

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
PUBLISHED IN INTERESTS OF ALL WORKERS

POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

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THE PRESS' POWER

Most People Fail to Realize How Telling Is Its "Propaganda Effect."

"RED LETTER" EPISODE

Labor Papers Must Have Force of Working Class Behind Them.

[By John Pickenshovel]
WHAT is usually meant by the phrase, "the power of the press," is its "propaganda" effect. Most people fail to realize that fact. But in effect, nevertheless, that is what it means, for in many cases what is designated as news, is for the most part, propaganda. Whenever the capitalist class have any fears of the workers gaining a point in the struggle, by printing something of a derogatory nature under the guise of news, a counter effect may be produced.

We had an example of that prior to the last British election. There was a danger from a capitalist class standpoint of a labor government being elected. Something had to be circulated to prevent that. Moreover, it required to be sensational to be effective, and as close as possible to election day to preclude any come back. Hence, the "Red Letter" episode, and the desired effect in the return of the present government.

Early in the present year, it was announced that the capitalist nations of Europe were preparing for another attack on soviet Russia, and ever since the press has reeked with filth about communists and communism. All of which is propaganda necessary to be absorbed before the attack is made. We saw an abundance of it in the press for a week prior to May the first, and it is continuing to serve us the "dope" about what the communists are doing, on the hypothesis that by the time we have swallowed the bait, hook, line, and sinker, the contemplated war on Russia will be ready to proceed with. In passing, it is well to remember all wars are precipitated by this method.

But coming closer to home, a local incident reveals some more "propaganda" effect on the part of the local press. The Canadian Labor party decided to ask the city council for permission to hold a tag day for the Nova Scotia miners. No sooner does the press get wind of this, than we read "stories" that the relief committee handling the funds in that province decline to have anything to do with money received from red sources. Some more "propaganda" effect. Later on, after hedging on the matter, the council decides to grant the request, and the "tag day" is arranged for May 8. But on May 5, we see a despatch in one of the local papers, from Springfield, N. S., under the heading "N. S. miner relief worker quits when red funds arrive," and which goes on to state that one of the committee resigns because part of the funds had come from the Red International of Russia. If Bolsheviki "lucre" can be worse than the filthy "lucre" we are accustomed to handle there might be some reason for conscientious scruples, but from what we can learn the miners need the money, filthy or otherwise. But with the idea of leading the people of Vancouver and vicinity into disregarding the need of men, women, and children in Nova Scotia for food, clothing and shelter, the press publishes the cold-blooded propaganda referred to. So much for the "gentlemen of the press."

But what does all this lead us to? It leads us undoubtedly to the logical conclusion, that as the master class uses propaganda as a means of frustrating the attempts of the workers to better their conditions, and as the press plays an important part in that respect, the workers must also use those means. Does it require further argument to convince the workers that as the press is used as a weapon of class warfare by the capitalist class, the workers must do likewise? We would rather think not.

But as we notice the lack of support given to the labor press, it is apparent that the workers generally do not realize the power of the press. Such workers' papers as the Western Clarion, and The B. C. Federationist often trying for years to educate the workers, are still run on a four page basis, mainly because the workers fail to appreciate the function of the press in the class struggle. These papers could be larger in size and cover a larger area of circulation if the workers would give the support necessary. And if it is true that the capitalist press derives its power from the support given it by the capitalist class, then the worker's press to be a powerful organ of propaganda, must have the force of the working class behind it. It is the man behind the guns who do the deadly work.

Buffalo (N.Y.) Building Trades
All building trades crafts in this city have signed up for another year. The painters were granted \$1 per day increase, effective May 1, other crafts accepting the old rates.

EARLY CLOSING CEASES

City Council Rules Stores May Remain Open Till 10 in Evening.

If you are desirous of getting your groceries later than has been your usual custom then your desires are likely to be realized. It may mean that hundreds of clerks who are now enjoying a rest during the evening hours will have to sacrifice that luxury, to give you that privilege. Their wives and children may have to be deprived of their associations once again, as they were a few years ago, but that is all in the game, it would appear. So long as a few owners think they can make a few more paltry dollars nothing else matters, so it would appear.

By a unanimous vote the council on Monday afternoon rescinded the early closing by-law insofar as grocery stores are concerned, and the new order became effective with the passing of the motion. Stores can now remain open until 10 p.m.

The action was taken as the result of a petition signed by over 600 storekeepers affected, and although some of the larger stores registered objection Monday, License Inspector Jones reported that a careful check had been made of all the signatures to the petition and that they were in order.

The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should never want a fine house nor fine furniture.—Dr. Franklin.

STATE OWNERSHIP PAYS

N. S. W. Produces Coal for Less Than Half Price of Private Concerns.

The first coal mine, owned and operated by the state government of New South Wales, situated at Lithgow, about 100 miles due west of the city of Sydney, is being developed rapidly, and will eventually become the largest coal mine in that state.

About 600 men are employed in and about the mine, and the daily output is now 1,100 tons. This is being increased as the mine is being developed.

The coal is mined and delivered to the state-owned railways at the cost of production, which is \$2.40 per ton. Private owners say they cannot produce coal at less than \$5.35 per ton, which shows that they reckon on a clear profit of at least 100 per cent. for themselves.

A NEWSPAPER PLATFORM

The Editor Who Adheres to It Will Learn Something of His Responsibilities.

Some really worth-while thoughts were incorporated in the platform of the News-Herald of Ravena, N. Y., which was recently published in that newspaper, over the signature, "The Editor." Moreover, if newspaper men generally accepted the most of its plans, certainly the profession would be none the worse for the experience. "I believe in my job," reads the primary article, this statement being followed, among others, by these:

"I shall at all times be fair to everyone in my community, expecting frequently to be charged with being unfair.

"I shall not be afraid to champion the poor man's cause for fear of the wrath of the rich man."

"Nor shall I be afraid to stand by the rich man for fear of the wrath of being charged with having sold out to him."

"I shall respect and honor my profession, believing that it is a high calling."

A newspaper editor who adheres to such a platform is learning something of the real responsibilities and joys of journalism.—Christian Science Monitor.

Orange (N. J.) Plumbers Et Al

Plumbers and steamfitters of Orange, N. J., and vicinity have signed a yearly agreement with their employers at a wage increase of \$1 per day, an increase from \$10 to \$11 for an eight-hour day.

Lathers Strike Settled

The recent strike of lathers at Portsmouth, Ohio, has been adjusted, an increase of \$1 per thousand laths having been granted. In this case both sides were highly pleased, the lathers with the increase and the employers with the promise of increased production.

New York Typographical Union

No. 6 (Big Six) recently entertained 1100 guests, including printers and their families, at a dinner in celebration of its 75th anniversary.

Saskatchewan Elections

The Saskatchewan provincial general elections will take place Tuesday, June 2, 1925; nominations a week earlier, Tuesday, May 26.

CONCERN OF ALL

Each Family Pays \$150 in Yearly Interest on Country's Debts.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Get on Voters' List and at Elections Vote for Labor Candidates.

THE FEDERATIONIST is in receipt of the following circular letter from the Montreal board of trade. It is endorsed by the Montreal trades and labor council and the Canadian Manufacturers' association. It is addressed to the electors of the city of Montreal, but it is equally applicable to all Canada. "Mind Your Own Business" is its caption:

"Nobody likes to be told to mind his own business. Yet there was never a time when people needed to be told that more than now, because nine out of every ten men and women are not minding their own business. They do not seem to know that public business is their own business."

"Whose business is it that every family of five in Montreal now pays an average of about \$150 a year in interest and owes over \$3,000 on account of money borrowed and spent by the Dominion, the Province and the City? Surely it is the business of those who pay the taxes and carry the debt; and that means you."

"Whose business is it that the country is spending far beyond its means and borrowing tens of millions every year to do it? Surely it is the business of those whose earnings pay the interest on the money borrowed; and that again means you. You are paying it every day in high rents and high prices."

"The credit of our Country and our City is not a thing apart from ourselves. They have credit only because they can pledge our property as security for the money they borrow, and tax our earnings to pay interest on it."

"If we had been minding our own business, the debts of the Dominion, the Province and the City would not now be so large and taxes would not be so high. When we do not mind our own business we always suffer for it."

"But this free spending of public money—your money—need not go on. The electors can stop it whenever they like. You are an elector. See that your name is on the voters' list and at elections—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal—vote for men who are pledged to public economy and reduction of the Public Debt."

Work and vote for labor candidates.

Chicago Iron Workers

The signing of an agreement by the iron workers at \$1.37½ per hour completes adjustments in the building trades situation at Chicago. A \$250,000,000 building program, the largest in the history of Chicago, will now go forward without interruption.

Carpenters Strike

While the carpenters' strike at Hazelton, Pa., and other points in the anthracite region is still in progress, because of continued demands for an increase from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, it is reported that eleven contractors have agreed to the new scale, with forty employers still holding out.

We are witnessing the suicide of a social order.—Dean Inge.

Important Meeting Of F. L. P.

THE next meeting of the Federated Labor Party will be held on Wednesday, May 20th, at 8 p.m., in Room 5, 319 Pender street west.

It is important that all members should attend this meeting, as nominations to the Greater Vancouver Central council of the Canadian Labor Party for the federal seats in this locality will be made.

At the last meeting it was decided that every effort should be made to build up the party. If you have allowed your membership to lapse because of non-payment of dues, take this opportunity of coming around and getting into the fight again. If you have been thinking of joining the party, come along.

To make your influence felt you must organize with your fellows who are of like mind to yourself. Unorganized you are of very little consequence in the class struggle, organized you are a factor of some importance.

LABOR ORGANIZING

A. F. of L. Adopts New Method and Launches Campaign.

ELABORATE PROGRAMME

Plans Will Last Forty Weeks and Cost Approximately Half Million Dollars.

A WASHINGTON, D. C., press despatch states that with the objective of organizing the unorganized workers of Canada and the United States, an elaborate program, including publicity through moving pictures and lectures, has just been instituted by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. Plans for the campaign, which is to last 40 weeks, and cost approximately \$500,000, has been worked out by John W. Hayes and John J. Manning of the labor trades department of the federation, according to an announcement.

The country is to be divided into five districts, into each of which four speakers will go to declare to unorganized workers the benefits to be derived from their adherence to trades unionism. Stress is also to be placed upon the value of purchasing goods carrying the union label. Organized labor leaders are to be selected to carry on the work.

Board of Health Report

The Glasgow, Scotland, board of health is reported as calling attention to poor health and impaired physical conditions among the city's working classes, who are being sorely pressed to make their incomes meet the cost of living.

The chief agency in promoting thought is discussion.—Henry George.

UNION FARM WOMEN

Aim of New Organization Is to Improve Economics of Agriculture.

ORGANIZED MARKETING

Profiteering Middleman To Be Eliminated to the Profit of the Farmers.

BASED on a conviction that the women on the farms should have a voice in working out of the agricultural problems, and a belief that they have been unjustly ignored by congress and agricultural commissions dealing in the problem for farm relief, a new organization has been perfected here, under the name of "The Federated Farm Women of America," thus states a Washington, D. C., despatch. Temporary headquarters have opened and an appeal sent to farm women all over the country to support the new undertaking.

The aim of the organization is the improvement of farm life in which women are vitally interested, through betterment of economic conditions. The key to this improvement, in the opinion of the group which met at Washington recently, from 11 states to institute the new organization, is the marketing system, with elimination of the middleman as the first objective.

With the belief that organized farmer marketing in the first field for constructive action to improve the condition of the farmer, the Federated Farm Women of America will institute a nation-wide campaign to enlist public interest in the development of co-operative marketing systems.

Mrs. Aldo Mayo, chairman of the organization committee, said: "If the proposed work be accomplished, the profiteering middleman will be eliminated, to the profit of the farmers and the protection of the consumer."

JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE

THE steady increase in the membership of the J. L. L., has made it necessary to enlarge the Horticultural hall, Forty-fifth and Fraser avenue, for the Educational meetings. The next one will be held on Thursday, May 21, at 8 p.m. The subject for the evening will be: "Has the Invention of Machinery Been a Benefit to the Working Class?" Mr. J. Webster will be the speaker for the evening. Questions and a general discussion will follow.

The interest shown in these meetings and the rapid growth of the J. L. L. should be encouraging to those who have spent years in the labor movement. The education of the young people along these lines has been neglected in the past. The result is the ignorance shown by many workers today. Make yourself a booster for the Junior Labor League.

Petition of Railway Employees

The principal employees of the International Railways Company of Central America have petitioned the company at Guatemala for an increase of 33 per cent. in pay, an eight-hour day, a six-day week, participation in the profits, better living quarters, and numerous other concessions of a minor nature.

He that holds to his appointment, and does not keep you waiting, shows that he has regard for your time as well as his own.—Smiles.

MR. FRANCIS CALLAGHAN

Popular Canadian Poet Will Give a Recital This (Friday) Evening.

On the evening of Friday, May 15, the Modern Arts and Letters club will unite with the Vancouver Poetry society in presenting Francis Callaghan, Canadian poet, in a recital. The reading will be held at 337 Hastings street west, the Theosophical Society hall.

Mr. Callaghan, aged twenty-three, is one of the most promising of our younger Canadian writers. His published work in "The Reed and the Cross," issued by the Ryerson Press, Toronto, contains promise of his taking an exalted place among our major poets. He has the true fire of genius and, considering his age and opportunities, has done most notable work. His is a voice of the people. He is an engaging personality—simple hearted and high-minded—entirely lovable. He reads splendidly, putting into his readings some of the fiery enthusiasm of his Celtic genius. He is altogether Canadian, although of Irish ancestry. Every lover of Canadian literature in our city should consider it a privilege to support this recital. It is not unlikely that Mr. Callaghan may make Vancouver his home and add another voice to our Western choir of singers who are making a permanent mark on literature.

Tickets may be had from the officers of the Modern Arts and Letters Club. Miss Davidson, soprano, will assist in the recital, with a song selection.

STREET RAILWAYMEN

Threatened Strike of Des Moines City Railway Company Averted.

A Des Moines, Iowa, news despatch says that the threatened strike of conductors and motormen of the Des Moines City Railway company has been averted. In this case the company asked for a wage reduction of 9 cents per hour and the employees for an increase of 6 cents per hour. The present agreement provides for arbitration in case of a disagreement over the renewal of the agreement. With this fact in mind it seems quite probable that the demands made by both sides were in anticipation of similar demands to be made by the opposing side, and with a view to being placed in a favorable position in case arbitration were resorted to. However, both sides have agreed to maintain present conditions.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

Tab'oid Issued by United States Department of Labor, at Washington, D. C.

Azores
Farm Labor Emigration.—It is reported that farm laborers are becoming more scarce each year, due to their increasing emigration to Bermuda, Brazil and the United States.

Belgium
Domestic Labor.—Women servants are said to be leaving their employment in private homes for work in the textile mills, on account of higher wages and shorter hours.

Brazil
Commission Studies Colonization.—A commission of Japanese experts recently visited the state of Para for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of Japanese colonization in that state.

Cuba
Railway Strike.—The "passive resistance strike" which is being carried on by employees of the consolidated railways constitutes the most serious labor trouble in Cuba at the present time, demoralizing traffic and seriously retarding trade activities.

England
Seek Increase in Textile Wages.—At a meeting held in Bradford, April 4, 1925, proposals were made for the revision of the existing agreement of the National Wool Textile Industrial council, effecting wage increases for approximately 200,000 operatives.

France
Industrial Immigration.—The movement of industrial immigration continues at the rate of about 10,000 net arrivals per month, mainly from Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Germany
Unemployment.—France reports a slight increase in unemployment during March, 1925, with public labor agencies finding some difficulty in placing workers. Notwithstanding this general situation, there were many unsatisfied demands for expert workers.

Germany
Unemployment in Rhineland.—At the end of last month there were 110,000 unemployed persons in the Rhine province who were receiving unemployment benefits, of which number one-fifth belonged to the iron and metal trades, which normally employ about thirty per cent of the total labor of the province.

Wage Increase for Merchant Mar-

FOREIGN NOTES

Mexico Aiming to Make Peasants Economically Free and Independent.

BULGARIAN BRUTALITIES

France's Debt to United States; Kenya Colony Plague Spot of Slavery.

[By YORKE]

PRESIDENT CALLES of Mexico recently gave utterance to a group of U. S. excursionists as follows: "We are trying to make the peasant economically independent, so that these poor men, who have been in the condition of slaves until now may become free, and enjoy a little more of the happiness which rightfully belongs to them. That is why we are trying to elevate them morally by means of schools; that is why we want them to have a piece of land to satisfy their most pressing needs, and why we believe that by raising the status of these workers we will form a greater Fatherland, able to co-operate with the other peoples of the earth and pursue the well-being of humanity." This is good reading and we hope as these aims crystallize the interests of capital may not creep in and nullify good which should result.

Bulgaria

This by Tom Johnstone, M.P., from the Forward of April 25th: The Bulgarian Brutalities.—Our readers will do well to suspend judgment upon the new Bulgarian atrocities until we get the facts. The British press is being flooded with anti-communist propaganda by the Bulgarian government, and every effort is being made to blame Moscow for the brutal and senseless bomb murders at the Sofia cathedral. At the end of March I attended a small meeting in one of the rooms of the house of commons to hear a statement from a Bulgarian socialist. He presented us with a terrible indictment of the present Bulgarian government. He accused it of private massacre, assassination, and mutilation; he described how the officers' caste murdered schoolmasters (accused of no crime but teaching the peasants to read and write) and threw their mutilated limbs to the wild pariah dogs. It was all so revolting and incredible that the meeting decided to send out Colonel Wedgwood, M.P., Mr. Mackinder, M.P., and Colonel Malone to get the facts at first hand for the labor movement in Britain. The deputation is now in Sofia, and we shall be well-advised to await their report before joining in the hullabaloo about the outrage at the Sofia cathedral."

France

The total French debt obligation to the United States, given as at November 15th, 1924, (from exhibit 33 Report of secretary of treasury 1924) is \$4,137,224,354.

Kenya Colony

There does not seem to be much improvement in this plague spot of slavery judging by an editorial in a recent issue of the New Leader. Referring to the declaration of the conservative government in 1923 that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," the Leader says:

"Kenya's past would seem to make their words a mockery. Much of the best land has been alienated without any legal process, and given or sold for trifling sums to Englishmen. Under the Registration act passed during the war native employees who leave their work without notice are flogged, imprisoned, or subjected to fines amounting to several months' wages. A heavy poll tax compels the natives to leave their reserves and work for wages on European plantations. The labor government appointed a committee on East Africa (including Kenya) to study problems of economic development and native interests, and shortly before the general election a parliamentary committee set out to study them on the spot, but this latter committee has not yet reported. Mr. Ormsby-Gore, one of its members, and now the secretary for the colonies, has promised that it shall do so shortly. It would be natural to wait for its report, before taking any further decisions. Yet the acting governor has now announced it to be a definite part of the government's policy that officials shall help to procure labor for the white settlers. Kenya's past history makes the meaning of his words grimly clear."

The tramp is the complement of the millionaire.—Henry George.

ine.—A general increase of about six percent in the wage scale of the German merchant marine went into effect on April 1, 1925.

Hungary

Applicants Exceed Vacancies.—Current employment records of Hungary show that there are approximately 322 applicants for every hundred vacancies.

Sweden

Employment Agencies.—Official employment agencies have been established by the Government in the various cities of Southern Sweden, with the view to rendering material assistance in reducing unemployment.

Get on the Voters' List

REVISION OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA VOTERS' LISTS

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1925

See That Your Name Is On the List, As This May Be Your Last Chance Before the Federal General Elections

ONE WOULD THINK that it would be needless advice to give to the general public, to urge upon them the need of seeing that their names appear on the voters' list. It is, however, such an essential feature in the political life of our country that we urge it once again without an apology. Unless your name appears upon such lists you are deprived of expressing your wishes on election day.

The economic burden that the great masses of humankind are being called upon to bear during these trying times, should be such as to impress upon even the most thoughtless among us, the importance of our taking a more intelligent interest in the manner in which we are governed. We have allowed others whose interests, by the way, are quite at variance with our own, to govern us and then we wonder why this country of ours is not treating us more considerably. The trouble is not with our country. The trouble is with the average voter. When one sees the apathy and indifference displayed by the average worker, men and women alike, one would be amazed if the result were any different from what it is. Intelligence is a fundamental necessity, and until it is displayed to a greater extent than it has been in the past, we have little reason for hoping for any great social betterment.

We therefore urge upon every man and woman who might be eligible to cast a vote to see to it that their names are on the voters' list. If you are not willing to take the trouble that might be entailed by so doing then you have not the slightest reason to complain of the many injustices that are being heaped upon your head. Men and women, give this matter the serious consideration that it rightly deserves. Write us and we will gladly give you all the information you need upon such matters. Other elections will doubtless be coming along ere long. So far as we in the Labor movement are concerned, let us be up and doing, and not be found napping any longer. REGISTER NOW.

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INTERNATIONAL BOOK STORE, 205 Carrall and Hastings Avenue
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FLACK BLOOM NEWS STAND, 163 Hastings Street West
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BOSTON HAT WORKS, 109 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary
LABOR NEWS, 808 Centre Street, Calgary
NATIONAL NEWS, 304 First Street W., Calgary
STAB SMOKE SHOP, 125 Eighth Ave. E., Calgary
UNION GIGAR STAND, 310 Second Ave. E., Calgary

SASKATOON
LAYCOCK STORES LTD., Swift Current
SEATTLE, WASH.
BOKHART NEWS STORE, Seattle
FRIDAY, May 15, 1926

MORE UNEMPLOYMENT

WHENEVER a disastrous fire visits our city our press never fails to impress upon the readers the extent of the loss that has been occasioned by the conflagration—to the owners. Rarely, if ever, is it pointed out that perhaps hundreds of men are being thrown out of work thereby; that they have been working, more or less, on a bare subsistence wage, and that even while they were working steadily, it was high up impossible for them to save a few dollars for such an unfortunate occasion; that the loss to the workers means that they themselves and their families will have to face starvation for a time, until some other work can be found.

As ever, property occupies the main position. The necessities and the comforts of the workers are as nothing. The owners of the mills may lose some money—that, we do not doubt, although we are not unmindful of insurance benefits—but they do not, we venture to predict, go without any meals, as the result. Our sympathies are with the unfortunate workers.

PROSPERITY, WHERE?

WE HAVE been told time and time again, that prosperity was just around the corner. Some of our local service clubs were exceedingly active in spreading this idea. Now they have given it up, apparently, for a time at least. Even to them the facts are becoming obvious.

Little is being said about the logging camps and of how they should be relieving the unemployment situation. As a matter of fact, there is a super-abundance of a supply of logs in the water right now—just when we would naturally think that the camps would be opening up. Here again, we see the effects of the modern methods adopted in the logging industry. So efficient are they now, that, in three or four months they can take out sufficient logs to supply the needs of the mills and of the lumber market in general, for a whole year. Obviously the lumber workers are not profiting. The only ones who profit thereby, are those who own and control this efficient machinery. Certainly the workers do not.

SECRET REPORTS STOLEN

IN THIS day and age, when we are supposed to be enjoying the privileges of a true democracy, we cannot help but ask, if ours is a real democracy and the people are supposed to know what is being done, by their representatives, on their (the people's) behalf, why should there be such things as secret or confidential documents regarding the nations' affairs. If they are on the square as they pretend at all times to be, then

why need they fear the contents of all documents being made public.

Because there are missing, some stenographic reports, of the inter-allied conferences at Spa, Boulogne and Cannes, and it has been reported that these documents have been sold to an American, librarian of Harvard university, there is a great adieu. If there is nothing in these documents, but a record of the proceedings of the delegates at these conventions, then why should not the world at large be welcome to them all. Honest men and women have nothing to fear. We had hoped that the days of secret diplomacy were past. Such diplomacy, in the past, has brought nothing else but grief to the world at large. We need have no fear of trying anything else when we consider the results we have thus far attained after having followed the policies that have been laid down for the nations the world over.

WORKERS WIRELESS

LABOR should erect its own broadcasting station. By so doing it need not involve any attempt to "cut into" the general programme of news and entertainment now supplied by existing stations. By such a scheme labor could make the utmost use of a new and important instrument of propaganda, and listeners-in who "tune-in" to the station will do so in expectation of a clear, first-hand exposition of the workers' points of view. Labor candidates in the forthcoming federal elections should make good use of wireless.

TRADE UNION UNITY

LATELY the initial number of Trade Union Unity, a monthly magazine of international trade unionism, has been published at 162 Buckingham Palace road, London, S. W. 1. It contains 20 pages and cover (7x9 1/2 inches), four pages being illustrated. The editorial board comprises: A. A. Purcell, president, International Federation of Trade Unions; Edo Fimmen, vice-chairman; George Hicks, treasurer; R. Page Arnot, secretary. Editor Purcell, in his announcement says:

"The task of this journal will be to go forward on a sure footing of facts and reliable information, giving to the workers here a true picture of Europe and other continents, and at the same time giving a picture of the British movement for the benefit of the trade unionists of other countries."

Special articles in the April number are contributed by Mr. Will Thornton, M. P., and Mr. Edo Fimmen. Timely pronouncements from prominent leaders of the British and foreign trade union movements on the subject of "unity" will be features of the magazine. Altogether the publication is a worthy contribution to the literature of the labor movement, and should receive a tremendous support from the millions of working masses.

There is a big difference between a "living wage" and a "just wage." The latter is a full reward of labor.

Impressions of the Convention

[By JACK LOGIE]

THE convention of the Canadian Labor Party marks a new milestone on the progress of the labor movement in this province. Perhaps more might have been accomplished, but at least the ground was cleared and the foundation laid for a united and steady progression in the future. All shades of opinion and all wings of the movement in Greater Vancouver were well represented, but the small representation from outside districts would indicate that attention must be paid to the country points before the best results can be obtained.

Most of the time of the convention was taken up in an effort to define the status of the C.L.P., and by an amendment to the constitution no individual organization other than a central council may affiliate under that name. The C.L.P. is purely to be composed of delegated bodies.

The constitution was amended in a number of necessary particulars, and the usual number of resolutions were passed after considerable discussion which, on the whole, was good natured but vigorous at times. The immigration policy of the Dominion government was roundly condemned, the Nova Scotia government was scored for its attitude toward the striking miners, non-contributory national unemployed insurance was demanded as a measure of relief for the present suffering among the unemployed, and the C.L.P. went on record as being opposed to all capitalistic wars.

The discussion as to the status of groups of the C.L.P. and the passing of the various resolutions took up the greater part of the two days of the convention, and it was only toward the end that the question of organization was broached. In the opinion of the writer this is the important question at the present time, and from the unanimity of the discussion which followed the motion to instruct the executive to place an organizer in the field, this seemed to be realized by all the delegates.

President Cottrell seemed to be in doubt as to the power of the executive to organize under the changed constitution, but there is really no difficulty in the way, provided the exact function of the C.L.P. is kept clearly in mind. Any live organizer would find a ready response in almost any section of the province and by voluntary contributions from districts visited, with the sale of literature, could pay his way without the need of a great deal of assistance from the executive.

His first steps would be to organize central councils for the various districts in the province, say Vancouver Island, Northern Interior, Southern Interior and Kootenay, or, as a Dominion election is a possibility in the near future, the federal ridings might be taken as the most logical divisions. Then with propaganda and a co-ordination of scattered units, it should be possible to form groups in nearly every locality. Call them labor parties or anything which may seem suitable, but, for heaven's sake, let us do something more than we are doing.

We were assured by the communists at the convention that, far from being opposed to such a forward step, they were decidedly in favor of it, and with the constantly increasing socialistic sentiment, which is plainly evident among the farmers, the time is ripe for an advance which will put the political wing of the labor movement on a solid and permanent basis.

MEAT COSTS WILL SOAR

Economists Predict Higher Prices Due to Shortage of Beef Cattle.

A recent Washington, D. C., press despatch says that consumers will be compelled to pay constantly increasing prices for beef products during the next six years if the predictions of the economists of the United States department of agriculture relative to a shortage in beef cattle are reliable. According to the department's figures, beef cattle have declined during the past year from 41,720,000 to 39,609,000, a decrease of more than 2,000,000 head.

"All signs indicate that the beef cattle industry is headed toward lower production and rising prices," declares the department. "If the present cycle runs true to form the general trend of cattle prices should be upward for six or eight years."

Higher prices for beef cattle due to the shortage announced by the department will inevitably be reflected in boosted retail prices to the consumer.

WHAT IS A LIVING WAGE?

Workers Entitled to Enjoy Those Things That Make Life Worth Living.

Just what a living wage consists of must be determined by first defining what constitutes a living, says Auto Worker. Ideas differ. A millionaire's wife suing for divorce insists that she must have at least 50,000 dollars yearly alimony to live on.

She must have theatres, gowns, swell dinners and parties, jewels and automobiles, servants and flunkies, if she is to live. Life without these would dwindle to a bare existence.

Then there is the toiler who swings a pick and shovel all day long, who must be satisfied with a hunk of rye bread and cheese, and who finds dissipation in a cup of home-made wine and an occasional photo-play.

Our idea of a living wage is a pay envelope with enough in it to buy a worker a good automobile, enable him to own a good home, free of all indebtedness, furnish his children with a first-class education, dress himself and family in good clothes, set a good table, provide recreation, install modern labor-saving devices in his home, and build up a surplus of money for old age.

Anything less than this is not a living wage. The workers are the producers of all that goes to make life worth while, and they are entitled to the enjoyment of all those things that make life worth living, even under the present system of society.

A soldier like me does not give a tinker's damn for the lives of a million men.—Napoleon.

Who on the golden rule shall dare insist, Behold in him the modern socialist.—E. W. Wilcox.

The liberty of discussion is the great safeguard of all other liberties.—Macaulay.

MEANDERINGS

[By Our Peripatetic Pagan]

THE fetish of Competition is fast getting questioned. That competition which was supposed to be the life of trade, that competitive system that socialists have condemned for years is now questioned and its failure realized—even Sir Eric Geddes, thus, in his address to the Federation of British Industries, March 12th, "the speculative and unhealthy competition which today is the curse of trade and industry." Wait a while, lots more of the quidnuncs will have to come to it; for the failure of the capital system in all its horrors of monopolies on one side and competition on the other is daily becoming dangerously apparent.

The civilized world produces more than enough if justly and properly administered to give a high standard of life to all of us. Poverty is not inevitable although all political parties except socialists maintain it is. Of course, it will be while market controls, shortness or over-production at the will of the capitalists the world over rule, and production is for individual gains and not for the use of all. National resources and with the growth of the international ideal—the world resources—must be made available for all peoples.

It is the human standard, not the class standard that must be thought of and worked for as our ideal. When the socialist programme is accomplished, no such horrors as the Nova Scotia strike will be possible, no child labor, no long weary hours of work, unemployment. Social reconstruction will accomplish all these reforms and no other party can or will attempt them.

Yes, that disgraceful business of the Nova Scotia strike, on Friday last, Vancouver had a tag day for help for the poor creatures, men, women and children, involved in this. (What a day to have a collection?) The amount raised was announced as between \$1200 and \$1300. Well, thing are bad enough here I know, but what an overwhelming (sic) offer of a city of this size and wealth to our STARVING BRETHREN ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CONTINENT. [Put this in heavy caps, please Mr. Compositor; perhaps Vancouver has not heard of it.]

On Saturday there was another tag day for the Vancouver Women's Building Fund, doubtless a crying need for the society dames, and it realized something over a thousand dollars. Well, I don't understand it.

Squeals at the Vickers Limited meeting on the 16 of April, when the "stormy petrel" of the concern, Douglas Vickers, spoke to the shareholders. Business is bad, only 4% to the poor debenture holders, ordinary shareholders, as usual for years, nothing, so won't somebody start a War?

Those patriots don't care who the war is with or between, as long as they can rope in the dividends. Other of these patriotic doings are referred to in a neat little cutting from the "Newcastle Evening Chronicle," on March 30th of this year which helps to explain why shipbuilding orders go from Britain to the continent.

While British shipbuilding is in a perilous plight, the makers of British ship plates were actually selling ship plates abroad during the month of March at over 10 shillings per ton less than they were being sold to shipbuilders in Britain; and in addition, there were "concessions made in respect of the price charged for what is known in the trade as 'extras'."

Hats off to our Professor Max Eastman, of the B. C. University, for his advocating of the objects and aims of the National Peace League. In a speech to the Gyro club lately he said: "Insure yourself against war as you would insure your property against fire, or your life," and proceeded to tell the members how the children of Canada are being asked to register their protest against war, their signatures to the document to be placed among the archives of The Hague Peace Palace... that the firing of the first shot in warfare the whole work of the Gyros would be crumbled to dust. "Stop the firing of that first gun," he said. Fine!

Friday, the 15th—How did your friend like last week's "Fed"? Remind him to get this week's! Today's the day.

You take my life when you do take the means by which I live.—Shakespeare.

The greatest of all injustice is that which goes under the name of law.—L'Estrange.

Help the press that's helping you. The daily, capitalist press is no friend of yours, comrade! Why help it?

THOMAS GRAY

His "Elegy" and Message

A WRITER in the Vancouver Daily Province deigns to admire the "Elegy". After various comments he describes it as "a triumph of highly polished word-building and not otherwise notable. "Please note this. The writer again takes up the subject as an answer to a correspondent who satirically calls attention to the Province gentleman's "criticizing Gray's Elegy"; he then uses the remarkable statement that his "admiration is reserved for the marvellous craftsmanship of the work rather than for any emotional uplifting arising from its inspiration."

Why man, the poem is wonderful for its significant and prophetic inspiration! It reveals the rising democratic sentiment which was to grow mightily in volume and power as the eighteenth century advanced. It is marvellous because it was the work of a man surrounded by class influence, at a time when place-hunters and abuses against the people were rampant; yet so far was he ahead of his time, his message of brotherhood and humanity and its spirit of democratic sympathy that the "Elegy" can claim clear historical importance. Does not one line stand out in the memory of that other poet of democracy, Robert Burns, who used it as the motto for his "Cotter's Saturday Night":

"The short and simple annals of the poor."

Can their be a finer indictment than the following stanzas:

Let not Ambition mock their useful toil
Their homely joys and destiny obscure;
No grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor.

The boast of Heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Awaits alike the inevitable hour
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,
If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise,
Where thro' the long drawn aisle and fretted vault
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

That he intended his poem should be a message is emphasised by an alteration in one of the stanzas. As originally written it ran thus:
Some village Cato that with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood,
Some mute inglorious Tully here may rest,
Some Caesar gutless of his country's blood.

And it is indicative of the advancing current of Gray's thoughts that in order to emphasise his democratic trend he substituted the name of "Hampton" for Cato, "Milton" for Tully and "Cromwell" for Caesar—patriots all.

Gray's "Elegy" written in a Country Churchyard is one of the great productions of the eighteenth century. Its beauty, its simplicity, its grandeur, should commend itself to all thinkers, and its message to all socialists as one of the early efforts that influenced very largely the movement that gathered volume in that remarkable century and is the advancing force of today.

The unity of the working class is the one thing that matters.—Keir Hardie.

Better to be a Socrates dissatisfied than a pig satisfied.—John Stuart Mill.

Woman and War

THOSE individuals, or groups, wishing to get pamphlets which have just recently been printed are urged to send in their orders at once. There are only a limited number printed. They are the following:

WOMAN AND WAR
By Mrs. Rose Henderson
10 cents.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS
By George F. Stirling
5 cents.

These pamphlets are well written. They contain a wealth of information, and are, to say the very least, thought-provoking.

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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.]

W. HUDSON: We know the difficulties and because of them we fight on. Keep George Lansbury's slogan always in mind "Workers must, if consistent, be socialists, whether well-employed or out of work."

S. GEORGE: Winstone Churchill should not be trusted by anyone. He was responsible more than anyone else for the illegal crime of the Russian War. As one writer has said: "He showed as Sydney Street, Anti-werp and Gallipoli foreshadowed that he would consent to any expenditure if its object was sufficiently crazy or criminal."

CARPENTER: Do not argue your view on the strike of Carpenters—the point you raise is not the crucial question involved. More about this later.

SANDY CLARK: The words are from "A Song of Labor" by Helen Chadwick in the American New Leader. We print them below:

Who fed and clothed the armies—
Rewarded by a frown?
Who built the priest his temple?
Who made the road and town?
Their unknown names are legion.
But where, on any soil,
Is reared their shaft of honor,
The record of their toil?

L. T.: May 1st certainly passed very quietly this year. Very wise too, the powers are much disappointed, they wanted an excuse for something, but it didn't happen.

Be lord of a day, through wisdom and justice, and you can put up your history books.—Emerson.

It requires a strong stretch of vision for a man to see beyond his own prejudices.—Ole Read.

If you are really in sympathy with labor, be a booster. The Federationist is out to do its bit. Help it.

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Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes: "I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent me at Ventnor has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly 10 years and have had some of the very best medical advice, together with other expensive ear instruments, all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box today, which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for \$1.00. There is nothing better at any price. Address orders to Manager "LARMALENE" Co., Deal, Kent, England.

Eric (Pa.) Carpenters

The carpenters' controversy at Eric, Pa., has been adjusted through a compromise agreement. About 525 men are affected.

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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 75 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.

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Provincial Board of Health

Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health respecting Barber Shops and Hairdressing Parlors

Approved by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, May 5th, 1925.

WHEREAS it is provided by the "Public Health Act" that the Provincial Board of Health may issue regulations for preventing or mitigating infectious or contagious diseases:

And whereas, as syphilis and certain parasitic skin diseases may be propagated by the instruments and hands of barbers and hairdressers, the said Board deem it wise to issue certain regulations respecting all and singular the premises:

It is therefore provided as follows:

1. No barber shop shall be used as a living, dining or sleeping apartment. No shop shall be operated in any store or restaurant, except that the sale of tobacco, newspapers and candy in original packages and shoe-shine services are permitted in conjunction with such shop. A shop may be located in a pool or billiard room provided that such shop is partitioned off by means of a solid wood, metal or part glass partition from floor to ceiling.

2. Floors, walls, furniture and fixtures of barber shops shall at all times be kept clean and all janitorials and cuspidors shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once a day.

3. Every shop shall be supplied with clean, hot and cold water in such quantities as may be necessary to conduct such shop in a sanitary manner. Hot-water receptacles hereafter installed shall hold not less than five gallons, and where municipal water and sewers are available connections must be made.

4. If municipal water supply or sewage disposal is not available, any privy or cess-pool maintained for the use of the proprietor or employers must be of a type which is satisfactory from a sanitary standpoint.

5. Customers, where possible, should have their own razors, soap and brushes.

6. A separate and clean towel shall be used for each customer. Towels once used shall be laundered before being used again.

7. All razors, scissors, combs or other instruments in general use shall be sterilized by immersion in boiling water before each use.

8. Hairbrushes in general use shall, at frequent intervals, be immersed in a strong solution of lysol or carbolic solution, and afterwards rinsed in clear water and dried with a towel or by heat.

9. Shaving-brushes in common use shall be subjected to the same treatment of immersion and afterwards rinsed in very hot water.

10. Powder shall only be applied by a blower or an absorbent cotton. No talc or any other powder shall be used for one customer only.

11. Before passing from one customer to another the barber or hairdresser shall wash the hands, using soap, preferably carbolic, and a nail-brush.

12. The use of the alum stick, frequently used to stop the flow of blood, shall be discontinued, and replaced by calamine alum, a powder which can be applied on cotton wool, which shall be thrown away immediately afterwards.

13. The use in common of the same vaseline put is abolished. Vaseline shall only be used from a squeeze tube.

14. Sponges shall not be used.

15. Razor-strops shall only be used for razors which have previously been disinfected.

16. The hair-cutting wrapper, so commonly used in barber shops, shall be placed only around the shoulders of customers and fastened with a safety-pin or other device at the back, and clean towels shall be used about the neck to prevent hair falling down.

17. All barbers and hairdressers shall wear a coat of a washable white material.

18. Spitting on the floor shall not be allowed.

19. All bath-tubs, after use, shall be thoroughly scrubbed with hot water and soap-powder in such a manner as to leave the tub free from serum or other evidence of dirt, and then thoroughly wiped out with a clean towel.

20. No person suffering from any skin or infectious disease shall be employed in any capacity in or about any barber shop or bath-house. No barber shall serve a person afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease.

21. The interior of every barber shop, bath-house or hairdressing establishment must be maintained in a scrupulously clean and sanitary manner at all times.

22. Any barber shop or bath-house operated under conditions prejudicial to the public health or safety may be closed by a Provincial or other authorized inspector.

23. A printed copy of the foregoing regulations shall be conspicuously displayed in every barber shop and hairdressing establishment in the Province.

24. Failure on the part of the owner or management of any of the aforementioned establishments to comply with the foregoing regulations shall be deemed sufficient cause for declaring the premises a public nuisance under the provisions of the "Health Act," R.S.B.C. 1924, chap. 102.

BY ORDER PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

By Command,
Hon. William Sloan,
Provincial Secretary.

Every noble acquisition is attended with its risks; he who fears to encounter the one, must not expect to obtain the other.—Metastasio.

UNION DIRECTORY

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. R. White; secretary, R. E. Neale; P. O. Box 66.

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY, Room 111—819 Pender St., West—Business meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesdays evenings. R. E. Neale, Chairman; E. H. Morrison, Sec. Treas.; Angus MacInnis, 3544 Prince Edward 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 Tolford, 524 Birk's Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Telephone Seymour 1382, or Bayview 5520.

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets second Thursday every month in Holden Building. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Brown, 929—11th Avenue East.

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

ENGINEERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION—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—P. O. Box 66—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.

FREE VANCOUVER THEATRICAL FEDERATION—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the 1st day 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, E. P. Fitch; secretary-treasurer, R. E. Neale; P. O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Holden Building, 16 Hastings Street East.

PERNICE RUPERT, TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 418—President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P. O. Box 66. Meets last Thursday of each month.

Organic Evolution

[By Charles Hill-Tout, F. R. S. C., F. R. A. I. etc.]
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ARTICLE XXIII.

IF, in the last article, it was seen to be impossible under the theory of "Special Creation"—and, be it remembered, special creation is just as much a theory as organic evolution—to give a satisfactory explanation of the presence of vestigial structures or rudimentary organs in the animals of today and in man, it will be found to be still more difficult under this theory to account for the blood relationships which serology shows to exist between this species of animal and that; and more particularly between man and the other members of the Primate order. No theory but a naturalistic one, such as organic evolution, can possibly explain in a manner satisfactory to our reason, these genetic relationships disclosed by blood tests.

Serology is the science which treats of serums, of which we hear so much these days, and of the specific qualities discoverable in blood.

At first sight all blood seems to look very much alike, whether it comes from this animal or that, whether from a sheep or a cow, a monkey or a man; and ordinary chemical analysis fails to show any difference. Notwithstanding this apparent sameness, medical science was aware even before our present definite knowledge of the "specificity" of blood had been reached, that there must be important differences in the composition of blood; for experience had shown that a transfusion could not be made from an animal to a human being without serious injury, or even death, to the patient. It was clear, therefore, there must be a difference at least in human and other blood.

Today, we know from a long series of experiments, conducted by different investigators, that not only are there specific differences in the blood of man and nearly all the other animals—and the few exceptions to the rule are tremendously significant as we shall presently see—but that there are equally specific differences in the blood of the different groups or classes of animals themselves; and that these differences seem to be always proportionate to the nearness or remoteness of the genetic relationships descriptive zoology has led us to believe exist between them. It is this distinctive quality of blood which gives it its character of "specificity," as it is called. Even within the same group or family or race of animals, a specific difference in the character of the blood reveals itself. We have learned, for example, that it is very unsafe to make a blood transfusion from one human being to another without first testing the quality and character of the blood to be taken from the subject, and ascertaining

that it corresponds in these particulars to the blood with which it is to be mixed. If this precaution be overlooked serious results may follow the transfusion. It may even cause the death of the patient. It has, in fact, been known to do this.

If, then, within the human family itself, we find such differences in blood, we would expect to find still greater ones between human blood and the blood of other animals. This is exactly what we do find. And we have also found that the injection of blood from an animal of one group or race into the system of an animal of another group or race will seriously affect the latter, even to the causing of its death.

Because of these peculiar properties of blood, it has been found that a number of definite results may be reached by means of blood reactions; not the least valuable of which is the ascertaining of the degree of relationship existing between the different groups of animals found in the world today. It thus becomes a very valuable auxiliary in zoological classification; and herein lies its interest for the evolutionist.

By its means it is now possible to check up our descriptive lists and see if they are borne out by the blood reactions. This has already to a large extent been done with very gratifying results, the blood tests confirming in a truly remarkable manner the earlier zoological classifications. Only in a few instances has disagreement been found between the two systems.

Of these blood tests the best known and most widely practised are those employed by Doctor George H. P. Nuttall and his colleagues at the University of Cambridge. These experiments have been confirmed in large part by other independent investigators in different parts of the world, so that today they may be regarded as well-established facts of science.

There are several ways of bringing about these blood reactions, but we will consider here only one of them, and by preference the "precipitation method," usually employed by Nuttall; first, because of the large number of his tests—some 16,000 in all—and, second, because his tabulated results best lend themselves to presentation in an inquiry such as this.

The precipitation method of reaction is thus performed: Freshly-drawn blood is taken from some animal or a human being. This is now allowed to clot. Clotting occurs quickly if the blood be left standing in a dish or pan for a few minutes. When the clotting has taken place the watery portion at the bottom of the dish is drained off and set aside for future use. This almost colorless liquid is called "blood-serum." Let us suppose the blood in this instance was that of a human being, the serum would then be known as human serum. Let us further suppose the test we are about to make is to determine whether any particular specimen of blood or blood-stain is of human origin or not. This has often to be done in murder cases. We must first obtain some anti-human serum to act as precipitating agent in our test. This is done by injecting small quantities of the human serum we have prepared into the veins of some animal—say a rabbit or a guinea-pig, either of which animals is easily controlled—at short intervals of one or two days. The quantity of the human serum must be small enough not to cause the death of the animal; for being foreign serum this it would quickly do if injected too freely. This human serum will cause the formation in the animal's blood of what is called an anti-body. (We may perceive in this process the principle which underlies all our present-day inoculation.)

The animal is allowed to live for several days after the last injection. It is then killed, the blood taken from the body, allowed to clot, and then the serum is drained off and set aside. This serum thus obtained is known as anti-human serum and is a most valuable and extremely delicate test for determining the presence of human blood and for differentiating it from all other kinds of blood except that of the other Anthropoidea. This may be done whatever the condition of the blood; not only when it is fresh and liquid, but also when it is stale and dry, or when but the faintest trace of it is found. All that is required is to soak the specimen in a weak solution of common salt. Should it be dirty and associated with foreign substances, these impurities may be filtered out again and again, until the solution is as limpid and clear as spring water, without affecting the specificity or distinctive characters of the blood. These remain the same; and if the blood in this animal fact will inevitably reveal itself by means of this delicate test if it be properly carried out.

A few drops of this anti-human serum poured into the solution will cause a clouding effect to appear after a short interval, and when the reaction is completed a white precipitum will be formed and deposited at the bottom of the test tube. If the blood be not that of a human being the test invariably fails, no clouding appears and no precipitum takes place, with one remarkable and significant exception: This is when the solution contains the blood of some other member of the Primate order.

We may take the blood of any of our domestic animals or of any wild animal, and no reaction follows; but if the solution be made from the blood of one of the other Primates the reaction is seen to follow the same lines as in the case of human blood, with this single difference, namely: that the promptness and completeness of the reaction is always found to be in proportion to the genetic relationships

otherwise known to exist between the members of the Primate order.

Thus it is found that the reaction from the blood of the man-apes is quick and prompt and commonly manifests itself in the following order: Gorilla first, chimpanzee second, orang-utan third, and gibbon fourth; less promptly and completely when we are dealing with the blood of the Old World monkeys, becoming progressively weaker and slower as we descend the Primate scale through the New World monkeys, and marmosets to the lemurs, the lowest members of the order. With these latter we find the reaction very slow and the precipitation nil or almost so in a solution of ordinary strength.

These results bring out exactly the same degree of genetic relationship as our embryological, anatomical and paleontological investigations led us to believe existed between the members of the Primate order; thus offering strong supplementary proof of man's membership in this order and his close relationship to the man-apes. As illustrating concisely and plainly the truth of this statement, the following tabulated results of a number of experiments conducted by Nuttall with anti-human and other sera are here set forth.

(A.) Anti-human precipitating serum tested against:

Specimens tested against:	Per Cent. Reaction
34 specimens of human blood gave.....	100
8 specimens (3 species) of Anthropoid blood gave.....	100
36 specimens (28 species) of Old World monkeys' blood gave.....	92
13 specimens (9 species) of New World monkeys' blood gave.....	78
4 specimens (3 species) of Marmosets' blood gave.....	50
2 specimens (2 species) of Lemurs' blood gave.....	0

These reactions speak for themselves.

A close similarity to the reaction from anti-human serum is observed if we employ anti-simian sera instead; one set of experiments confirming the results of the other very remarkably, thus demonstrating beyond doubt the specificity of Primate blood.

(B.) Tests with Anti-Chimpanzee serum against:

Specimens tested against:	Per Cent. Reaction
3 specimens of human blood gave.....	100
3 specimens (2 species) of Anthropoid blood gave.....	100
23 specimens (19 species) of Old World monkeys' blood gave.....	65

(C.) Tests with Anti-Orang serum against:

Specimens tested against:	Per Cent. Reaction
23 specimens of human blood (4 races) gave.....	86
8 specimens of Anthropoid blood (3 species) gave.....	87
32 specimens of Old World monkeys' blood (23 species) gave.....	84
12 specimens of New World monkeys' blood (8 species) gave.....	42

Tests with Anti-Monkey (Cercopitheci) serum against:

Specimens tested against:	Per Cent. Reaction
23 specimens of human blood (4 races) gave.....	87
8 specimens of Anthropoid blood (3 species) gave.....	75
35 specimens of Cercopitheci (O.W.) blood (24 species) gave.....	100
13 specimens of Cebidae (N.W.) blood (9 species) gave.....	46
4 specimens of Marmosets (N.W.) blood (3 species) gave.....	25

This same anti-serum was used with the blood of the following groups of animals with these very significant low percentage results:

Reaction.	Per Cent.
29 Chiroptera.....	0
12 Insectivora.....	0
95 Carnivora.....	2
62 Rodentia.....	0
67 Ungulata.....	1
3 Cetacea.....	0
13 Edentata.....	0
26 Marsupialia.....	8
271 Aves (incl. 3 eggs).....	0
45 Reptilia.....	0
9 Amphibia.....	0
14 Pices.....	0

Nuttall remarks of these monkey-serum tests: "The results will be seen to correspond to those obtained with the preceding anti-sera, only that the reactions among the Cercopitheci (Old World monkeys) form the majority of the marked reactions." This is what one would expect, as the sera come from them.

The outstanding feature about these tests is the marked specificity of the blood of the Primates; anti-Primate sera having little or no effect, when solutions of ordinary testing strength are used, upon the blood of other groups of animals.

Experiments made with anti-sera from any of these bring out the same specific characters in blood. The reactions manifested are always proportionate in strength to the closeness of the genetic relationship existing between the animal whose blood is being tested and the animal from which the serum comes. The closer the blood-tie, the stronger and quicker the reaction. The remoter the blood-tie, the weaker and slower the reaction.

This is admirably brought out in the following set of experiments:

Anti-Sheep Serum	Per Cent.	Anti-Pig Serum	Per Cent.
Sheep.....	100	Pig.....	100
Ox.....	80	Horse.....	16
Antelope.....	50	Hog-deer.....	14
Hog-deer.....	47	Cat.....	14
Reindeer.....	30	Dog.....	13
Pig.....	20	Sheep.....	13
Horse.....	16	Wallaby.....	5
Cat.....	12		
Dog.....	7		
Wallaby.....	5		

These results show very clearly that there are measurable differences in the degrees of reaction. The percentage in each case is based upon the amount of precipitation obtained under similar conditions.

It may be stated in this connection that if very strong solutions are used in these tests, sufficient care taken over them, and time enough allowed for the precipitation, the varying de-

grees of relationship, which descriptive zoology declares exist between the different orders of animals on the earth today, can in every case be successfully demonstrated and worked out on a percentage basis similar to those which have been given here.

The degrees of relationship between the members of the Primate order are seen to be very clearly brought out in these experiments. In the same way anti-carnivore sera show a preponderance of large reactions among the bloods of the Carnivora as distinguished from other Mammalia; the maximum reactions invariably taking place amongst those forms which we commonly regard as related to one another.

Anti-pig serum gives maximum reactions only with the bloods of other species of the same family, as we have seen. It gives slighter reactions with blood of ruminants and with camels, and a slight reaction with the blood of whales. Conversely anti-whale serum gives slight reactions with pig-blood, and strong reactions with the blood of other whales.

From other lines of evidence conclusions have been drawn by zoologists that genetic relationships existed between the llama and the camel. These conclusions are borne out by the blood test, anti-llama serum giving a fair reaction with the blood of the camel and vice versa.

The close relationship believed to exist between the deer family, the antelopes, sheep, goats, oxen, etc., are also clearly demonstrated by the specific characters of their blood under these tests, as the example given above shows.

Among the reptiles anti-lizard serum gives maximum results only with the blood of other lizards and moderate reactions with the blood of snakes.

Experiments with anti-reptilian sera disclose the fact that there is a close relationship between lizards and snakes, and between turtles and crocodiles; and also that birds are more nearly related to the turtle-crocodile series than to the lizard-snake series. Here again we find confirmation of our earlier paleontological studies and conclusions. We know that the snake-form has been many times independently evolved by different families of lizards.

Nuttall tells us that tests were made by means of anti-sera for the fowl and the ostrich, upon 792 and 649 bloods respectively, and that they demonstrated a similarity in blood composition of all birds. These results are in sharp contrast with what has been observed with mammalian bloods when acted upon by anti-mammalian sera. They would indicate, therefore, that birds, as a group, are more nearly related to each other than are the mammals as a group. This is exactly what might have been anticipated from paleontological evidence.

Taking Nuttall's 16,000 blood tests as a whole, it has to be admitted that they bring the strongest confirmation of the genetic relationship existing between the various groups of animals, and especially between those of the same family and order. These experiments form the final, consummate links in the long chain of evidence science has gathered since Darwin's time in support of his great generalization; and when taken in conjunction with the vestigial structures considered in the preceding article, should remove the last lingering doubt from the mind of anyone capable of evaluating scientific evidence, concerning the validity of the doctrine of organic evolution and the descent of man from lower life-forms. (To be continued.)

(B.) Tests with Anti-Chimpanzee serum against:

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Pig.....	20	Sheep.....	13
Horse.....	16	Wallaby.....	5
Cat.....	12		
Dog.....	7		
Wallaby.....	5		

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Farmer - Labor

**The time has come when these two great groups must unite---
There must be a greater understanding of each others problems**

BOTH GROUPS ARE BEING EXPLOITED. BOTH ARE BEING ROBBED OF THE FRUITS OF THEIR LABOR. BOTH ARE FEELING THE PINCH OF PRIVATION, SOME OF ACTUAL DESTITUTION. FOR EVERY EFFECT THERE IS A CAUSE. WE KNOW THE EFFECT; LET US SEEK THE CAUSE AND ERADICATE IT.

THERE never was a time in the history of the Dominion of Canada when the Farmers were finding it harder to bear up under their burdens than they are today. Why do such conditions exist? There is to be found in this Province of British Columbia soil that is unsurpassed for its productivity; a climate that is well adapted for the growing of an unlimited variety of farm products; the farmers themselves are a thrifty, industrious, hard-working group. As the result of all this, there are grown in this province fruit and vegetables and other farm products, world famed for their quality and appearance.

In spite of all this, such a state of affairs as is depicted in the following, taken from the Duncan report, published by the Department of Labor of the Dominion of Canada, exists.

TELLING EXCERPTS

Extract from a letter from A. C. Stephens at Vernon, who was collecting Summerland accounts:

"To W. E. Carruthers, Nash Supervisor, Calgary, Alta.:

"I sure stepped into a nest of hornets there, without knowing where I was going till I was up against them. The way feeling is running down there it is a wonder I got anything at all. Charlie Brosi was well spoken of, and the mutual organization generally, but it was largely a matter of a lot of them being right up against it, watching their families starving, and they just naturally turned 'red.' It is a bad time to ask a man for money or for a note."

Another extract: Mr. Snow, of Mutual Limited (Vancouver), writing to Carruthers, states as follows: "The writer is meeting the local growers daily, who are talking as though they were a bunch of starved Russian refugees."

Mr. Snow, to Mr. Carruthers, further quotes: "Do not think for a moment it gives the writer any pleasure to advance money to the growers. We would have been much better today if we did not have to worry about some of the advances we are continually being asked for. You ask if they are absolutely broke at Victoria. We do not see any difference between the Growers over there and those in any other place, only that they are just bent, not broke."

PLAYING ONE AGAINST THE OTHER

The people who have been living off the farmer and the industrial worker have been playing the one against the other. Long tirades have appeared in the public press for the consumption of the farmer, pointing out the short working hours and high wages which the city worker, it is claimed, through the medium of his various trade unions, has been able to command. This was the "red herring" that was drawn across the trail to divert the attention of the farmer from his real exploiters.

When, as is admitted by all, there is such a marked difference in price between that paid by the worker for the farmer's products, and that received by the farmer for those products, it is evident that the worker is little, if any, better off. It is obvious that a large amount of this "spread" is being absorbed along the way and in a manner that works equally to the disadvantage of both the worker and the farmer alike. Evidently the farmer is beginning to see this, as is shown by the following communication received by the Duncan Commission from a grower:

A RANCHER'S INVESTMENT

"* * * A rancher's investment brings him no interest, small or large, and his time is counted for nothing. Yet we go to Vancouver and elsewhere and see with our own eyes our fruit being sold at very high prices—yet we dare not spend a cent other than for dire necessities. * * * We must go on working or let our ranches die, or go elsewhere and earn money, as several are doing right here (I could give their names) to live and pay help to keep the trees alive."

CO-OPERATION

Another thing that the farmer is beginning to see is the benefits that accrue to him through co-operation. The following extract from the Duncan report: "The producers of British Columbia may be classified as organized and unorganized, and are known as co-operatives and independents. The co-operative associations, which represent an achievement in organization, have made possible what slight amelioration there has been in the condition of the growers. The independents are enabled in some cases to avoid certain of the overhead to which the co-operatives are subject, but, in so doing, they take the benefits created by their fellow-growers without contributing to the cost; and, in many cases, by their unregulated marketing seriously disorganize the market for both parties. Like some fungus, they sap the strength of the tree which shelters them."

FARMER AND INDUSTRIAL WORKER

The problem that confronts alike the farmer and the industrial worker is how to free themselves from the control of the big financial interests that are today robbing them of the fruits of their labor, without rendering any necessary service to society. As the necessary factors in production, there are two parallel paths by which the farmer and the worker must proceed to become the masters of their own destiny. First, through co-operation in the production and distribution of the fruits of their labor. Second, by co-operating upon the political field, securing control of the various legislative bodies.

THE FIRST STEP

A Dominion election is a possibility during this year, and must come in 1926. As a first step, the farmers should organize on a political basis for the purposes of united action on their own behalf. It is a case of "their minding their own business." They have allowed the old-time politicians to run their affairs quite long enough and now they should take a hand in it themselves.

LABOR WILL CO-OPERATE

We are quite sure that labor will meet them more than half way. We would suggest that the matter of organization of the farmers be left in their own hands. They understand the conditions as they exist in their own localities and can the better organize to meet their particular needs. With a programme of co-operation they will, undoubtedly, find that labor will be more than ready and willing to co-operate with them.

WRITE THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST does not attempt to lay down a programme or platform for either the farmers or the industrial workers. Sufficient for us is it if they accept the principle of co-operation as opposed to individual action. The actual policy will be worked out as time goes on. However, we are anxious for a discussion on this matter by the farmers, and we would suggest that they write to THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST, giving us their various viewpoints and suggestions. It is by an interchanging of ideas that we hope to make any advancement along the lines of real progress.

Timely Topics

Hero Dies!

GENERAL CHARLES MANGIN, who commended the combined French-American army in the battle of the Somme, died recently in Paris. He will have the consolation of knowing that hundreds and thousands have gone before him. We hope that he will be as flatteringly received on the other side of the great divide when he arrives, as he was parted with on this side. The thousands who gave up their lives ungrudgingly and as bravely as ever soldiers could, have past unrecognized, and even those who may not have made the supreme sacrifice, altogether they may have suffered much worse, since they are left maimed and dependent, and receive nothing but a paltry pension or perhaps abuse. A funny world!

Caillaux Offers Proposal!

Caillaux, we fear is going to have his hands full before he gets the financial entanglement of France straightened out, as he might like. He, of course, must know that the money lenders will always demand their pound of flesh—come what may. If they could only be made to see that if they were to but pay their own debt to the society in which they live, the country would be free. We need never fear that they will do so voluntarily, however. They must be made to see it, whether they like it or not. There is no other way than by a form of capital levy of some sort or other. Let us speed the day.

Helping Vancouver

When a "Gale" blows up, watch out. Apparently Vancouver has been stung as the result of this "Gale". We wonder how the liberal government will square itself with the people of Vancouver. We realize that politicians are wizards at getting themselves out of a difficult position, but how then can they make the people believe that depriving them of that \$2,000,000 or so, that they were going to give the harbor board, so that private enterprise might flourish, is beyond us.

Makes Clean Getaway!

A prisoner at Oakalla is reported to have made a clean get away. It is not often so reported. The authorities usually suggest that there was some dirty work somewhere. This time, however, it was clean, apparently. We are sure though, that things would be much cleaner if some who are now outside of Oakalla, were apprehended and put inside, even though it might be necessary to let out a few who are already there. If some of our controllers of big business and high finance were there, this province might be made safer for democracy.

"Hindy" Hooted

Hindenburg is finding that his pathway is not all strewn with roses. He will realize it still more as time goes on. He cannot serve God and Mammon any more than can any one else. He cannot serve the people of Germany and the capitalists of the world, or, for that matter of Germany itself. The whole world is passing through a crisis. Germany and Hindenburg are not alone in their sorrow and trouble.

New Jersey Electrical Workers

A further report has been received on a series of adjustments affecting electrical workers in Rahway, Linden, Elizabeth, Springfield, Westfield, and Union, New Jersey. These workers struck on April 1, for an increase from \$10 to \$11, which was finally granted, and work has been resumed.

Carpenters Lose Strike

Carpenters of Troy, N. Y., lost their strike for an increase from \$1 to \$1.10 per hour. The strike has been declared off and the old rate will obtain during the ensuing year.

He who plants rightly never uproots. He who lays hold rightly never relinquishes.—Laotze.

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Brandon Comic Opera Company

The music lovers and theatre-goers of Vancouver and vicinity are indeed fortunate in that the Orpheum circuit has engaged the Brandon comic opera company, an organization of fifty gifted voices, to play a summer engagement at the Orpheum theatre in some of the world's standard light and comic operas, presenting a new opera each week with popular matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

The first week's offering on Monday evening, May 18th, will be "The Chocolate Soldier" one of the most popular and tuneful musical plays that the comic opera world has seen in many years. The music is by Oscar Strauss and the story, based on

George Bernard Shaw's brilliant satirical comedy, "Arms and the Man".

Vancouver music lovers and theatre-goers need not be reminded of the youthful vigor and singing ability of the principals among whom are Theodor Pennington, Harry Dell, Carl Band-schu, Ed Andrews, Joanne Rae, Jessie Evans and George Olson with Clarence West, conductor.

With such a splendid singing organization and the class of opera that the company will offer this summer (all sung in English) and at popular prices, the engagement will undoubtedly prove so popular that the Orpheum will make this summer music festival an annual affair.

The regular box office ticket sale opens on Thursday, May 14th.

Manifesto and Platform

—OF THE—

Federated Labor Party of B.C.

THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY is organized for the purpose of securing industrial legislation, and the collective ownership and democratic control of the means of wealth production.

Private ownership of the means of wealth production (lands, forests, mines, fisheries, mills and factories), is the basis of the present system of society. The ownership of these natural resources and the machinery of production is vested in a small minority of the people, who, because of this ownership, constitute the real rulers of the country—the ruling class.

This class ownership of the means of life, with the restrictions and appropriation of the fruits of labor necessarily following it, is the root cause of the present insecurity and privation suffered by the working class.

The large majority of the people—the working class—being property less, must obtain the necessities of life through the only channel open to them, i.e., by selling their labor power. The only condition upon which they can do so is that a profit must accrue to the owning class from the process. Profits for the few and not the needs of the many is the motive underlying production.

The farmer, despite the semblance of ownership which appears from the occupancy of the land and the machinery with which he works it, is in approximately the same position as the propertyless wage-worker. The wage-worker sells his labor power direct to the capitalist class for a price (wages), and that which he produces belongs to the party employing him or her. The farmer converts his labor power into other commodities, (wheat, oats, etc.), which he must dispose of in the open market, having little or no control over the disposal of his product. The result of his toil passes into the hands of the capitalist class in rent, interest and profit just as surely and completely as does the product of the labor of the wage-worker, which he (the wage-worker) leaves in the mill or factory when the whistle blows at the end of the day.

The production and distribution of the things essential to our needs has reached a stage of development in which it requires the active cooperation of practically all the productive forces in society; social production has superseded individual production. Our ultimate objective is, therefore, the collective ownership of things collectively produced and collectively used. The need and well-being of society must be the regulator of production.

The present ruling class maintains its ownership in the means of life and consequent exploitation of the workers through its control of the powers of the state. This present system of government is controlled by the same class which controls the industries, and hence is used in their interests. Under these conditions the welfare of the masses is a subordinate consideration.

Realizing this, it logically follows that the working class can not improve their condition in any permanent way until they assume the powers and functions of the state. This can be accomplished in this country by taking advantage of our political privileges and electing working-class representatives to all legislative and administrative bodies. The working class itself must be its own emancipator.

Taking into consideration the international aspect of the development of capitalism and the interdependence of each country upon all other countries for even the partial functioning of the productive forces that obtain to-day, we realize the impossibility of the working class of any one country—even if the entire government was within its control—formulating and carrying out, unaided, a complete programme of socialisation. We therefore pledge our support and co-operation to all groups, of whatever nationality, having similar aims.

The Federated Labor Party will support all legislative measures having for their purpose the betterment of the condition of the working class, but we maintain, that so long as the workers are content to sell their life's energy in the market they must accept the conditions which the fluctuation of that market entails.

The present productive forces of society are quite sufficient to supply our every need and comfort; but the present system of production and appropriation denies to the great mass of the people the bare necessities of life. While the few revel in wealth and luxury, millions are done to death by slow starvation. Knowledge of the cause of this phenomenon is absolutely essential to intelligent action.

Class ownership of the means of production; class appropriation of the social product of labor, is the cause of this denial to the workers of an opportunity to participate in the fruits of their labor.

Collective ownership of the means of production; social appropriation of that which is socially produced, is the only means to end exploitation.

In the foregoing we have given an outline as brief and concise as possible of the basis of present-day society.

The Federated Labor party as a socialist party holds that the difficulties which the working class is laboring under can only be removed by a change in our economic system. For this reason we do not put forward any lengthy list of immediate aims.

By working class we mean all of the people who must labor by hand or by brain and have no other means of support.

The function of the party is to organize and educate the workers along political lines as the surest and safest way to get control of the powers of government. Once having secured that power it will be used to liberate where it is now used to oppress.

Changes come slowly as the people learn slowly and to try and force changes before the mass of the people are ready for them will only defeat the end we have in view.

Before the workers can advance to power they must gain confidence in their own ability as organizers, legislators and administrators; and the best way to create that confidence is by contesting the election to every elective office.

On the platform, around the council table or in the legislature we shall put forward and work for the passing of such reforms as the workers think necessary for the strengthening of their position, but our ultimate goal is the socialist state.

Federated Labor Party of B.C.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

I, the undersigned, endorse and subscribe to the furtherance of the declared objects of the Party and agree to be governed by the Constitution thereof.

Name

Address

Phone No. Occupation

Proposed by

Date