners, timber owners and others must suffer. Thus they in their turn are forced to retrench and throw many out of work. So it goes on, from great to small. But it can be stopped! Not in one month but in many, slowly and with difficulty. If even a few thousand in this province would band together, and each one strive to help in this primary way his fellow Canadians, and struggling, brave Canada in the battle for prosperity and happiness, surely would they have played a noble part in abolishing unemployment. J. N. P. Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 10, 1924.

Industrial European Situation

(Contin. 3 from page 1)

brood might exist to fight and die and ork for "king and country."

What a satisfactory thought might it not have been to many such as this miserable victim if a few of the hives higher up were brought before the law and given their just reward for obtaining her husband and three sons, for obtaining men and money, to fight and carry on an ungodly human slaughter under "false pretenses" and enriching themselves out of the war of "false pretenses."

The Bishop on His Job

His Lordship, the Bishop of Exeter, recently in a sermon appealed to "his flock" to "increase the population so as to be able to get men for the next war."

If this man be a true representative of Christianity, is it any wonder that the churches are empty and that the sincerity and authority of such as he is being questioned by youths at the street corners? These are the men who mock the teachings of the "lowly Nazarene," and desecrate the "Temple of God," and not the "reds." The church needs to be cleansed and saved, not only from the "money changers," but also, from many "consecrated to the cloth," making a living out of preaching "false doctrines."

The Only Hope

The masses are crying "shame" on such teachings, are educating themselves, and are organizing their own movements to obtain truth, emancipate and lift humanity up.

Mark Twain's War Prayer

"O Lord our God, help us to tear their soldiers to bloody shreds with our shells; help us to cover their smiling fields with the pale forms of their patriotic dead; help us to drown the thunder of the guns with the cries of the wounded, writhing in pain; help us to lay waste their humble homes with a hurricane of fire; help us to wring the hearts of their unoffending widows with unavailing grief; help us to turn them out rootless, with their little children to wander unfriended through wastes of their desolated lands in rags and hunger and thirst, sport of the sun flames of summer and the icy winds of winter, broken in spirit, worn with travail, imploring Thee for the refuge of the grave and denied it—for our sakes, who adore Thee, Lord, blast their hopes, blight their lives, protract their bitter pilgrimage, make heavy their steps, water their way with their tears, stain the white snow with the blood of their wounded feet! We ask of one Who is the ever spirit of love and who is the ever faithful refuge and friend of all that are sore beset and seek His aid with humble and contrite hearts. Grant our prayer, O Lord, and Thine shall be the praise and honor and glory now and ever. Amen."

This prayer was written by Mark Twain, who said of it: "I have told the whole truth in that, and only dead men can tell the whole truth in this world. It can be published after I am dead." And it was.

If one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with success unexpected in common hours.—Thoreau.

The Birth Control Movement in America

THE BIRTH CONTROL movement

in England was based upon a utilitarian philosophy and influenced by the biological theories of evolution arising during the latter years of the nineteenth century. On the other hand, the movement in America is the product of the idealism of one prominent leader of thought founded upon a life's experience and sound scientific training. The modern birth control movement had its origin in a small group which met at the home of Margaret Sanger in 1914 and formed the first Birth Control League of America. After seeking for years the solution of the human problem in the field of political action, Mrs. Sanger devoted some years to intensive study of social conditions in Europe. As a result she challenged the government of the U. S. in the first year of the great war by the publication of the "Woman Rebel." This magazine was forbidden the mails, and Mrs. Sanger was indicted under the federal statute which forbids the mailing of literature judged by the post office officials to be obscene. Thousands of letters of protest poured in upon the district attorney, among others being letters from distinguished British men such as H. J. Wells, Gilbert Murray, Arnold Bennett and Edward Carpenter. The case was dismissed.

In 1916 Margaret Sanger again suffered for her belief that the public should know the principles underlying her philosophy of life. She, with two associates, was imprisoned for opening a birth control clinic at Brownsville, Brooklyn. Upon appeal, Mrs. Sanger's imprisonment was upheld, but the judge of the New York court of appeals decided that physicians had the right to give birth control advice and prescriptions to married people "for the cure or prevention of disease." This decision was the first step towards victory for the movement in America. To create a widespread education of public opinion which would demand sane legislation in regard to birth control now became the chief object of Mrs. Sanger's supporters.

The fight for legislative action on the part of the advocates of birth control continued without intermission until in 1921 there was formed the American Birth Control League, with the Birth Control Review as its official organ. This organization united scattered forces, and in 1923 a bill was introduced into the New York state legislature extending the right of physicians to give contraceptive advice not only to diseased persons, but to all persons requesting it. The bill was supported by over 700 N.Y. state physicians, by nearly 50,000 voters, and by prominent social organizations. The bill was killed in committee.

Throughout the United States, England and the Continent public interest and the interest of legislators was aroused by an active propaganda carried on by the league. Mrs. Sanger, upon the lecture platform and through the press, made her influence felt in the government circles of almost every civilized country in the world. Today she is the recognized leader of a world-wide movement. The new bill about to be presented to the N. Y. legislature will, in all likelihood, be passed, thus keeping pace with changes in the statutes of other states. In the wider field, the establishments of clinics in many countries and changes in antiquated laws have marked the progress of the movement which is the child of the American league.

To quote the words of the great leader of this movement in regard to the great gathering which will make history in the annals of the social movement in New York City, March, 1925. This is the Sixth International Neo-Malthusian and Birth Control conference, which will meet

Goody! Toyland Is Open

ALL in readiness with dolls, trains, games and everything you can think of to delight the hearts of little children.

Many of the most fascinating and attractive toys for Christmas are limited in quantity and cannot be replaced. By selecting them now, you choose from a large and interesting assortment. Best of all, at prices remarkably low. We mention:

HUDSON BEAUTY DOLLS

They are 17 inches tall, with fully jointed bodies, and go to sleep. They are beautifully dressed in a choice variety of colors; at the special price of .....\$2.25

BUFFALO COASTER WAGONS

No. 01 Buffalo Coaster Wagons...\$8.25
No. 1 Buffalo Coaster Wagons...\$8.25
No. 2 Buffalo Coaster Wagons...\$7.25
No. 3 Buffalo Coaster Wagons...\$9.25



MECCANO

The most reliable building toy in the world. Builds bridges, towers, etc. Made of highly-finished metals and lasts a lifetime.

No. 0, price .....\$2.00 No. 2, price .....\$6.00
No. 1, price .....\$3.00 No. 3, price .....\$9.00
No. 4, price .....\$15.00

No. 0A—Makes a No. 0 outfit into No. 1. Price .....\$1.25
No. 1A—Makes a No. 1 outfit into No. 2. Price .....\$3.00
No. 2A—Makes a No. 2 outfit into No. 3. Price .....\$3.00
No. 3A—Makes a No. 3 outfit into No. 4. Price .....\$6.00

Hudson's Bay Company
VANCOUVER, B. C.

under the auspices of the American Birth Control league. Noise and shouting, brass bands and oratory will be absent, but the conference will mark another step forward in a movement which is leading the world out of misery, famine, fear and war into a new civilization as yet existing only in the dreams of our seers and prophets.

If we are looking forward to a new war it means that we are looking forward to the end of the white man in Europe.—Captain Hay, British Labor M. P.

EVERY READER CAN HELP
Every reader of The Federationist can render valuable assistance by renewing their subscriptions as soon as they are due, and by inducing another worker to subscribe. It does not take much effort to do this. Try it.

Do You Know?

THAT Jo-To is guaranteed to relieve stomach misery such as gas pains, after-eating distress, bloating, belching, heart-burn and sour stomach in two minutes or money refunded. Jo-To sold at all Drug Stores.

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them.—Thoreau.

NEW YORK FUR CO.
Largest Exclusive FUR HOUSE in the West
552-4 and 721 Georgia Street West
Seymour 9276-9325

TO THE MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS
Boost for The Fed.

PET SHOP
1147 GRANVILLE STREET
Singing Birds, Talking Parrots, Puppies, Goldfish, Persian Kittens, Monkeys, Fancy Pigeons

Nanaimo and District

Wide interest is being manifested in the splendid Educational Articles now appearing as regular features in

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

Official Organ of the FEDERATED LABOR PARTY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

These Articles of Advanced Thought are highly appreciated and extensively read by many labor men and women who think as well as work.

Subscription Price: Year, \$2.50; Six Months, \$1.50; 5 Cents per Copy.

The Federationist will be pleased to receive News Items, as well as Manuscripts bearing upon the Labor and Question in Its Widest Application to Society Today.

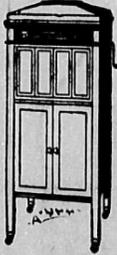
Sample Copies may be obtained from the representative of the B. C. Federationist, who will also be pleased to receive copy and subscriptions for the paper, namely:

THOS. A. BARNARD

Book Seller and Stationer

63 COMMERCIAL STREET, NANAIMO, B. C.

Buy This Reg. \$135  
Improved "COLUMBIA" for only  
**\$89.50**  
Complete with 12 Selections



6 double sided 75c Records of your own choice. The Columbia is the supreme phonograph of today, equipped as it is with its automatic non-set stop and its motor that will play 6 records with but one winding. This is the outstanding offer of the Christmas Season, and merits your prompt inspection. You may purchase, if you desire, on

VERY EASY TERMS.

**Townley & Ward**  
Limited

443 Hastings Street West

Near Richards

Phone Sey. 2444

Mitzi in "The Magic Ring"  
Delightful Mitzi, one of the most popular of our younger musical stars, is the feature at the Orpheum for three performances, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 16-17, with a matinee Wednesday.  
Mitzi's last starring vehicle

**Columbia**  
NEXT WEEK

Harold Lloyd

"GIRL SHY"

Admission Only  
**15c and 25c**

Other Attractions  
Big Amateur Contest Friday

Fresh Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, Wedding Bouquets, Pot Plants, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Seeds, Bulbs, Florists' Sundries

**Brown Brothers & Co. Ltd.**  
FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN

48 Hastings Street East, Sey. 988-672  
151 Hastings Street West, Sey. 1370  
665 Granville Street, Sey. 9513-1391  
1047 Georgia Street West, Sey. 7412  
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

STOVES AND RANGES, both malleable and steel, McClary's, Fawcett's, Canada's Pride, installed free by experts; satisfaction guaranteed. Cash or \$2.00 per week.

**Canada Pride Range Company Ltd.**  
346 Hastings Street East Sey. 2399

—CARDS FOR—  
**WHIST DRIVES**

GET YOUR OFFICIAL PROGRESSIVE WHIST SCORE CARDS, (16 or 25 games), ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) A HUNDRED, AT

**Cowan Brookhouse, Ltd.**  
1129 HOWE STREET Phones: Sey. 7421, 4490  
Five Hundred Score Tablets, 20c each  
Court Whist Cards, 15c per dozen; \$1.25 per 100

**Canadian Pacific Railway**

**TORONTO EXPRESS**  
Leaves Daily at 8.45 a.m.  
From Canadian Pacific Station  
A THROUGH TRAIN TO TORONTO  
Stopping at all principal points en route  
Carries standard coach, tourist car, standard sleepers, diner and compartment observation car.  
Up-to-Date Service

**Transcontinental Trains**

**THE IMPERIAL**  
Leaves Daily at 9 p.m.  
A Through Train to Montreal  
Making all important stops, and carries  
A Through Sleeping Car to Chicago  
via Minneapolis & St. Paul  
In addition to first-class coach, tourist car, standard sleepers, diner and compartment observation car.  
For all information and reservations apply at TICKET OFFICES: Vancouver Depot, Hotel Vancouver or 434 Hastings W.

**TIMELY TOPICS**

THE contributions received from the people on "Golden Rule" Sunday, on behalf of the starving children of Armenia, are, as far as the principle goes, on a par with every other form of charity. The principle behind most organized charity is that the people shall remedy the ills caused by their masses, and help to keep the present system going. Which means that not only are the masses exploited as far as their labor power is concerned, but their pity and kindness are exploited, too.

"Golden Rule" Sundays are like "tag days," when the people obligingly dip their hands in their pockets to save the government and those who govern the government from paying out overdue bills.

Times have altered since William Shakespeare lived. The quality of mercy is strained, and very badly, too; and charity is twice cursed. The workers are getting beyond the stage where they will accept alms from their owners with thankful hearts, and moralists are finding out that the pride of giving is very often as bad as other kinds of pride.

The fact that Mayor Owen didn't know what was wrong or why it was wrong in the city was a proof—not of his incompetency, as someone suggested, but of his competency. A mayor who discovered such things would not have been fit for his office; he would have been too uncomfortable a person. Mayor Owen perhaps mistakes results for causes. But in getting at the root of the trouble, one has to remember that such glaring disgraces as bootlegging, "idleness," immorality and "graft" are only the products of the present social system.

The daily press is asking why the government does not compete with the bootleggers, and since there's so much weakness, we also wonder why the government does not run state "public houses," and why it doesn't compete with the dope peddlers and all other dealers in race degeneration.

And incidentally, since government control of the "fills" of civilization is urged, why cannot government control of necessities be urged? Government ownership of the land, the machinery and commerce, education and medicine would be steps in the right direction.

Organized labor will tend to be as hostile to the eight-hour bill as the lumber barons are, if the latter continue to lower wages, for in order to exist the workers will be forced to demand longer hours.

The Butler Bill proposes to spend \$111,000,000 American money on naval expansion, i.e., battle-cruisers. Organized labor is most enthusiastic. Such enthusiasm might be mistaken for patriotism, but it isn't. It is merely anxiety on the part of the naval yards' employees to earn their bread and butter.

WE wonder! Perhaps Inspector Jewitt wanted a holiday, and this attempt (?) to extradite F. Darley, former Vancouver loan broker, may have served a good purpose—for the inspector. According to newspaper reports of Darley's agreement, it would appear to anyone of average intelligence, that the success of any extradition proceedings would be very questionable. It is quite a long time since this occurred and surely this error in the extradition papers should have been discovered—by an inspector. The next time a man has to go

**Alderman**  
**T. H. TRACEY**  
extends his sincere thanks to his supporters for re-electing him to represent No. 1 Ward for the fifth time.

**Best \$2.50 Glasses on Earth**

GLASSES not prescribed unless absolutely necessary. Examinations made by graduate eyesight specialist.

Satisfaction guaranteed. We grind our own lenses and do repairing. Lenses duplicated by mail.

**Pitman Optical House**  
Formerly Brown Optical House  
Be sure of the address  
Above Woolworth's Store, near Granville  
Suite 36, Davis Chambers  
615 Hastings St. W.  
Phone Sey. 1071

**Do You Know?**

THAT if your stomach is out of order, you are needlessly carrying a burden of misery which Jot-to will relieve in two minutes. Gas pains, acid stomach, sour burning, stomach respond immediately to Jot-to. Sold at all Drug Stores.

on this case we would suggest his sending one of his men—they would enjoy the trip to Los Angeles as much as the inspector, we are sure.

"Religion in Science and Science in Religion," was the subject of a most interesting address at the Open Forum on Sunday afternoon by Prof. Duckering of the U. B. C.

Religion, he defined, as being "the recognition of reverent allegiance to a superhuman being, or order of beings." Science was "classified knowledge" gathered after careful and painstaking effort. In early history the priests were considered to be custodians of knowledge and science, but during the later periods of history the greater number from among this group were divorced from science and followed the trend of religious theory. The scientists tended, in many instances, to follow an opposite course, becoming materialistic and atheistic in their outlook. He pointed out how the former group secured the persecution of those, like Galileo, Bruno and others, who sought scientific truths. This group, he asserted, that they must preserve their "beliefs" and that God should not be sought through his natural manifestations, such as are to be obtained through the study of nature and science. When those who believed in knowledge thus obtained came into power and authority, there was apparent a definite tendency to attack their former persecutors. "Science has established many facts contrary to religious teachings of 2,000 years ago," the professor asserted.

It was not unscientific for us to assume that there is a God, he said. The scientist once assumed, long before they ever proved its existence, that there was a substance in space. This substance they termed ether. This substance has now been proven to exist. It was assumed, because, by so doing many conditions could be then explained which could not have otherwise been done. So, he said, by assuming the presence of a God, or supreme intelligence permeating the universe we were enabled to explain conditions otherwise beyond our comprehension. He believed that it was impossible in this universe of law and order that chance should determine things. He believed there was some great source of knowledge outside of the human brain. The wondrous perfection and beauty as portrayed in the inorganic realms, the various crystals of salt, ice-cycles, etc., were not the result of blind chance, but rather the result of some great intelligence endeavoring to assert itself.

In closing, the speaker asserted that, to his mind, it seemed feasible that some form of intelligence, as far in advance of our plane as our plane is beyond the mineral plane, existed in our universe.

THE right to be lazy is strictly limited. Only those who have never worked and who have always lived on the work of others are permitted to be idle. Those people, on the other hand, who have always worked—to keep someone else in idleness—may not be guilty of "doing nothing" even if there's nothing to do. Vagrancy is a punishable offense.

The humiliating treatment meted out to those who are unfortunate enough to be unemployed is almost intolerable. And the cowardly way in which certain members of the government face the situation is a disgrace. Especially in view of the fact that many of the men concerned are ex-soldiers.

Britain has the support of the Dominions in any dirty work that may arise through the Egyptian crisis. So the newspapers say. But one is not quite sure what the people would say if they had to vote on the question in perfect coolness. Canada still has some relics of the last war, apart from stone monuments.

It was encouraging to see a lengthy reply to the idiotic legislation concerning the employment of Chinese, introduced by Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, M.L.A. The workers tend to forget that such legislation is merely talked about to throw dust into their eyes. While they are scrapping about the Oriental question, and all its insulting details, the conditions of the people are not being bettered one bit, and the old game of exploitation is going on under our very noses. After all, our quarrel is not with the unfortunate Orientals who happen to be seeking their bread here. Our quarrel is the same as theirs—with capitalism.

Dr. Gallant, Chiropractor, 712 Robson

**Alderman**  
**F. P. ROGERS**

Wishes to thank his supporters very heartily for their support in re-electing him as their Representative for Ward 3.

**Farming Situation**

(Continued from Page 1)

and suicide? Are these things symptoms of a healthy industrial and agricultural society, or are they indications of decay, disintegration and death?

In climatic conditions and natural wealth Canada takes second place to no country in the world. We have illimitable acres of fertile soil able to produce all the food that we need, and all the wool and furs and leather for clothing. We have illimitable forests for supplying all the timber we require for building houses. We have sunny valleys for raising the choicest fruits of the earth. We have illimitable supplies of coal and metals and fish. And last, but not least, we have skilled artisans and skilled farmers. If there were no other country in the world but this we have resources to enable our small population to live in happiness and at ease. Wherein lies the trouble? What is causing the wheels of industry to grind and slow down, and occasionally stop? What are we short of? The answer to this is nothing—absolutely nothing—but a system of organization. And in considering a system of organization we must begin at the basis.

Canada is primarily an agricultural country. We may say that agriculture is the basis of our economic life. No matter what business you may be engaged in—baker, butcher, tinker, tailor, banker, lawyer, barber, preacher—no matter what trade or profession or avocation in life you follow you are dependent for your prosperity on the prosperity of the farmer. If the farmers were to go on strike, society would collapse. Yet in spite of this fact our rulers and governors continue to listen to delegations of farmers; to assent to the need of radical changes, to promise immediate assistance, and TO DO NOTHING.

This subject is of vital interest to you whether you are a farmer or not, and we propose in the following articles to analyse the arguments and statements and explanations of those who uphold these chaotic and dangerous conditions, and finally to present our remedy.

What we need above all is peace, and a close attention to the terrible social problems which beset us.—Lord Salsbury.

Every great reform which has been effected has consisted not in doing something new, but in undoing something old.—Buckle.

DR. FORSYTHE, PALMER GRADUATE Chiropractor, 709 Dunsmuir St.; 10 till 6. Sey. 0798. Evgs. by appt.; Sundays, 3 till 4.

**CAPT.**  
**W. D. JONES**

Wishes to return thanks to his friends and supporters for his re-election as Park Commissioner.

Frank Van Hoven Coming to the Orpheum

"The Mad Magician," Frank Van Hoven, is one of the main features on next week's bill of vaudeville, which opens with a matinee on Thursday. Magic of the Van Hoven variety demonstrates the quickness of speech rather than of hand. He goes to endless pains to prepare a rick and labors over his presentation until the proper pitch of expectancy is reached. Max Fisher's band, direct from a successful and extended engagement in Los Angeles, are on the bill; they have the reputation of being the greatest syncoptators in America. The dainty English comedienne, Jessie Heaher, has been engaged for another tour of the Orpheum circuit and will be on this week's bill. She sings and dances and is ably assisted by John McLaughlin, a likeable young singer and pianist. Wilfred Clarke, one of the last of the famous Booth family, will present his successful farce, "Now What," assisted by a capable company. Mr. Clarke made his debut at the Strand theatre, London, in 1885. "Say It While Dancing," presented by Lou Lockett and Peggy Page is an exceptionally clever song and dance act, with Ruby Ward at the piano. Little Miss Melody, Jean Middleton, presents a very lively and clever violin act. Her great love for music has made her an artist of the first water. Don Valerio, Italy's foremost wire dancer, on the bill, is a wire dancer not a walker, which makes it more intricate. The usual attractive pictures and Orpheum Concert Orchestra completes the bill.

Opinions are stronger than armies. Opinions, if they are rounded in truth and justice, will in the end prevail against the bayonets of infantry, the fire of artillery, and the charges of cavalry.—Lord Palmerston.

Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair.—Washington.

**ROYAL**  
NEXT WEEK

**MORTON**

MUSICAL COMEDY

And Famed Beauties  
OTHER ATTRACTIONS  
Country Store Monday and Friday

100 Tickets Given Free Each Country Store Night on \$1,000 Car, to be given away absolutely free, January 5. Car on exhibition in front of theatre.

THE CHOICE OF THE UNIONS

**CATTO'S**

VERY OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY

THOROUGHLY MATURED—ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR BRANDS AT THE GOVERNMENT STORES

GOLD LABEL - 15-YEAR-OLD

Ask for CATTO'S. For sale at all Government Liquor Stores  
This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia

**B. C. FEDERATIONIST**

Official Organ of the  
**FEDERATED LABOR PARTY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
Published in the Interests of All Workers

THE party is desirous of making what contribution it can to the betterment of society. It realizes that the most effective method to accomplish this end is by educating the masses through the medium of its press, and likewise the best literature procurable regarding the Labor movement. There is no other means available to the workers to voice their opinions. Work with us to make The Federationist a mighty power for good in Vancouver and throughout British Columbia. Principles, not personalities, are alone desirable.

Contributions for The Federationist are always welcome. Be brief and write on one side of the copy paper. Matter for publication should reach this office by Tuesday. Advertisements received up to Wednesday noon.

You must have The Federationist in the home each week to keep in touch with the City, Provincial and Federal and International Labor Movement.

Subscription Rate: United States and foreign, \$3.00 per year; Canada, \$2.50 per year, \$1.50 for six months.

**JOB PRINTING**

Estimates will be furnished on all kinds of work. Our solicitor will gladly offer his services to those desiring them.

**B. C. FEDERATIONIST**

1129 HOWE STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

If You Need a Nice

**Suit or Overcoat**

Christmas Neckwear, Shirts, Etc.,

boxed up for Christmas Gifts, try our

412 Hastings St. W. Store, where you get value and service.

Our prices will stand comparison.

**W. B. Brummitt**

412 Hastings St. West

**LEWIS**

PHONOGRAPH SPECIALS

PHONOLAS! PHONOLAS!!  
Your opportunity to secure a beautiful Full Cabinet Model Phonola, Oak, Walnut and Mahogany, fitted with latest spiral driven motor.  
Regular Price \$100.00  
Your choice, all upright models, THIS WEEK ONLY

**\$75.00**

On easy terms. Without interest. The world's best vocalists and orchestras are on the records. Hear them to advantage on the Phonola.  
Lewis Leads! Follow Who Can!

**LEWIS PIANO HOUSE LTD.**

1044 GRANVILLE STREET VANCOUVER, B. C.

Increased means and increased leisure are the two civilizers of men—Disraeli.