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PUBLISHED IN INTERESTS OF ALL WORKERS

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BIRTH CONTROL

Higher Grades Introduce System; Spread of Scientific Knowledge of Child-Bearing.

THE FALLING BIRTH RATE

Dr. J. J. Heagerty's Views in His Article in "Social Welfare" Taken to Task.

[By Mrs. C. Lorimer]

(Concluded From Last Week)

THE old fable of the origin of life does not bear intelligent examination. If the masses aquire the knowledge of birth-control, it will only be the beginning of an education of enlightenment as to the origin of themselves. They will learn of their organism through evolution; of biology; of sex hygiene; of all that they ought to know, so as to become perfect humans. This instruction has been purposely kept from them, because with it they could not be enslaved. It was Bishop Gore who said, while addressing an audience of working men, "get knowledge for yourselves, because knowledge always wins out against ignorance." As yet knowledge is in the hands of privilge. If you leave it there you cannot hope to improve your position.

This present world has been built upon a foundation of curses and threats. The story goes: that our first mother, when she set up housekeeping decided that what was needed for the welfare of herself and mate was knowledge. But, oh, dear, what a storm she called down upon herself. "Knowledge to the woman!" No, no. Would she dare to become as wise as man. I mean the gods. Then there was a great turmoil; the woman was dangerous. She intended to get something at the very offset with which to build a decent world. But that did not fit in with the divine plan of making this world an inferno.

Principal John McKay, during the world slaughter: "God must have a great purpose in view to allow such a condition to obtain."

Then we are told that the Creator said to the man: "Thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of they brow; this is thy mate, and thou shalt reign over her," and to the woman, "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children," (a slave's creed). No wonder the world is in the condition it is when the source of life is poisoned at the roots. That is all with which the mass of man-kind has had to guide them. When they mate and set out on life's journey, because of their misery, again the cry for knowledge comes ringing round the world. Again the gods answer (I mean man): "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children." That is what Dr. Heagerty says. I will inform him that there are no large families, hard work, sacrifice, or small families, under existing conditions without most horrible suffering to millions of women. Preaching abstinence to people who have only a crude knowledge of their own organism is evading the question.

Another statement, according to the chief Rabbie, that the prevention of conception may, in exceptional circumstances, be permitted through moral self control.

Moral self-control will not find a place so long as we have an immoral condition which allows a body of men to dictate to the mothers of the race when and why they shall regulate their marital relations.

Statement—When there is a real danger of transmission of anything of a grave nature there should be no offspring. Syphilis is the only congenital disease, and marriage ought to be delayed, and proper care and treatment given—not birth control.

Treatment, not prevention, is the doctor's strong point. Is it not time humanity were being taught how to cleanse themselves of these vile diseases, to attack the cause, and not always keep dealing with effects? Does the doctor ever pause to think what the world war accomplished? Well, just this, a horror of giving birth to children has taken root in the hearts and minds of millions of women. Because we object to children and childbearing? Oh, no; but because the man-made world that we bring our children into is far from our liking.

To the rulers and captains of industry, war-lords, exploiters, and educators (or rather mis-educators), human life is the cheapest thing on earth. I read in the daily press about a bear that was presented to the public park. She refuses to rear young in captivity; she destroys her young whenever they are born, instinct tells her it is no place for her children. Instinct is beginning to speak in the minds of the women of the race; even the female of the jungle has the say as to whether she shall breed or not. But man-made creeds and man-made laws has made women lower than the animals; therefore, woman must become mistress of herself, and her first duty shall be to herself. Only then will she bring forth perfect human beings. Teaching sacrifice to the mothers of mankind is only exploiting the maternal instinct. Sacrifice for the mass of mothers has meant going without proper food and clothing, denying themselves pleasure, re-

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THE FARMER

WITHOUT a mutual understanding of each other's difficulties, there will always remain an unfortunate difference in outlook between the farmer and the industrial worker. This difference is being actively encouraged through the medium of our daily capitalistic press, and, unfortunately, is not being combatted, as it ought to be, by our labor press.

The Federationist realizes that many of the farmers are carrying an almost unbearable burden. They are but the servants of big business and high finance. They, like the workers in our industries, are being robbed unmercifully, under our present system of capitalistic exploitation. The farmers have no medium through which to express their more radical views. We invite them to use our columns.

MENACE TO CANADA

Millions of Copies of U. S. Publications Flood This Country.

NOTORIOUSLY NON-UNION

Hearst's Seattle Post-Intelligencer Cuts Wages and Hours—Circulates in B. C.

[By George Bartley.]

AT PRESENT there is a lot of criticism and quite a stir over the flood of American publications pouring into Canada, resulting in a real menace to the publishing industry of this country. A casual glance at any news-stand throughout this nation will convince the most sincere doubter that American periodicals have swamped all others in our reading market. These publications carry an enormous body of advertising, and it is, naturally, advertisng of Amercan products. In one year, twenty-four million American magazines find their way into Canadian homes, with the inevitable result that the readers have drilled into them every week the superlative qualities of this or that product over all other similar products in the world.

As bad as things are, still the problem goes deeper. The overwhelming ascendency of the American periodicals throughout the dominion of Canada is exercising a subtle but potent influence upon Canadian thought, habits and opinions. This is a serious state of affairs from the view points both of citizens and publishers, and hits those in the business even in this city pretty hard. The newspapers in this province are all union offices, pay the regular scale of wages and observe the working rules to the letter. Thus they can ill afford to compete with multi-millionaire American scab concerns, such as the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. This paper is one of the foremost in the string of Hearst's daily newspapers which extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts in the United States.

To add insult to injury, this concern is pushing its circulation in this province. A few inside facts about this non-union institution should be in order at this juncture:

The printing crafts formerly employed in the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle have been on strike since May 30, last year. Recently the offer made to the striking mailers, printers and stereotypers by the San Francisco agents of the Hearst organization was rejected by the striking employees. The offer coming from San Francisco proposed a half-hour increase in the daily work shift; a twenty-five cent reduction in wages.

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A WELL AIMED SHOT

Labor Movement Needs Support of Our Ranchers to Achieve Success.

UNIONISTS AND FARMERS

Real Work Is Necessary — Mere Noise and Smoke Doesn't Amount to Much.

[By J. C. Harris]

ANY bullet may, of course, kill a man, and many bullets that have been fired with the most innocent intentions have resulted in disastrous accidents. It is, nevertheless, true, that in warfare, it is only the well-aimed shots that bring results.

Now, it is the same in propaganda work. Mere noise and smoke will not amount to much. We may have the sensation of a terrific battle raging about us, but we may make no progress in spite of our fury.

We have in The Federaionalist some first class ammunition, and it is the official organ of our party. Let us see how we can aim our own particular copy to do the most good and bring results in votes, and more important still, the broadcasting of progressive ideas.

Supposing that each one of us as we read our copy, had a blue pencil in hand and that we marked any part that we either liked or disagreed with particularly, and that we carefully selected some friend to send the paper to. That marked copy would be worth at least five unmarked copies. We should have taken aim instead of firing a random shot, perhaps a word or two of approval or disapproval would still further improve the aim, for whoever caught sight of it would be likely to see if your comments were justified.

Famers and Labor Movement.

Those of us who have friends amongst the farmers will do well to send copies to them, for the labor movement is very little understood amongst farmers for several reasons:

First. The farmer knows that he is probably the hardest worked and worst paid of all the people.

Second. The labor movement looks to him like a scheme whereby the comparatively well-to-do artizans are uniting in trades unions to get more than their share of the good things of life, such as higher wages and shorter hours, and he strongly suspects that his own share will be all the smaller if they get their way.

Third. The farmer classes the trades unionists with the Manufacturers Protective association, as greedy hogs, trying through legislative action to fence themselves about in a good pasture and to fence the farmers out.

Now, all this is a very natural point of view for the farmer to take. Trades union action has hitherto had exactly that effect.

Competition Disastrous.

I am not blaming the trades unions, nor am I blaming the manunfacturers, competition is so disastrous and so cruel that no one can be blamed for trying to escape its effects; but the point is, that the farmers generally have been exposed to the worst fury of the storm, and they resent the attitude of those who seem to be taking shelter at their expense.

Shew the farmer that you are out for justice. Shew him that he is not being left out in the cold whilst the rest are crowding to the stove. Shew him that you understand his problems and are in utter sympathy with his desire for a decent life and security for his old age, and you will get the farmers. Without the farmers your wisest scheming and planning will come to nought.

S. P. of C. Dance

The Socialist Party of Canada (Vancouver branch) in observance of the anniversary of the Paris Commune of March 18th, will hold a dance in Belvedere Court, corner of Main street and Broadway, on Thursday evening, March 19th. Ladies 50 cents; gents 75 cents. All invited.

Your friends might be glad to subscribe for The Federationist if you asked them. Try.

VALUE OF FARM LANDS

Government Statistics for Canada —B. C. Fruit Lands $340— Ordinary $96.

[By Authority of Minister of Trade and Commerce]

The average value of the occupied farm lands of Canada, which include both improved and unimproved land, as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables, and other farm buildings, is returned at $37 per acre, as compared with the same average last year, and with $40 in 1922 and 1921.

By provinces the highest average value is in British Columbia with $96 per acre for ordinary farm land, as compared with $100 in 1923. The averages for the other provinces are in order as follows, with last year's figures given within brackets; Ontario $65 ($64); Quebec $53 ($56); Prince Edward Island $40 (51); Nova Scotia $33 ($31); Manitoba $28 ($28); New Brunswick $27 ($32); Alberta $25 ($24); Saskatchewan $24 ($24).

The average values in 1924 of orchard and fruit lands, including buildings, etc., in the fruit-growing districts, are estimated as follows: Nova Scotia $120 ($122); Ontario $122 (127); British Columbia $340 ($320).

TRADES AND LABOR

To Abolish Property Qualifications—Workers Deported to United States.

ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

To Appoint Inspectors — Health Insurance—Cigarmakers and Prohibition.

PRESIDENT R. H. NEELANDS, M. L. A., occupied the chair at Tuesday night's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, there being a good attendance of delegates.

Letters were read from the Central Labor councils of Everett, Wash., and Portland, Ore., advising Canadian workmen to remain away from these places owing to increasing unemployment.

A resolution was passed endorsing the Brantford T. and L. council in urging development of Canadian natural resources under public ownership as a solution of unemployment.

The parliamentary committee reported that its members had recently met with the doctors and discussed with them the clauses of a proposed health insurance bill which has been drawn up.

It was stated that four years ago there were more than 300 cigarmakers employed in Greaater Vancouver. At present only 16 are employed —this owing to the Prohibition act. A committee was appointed to meet the Parks Board and urge them to favor Vancouvermade cigars at the pavilions in the park.

It was reported that a Seattle firm which received a contract to build new stockyards at New Westminster had imported workmen from across the border. Most of the men had been sent back by the immigration authorities.

Mayor L. D. Taylor wrote that the appointment of an inspector for Vancouver under Shops Regulations act, will be discussed by the police commissioners.

The appointment of an inspector of food handlers in the city will be considered by the city council.

A committee was appointed to meet the city council and advocate amendments to the city charter abolishing property qualifications for mayor, aldermen and other public elective offices; also that all who pay the poll tax be placed on the voters' lists.

A delegate reported that drivers of milk delivery wagons going from the city to North Vancouver are held up sometimes for four hours before they can get across on the ferry. The matter will be taken up with North Vancouver city council.

A delegate stated that only one firm in the city is holding out against the demand of the Painters' and Decorators' union for increased wages and prospects are that an agreement will be reached within a few days.

It was stated that the organizing committee will hold a meeting every night during this month. It is hoped a least 12 new unions will be organized.

Arthur McDonald was appointed representative of the council on the Technical Advisory board; also Wm. Dunn was appointed to act with the Town Planning commission.

Representatives Latonius and Brady of the Seattle Typographical union explained the situation of the printers' strike on the Post-Intelligencer, being on since May 30 last.

THE WAGES OF FARM HELP

Government Figures for Canada; Men in B. C. Earn $75 and Women $50.

[By Authority of Minister of Trade and Commerce]

Only slight changes, either in the direction of increase or decrease, are indicated in the average wages paid to farm helpers during the year 1924.

For the whole of Canada, the average wages per month of farm helpers during the summer season of 1924 including board, were for men $62, as compared with $61 in 1923 and for women $42, as against $39. The average value of the board per month is placed for men at $22 ($21 in 1923) and for women at $19 ($17 in 1923.)

By the year, the average value for males, including board, was $636, as compared with $611 and for females $461, as compared with $422. The value of the yearly board is given as $256 for men ($239 in 1923) and $217 for women ($191 in 1923).

By provinces, the average monthly wages for men and women respectively in the summer season, including board, were in 1924 as follows, the averages for 1923 being given within brackets: Prince Edward Island $43, $28 ($43, $28); Nova Scotia $55, $30 ($56, $32); New Brunswick $53, $31 ($59, $32); Quebec $56, $31 ($59, $32); Ontario $57, $38 ($59, $39); Manitoba $59, $40 ($62, $42); Saskatchewan $66, $44 ($65, $44); Alberta $66, $45 ($70, $48); British Columbia $75, $50 ($76, $53).

NEW PAMPHLETS

MANY requests have been made to this paper to have the articles on the farming situation, by George Sterling, printed in pamphlet form. Orders have even come in, in anticipation. We anticipate complying with the request, and we would appreciate others sending in their orders in advance so that we might the better estimate the number required to be printed.

A new pamphlet will be off the press shortly. It is entitled, "Woman and the Game of War," by Mrs. Rose Henderson. No woman can afford to not read it. It is startling and frank, and contains a wealth of information for every earnest student of war and its causes.

There are still some pamphlets left on "Russia Today" and "Some Startling Disclosures on Child Immigration." Prices 10 cents and 5 cents, respectively. Send in your orders today.

CITY AND COUNTRY

Tendency Now Towards Co-Operative Union Between Farming and Industrial Interests.

HOPEFUL SIGN OF TIMES

Tillers of Soil Have Suffered Great Hardship—Should Benefit by Co-Operation.

[By Frances Wills.]

THE tendency towards union between farming and industrial interests is a hopeful sign of the times. Hitherto the farmer has seemed to live unto himself, not realising that politics is a real issue, and those engaged in industry have been inclined to overlook the importance of the farmers' contribution to our existence.

There has been a great deal of criticism levelled at the feed-producers because of their reluctance to form a wheat pool, but in a way, this unwillingness is far more excusable than that of the city-dwellers to believe in co-operative buying. For the latter has proved its worth in more than one European country, while the value of co-operative selling has a shorter history, though it goes without saying that Denmark is a shining example of its efficacy.

Wheat pool meetings still proceed with their propaganda, and every effort is being made in many parts of the country to overcome opposition. Individualism is hard to eradicate, and to some extent one can heartily sympathise with the tillers of the soil who have suffered great hardships to gain what little they possess. (That is, if the banks do not possess it.) And there is still suspicion in the minds of many farmers of anything which bears the impress of "radicalism," for even radical politics have made some inexplicable moves in the past.

And then the people have never been educated along co-operative lines. Unconsciously we all benefit by co-operation, for, without it, many phases of our modern life would be impossible, but consciously we, more or less, all believe in the law of "grab." And the children are taught to believe in competition rather than co-operation. Even in the primary, natural helpfulness is termed "cheating."

Co-operation is gradually becoming the rule of life for all—save the working classes. As such even the various sects of Christianity are at last realising that unity is strength, and big business has been putting the principle of co-operation into practice for a generation and more—in the interests of profit. The workers must learn to put in into operation for a slightly different reason, to decrease the margin of profit between the producer and the ultimate consumer, and to weed out the vast parasitic growth of unprofitable middlemen.

Co-operation, practical co-operation, is our only salvation whether we belong to the army of producers or industrialists or distributors; whether our activities are political or non-political. There has been too much class distinction even among the working classes; too much of the craft union cult, and too much political hairsplitting. For while we have busied ourselves with squabbles within our own ranks and pen and ink differences; while we have been deciding on the nature of the millenium and on just how it is to come (and no doubt, the processes and the finished article, will be different from our expectations, could we but see them), the exploitation of the masses proceeds. It is as though the workers were careless of the misery in their midst.

Mill and Factory Workers

Plans for the formation of a union for mill and factory workers in this province were discussed at a meeting held in the Trades and Labor council hall last week. It was decided to form a union, and fifty-six signed a petition for a charter from the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, which has jurisdiction over this industry.

TEACHING CHILDREN

Militarists Spare Neither Time Nor Money to Turn Out Young "Patriots"

ANTI-MILITARISTS TODAY

Doing Unique Work in Practical Teaching of Peace Ideals to Juveniles

[By Mrs. Rose Henderson]

TEACHING children in the art of war has become a science. Militarists have spared neither time nor money turning out young "pariots" and "good shots". The militarist and his gospel received divine sanction. The anti-militarist was a strange and a rare breed and looked upon from the practical point of view as "impractical" "sentimental" or soft-witted.

Today the anti-militarists are counted by the millions, and are doing a unique work in the practical teaching of peace ideals to the young.

I have before me "The Commonweal" of Australia, January 1922, and "The New Generation" of Berlin, November and December, 1922. Both issues speak of anti-militarist arithmetic problems in order to demobilise the minds of the young. I will quote some examples, changed or completed in some instances.

Problem 1. The transport of the troops during the Great War cost 20,000,000 francs daily. How many poor people could live on the same sum if one reckons 20 francs daily for one person?

Problem 2. In 1914-1919 the keeping of the army horses cost 10 millions of francs daily. To how much amounts this in a year? How many young students could study at the university for the same sum if one reckons 8,000 francs yearly cost for one student?

Problem 3. Each cannon shot of a modern gun costs 12,000 francs. To how much does it amount if such a gun is shooting ten times daily during one week? How many stoves could be constructed for the same money if one stove costs 200 francs.

Problem 4. A tin bread box costs 12 francs. The cannon "Vermont" cost 80,000,000 francs. How many bread boxes might have been manufactured instead of this death engine?

Problem 5. The yearly expenditures of the American Government excepting the costs of the postal service, amount to 8,000,000,000 francs, the military pensions to 1,600,000,000 francs. To which percentage of the total expenditures to the military pensions amount?

Problem 6. The total amount of the expenditures of all the nations for

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JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE

Social and Dance Saturday Evening—Educational Meeting Next Friday

The Junior Labor League is a arranging a good program for the social and dance at the Elk's hall on Saturday evening. This social will be on similar lines to those held by the C. L. P. of South Vancouver. Refreshments will be provided. A collection will be taken at the door to defray expenses. The usual orchestra will be in attendance. Everbody welcome.

Another educational meeting will be held on Friday, March 13th, at 6262 Chester street, South Vancouver.

Visitors From Seattle.

J. Latonius and "Pat" Brady, Seattle typos, former residents of Vancouver, were here this week on business in connection with the union and incidentally met some of their old-time friends. They say that organized labor on the Sound is in good shape and prospects fair. They returned to Seattle yesterday.

The Federationist believes in a "cultural revolution," not a "bloody revolution."

J. S. WOODSWORTH

Member for Centre Winnipeg Delivers Important Speech in Parliament.

GOVERNMENT OF INTERESTS

Decidedly Not One Representative of the Great Masses of the People.

(From Hansard of February 10)

(Continued from last week.)

AT present, then, according to one of the outstanding authorities in banking circles, we already have more abundant financial capital to carry on the affairs of this country, and that without resorting to any of the changes which have been advocated by my colleague and other members of this House. I am speaking of the economic system as it now stands. We already have our natural resources, our labor, our equipment, our financial capital; what more do we need? I think that the real difficulty was indicated many years ago by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, from which I should like to quote a few sentences:

A careful analysis of all available statistics shows that in our great basic industries the workers are unemployed for an average of at least one-fifth of the year, and that at all times during any normal year there is an army of men who can be numbered only by hundreds of thousands whc are unable to find work. . . . fundamentally this unemployment seems to rise from two great causes, though many others are contributory. First, the inequality of the distribution of income, which leaves the great masses of the population, the ultimate consumers, unable to purchase the products of industry which they create, while a few have such a superfluity that it cannot be normally consumed, but must be invested in new machinery for production, or in further monopolization of land and natural resources. . . .

The result is that we have an equipment in plant and developed property far in excess of the demands of any normal year, the excess being in all probability at least 25 per cent. Each of these plants keeps around it a labor force which on an average can get work for only four-fifths of the year, while at the same time the people have never had enough of the products of those very industries—have never been adequately fed, clothed, housed or warmed—for the very simple reason that they have never been paid enough to permit their purchase.

I think surely this is all that needs to be said to indicate the way out.

The speech goes on to speak of the existing burden of taxation as being due mainly to uncontrollable expenditure in the nature of payments and obligations arising out of the war, and to the encumbered position of the national railways. The burden of taxation no one will deny. Will you permit me, Mr. Speaker, to quote a few figures, because in this connection we should think not merely of the taxation under the Dominion government, but of the other taxes which Canadians must bear. The gross debt of the Dominion is $2,940,099,088.35. The securities guaranteed by the Dominion amount to $590,510,932.55. The funded and floating debt of the provinces amounts to $697,785,627. The funded and floating debt of the municipalities amounts to $706,644,567. That gives a grand total of $4,935,040,134.90; that is, $548 per capita on a basis of 9,000,000 of population, or an average capital debt of $2740 for a family of five. That is the burden of debt which we carry at the present time. But should the expenditures involved be regarded as uncontrollable? A great many people of this country are beginning to ask questions along these lines: Why should bondholders be exempted from the ordinary vicissitudes of life? Why should the value of bonds be nearly doubled since their issue and their enhanced value held sacred? Why should the Canadian Pacific Railway be permitted to take 10 per cent. as a first charge on industry? Why should the banks, after the most lavish overhead expenses, be permitted to declare 12 per cent. and a bonus? I submit, Mr. Speaker, that sooner or later the war debt itself must be tackled. We cannot forever allow the people of Canada to be saddled with this enormous debt.

According to the Bankers' Trust Company, the net result of the war, so far as it concerns most of the people of this country, has been the transference of wealth from one group of people to another group. In speaking of this redistribution of wealth caused by the war, the Bankers' Trust Company, in a little book, the Inter-Ally Debts, says:

The actual wealth of the country in real estate and other tangible assets has not changed materially, but the mortgage on that wealth, if we may use such an expression, held by the owners of the government's debt, has materially changed.

According to the figures of this authority, the pre-war wealth per capita was $1831.25. On the supposition that we have now 9,000,000 people, the post-war debt is $1666.67, almost as great. The pre-war income was per capita $250; the post-war income is per capita $266.67. That is, we are on the average better off since the war than we were before

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UNION CIGAR STAND .....610 Second Street E., Calgary

SASKATCHEWAN
LAYCOCK STORES LTD.....Swift Current

SEATTLE, WASH.
EGGHART NEWS STORE.....Seattle

FRIDAY.....March 6, 1925

A CHRISTIAN PREACHER!

IT will be recalled that while Prof. Scott Nearing was in Vancouver the Sunday before last, he addressed what has been termed the "open forum" at the First Congregational church. He spoke to an audience there by far the largest in the history of the "Forum". He was given a wonderful hearing and, if one might judge from the applause, his remarks were very favorably received.

Dr. Silcox is at present pastor of this church. He sat through the whole of the discourse. He even took notes. When an opportunity was presented to members of the audience, to come forward and speak, this reverend Christian gentleman sat silently in his pew. (He had no need to worry about the speaker having to gaze into empty seats upon this occasion, since the church was crowded.)

In spite of his refusing to get up, like a real Christian soldier, and defend, what he took to be an attack upon the church, while the speaker was still there, he waited until he (Nearing) had left the rostrum, and then, from what too often turns out to be a coward's castle, he made remarks, that. in our opinion, were certainly derogatory to Prof. Nearing. Such tactics ill become a follower of the honorable, though lowly, Nazarene. It is poor sportsmanship. It is unchristian. In fact, in our opinion, it is despicable.

Dr. Silcox, in his church advertisements, asserts that he does not like speaking to empty seats. So long as he follows such contemptible tactics, we do not wonder at his having many empty seats. He is out of touch of the real needs of the masses of the people today. They are facing the stern realities of life, while he slumbers in peace and ignorance.

Everywhere Prof. Nearing goes, crowds greet him. He has a real christian message. He faces the problems of life as they are, not as we fancy they ought to be. No man on the American continent has made greater sacrifices for his principles than has Scott Nearing, and it ill becomes a minister of the gospel of Christ to attack him, as Dr. Silcox most certainly did, in our estimation. Too oft, we fear, if we want to find a real christian we are forced to look elsewhere than in the church. Every man and woman has a right to his or her opinion, but surely, they can be honorable in their methods of expression. Our columns are open to Dr. Silcox—if he has courage enough to reply to this editorial.

REPORTS ON SOVIET TOURS

THE British trades union delegates have recently published their report on conditions as they found them in soviet Russia. Although we have not, as yet, anything more reliable than the daily press reports, upon which to pass judgement on the findings, we feel that, in this instance, owing to the attitude of our daily press towards all things Russian. we are safe in assuring our readers that soviet Russia is far from being the dismal failure they would like to make believe that she is.

We note with interest how their reports coincides with Mrs. Rose Henderson's personal report to us, on the various aspects of the soviet regime. It must be becoming quite obvious to the more or less careless and indifferent reader, that Russia is gaining ground daily and that, it may yet be, that the masses may look to her for their emancipation from capitalism.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

F. E. BURKE in his article on "The Economic Situation in B. C. " (Povince, March 1st) has much to say to the point; but when he tells us that we must expect taxation to increase rather than decrease "unless there is a check in the socialistic and progressive legislation, that has been spreading through Canada during the last few years." Futher, stating that is is resulting in a rapidly increasing proportion of the population who believe that they should be taken care of wholly or partly by the state. As stated, we know, and he knows, that is not socialism; but the connection is good enough to use to endeavor to stop the forward movement which is attacking gigantic trusts, monoplies, food pools and such like.

He further tells us that out of every dollar's worth of foods produced in Canada, our various taxing authorities take 25 cents (we believe the amount is more than this, from figures reaching us from the Toronto Research Institute) and he knows that it is the worker, the producer. who has to pay and bear this, as well as the profits and dividends to the capitalists who control the productions and the markets.

Similar articles we see frequently all very eloquent, particularly as to the hardships of the manufacturers, the big trusts, the controllers of industry, the question always from the viewpoint of profits and dividends; the worker, the real and only consideration worth a tuppenny hang, is not considered at all.

The whole question must be weighed with the worker as the big predominant figure. He cannot, and will not, be warned off by such suggestions as appear in the portion of the article referred to.

He is coming forward to control and direct, Nationally and inter-nationally, and questions which are daily getting more acute will, in the early future, be handled by socialists on bases that will abolish poverty, lead to a steady uniformity of work, increase the nations' production of wealth; would practically eliminate war, raise the moral standard of the whole of our lives, because the people would, through better education, have more leisure to formulate ideals, with appreciation of art, literature, music, and a better , saner, brighter outlook on life.

SCARING WOMEN

IN unguarded moments the "great men" let fall facts and truths calculated to set the common man furiously to think.

Recent press reports informed us that President Coolidge, Secretary of War Weeks, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, and other high government officials, were conducting a four-day school on "national defense as peace insurance."

At an afternoon session, being conducted by the women attending the school, Rear-Admiral Phelps of the navy general board, "dropped in to this session (purely by accident, of course) and informed the women, that "serious differences were brewing with England over shipping policies," and that "a day was coming within the life-time of men now living, when your (?) navy and merchant marine will be at England's mercy for their fuel, and that the only hope of safety rested in a strong navy."

During the war when socialists and others pointed out that wars were inherent in the capitalist system, that might was right, and that the possession of oil wells, coal fields, and the control of the natural resources for profits, were the basic causes of war, and that wars were not fought in the interests of "God," "home," "justice," "democracy," and to "protect the honor of women," they were hounded from pillar to post, jailed and persecuted as seditious undesirable citizens.

Addressing this gathering of women Rear Admiral Phelps lifts the corner of the mask of Mammon, and in diplomatic language, says in substance to these women, "We have a commercial rival—England." "One of the League of Nations primary objects under England's domination is some policy to destroy the American favorable balance of trade, we must crush this commercial rival—we can do it with a strong navy, army and air force."

The Admiral did not suggest that these commercial disputes might be arbitrated, nor that these resources nescessary to all, might be nationalized. His policy is the same old one of force and this policy demands that the flower of the manhood of the nations be sacrificed to its interests. He says in substance to the mothers of the United States: "Be prepared; we shall need your sons. It is your sons' blood, against our gold, our balance of trade." Trade is international, it is not longer a question of defending American soil, or American woman and children. These boys must be willing and prepared to fight any and every nation threatening the "American favorable balance of trade." This is the important fact which Rear-Admiral Phelps did not make plain. It is likewise the fact, behind all wars, that must be faced by the women everywhere. The policy of force and plunder for profits has brought commercial and moral ruin to millions of innocent people. Napoleon sought power through force. The czar, the kaiser, the imperialists of Rome, and the world imperialists of today have sought security through the medium of force. Empires have fallen, kings and emperors have lost their heads, and the great war, the most colossal organization of force the world has ever known, has practically destroyed civilization.

Force has been tried from time immemorial and failed. Away then with force; let reason, co-operation, and international goodwill be the guiding principles upon which to build national security, national honor, and protect the favorable balance of trade.

A system of commercialism demanding the sacrifice of millions of precious young lives and denuding the world of all that is finest, must go. or humanity must go.

EXPLOITING THE FARMERS

THE "tiller of the soil," upon the results of whose toil the life of all human kind depends, has been the plaything, all down through the ages, of all sorts of grafters and exploiters. They have been lied to and lied about. They have been represented, and misrepresented. They have been kept, as much as possible, in ignorance of the economic forces at work in this world. If they have to pay an extra charge for anything they purchase in our cities, they are told it is due to increased wages, demanded by organized labor. If labor has to pay a little extra for the necessities of life, they, in turn, are told it is due to the farmers holding up the prices. Neither of these statements are statements of fact

The farmer in 80% of the cases is but the servant of the banks or trust companies. He has all the worry, while the controllers of these institutions sit back in their easy chairs and take their toll, in the form of interest, dividends or profits.

The farmer toils from sunrise to sunset. The result of his toil is dependent to no small extent upon climatic conditions. Season after season, in some areas, his toil is all in vain—yet he must bear the burden. If he is successful, and climatic conditions are favorable, and a good yield results, he finds, to his dismay, that the price of these commodities have dropped to such an extent that his income is nil. And yet the parasitical middleman ever flourishes.

Many gamble in wheat and live in luxury, although, perhaps, they would not know one species of grain from another, while the farmer toils on, living, oft times on the verge of starvation. Such a state of affairs cannot go on much longer.

We would earnestly suggest that some of our radical farmer comrades utilize the columns of The Federationist, and there, put before our readers the various difficulties they have to face, and give, what appears to them to be the cause of the many, obvious injustices to which they, like their comrades in industry have been subjected.

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.]

A. X.—The per capita tax of government of the following cities in Canada is as follows: Victoria, $145.-95; Vancouver, $131.87; Edmonton, $124.39; Calgary, 120.35; Winnipeg $107.26; Toronto, $108.08; Ottawa, $95.70; Montreal, $82.14; St. John, $85.06; Windsor, $108.04. These figures, the latest available, are made up to the end of 1922 and may supply what you asked for. We are indebted to the Citizen's Research Institute (Toronto) for kindly supplying this.

Point Gris—Nothing has been paid off the gigantic war debt. Every renewal of bonds with cost, of course, the financiers will see to that.

A. Noble—Lloyd George said (vide Western Mail, 7th April, 1923): "Wars are precipitated by motives which the statesmen responsible for them dare not publicly avow. A public discussion would drag these motives in their nudity into the open, where they would die of exposure to the withering contempt of humanity." He should know!

Punjab—The Indian Home-rule movement is called the Swarajist Party.

Reply to C. S. and others, next issue.

Kindness guided by intelligence should rule the world.—Ingersoll.

Patronize Federationist advertisers

BOOK REVIEW

AMERICAN LABOR WHO'S WHO; Hisory of American Labor Movement; 400 pages. Hanford Press, 7 East Fifteenth street, New York City.

FOR the first time in the history of the American labor movement, the personal histories of its leaders have been collected in book form, in the "American Labor Who's Who," to be brought out in March by the Hanford Press, New York. The book will contain more than 1,500 concise biographies, including a special section with over 200 of the most prominent European labor men and women. The field covered includes trade unionism, labor politics, labor journalism, workers' education, and co-operation. Officials of practically every organized labor group in the country have assisted in making the information as full and accurate as possible. Two indexes, one according to state and city, and one according to occupation and organization, add to the usefulness of the nearly 400-page volume. Truly an invaluable publication. Arrangements will be made for a special price for the book within all branches of the labor movement.

Canadian Book Shelf

[By Rienza.]

MAKERS OF CANADIAN LITERATURE, by Lorne Albert Pierce, editor, and Victor Morin, associate editor. The Ryerson Press, Toronto.

HERE, at last, we have a worthy and adequate account of our national achievements in the literary world. It is indeed a "national service," for which we have to thank Dr. Pierce. In this work, consisting of forty artistically bound little volumes, the editors are presenting the Canadian public with a satisfactory account of the entire field of Canadian letters to date. In the volumes seen by the writer, he senses a love and a new method of approach while his book-lover's instincts are gratified by the craftsmanship displayed in the making of them. From Haliburton to Carman and his contemporaries is not a long cry, but we have no need to be ashamed as Canadians of the body of distinctive Canadian literature produced in that period of time.

Only a critic who has love and reverence for "the soul of Canada" could have undertaken this work with a prospect of success. Here are books not too expensive for private libraries, yet quite as good for the use of schools, colleges and literary clubs. Here is sound criticism, in most cases, laying a foundation for further development along this line. We can heartily commend this work to all who wish to know our writers and to watch with Dr. Pierce the "growth of the Canadian national spirit."

While the writer, commenting upon the "Makers of Canadian Literature," was stressing the importance of the development of a national spirit in Canada, he would like to have expressed his belief in the intenationalism of art and letters. But before we can have internationalism we must have a healthy and tolerant nationalism. Canada is in embryo, slowly emerging from the external influences which have hitherto moulded its destinies. As a nation, it will have a distinctive and valuable contribution to make to the international symphony of races which was impossible while it was still a "colony." In the federation of British commonwealths, it will sound a new note of courage and freedom.

Of interest to the readers of this column, is the fact that on the 18th of April, coming, Canada's most distinguished man of letters, Charles G. D. Roberts, will give readings from his own works in this city. Incidentally, Bliss Carman is expected to visit Vancouver, his adopted home, about the same time. This gathering of literary luminaries in the West should prove a stimulant to local artists.

WOMEN'S WAGES

FOLLOWING is taken from "Radio Talks on Women in Industry," prepared and broadcasted by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor:

"Wages mean more than the price of a certain number of hours of work. They mean life and a chance to enjoy and advance the civilization of the day.

"If you think that it is all right to pay a woman $9 a week, simply because you can get her to work for $9 a week, then you think that it is all right for you to take from that woman not only the hours of work you have bargained for, but also her health, her comfort, her chances for pleasure and education, and provision for her old age or sickness. You will take all these things, because a $9 a week wage can supply none of them.

"You will also be taking from the community a healthy, happy, interested citizen and leaving in her place a woman who will have neither time nor energy to make a contribution to any social progress, a woman whose standard of living must be too low for safety; in fact, a woman who is a liability instead of an asset in the community life. This is too large a contribution for any one person to take from another, yet those who pay less than a living wage are taking such a toll from every person they employ, and from every community in which these persons live."

Poverty is the price the world pays for ignoring the claims of socialism.

Hand The Federationist to your shopmate when you are through with it.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

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

Germany

Bank Employees Unemployed—At present there are approximately 300,000 unemployed bank employees, who, during 1923, found ready employment in all banking vocations.

Irish Free State.

Building Program—There are prospects throughout the Free State of a revival of the building activity under the stimulus of the Government's Housing Bill, passed last November, which provides £300,000 for the erection and reconstruction of working class houses. Also, 3000 workingmen's houses are to be erected in the Dublin suburbs. and properties damaged or destroyed during the civil disturbances in 1922 and 1923 are to be repaired or replaced.

Latvia.

Women Applicants Exceed Men.—When unemployment relief work in the way of road-repairing and similar labor was offered to unemployed registrants, it is said that while the men were rather reluctant to accept the work, at 120 marks a day, so many women applied, at a wage of 100 marks a day that it was difficult to find work for them.

Mexico.

Colonization—It is stated that Mexico's Mennonite colony was recently increased by approximately one hundred of these colonists, mostly from Russia.

Mining Operations—It is reported from Chihuahua, Mexico, that there is a strong sentiment looking to the assisting of mining operations by rejecting legislation of an apparently unfavorable character, and, on the other hand, giving serious consideration to the petitions of mine operators.

Spain.

Welfare—The official Consejo de Trabajo (labor commission) has recommended to the Government a plan for State aid in the construction of inexpensive houses for rental to workingmen in capitals of provinces and in towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

Sweden.

Unemployment—According to the monthly report of the Unemployment Commission, there were 9,300 persons unemployed on December 1, 1924, as compared with 6,500 on November 1, an increase of 2,800, which is said to be an approximate normal increase at this season of the year. The metal and machine industry and the mining industry accounted for nearly one-third of the total number of unemployed.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

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

A Medium of Education

Editor B. C. Federationist: Please accept felicitations upon your making The Federationist such an excellent medium for educating the masses on the labor question. Students would profit by reading B. C.'s best labor paper—The Fed. Yours for progress.

TEACHER.

Victoria, B. C., February 9, 1925.

Vegetarianism and Peace

Editor B. C. Federationist: Tolstoi said that the future is with the vegeterious, and he is right. Sound health cannot ensue from flesh foods; whole health will come from wholesome practices, which do not rob any beings of life. Most animals are plant-eaters. Man was created in a garden, not in a slaughter house; if man did not use vegetables with his meat, the race would have been extinct long ago. If it were natural for man to eat flesh he would be endowed with claws and sharp teeth like a tiger or a wolf.

The greatest vegetarian movement ever known, a thrifty intelligent people, Doukhobors: Peter Lordly Veregin, wonderful man of power, of many talents, a born leader, strove to advise his people to arrange an orderly Christian, moral and useful life—he guided the Doukhobors as no general of a great army has ever done. Peace, simple living, brotherhood and efficiency marking their development.

For more than 30 years and to the last of his days, he delivered his great messages, "Thou shalt not kill." Not long before his death he gave interesting messages on Peace and how to abolish war.

Brothers and Sisters, people everywhere in the world are seeking for peace and happiness. But I say their will be no peace on earth until the masses of the globe will not recognize in its true meaning the teachings of Jesus Christ, and his great message "The Sermon on the Mount," which invites us to live according to the spirit of Christ.

If in future, there will be peace, this peace will be like the former, that is to say, a peace of hypocrisy, a false transition peace, which will be followed by another great war even worse than we had. As long as blood of men will be from dead animals and which flows through the veins of the masses today, one may not expect from the latter anything but war.

PETER MALOFF

GET A NEW SUBSCRIBER

The greatest assistance that the readers of The Federationist can render us at this time, is by securing a new subscriber. By doing so you spread the news of the working class movement and assist us.

Patronize Federationist advertisers

PROPAGANDA

[By Alpheus.]

AS the word implies, it means disseminating, broadcasting an idea with the main purpose of getting this idea accepted; and accepted implies first to make it "acceptable." Herein lies the difficulty, the art, and the problem of propaganda.

The essential merit of an idea is not the deciding factor of its acceptance or its rejection. See the enormous amount and variety of erroneous notions and creeds easily absorbed by individuals and masses. The mode and character of how these notions and creeds have been "sold" determined their acceptance.

The successful propagandist, using his eloquence and skill adapts his methods of appeal (whether by a rational or by an emotional appeal) his choice of the message, his selection of the right logical moment for a topic to the kind of audience he wants to influence. He must consider the intelligence of the addressed, his economical, his social status, his religion, his political convictions.

There is a multitude of different ways to present the same idea to the same audience, with greatly different results. The same contents of a parcel can be dressed up in many different ways. Different containers, different wrappers, different labels, or different trade names can disguise the same piece of goods. But surely the best dressed parcel with the right kind of gab will win the customer.

Many propagandists are violently assailed by critics just for such skillful wrapping and labelling. These superficial critics not understanding the propagandist condemn him as they only see the wrapper and the label, and fail to examine the kernel, the contents of the package.

The Roman Catholic church—always a master in the art of propaganda has elaborated it to a science and gives it in its organization the place of power and importance. A special department is maintained for this purpose at the Vatican. For it knows that the whole vast structure of the Roman Catholic church stands or falls with the efficiency of this one department—Propaganda.

We strongly advocate the creation of a central committee of propaganda, uniting all the planless, sporadic overlapping, single efforts, to study the essential principles of propaganda and to evolve the most efficient methods of intelligently directed propaganda.

All the features of todays advertising are propaganda, and its methods its principles, and its psychological subtleties can be assimilated. Besides the organized, directed propaganda, is the propaganda spread by the single individual apostle, not spectacular, but of utmost importance and of greatest effect—as long as the missionary effort of the single individual are not wasted to convert one already converted—chewing the rag—but directed towards patiently and gradually winning over a new convert.

No opportunity should be lost to cast the seed of an idea in the mind of a fellow man, or to voice an opinion in an audience or in a meeting. Be always on the alert and prepared for an opportunity. But don't try to convince by long-winded, heated arguments. "Sell" with a smile.

There is also another way of propaganda. Four publications of progressive thought are published in Vancouver, the Clarion, The Federationist, the Labor Statesman, and the Logger. Each contains in every issue a multitude of items of propaganda value. But even their combined circulations reach only a limited number compared with the circulations of the daily press.

To increase the percentage of usefulness of our press we suggest that everybody after having read his paper take the little trouble of marking a selected article, to make the grand sacrifice of one cent for postage, and readdress the paper to some person where it might do some good, not with the intent of hitting, but with the intent of converting.

For instance, we refer here to an article published recently in the labor press dealing with the political views and alignments of the retail merchants and his attitude towards labor. Said article should have been sent by every worker after he was through with his paper to his grocer or other merchant. It was essentially an article containing propaganda aiming at this class.

"Peking Rugs and Peking Boys"

Child labor is one of the raw materials used in making Peking rugs, says a recent report in the Chinese Social and Political Science Review, published in Peking. Almost three-fourths of the workers in this industry are apprentices receiving food, clothing and a small amount of money, but no regular wages. The boys are brought in from the country at the age of 11 or 12, and sometimes younger, to serve under a contract for three years. They live in the shops, receive no moral or educational training, and no physical care. Many contract tuberculosis and other diseases. For most there is no future in the industry, because when the apprenticeship is ended other boys are brought in to take their places.

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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HAVE you ever had a real drink of Pure Apple Cider during the last few years?

To meet the desires of many clients, we have introduced recently a pure clear sparkling apple cider in pint bottles, either pure sweet or government regulation 2% hard apple cider. These drinks are absolutely pure and free from all carbonic acid gas or preservatives of any nature. Write or phone your order today, Highland 20.

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They are made of first quality leathers on comfortable good fitting lasts.

For work or dress

At all leading Shoe Stores.

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Teaching Children

(Continued from Page 1)

the great war was 1860 billions of francs. Write this down in figures.

Problem 7. The Dreadnought "Maryland" with complete equipment cost 420,000,000 francs. The University of Eastside cost 4,500,000 francs. How many Universities might have been built instead of the dreadnought?

Problem 8. The number of soldiers and mariners who died during the world war amounts to 12,990,570. How many times does this figure represent the inhabitants of your native town?

Problem 9. Books teaching theoretically how to shoot cost 4 million of francs a year. How many copies of Christ's Sermon on the Mountain might be distributed for the same money, the copy at 1 sou?

Probem 10. There are ten millions of soldiers in Europe. All these soldiers are equipped with rifles provided with a butt-end of walnut or some other precious wood. The wood of 25 of these butt-ends, would be sufficient to make a good solid table. How many tables could be made of a million rifle butt-ends?

Problem 11. European barrack rooms cost in the average 2 milions of francs. How much then do 1000 barrack rooms cost? How many family houses might have been built for this money? The family house at 40,000 francs?

Problem 12. The metal used for the war, navies, artillery, rifles, munitions, revolvers, swords, helmets, etc., weighs 100 million tons, an agricultural machine weighs about 2 ton. How many agricultural machines might be manufactured out of the above mentioned lot of metal?

Other subjects such as patriotism, citizenship, nationalism, and imperialism, are being dealt with in such a way as to open the child's mind, to the follies, and hardships of war, and the practical ways of peace and arbitrations.

EVERY READER CAN HELP

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

Pass The Federationist along to your friends. Help it in its fight for justice.

Vancouver Unions

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

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY, Room 111—319 Pender St. West—Business meetings every Wednesday evening. A. MacInnis, chairman; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; Geo. D. Harrison, 1182 Parker Street, Vancouver, B. C., corresponding secretary.
Any district in British Columbia desiring information re securing speakers or the formation of local branches, kindly communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 524 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Telephone Seymour 1382, or Bayview 5520.

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

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local 194—Meetings first and third Mondays in each month in Holden Building. President, P. Willis; secretary, A. Fraser. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.

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

ENGINEERS — INTERNATIONAL UNION of Steam and Operating, Local 882—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., Room 806 Holden Bldg. President, Charles Price; business agent and financial secretary, F. L. Hunt; recording secretary, J. T. Venn.

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

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

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

PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 413—President, S. D. Macdonald, secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P. O. Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each month.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Defects Existing Among School Children of this Province Appalling

HEALTH BOARD ACTIVE

Vaccines and Anti-toxins Free—Renfrew Street "Dump" Menace.

[By Nemesis]

[Note—The figures in this article deal only with the school children of our province; for other returns, see report.—N.]

THE province of British Columbia, taken on the whole, is one of the most favored spots on the earth's surface compared with other countries in the same latitudes. It is not, of course, the perfect spot of the pamphlets of the transportation companies, where "old men grow young," and, on the covers of which, a millionaire's house has been represented as "a typical B. C. home." We, who live here, know better and know why such "stuff" is written. Yet it cannot be denied that it is a very desirable land in which to make one's home. While it has not "the finest climate on earth," it has an excellent one; its percentage of clear, sunny days is a high one. The airs, which sweep over it from the ocean, or from the forests of pine and cedar, are pure, fragrant and health-bestowing. Our province is nearly five times larger than England, yet contains only half the population of one of the largest cities of that country. One would imagine that B. C. would be almost free from disease and sickness. But I am going to put before you a few figures which will show that in spite of its climatic advantages—its sunshine and pure and fragrant air—it has a terrible record of disease and suffering among its school children, who should be absolutely free from disease.

Defective School Children

The facts and figures I am going to quote are taken from the latest report of the Provincial Board of Health for B. C.; and, of course, can be relied upon. They deal with the year ending June, 1924. I find that there were 77,569 school children examined; but this does not quite represent the full total of scholars, as 18 medical inspectors sent in no report, so that 192 schools were not inspected.

Out of these 77,569 scholars examined, there were found approximately 8,300 defective, or a percentage of defects of 10.7.

These defects include malnutrition, defective mentality, defective vision, defective hearing, defective nasal breathing, adenoids, enlarged tonsils, defective teeth, enlarged glands, goitre and other conditions (nervous, pulmonary, cardiac diseases, etc.).

Here are a few of them in detail: orthopaedic, 294; mentally deficient, 391; goitre, 6343, or approximately 8 per cent of all examined; defective vision, 4323, approximately 6 per cent of all examined; other conditions, as above, 2626; defective teeth, 19,328, approximately 25 per cent of all examined.

The provincial health officer in reference to the last might well exclaim, "The dental defects existing among the children of B. C. are appalling." I exclaim, "The total defects existing among the children of B. C. are overwhelming in their tragic significance."

On to the above appalling figures, we must add 7638 of acute fevers—such as small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, etc.; but this number does not represent the whole of these cases, as quite half of the schools were reported as measles, scarlet fever, etc., with no accompanying numbers.

Possible Cause of Disease.

In reference to these contagious diseases, I would like to point out a possible cause. I say possible cause, for, while the fundamental cause of most diseases lies in the organism itself, environment must play an important part also in fostering disease.

For the past year or two in the City of Vancouver, at the corner of Renfrew street and Twenty-second avenue east, a "dump" has been in existence and, I believe, this has been only one among several others. I might explain that a "dump" is a kind of pit or heap where refuse, organic and other sorts, is deposited. This particular dump was for years a prolific breeding ground for rats, flies and other vermin, and cast a strong and fetid odor around for a long distance. There were many complaints from residents of the vicinity, which, however, were little heeded—as it was in a workingmen's district. At the present time, I am told, a more extensive dump is being laid down on Thirteenth avenue east and the Great Northern railway track, which bids, in size and evil stenches, to put its near neighbor into the deepest shadow. One wonders if we have greatly improved since the old days of absolute savagery, when the wild tribes got rid of their refuse by throwing it in a pile in the vicinity of their dwellings, the remains of which geologists have discovered and given the name of kitchen-middens.

Are foul and stinking places like the modern dumps liable to play an important part in the fostering of these contagious diseases? I invite our provincial health officer to give us his opinion on this matter.

For the above recorded deplorable state of our children's health, we cannot blame the Government, although peddling alcohol is not conducive to the physical and moral welfare of a people.

Health Board Active.

At the same time, I should like to point out some of the means our government are employing to counteract this abnormal presence of disease in the young of our race.

At the head of the official staff of the Board of Health is a very efficient health officer, in the person of Dr. H. E. Young, who seems not only conscious of the great responsibility of his office, but is possessed with the personal and patriotic desire to give the best service at his command to his country. Much of his effort is directed towards the prevention of disease, by a system of instructing our scholars in the science of health—a logical effort which will be the only effort needed when peace is established on the earth under a cooperative system and the present economic warfare is not producing its wounded and diseased victims in such appalling numbers.

Space will not allow of a lengthy description of the government's efforts to stem the flood of disease in the way of cure.

Laboratories distribute vaccines and anti-toxins free. Among others, I noticed the following, which have been distributed: 794 doses of typhoid vaccine; 16,930 points of small-pox vaccine; 4,666,000 units of diphtheria anti-toxin, and 18,000 units of anti-tetanic serum.

Two venerial clinics are in operation, in which 200 new cases are received on the average per month. In connection with these clinics, medicines are furnished free to physicians.

A vigorous anti-tuberculosis campaign is being carried on under the direction of a specialist, Dr. Lamb, a peripatetic officer, engaged in a valuable and very successful system of education.

A specific for the terrible and fatal disease called goitre is sent free to any sufferer who may apply for it. Educational and practical efforts are being directed to cope with the contagious diseases, and I would recommend a lecture to our city fathers on the best way of disposing of organic refuse as the ancient kitchen-midden system is somewhat, to say the least, antiquated.

While congratulating our government on the vigorous and intelligent efforts they are making on behalf of the diseased and wounded in the economic warfare, let us—you, and all of us, dear reader—make every effort to establish a sane and righteous system of mutual help, so that a free and happy people may grow up and take the place of our present wounded and weary sufferers, before it be too late to prevent the extinction of our race.

"The Book! The Book! The Book!"

[Nemesis.]

NOBODY will or can deny the fact that our civilization is a glorious thing. One can almost imagine the front doors of Essendale asylum opening wide of their own accord, if anyone impeaching its perfection were to stray anywhere in their vicinity; for our civilization is a momentous fact which speaks for itself. It needs no boosting like other things we read about; boosting it would be a superfluous piece of folly and impertinence, and to question its perfection, even in its smallest detail, would need a moral courage of surpassing strength.

Our civilization recognizes the sacredness of human life, and founds that recognition on the sacred command: "Thou shalt not kill." It preaches from pulpit and platform the God-like principle of justice, and has established its law courts on that sure foundation; it has adopted as its religion the teachings of Christ and maintains an army of prophets and preachers to disseminate these teachings. What more can it do?

And what more could any system of philosophy, religion or civilization do? Nothing more than that, surely; therefore its perfection.

But, unhappily, all this is but a beautiful dream, a habit of thought, which through the power of suggestion has become part of our mental life, like many another foolish and fallacious day-dream.

"To err is human," we are told, and that is true, for men of science have advanced the theory, supported by many facts, that we are products of the dark and unmoral past, descendants of strange and ferocious creatures, whose wild instincts we are still striving to cast out, and whose influence is still potent, and rendering our glorious civilization more of the nature of a hope than a fixed and permanent reality. Yet we are advancing surely through pain, struggle and error to that real state of civilization which we have clearly outlined in our hopes and imaginings.

We must believe that, or regard the whole of created things as a sinister performance, or as a distorted nightmare.

As yet we cannot claim that we have attained to any supreme moral height, when today each great nation boasts that it has perfected a poison gas which will be able, when liberated on its destructive errand, to destroy populations wholesale or turn their units into gibbering maniacs.

Truly there is a hard struggle before the race to cast off the influences of the dead and dreary past, for we seem to cling with eager clutch to that past, and always regard it with longing and loving vision.

The soul of our law is precedent, a holy and inviolable principle, and our ablest lawyers mere experts of precedent and technicalities.

Change seems abhorrent to our nature, and new principles, new thoughts and truths always regarded with suspicion. We are, indeed, true worshippers of the past, with all its errors, its brutalities and its ignorance—a sort of ancestor worship, but of ideas rather than personalities.

Yet many there are among us who, with truer and clearer vision, look ever forward to the era of justice with the supplication, "Thy kingdom come," ever in their hearts, not mumbling it merely, but ever living it, as true prayer is found only in deeds.

All such as these were horrified at the revolting accounts recently published in the press regarding the last moments of a wretched Chinaman, the latest legal victim to testify to the breaking of the divine command, "Thou shalt not kill."

Full well do these sensational scribes know how to pander to the blood lust and the killing instinct inherited from the savage past.

I do not wish to revive the disgusting details of the execution of a fellow-being, but I cannot help but point out one or two of the chief features.

One can trace through all these revolting details, from the donning of the black cap by the judge to the drawing of the bolt, the worship of the ideas of the dark and forbidding past. Each sign of fear or horror the doomed man exhibited was eagerly seized upon by the scribe to feed his horror-hungry readers—the mumbled words, the sagging body, the last supplications; and a fine touch of savagery was reached when it was recorded, with an unctuous gloating, how the condemned wretch was hurled into the presence of his Creator with an unfinished prayer upon his lips. Perhaps if he had been allowed to finish that prayer our civilization would not have suffered in its reputation, and we could not then have been accused of showing discourtesy to the great Creator whom he was addressing and who, we have been taught to believe, was listening.

The wretch's mumblings were translated into an urgent request to be given a Bible, as the scribe put it, "The Book, the Book, the Book." Probably, if this translation were correct, he wished to convince himself that he had really read in that sacred volume the command, "Thou shalt not kill." Who knows? But if that were so, his last feeling on earth must have been a confused contempt for our Christian morality and civilized logic.

Lastly, of course, was the usual account of the half-minute tremors of the dangling victim, and, an added touch of barbarian horror, was an account of the sheriff calmly peering down the trap and, turning to the spectators and saying, "Not a tremor."

No doubt it was a splendid and successful piece of hanging work and reflects great credit upon all concerned.

Perhaps, however, the most remarkable piece of the whole gruesome description was the following: "The prison authorities state that he was calm and collected through the night, receiving spiritual aid before going to a still higher court to answer to his violation of the commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill.'"

One wonders if in "that still higher court" the original and ancient law-makers, the judge, the sheriff, the hangman and all concerned will also be arraigned as breakers of that commandment. One wonders, because it is so simply and so implicitly stated, without qualification or exception, "Thou shalt not kill."

Capital punishment to many is a crime in itself, as it cannot be justified by any law of logic or tenet of morality.

The ancient cavedwellers' policy of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" is the only justification for it that can be advanced.

But we are continually telling ourselves and our children that we have progressed far beyond that primitive logic. Yet we have not.

Our tenacious and persistent clinging to the ideas of the dismal ages of the past prove we have not.

Surely it is about time that we leave the past and all its evil to itself and, holding firm to its good, turn our faces to the future with the determination to build the foundations of an earthly kingdom, embracing the whole of humanity, on the abiding principles of love and justice which shall know no corruption and have no end—till the end of all things material.

AT THE ORPHEUM

Elliott Dexter, the famous motion picture and stage star, is coming to the Orpheum theatre, March 12, 13, and 14, headlining the vaudeville bill, which opens with a Thursday matinee. His vaudeville starring vehicle is an intensely human and powerfully dramatic playlet. Harry Webb and company is a versatile group of ten musicians. Each man is a specialist, selected by Harry Webb, who visited over two hundred cabarets in seach of original entertainers.

Herbert Clifton, in his travesties of the weaker sex, is a delineator of feminine types. He has been a success both on this continent and in the British Isles. Coscia and Verdi, a pair of talented young musicians and comedians, are presenting an offering called "Stringing Comedy." Herbert's loop-the-loop and leaping canines are made up of a dozen dogs and a number of cats, roosters and pigeons. Their offering is a most entertaining and clever one. George Libby and Ida May Sparrow appear in a novelty called "The Road to Vaudeville." Miss Lois Bennett is a clever entertainer and has an act that is replete with original and snappy numbers.

The Aesop's Fables is called "Sharp Shooters," Topics of the Day, and the Orpheum concert orchestra in a number of selections completes a very entertaining bill of vaudeville.

Just a Heart to Heart Talk With the Readers of The "Federationist"

By the Fiscal Agent of the Vancouver Swimming Pool and Pleasure Pier Limited.

Dear Reader:

This week I just want to have a real heart to heart talk with you about a matter in which you will be very much interested. I refer to the opportunity of investing a part of your surplus earnings in the above Company. No doubt all students of political economy know just how and why it is, that society is divided in two classes, those who own the machinery of production, and those who must work the machinery of production in order to live. The former in large measure are those who have, the latter class those who have not. Now, regardless of political opinions held by you or by me, I think we can agree on one point, and that is that it takes time to change conditions, and that, in the meantime, it behooves us all to make such provision as we are able for those near and dear to us. In other words, we must put away a part of our surplus earnings, and put them to work for us, where they will grow and produce earnings for us or our dependents. Most of you, who are of a thrifty disposition have your savings account in the bank, where your rate of interest is 3 per cent. Some may have bonds bearing 5 to 7 per cent. Most of you also realize that the banks and the people issuing bonds, make a tremendous profit on your money. In fact, the savings deposits of Canada (over $1,300,000,000) are largely owned by wage and salary workers, but this money is used by the Business and other interests to keep you in your place indefinitely. Most of you will have recognized the modern tendency of making the denomination of share certificates in public companies smaller than formerly, thus making it possible for the small investor to take out $50 or $100 worth of a security, where formerly $500 was the minimum. Do you know that Armour & Company have 77,000 shareholders, while the Pennsylvania R. R. has over 180,000 shareholders. The same applies to U. S. Steel Corporation. There is no valid reason why wage earners, earning good wages, should not have an opportunity to invest some of their surplus earnings in a **sound security**, which will keep their money working for themselves instead of the other fellow. There is no reason why most of the $55,000,000 worth of imports into B. C. should not be produced here, by B. C. workers **aided by local capital.** There is no **valid reason** why the surplus earnings of the workers should not go towards building up and **owning** industries in B. C., thus giving employment to many men who walk the streets today. The **National Securities Limited**, fiscal Agents for Vancouver Swimming Pool and Pleasure Pier Limited, have long recognized this, and have also been aware of the fact, that, in many cases, so-called investments have been thinly disguised swindles. We recognize that the time for **real bona fide** investments is more than ripe, and we also know that all we have to do is to link up your savings with the **real opportunity.** It is a big job that can only be accomplished if we can get and **hold** your confidence. We have made up our minds that any company we shall organize and offer for public subscription, shall **not be overcapitalized**, there will be no **promotion** or **watered** stock. In the Prospectus there will be no jokers and there will be nothing hidden, we shall not take any advantage of any legal loopholes. Ours will be **real, bonafide investments.** Thus only can we build up and hold your confidence.

Please remember that if clipping coupons is good for capitalists and keeps them in comfort, it will be equally good for you.

Our present offering: **Vancouver Swimming Pool & Pleasure Pier Ltd.,** is a real opportunity; we want you to study it. Notice the sort of men on the Directorate, men of undoubted integrity and honor. Realize that there is not one Dollar of **Promotion** or **watered stock**, that this project will undoubtedly pay a **dividend** the first year. When our representative calls upon you, give him a careful hearing. We have no doubt of the result. If you are **really interested** in a clean, sound investment of great earning power, fill in and send us the coupon below:

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Messrs. National Securities, Limited
2024 Beach Avenue,
Vancouver, B. C.

Gentlemen:

Please send me full information about the Vancouver Swimming Pool and Pleasure Pier Limited.

Yours truly,

Name .....

Address .....

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Building Laborers

About three hundred building laborers struck on account of operation by contractor of a labor-saving machine. Permission was granted to use the machine and the strike called off. This at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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

NEW SPRING

UNDERWEAR FOR MEN

Spring Weights—Lowest Prices

A COMPLETE size range from which to choose, in all popular makes. Underwear we guarantee to fit comfortably and give good service—at this season's lowest prices:

Standfield's Underwear—Of medium weight mixed wool. Shirts are single-breasted, with long sleeves. Drawers in ankle length. Sizes 34 to 42. Price, per garment **$1.50**

Combinations, with long sleeves, ankle length, closed crotch. Sizes 34 to 44. Suit..... **$3.00**

Stanfield's Underwear, Per Garment $1.75—A good, reliable underwear in a spring needle rib knit that is very comfortable and good wearing. Vests single-breasted, long sleeves, drawers ankle length. Sizes 34 to 42. Price, per garment..... **$1.75**

Stanfield's Silk and Wool Underwear—For men who can not wear all-wool underwear, silk and wool is most comfortable. Made in a medium weight in fine ribbed knit; shown in combinations and separate garments. Sizes 34 to 44. Price, per garment **$3.75**

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Hudson's Bay Company

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

B.C. FEDERATIONIST

Official Organ of the

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Published in the Interests of All Workers

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

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

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

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Timely Topics

Working for Peace?

FRANCE plans air base to dominate English channel So reads some scare headlines in the daily press. If this press would devote one half as much space in an endeavor to promote peace and good will among nations, as it does to printing such news as this, peace might become a reality. We wouldn't doubt if this is propaganda put out by some British airplane manufacturing concern, in an effort to stimulate its own business. It would be quite in keeping with their principles, we are sure.

• • •

Earthquakes..

Even Canada, in all her glory, is not immune from even these. Perhaps God, in His wisdom, feels compelled to adopt some more drastic means of bringing Canadians to realize that life on this sphere is but transient at its best and that t'were better that all should be reasonably happy, than a few should enjoy all the good things of this life, while the many struggle along in misery.

• • •

Premier Talks Plainly.

"You lie," shouts "Honest John" to the Doukhobors. Those words seem to come to him very readily. When one is so ready to accuse the other fellow of lying, we must be on our guard. The psychological interpretation, we might add, reflects more on the one who shouts it than on those who listen to it, or who may be accused. John, go easy, we may have to leave off your acquired title for good, after such utterances!

• • •

Cannibalism

Cannibalism rife in Guinea! We never did like cannibalism in any form, let alone the crude form adopted, according to press reports, in Guinea. We see many parasites in our own land that serve to remind us very much of cannibals. They may not eat the flesh or drink the blood of other human beings, but, nevertheless, they live as they do, in ease and luxury because multitudes are on the verge of destitution; yes, and many of them die, as the result. We are just a little perplexed in our own minds as to which form of cannibalism is the worst.

• • •

Camps May Shut Down!

Just when we were thinking that the opening up of the logging camps would help to solve the unemployment problem we were struck by the notice appearing in the daily press, to the effect that there was a marked surplus of logs on the market. In fact, we are informed that the market is glutted. Camps may be closed for sixty days as the result. How long are the unemployed going to stand for being thus hoodwinked day after day, month after month, and year after year.

EVERY READER CAN HELP

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

J. S. Woodsworth

(Continued from page 1)

the war, and still we hear about bad times, still we are bearing enormous burdens.

I have spoken of our enormous war debts. What about the cost of government? The cost of federal government, from the latest figures available for last year, was $424,645,217. The cost of the provincial governments was $130,887,303. The cost of municipal governments was $247,255,345. These make a grand total of $802,787,865. That is $89 per capita on an estimated population of 9,000,000, or $445 of an average annual charge for a family of five. These are some of the enormous burdens which we are carrying at the present day. It may be of interest to note, by the way, that if the figures of the Bankers' Trust Company are correct, and comparing those with the figures which I have just now given, it would seem as if one-third of the average income goes to keeping up the governments of the country.

Last night the prime minister quoted Mr. R. S. White, in the Commercial and Financial Review of the past year. Mr. White says in a passage not quoted:

On November 30th the funded debt of the Dominion was $2,593,000,000, of which no less than $1,929,000,000, or upwards of 70 per cent., is payable in Canada. Approximately $100,000,000 of interest on debt is being paid annually to Canadian bondholders.

That is, the war had this effect: it transferred the wealth of this country into the hands of a very small group of people, or perhaps, to put it a little more accurately, put into the hands of a little group of people mortgages on the entire wealth of Canada. The result is that today a comparatively small group of people is receiving an annual tribute from the rest of the citizens of Canada of $100,000,000 per year. Further than that, of this enormous tribute, over one-half is tax free.

Mr. LANCTOT: That is worse.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Much worse. That is the thing to which we need to pay attention. That is the situation with regard to our internal affairs.

(To be continued.)

Stage Children

Manitoba's child-welfare act, passed in 1922, forbids the public appearance of children under 10 as performers on stage or platform. The act became operative last September.

Crippled Children

North Carolina has made a census of its crippled children, finding 700 in the state, and is establishing local clinics to help those who live in rural districts, often far from hospitals and a long distance from good roads or railroads.

If it is in the best interests of the workers, The Federationist is for it. If not, it is against it.

MEANDERINGS

[By Our Peripatetic Pagan]

GENERAL MACCREADY, a few days since, unveiled a tablet memorial in Rouen cathedral to the dead of the British Empire, who fell in the Great War. The legend, inscribed in French and English reads: "To the Glory of God and to the memory of the million dead of the Brit sh Empire who fell in the Great War," etc. Why, in the name of suffering humanity, to the Glory of God? Does the Almighty need a million dead to be glorified thereby. No. a thousand times! That tablet should read: "To the memory of a million brave lads who were sacrificed to the god mammon, to the profit of capitalists and to the greed of land-owners, food-gambling sharks and all the other gangs; parasites on the backs of the people."

• • •

All praise to the Bishop of Southworth. A few days since, he reminded London that 681,000 human beings are living in its streets under slum conditions. It means that not only overcrowding, but dirt, vermin, disease, is the lot of these poor victims of the present awful system; it means that for them, they can never know a home until conditions are ruthlessly changed. This in London—then think of similar conditions in all the other big cities and towns. Wake up, brother socialists, there is big work to be done.

• • •

Another item from the old burgh. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bourchier (well-known to the theate-goers as Violet Vanbrugh) the proprietors of the Strand theatre have with splendid generosity given the socialists use of their theatre, with heat, light and lavish decoration, for a series of Sunday evening meetings. Of course Arthur Bourchier has been severely criticised by the capitalist press for allowing dramatic art to be used as a "decoy" to "political proselytisation."

• • •

In his vigorous reply to the "Morning Post" he says, "Dramatic art is to be used not to advertise socialism but to express it. Socialism stands for the highest cultural and spiritual life, as well as for material well-being, and it is natural for socialists to express their ideals through dramatic and musical beauty. Any informed person will tell you that the problem of the Strand theatre will be not to get people there, but to keep them away. Without any musical or dramatic items, well-known Socialist speakers would fill the hall twice over."

• • •

There was a fine passage in C. P. Trevelyan's speech last Sunday indicating the purpose of the meeting. "We are at war with poverty," he said, "but our quarrel with poverty, is very much more that it cramps the spirit than that it starves the body." He urged that the State should promote drama, music, painting, sculpture, and all the arts. "We must have not only national schools, but a national theatre, a national drama, and a national opera."

• • •

Clifford Allen, from the chair, said that the best way to thank Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier for the gift of the theatre was to use it to express an all-round Socialism. They wished to show that socialism meant not only an economic policy but a way of life. If socialism meant only a series of political proposals, socialists would probably abuse power as much as their predecessors. Socialism must affect their hearts as well as their minds. It was at once both the scientific remedy for the evils of the world, and the expression of the idealistic human spirit." Fine!

• • •

Of course, only the capitalist and your ruling classes are the true patriots! He who questions things is, of course, in league with the enemy. This clipping from the "Manchester Guardian," Jan. 12, 1925, is well worth digesting: "Sir Leo Chiozza Money says that in the summer of 1916, 'I was in fact successful in preventing our own siege stores of food from being callously and wickedly re-exported to neutrals for re-sale to the enemy—a national scandal which still awaits full exposure.'" Why is this scandal being covered up? Who are the patriot capitalists? Sweet reading, is it not?

• • •

John Scurr wants to know "Whither we are drifting," and prefaces a powerful article by saying, "Foreign policy is a romantic illusion." We would prefer to call it something stronger. We talk of nations and honor and peace and war, and all the rest of it, with great solemnity. The fact remains, that we are all marionettes, including our foreign ministers, who dance as the strings are pulled by powerful financial and industrial capitalists. If they quarrel, the nations fight at their bidding; if they agree, the nations are at peace and we fondly hope the millenium has arrived. So, comrades, in good times and bad be wary and watch out.

• • •

A correspondent sends a few caustic words prompted by a reference in our columns of February 13, headed "United States Farmers Advised." The advice given is from their department of Agriculture on the outlook for 1925, and is tantamount to this, not to set more wheat than in 1924, in order to avoid a glut, and a consequent break in high prices. "Now," reasons our correspondent, "that appears to my thinking nothing but the old scheme of low supplies and high prices, and the same old game of gambling in grain . . . Never mind about the people's needs. Why don't the workers the world over see thro' these devilish schemes and do something to stop it all." Quite so, we are always harping on that particular string, why not? A better, clearer international scheme and united action would soon do it!

• • •

Friday, March 6, your weekly "Fed" day; say, it will be a great day when we can have our socialist paper every day! Why not soon?

Dr. Gallant, Chiropractor, 712 Robson

Birth Control

(Continued from Page 1)

creation, intellectual development, in other words accepting a low standard of living, or otherwise producing wealth producers at the cheapest possible cost.

Statement — That contraceptives used in the home will throw down the barrier of reserve and modesty.

The doctor is confusing ignorance with modesty. The world is full of ignorance and mock modesty; ignorance of the facts of life, and shame of ourselves. Is there any shame in the animal mating? Did the doctor ever hear the call of the lark to his mate; it is the most beautiful music in the world. There is a big difference between the birds of the air, the beasts of the jungle, and the human mothers. With the latter is it hard work, sacrifice, plain food, and struggle, "so that her children may become splendid specimens of humanity?" Oh, no, but that they may be employed cheap so that profits may be made and that they may fill the bread and battle lines.

Statement—That, no doubt, the knowledge of contraceptives is responsible for the increase of illegitimacy.

How illegtimacy can be a product of contraceptive knowledge, the doctor does not explain. But there is, no doubt, that illegitimacy is a product of the present social system, which denies the means of life to many, and prohibits them from mating according to convention.

We cannot hope to manage a world of humans on fairy-tales, translated from dead languages, nor hope to cover up the perverting of human nature with creeds of "thou shalt nots." If the doctor would cast his eyes over the world today, he would discover that the emblem of sacrifice and submission is being thrust aside and its place is being taken by the star of knowledge.

The doctor talks glibly of children to pray for. "Did he, or any of his profession, when millions of men were being returned to civil life from the hell of the world war, make it their business to see that these men were fit to reproduce their kind?" Oh, yes, I know there was a superficial examination; but the vile thing called war, nevertheless, left its mark. Did the doctor and clergy hear millions of prayers raised to the high heavens from the hearts of women, who asked not to be called upon to bring forth children into the hell they had endured and were enduring, and will endure, until their dying days? The only answer to their prayers was the old curse of the ages, "in sorrow shall thou bring forth children."

And while premature children, dead children, and abortions, were, and are, the order of the day, the medical doctor looks wise, and presents his bill, and the parson recites again the oppressor's creed, sacrifice and submission.

The statement that the reforms of our times is the way to solve the problem. Reforms solve nothing; they do not begin to handle the economic problem, neither do they help human relations. Multitudes of children are being turned out from the schools and are being denied an opportunity to earn their living. Multitudes of men are being turned adrift from industry, because they cannot produce a profit for their empoyers. The only way to solve the problem is for the people to take control of their own lives, and they are making attempts to do so. Last May, ten thousand women marched in one city in the British Ises, protesting against their poverty. At a by-election in Dundee the candidate was returned with over 12,000 of a majority. He stood on a straight platform for the abolition of poverty, and the people who are suffering from the curse returned him to the house of commons.

Would the medical doctors and the clergy want their wives to have hard work, plain fare, unsightly surroundings, or even do the hard work of some other woman while heavy on their feet with child. No; they do not want that. Very well then; what is not good enough for the wives of the medical doctors and clergymen is not good enough for the wife of any other man.

If Dr. Heargerty is a married man and objects to his wife suffering from grinding poverty which he thinks is good enough for others, then let him shut his mouth for ever more on the birth-control question. When his social conscience develops to the extent that he will want to attack the cause of poverty then we will listen to what he has got to say with respect. If he is a single man, he has no right, in the first place, to disucss the question, unless he is prepared to prove that all is well with the world under existing conditions.

There is one thing quite evident, that birth-control knowledge will be given to the many, and good- control will be taken from the hands of the few, for, as one social worker puts it, the hand that rocks the cradle cannot rule the world if the means of life are controlled by trusts and combines.

The Federationist is out to help the workers. There is no nobler work. Join us in the fight. Get your friends to subscribe.

SCHOOL MOVIES SHOWN

Pictures Show Workings of Educational System From Kindergarten to High School.

For the first time in the history of education, motion pictures of a large city school system were shown recently at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Superintendent Nugent of Jersey City schools. The pictures showed the workings of the educational system from the kindergarten through to the high school, several months and nearly $7000 having gone into the making of the eight reels. As Mr. Nugent explained, the pictures have been valuable in showing taxpayers 60 year old school buildings in contrast with modern up-to-date structures, aiding greatly in organizing public sentiment behind a school building program.

Menace to Canada

(Continued from page 1)

All other Seattle papers are observing the hours granted the unions more than thirteen years ago, and have granted the new rate of wages since January 1, 1924. The proposal for a settlement failed to provide for the return of the striking stereotypers and mailers with the printers—all of the latter were not to be taken back. The alleged "settlement" carried a refusal to pay back pay at the new rate for the first five months of 1924, during which time the crafts now on strike were employed on the Post-Intelligencer. This offer was so outrageous that it was rejected by a vote of 166 to 2, in the meeting of the union at which it was presented.

Circulation losses of the non-union Post-Intelligencer have caused it to resort to the old and discarded method of "prize contests" to add names to its dwindling subscription lists. This method has been condemned by the official circulation rating bureau which reports all newspaper circulation to advertisers, and it is certain that a paper of the previous high standing of the Post-Intelligencer would not resort to it except as a last desperate attempt to avoid circulation bankruptcy, as well as telling prospective subscribers and advertisers that the "trouble" with the mailers, printers and stereotypers is settled.

In order to offset this falsehood the crafts involved have renewed their activities, not only through news and advertising columns, but through visits of committees to union and central labor body meetings.

It would be a sorry day for B. C. were millionaire concerns like Hearst's publications to get a foothold in this province. It is to be hoped that readers will make a note of the aforementioned facts and act accordingly.

THE UNEMPLOYED OF SOUTH VANCOUVER

IMPORTANT business is to be discussed at our next Tuesday's weekly meeting at the municipal hall, Forty-third avenue and Fraser street. The work on sewers is starting up in a week or two, and we hope the unemployed may get a fair share of the extra work. If we get the distribution of this work, we will see that the most deserving and distressed cases get their share. Unemployed should attend these meetings, and get registered for work in good time. The sum of $150,000 is to be spent on day labor, and experienced men on sewer work will be required.

Our delegaes are waiting upon the reeve and council and hope to get our organization recognized and the work distributed by the organized unemployed.—E. D. Brewer, Secretary, 4854 James street, South Vancouver.

GET A NEW SUBSCRIBER

The greatest assistance that the readers of The Federationist can render us at this time, is by securing a new subscriber. By doing so you spread the news of the working class movement and assist us.

We Are Now Selling the

ORIGINAL NANAIMO-WELLINGTON

COAL

From the old WAKESIAH SEAM. This coal is far superior to any mined on Vancouver Island today, having More Heat, Less Ash, and contains No Rock, No Shale and No Clinkers. If this coal is not satisfactory in every respect your money will be cheerfully refunded.

A Trial Will Convince Every Consumer

ALL WHITE HELP

Leslie Coal Co. Ltd.

944 BEACH AVE.
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EVERY READER CAN HELP

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

TENDERS FOR SHOES

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, the 11th day of March, 1925, for the supply of approximately 200 pairs shoes for Police Department. Sample to accompany tender.

JAMES STUART,
Purchasing Agent.

DR. FORSYTHE, PALMER GRADUATE Chiropractor, 709 Dunsmuir St.; 10 till 6. Sey. 6798. Evgs. by appt.; Sundays, 3 till 4.

Best $2.50 Glasses on Earth

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

Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

PITMAN OPTICAL HOUSE

Formerly Brown Optical House

Be sure of the address: Above Woolworth's Store, near Granville

Suite 36, Davis Chambers
615 Hastings St. W.
Phone Sey. 1071

THE SCABBY Post-Intelligencer UNWORTHY OF SUPPORT

DESPITE strenuous efforts to make it appear that the strike is settled, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer is still produced by scabs imported last year to take the place of Union Mailers, Printers and Stereotypers who refused to accept less wages and longer hours than their brothers are paid on all other Seattle newspapers.

Don't be misled by Post-Intelligencer advertisements appearing in any daily newspaper. Their advertisements are merely part of an effort to bunk people into supporting the non-union sheet.

Decreasing circulation and advertising patronage has caused the Seattle Post-Intelligencer to resort to "Circulation Contests" in a vain attempt to regain lost prestige and good will.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer Is Unfair to:

Washington State Federation of Labor.
Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity.
All other Central Labor Councils of the State of Washington, as well as every local Trade Union that has been requested to act.
Seattle Mailers' Union No. 32.
Seattle Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union No. 65.
Seattle Typographical Union No. 202.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE
Mailers' Union No. 32.
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union No. 65.
Typographical Union No. 202.

MUSICIANS' UNION LABEL

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

LEND YOUR PATRONAGE TO THE MUSICIANS' LABEL.

THE CHOICE OF THE UNIONS

CATTO'S

VERY OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY

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

GOLD LABEL - - 15-YEAR-OLD

Ask for CATTO'S. For sale at all Government Liquor Stores

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia

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

Brown Brothers & Co. Ltd.

FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN

4—STORES—4

48 Hastings Street East.....Sey. 988-672 665 Granville Street.....Sey. 9513-1891
151 Hastings Street West.....Sey. 1370 1047 Georgia Street West.....Sey. 7412

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

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

Canada Pride Range Company Ltd.

346 Hastings Street East Sey. 2399