BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

PUBLISHED IN INTERESTS OF ALL WORKERS

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LABOR VICTORIOUS

General Elections Held in New South Wales Last Saturday.

FIRST WOMAN M.P.-ELECT

Mr. J. Carlton Succeeds Former Premier Dooley As Labor Leader.

LABOR was victorious in the New South Wales election last Saturday and it will probably have a small majority over all the other parties. Thus far in the returns the labor group has gained six seats. The results thus far show the return of the parties as follows: Labor 43; nationalists, 31; progressives, 8; independent, 2; doubtful, 6. The legislative assembly consists of ninety members from twenty-four districts.

All the members of Sir George Fuller's national cabinet were returned and Miss Preston Stanley appears to be the first woman elected to the legislature of New South Wales.

New South Wales had a labor government with J. Dooley at its head prior to the general election of March 1924, when the labor party was defeated at the polls by a coalition of nationalists and progressives, headed by the nationalist leader, Sir George Fuller. The labor government resigned early in April last and Sir George Fuller became premier, with Walter E. Wearne, head of the progressive branch of the coalition, as deputy leader. The present labor leader in New South Wales, J. Carlton, succeeds former Premier Dooley, who resigned owing to ill health.

BRITISH INDUSTRY

Being Ruined By "Insane Competition," Says Sir Frederick Mills.

WIPE OUT COMPETITION

Remedy Not the Trust, But Reorganization Under National Ownership.

[Glasgow Forward]

RECENTLY Mr. Baldwin met a deputation from the A. E. U., and according to the official report, indicated that the government fully "appreciated the severity of unemployment in the engineering trade, and would lose no opportunity of forwarding any practicable plan that seemed likely to lead to its alleviation."

Under these circumstances we might direct Mr. Baldwin's attention to a remarkable speech delivered to the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute on 7th May, by its president, Sir Frederick Mills, who is also the chairman of one of the biggest iron and steel companies in the country.

Sir Frederick told the Iron and Steel institute that it was all nonsense to talk nowadays about the benefits of competition and that the time had come to realise that the great hope of saving the iron and steel industry which gave direct employment to 300,000 persons and indirectly to another 1,000,000 in the shipbuilding and engineering trades, was the merging of all the iron and steel companies in the country into one big trust. Here is Sir Frederick's statement:

"It will be of benefit if our proprietors can amalgamate their interests, and arrange for the segregation of orders and concentrate them into those areas and those works most suitable for their production; our present practice—the survival of former years—whereby a great variety of shapes is rolled in the same works is wasteful; specialization is the order of the day—we must adopt it.

"Can we not go even further. Is it beyond the wit of those who control our hundred and one iron and steel works to devise means for the physical amalgamation of those plants which are geographically suited for the purpose? The public may be afraid of a trust—they need not be; there are real trusts all around them, unobservable, or at least unremarked. But, apart from that, should such grouping result in greater efficiency, I venture to suggest grouping, combined with prosperity and progress, is of greater use to a country than insane competition and stagnation."

This is a frank confession that the innefficiency of the iron and steel industry in face of intensified international competition can only be met by the entire reorganization of the iron and steel and engineering industries and the wiping out of the competition between individual firms.

Sir Frederick is demanding the unification of the heavy industries of the country (under private ownership, of course) and the elimination of the waste of competing capitalism.

"The public," says Sir Frederick naively, "may be afraid of a trust." Exactly. Sir Frederick is out for a big iron and steel trust, which would wipe out competition, and with increased efficiency and massed production, exploit the nation for the benefit of its shareholders.

We are much obliged to Sir Frederick for his testimony to the fact that "insane competition" is ruining British industry, but suggest that the remedy is not the handing over of iron, steel, and engineering industry of Great Britain to a huge trust, but its reorganization under national ownership.

RE BRITISH PENSIONS

New Scheme Established on a Contributory and Compulsory Basis.

PAID TO THREE CLASSES

Terms of Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributing Pensions Bill.

Interest has been expressed in Canada in the terms of the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions bill recently introduced in the British parliament by Mr. Winston Churchill to extend the existing social services provided for the working population by adding to the present schemes of health insurance, unemployment insurance, and workmen's compensation, a scheme of:

(a) Pensions for widows and dependent children, and

(b) Old-age pensions starting at the age of 65 instead of 70, and passing on the attainment of the age of 70, into pensions under the Old Age Pensions acts, freed from the restrictions and disqualifications at present applied to such pensions.

The bill establishes the new scheme on a contributory and compulsory basis, interlocked with the present scheme of health insurance. The beneficiaries are the survivors of members of the working population insured under that scheme in Great Britain, who now number approximately fifteen million persons.

All members of the community who at some time in their lives pass through a substantial period of insurable employment (not less than two years) will have an opportunity of taking advantage of the scheme. The voluntary contributor, like the employed contributor, must be insured both for health insurance and for pensions.

The Benefits

The sums payable in the three classes of pensions provided for by the bill are:

Widows' Pensions (beginning on January 4th, 1926): Ten shillings a week for the widow of an insured man who dies after the date of the commencement of the scheme and was under 70 years of age at the date with an additional allowance for children up to the age of 14 at the rates of five shillings a week for the eldest child, three shillings a week for each of the other children.

Orphans' Pensions beginning on January 4th, 1926): Seven shillings sixpence a week for the eldest child, and six shillings a week for each of the younger children—up to the age of 14 in each case—of an insred man, being a married man or a widower, or of an insured widow.

Old Age Pensions (beginning on January 2nd, 1926): Ten shillings a week to insured men and insured women between the ages of 65 and 70, and ten shillings a week to the wives between the ages of 65 and 70 of insured men who are themselves entitled to pensions.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED

Woodsworth and Stirling to Contest Winnipeg Federal Constituencies.

At a convention of the Centre Winnipeg, Brooklands and St. James members of the Independent Labor party in the West End labor hall on Thursday evening, candidates were selected to contest the North Centre and South Centre Winnipeg seats in the next federal election. For North Centre there was only one name mentioned, the nomination going unanimously to J. S. Woodsworth, M. P.

For South Centre five names were proposed: Ald. James Simpkin, R. B. Stirling, Mrs. Reed, V. B. Anderson, and S. J. Farmer. The two last mentioned declined to stand, and on a ballot being taken on the other three, R. B. Stirling received a majority and was declared the candidate. The election committee will immediately proceed to organize.

Canadian Corporation to Recognize Union

Calles' strong arm government in Mexico is cutting both ways so far as it affects the labor movement. He has denied the right of railway workers to strike but has balanced this action by ordering the Canadian-owned corporation operating the street car lines to recognize the union.

A starving man has a natural right to his neighbor's bread.—Cardinal Manning.

A New Instrument of Progress

AFTER seventeen years of valuable service to the labor movement, The B. C. Federationist with the next issue becomes a bigger and better paper, and as THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE will enter a sphere of greater usefulness to the farmer and labor movements.

The new paper will be an innovation in Canadian labor journalism, in that it will feature farmer and labor news, rather than long articles. It will emphasize what the farmer-labor movement is doing rather than what it intends to do.

THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE will not be the official organ of any special wing of the farmer or labor movement, but will attempt to serve the needs of our movement as a whole without factional bias.

That there is a need for such a paper has been repeatedly stated. The advisory board issuing THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE is a further proof of this fact, inasmuch as its members hold many divergent views as to tactics and policies, but they are unanimously agreed that the farmer and labor movement of British Columbia can only build up a strong press by united effort.

THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE is the first step towards remedying the present moribund state of the labor press of this city.

We will let the contents of the forthcoming paper speak for itself.

DID NOT MATERIALIZE

Be Glad That the "Big Boom" Has Passed By Without Touching Us.

The great boom anticipated last fall did not materialize. The stock market tried to leap over the moon, stubbed it toe and fell back. Wheat leaped to a two-dollar peak and dropped down again faster than it went up. The steel and iron industry accelerated its pace tremendously, but slowed down again. And calmly facing the facts, it is best that the anticipated hectic activity did not come through.

Why do we all crave a boom? To make more money with less effort; to increase profits at the expense of the buyer; to get more for giving less. Of course these desires to escape from the curse of labor are natural and universal, but the percentage of happiness in the homes along Easy street is not high. Real contentment is the fruit of earnest and persistent effort. The orgy of the war profiteers ended in the head and stomach ache of 1920. Like the drunkard we are longing for another grand and glorious profit debauch even though we ought to know that it will impair our economic and spiritual health.—June Sunset (San Francisco.)

NOT ALL LIKE THE DOLE

Eight Thousand Girls Apply for Forty Jobs at Wembley Exhibition.

A recent London cable says that an answer to the question so frequently asked in certain quarters, whether girls would rather draw the insurance benefit than take a job, was supplied recently. In response to an advertisement by the Dominion Catering company for 40 soda-water fountain attendants at Wembley, at a wage of £2 10s. a week, no fewer than 8,000 applicants presented themselves, and it was not until 3:30 in the afternoon that the work of selection was finished. A large number of them actually rushed the gates of the administrative office in their eagerness.

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY

Nominating Convention for New Westminster Discussed—Will Hold Picnic.

The Vancouver district federation met on Tuesday, June 2nd, in the Holden building. Delegates were present from the Vancouver branch, Collingwood, North Burnaby, South West Burnaby, and Broadview.

It was decided to invite the Westminster labor group to meet a committee from the Burnaby branches to set a date for a nominating convention for the New Westminster riding in the federal elections. This riding includes Burnaby, New Westminster, and a part of the Fraser valley.

Plans were also advanced for the holding of a picnic on Sunday, June 28, at Old Orchard or some other convenient place.

Definite arrangement will be announced next week and all workers are invited to come and make the affair a complete success.

Child Study, Iowa

"Summer Courses in Child Life" are being offered by the University of Iowa for the coming summer. The courses will be given by the Iowa Child-welfare Research station in conjunction with the extension division and other departments of the university.

Patronize Federationist advertisers

BACK-DOOR IMMIGRATION

United States Excluding Whites and Admitting Mexicans and Indians.

The back door is still open. Though we bar the front gate and exclude thousands of Europeans because the national stomach can't digest them, the back door admits a wide stream of Mexican-Indians. And nobody seems to note the paradox in excluding whites and admitting Indians, ostensibly to keep our bloodstream pure. Two years ago we remarked that the horde of Mexican-Indian immigrants was swelling. Now a survey made by several Western universities demonstrates that "the rise in Mexican immigration is likely to increase disease, crime and poverty," in the area of the survey, the Coast states and British Columbia. Are we wise to admit Mexican-Indians practically without restriction while we bar European whites?—June Sunset (San Francisco.)

Junior Labor League

There will be a business meeting of the J. L. L. this Friday evening at 6262 Chester street.

The League is holding another dance on Saturday, June 6th, at the Elks hall, Forty-ninth and Fraser avenues. Admission by collection at the door. Good music.

Members of the League have been taking advantage of the fine weather on the week-ends by hikes and picnics. The organization is still growing. Six new members were accepted at the last meeting. Let's have a few more.

British Organized Labor

British trade unions have increased their membership since 1923 by 1,000,000, according to figures made public in Washington by the North American agency of the international labor office of Geneva, Switzerland. There are some 1135 trade union organizations in Great Britain, with a total membership of 5,461,000.

Britain Hard Hit by German Tariff

The new German tariffs although fully expected are regarded as one of severest blows yet at British industry for a long time particularly in the textile industry, says a London cablegram. Canada will be particularly affected in canned products, wheat, rye, barley, artificial silk material, frozen fish etc.

We want something more than a programme; we want something of the nature of a gospel.—Ramsay McDonald.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS"

A SUGGESTION TO TIRED FARMERS

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

WOMAN AND WAR
By Mrs. Rose Henderson
10 cents.

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

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

Send in Your Orders at Once You Cannot Afford To Be Without Them

FOODSTUFFS DESTROYED

Restricting Food Supplies in Order to Raise Prices of Necessities.

Sir Auckland Geddes and his commission may not have heard of it, but supplies of foodstuffs are destroyed in England in order to keep up market prices. The agricultural correspondent of the London Times says:

"It will pay to sacrifice part of the output in order that the markets will not be so depressed by over-supply as to lower prices unduly. One hears views of this description uttered respecting such products as potatoes, fruit, green vegetables, milk and other perishable articles. . . The farmer is only acting in conformity with other classes of producers and traders."

A bright system isn't it, in which foodstuffs are deliberately destroyed in order to maintain scarcity prices. In the midst of plenty the people perish.

Maternity and Infancy Act, Rhode Island

Rhode Island has accepted the provisions of the federal Maternity and Infancy act. Forty-three states and Hawaii now co-operate with the national government under this act.

GLASGOW REFUSES TO BUY

United States Rails Manufactured Under Anti-Union Conditions Ruled Out.

The town council of Glasgow, Scotland, has refused to buy United States Steel Corporation rails for use in its tramway system. This action was taken because American steel rails are manufactured under unfair, anti-union conditions. Labor members of the council used the Interchurch report on the Steel Strike of 1918 to prove their case.

The wickedest, the most damnable traitor in the country is the food profiteer.—H. Dennis Bradley.

Wisdom lies only in truth.—Goethe.

SASKATCHEWAN ELECTION

Premier C. A. Dunning's Party Will Have Majority of 43 in New House.

Last Tuesday's general elections for the province of Saskatchewan resulted in re-electing the government of Premier C. A. Dunning (liberal), with the exception of Attorney-general J. A. Cross, defeated at Regina by M. A. MacPherson (conservative). Standing of the parties in the new parliament follows:

Liberals	51
Conservatives	3
Progressives	5
Independents	2
Deferred	2
Total	63
Government strength	53
Opposition strength	10
Government majority	43

Prevention of Accidents, New York

Serious injuries to nearly 2,000 children in New York factories in one year, reported by the state department of labor, have resulted in the inauguration of a campaign for the prevention of accidents to children in industry by the American Museum of Safety, and the state departments of labor and education.

Teach history and economics truthfully and men will hate war.—Bishop of Birmingham.

BRITISH FASCISTI

Hold Anti-Socialist Meetings and Adopt Aggressive Tactics.

WAVE THE "UNION JACK"

Knock the Hat Off An Old Man And Are Chased By Crowd.

A correspondent writing in the Glasgow Forward relates the following:

For two Sundays running the British fascisti have been holding anti-socialist meetings at Alexander park. The first Snday they knocked the hat off a young man who kept it on whilst they waved the union jack and sang 'God Save the King.' Last week they knocked the hat off an old man and were chased by the crowd. A huge posse of police were brought out, and the threat is made to close down meetings there. This cannot be tolerated.

'Our loyal comrades of the I. L. P. rallied round splendidly, and showed great solidarity. Under these circumstances it would be stupid to debate our differences there. May I suggest either joint meetings at this stance or alternate Sundays with complete solidarity of co-operation? This could be arranged by delegates.

"Also, may I appeal to all socialists and workers to boycott the fascisti meetings completely. Let us provoke no disorder.

"If the I. L. P. has a meeting fixed for Sunday first, Comrade J. H. Murray (our speaker) and our stewards will co-operate loyally."

Alderman East to Lecture

Alderman James East, of Edmonton, expects to spend some time next month lecturing under the auspices of the Farmers' Union of Canada, in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Mr. East spent several weeks during the winter in lecture work for the Federation in Saskatchewan and elsewhere on the "Nationalization of Money" and he so well received that arrangements are being made arranging a more extensive tour for him on the coming tour. Alderman East has made an extensive study of the money and credits question and his lectures are full of interest for students of economics.

Socialism Inevitable

Socialism is the only theory of reform receiving wide support from capable thinkers; and if, as the socialist and the advocate of the trust system contend, the inevitable tendency and result of economic competition be the monopolistic domination of industrial activities by private corporations, then socialism is inevitable.—Professor Ely.

As labor is the common burden of our race, so the effort of some to shift their share of the burden on to the shoulders of others is the great durable curse of the race.—Lincoln.

SERVANTS' CONFERENCE

Decided to Support Australian Labor Party in N.S.W. State Elections.

It was decided at the annual conference of the Commonwealth Public Service Assistants' association, recently held at Sydney, N. S. W., that the association should, through its official journal and its members, support the Australian labor party at the N. S. W. state elections.

An official report of proceedings showed that the delegates adopted this course because they considered that the labor party supported the principles of equal pay for equal work, preferences to unionists, and the amendment of the Superannuation act to make better provisions for single men.

The conference also decided to hold its next annual sitting at Canberra.

London Tramways Profitable

The municipal tramways of London made an actual profit of £923,000 last year despite the auditor's report showing a deficiency of £160,000, according to Angus Scott, municipal reform member in the London county council. Scott points out that the auditor included charges for repayment on capital which if they had been deducted would have shown a profit of £586,000. In addition the tramways made road improvements costing £325,000, which are improperly charged against the tramways. "By taking these items out of the expense account, the tramways show an actual profit of £923,000," Scott says.

Shoe Workers' Convention

Montreal, P. Q.—Shoe Workers were in convention in this city all this week at the Mount Royal hotel. Delegates from all parts of the continent were present, and the whole shoe condition was discussed thoroughly. The convention—16th in number—was of great interest being of international character. Owing to trade conditions it was the first held in four years, and many problems were faced.

JAPANESE WORKERS

Marked Increase in the Membership of Trade Unions in Japan.

THIRTY YEARS' GROWTH

Last Year Government Adopted New Policy Toward Organized Labor.

THERE has been of late a marked acceleration of the rate of increase in the membership of trade unions in Japan, states Industrial and Labor information. According to the figures of Japan's Police bureau, there were, at the end of 1921, 30 years after the Japanese workers began to organize themselves only 100,000 trade unionists in Japan. At the end of 1923, according to the returns of the Bureau of Social Affairs, there were 430 trade unions, with a total membership of 125,000

The adoption by the government, in 1924, of a new policy toward organized labor, gave a great impetus to the growth of trade unionism with the result that by the end of 1924 there were 500 unions with an aggregate membership of 230,000; this represents a growth in one year almost equal to the growth of the previous 30 years. In spite of this expansion, the total membership of trade unions in Japan amount still to only one-twentieth of the total number of wage earners of Japan, which excluding the rural districts, is something over 4,160,000.

The holder of a monopoly is a sinner and offender.—The Koran.

SAMUEL S. CHILDS

Head of Vast Chain of Restaurants Dies Leaving Large Fortune.

HE WAS A GOOD EMPLOYER

All Employees Under New Management Lose Time-Honored Bonus.

SAMUEL S. CHILDS, head of a vast chain of restaurants, with employees numbering well over 5,000, died recently after making a fortune out of a new type of eating establishment that began as "the poor man's restaurant" and ended "as the restaurant where only a rich man could afford to eat regularly," judging by some of the prices.

Various attempts were made to organize these employes. One of the obstacles was the well-intrenched bonus system, the waitresses sacrificing a standard wage for the promise of a bonus which they got year after year.

If the girls worked 30 days continuously they received a bonus. Where the wage averaged about 30 cents an hour the "gift" they received at the end of the month amounted to from $10 to $15. Out of this they contributed 50 cents a week by a check-off system to an insurance fund. Millions were collected in the course of years to provide medical attention for them in cases of sickness.

The plan, based entirely on the good will of one man, kept the girls from trying to help themselves. It served also to tie them to their jobs in the hope of getting the deferred payment, the bonus.

Then the good employer died. Immediately the enormously wealthy restaurant company cut out the bonus and notice was posted on the bulletin boards to that effect. Nearly 20 per cent of the employees' wages was thus clipped off.

What recourse have they? None. What the good employer gives in the form of a bonus, he can also take away.

Machinists Re-elect Officers

A Washington, D. C. press despatch states that all the high officers of the International Association of Machinists, including Wm. H. Johnson, president, were re-elected it was announced today, after an official count of the ballots. Johnston's majority was 945 votes. E. C. Davison was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Davison led all other officers with a majority of 5563 votes.

Children in Moving Pictures, Germany

Baby "movie stars" are frowned upon in Germany, where a recent police order forbade the employment of children under 3 in Berlin moving-picture studios, according to the international labor office. A police permit is required for the employment of children between 3 and the school-leaving age. This permit is given on condition that the children are not exposed to conditions injurious to health or morals, or to unhealthy excitement of the imagination. Children attending school may be employed only outside school hours.

Pauperism is the general leakage through every joint of the ship that is rotten.—Carlyle.

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FRIDAY.....June 5, 1925

REORGANIZATION OF OUR PAPER

WE BELIEVE that our friends and supporters will appreciate the proposed reorganization contemplated by The Federationist, which will take place next week. For some months the management committee has been in consultation with representatives of different labor and farmer groups, and it was felt that The Federationist—or its successor, by an amalgamation of other publications—must have a field of larger scope to function as a real driving force in the political arena of British Columbia—thus solidifying farmers, wage-earners and others supporting the labor party.

Since The Federationist has been under the present editorial management it has endeavored to consistently and persistently advance in every way the best interests of the workers. That it has fallen short of reaching the ideal, that those who were responsible for its news and editorial policy had at heart, is admitted. This work has been done entirely voluntarily for over a year, and often under most adverse and trying circumstances.

It is our earnest wish that our new organ, The Canadian Farmer-Labor Advocate, will meet with every success. It is rather a new departure in the newspaper realm. It is, we earnestly believe, an honest and sincere attempt to co-ordinate the efforts of the various trades unions and other labor organizations and the farmer movement of B.C. Unless such a combination can be successfully arranged, our present political parasites can carry on with impunity. Certainly the present economic situation in which both the industrial workers and farmers find themselves is such as to demand the earnest consideration of every thinking individual in both groups.

Locally, we sincerely hope that the same spirit of co-operation which we believe actuates those who are endeavoring to organize the new paper will predominate in the future in the labor movement in this city. Frankly, we are of the opinion that personal greed and personal ambition to a large extent is the outstanding feature in many of our local labor circles. There are too many of our trades union officials, in our opinion, in the movement solely with the object of personal gain. Their ideals begin and end there. As a rule they manage to manipulate things to that end. The rank and file of labor, we are sure, are aware of this condition, and, as a result, they turn from the movement in disgust, or else they have nothing more to do with it than is absolutely necessary. This attitude, on the part of the masses, is to be deplored. It plays into the hands of self-seeking individuals.

An earnest effort was made to amalgamate The Federationist and the Labor-Statesman — the local trades union organ—some months ago, but it was futile. A letter was forwarded to the Trades and Labor Council from The Federationist—a letter, we hope, they will publish should any discussion arise on this subject—but of no avail. It would appear to us, and we feel we are far from being alone in this regard, that a few officials were desirous of having control of their paper so that nothing would be said or done that would be injurious to their own personal aims and ambitions. Upon this rock, all too often, many labor movements are wrecked, for a time at least.

The Canadian Farmer-Labor Advocate, we hope, will serve to unite the various groups in the labor movement. It is, to say the least, a worthy venture, and one, we hope, that will not meet with the general apathy and indifference that has been the lot of so many such ventures. Until the great mass of the workers come to realize that they owe a duty to themselves and to those who are honestly striving to serve their best interests, the miserable economic conditions which have been their lot for so long will likely continue until they do. The remedy rests in their own hands; they can blame none other than themselves for the miserable state that is now theirs. Workers, the future is yours for the taking. Arouse yourselves!

LIBERALS SWEEP SASKATCHEWAN

A WONDERFUL victory for the Liberal politicians of Saskatchewan—but what of the people? The Liberal politicians have been able to convince the majority of the voters of that province that they hold in their hands the "sure cure for what ails them." Once again the people will have to become disillusioned. Sooner or later they will have to learn that neither of the old-line parties have any remedy for their economic ills. They are out for the good of themselves, and not for the good of the people who elected them.

With business conditions as they are throughout the Dominion, it is not to be wondered at that people are upset and more or less unbalanced. They grasp at every straw that comes their way. This one will fail them, as have all others in the past. Our whole economic system, based, as it is, upon competition and private profits, without any regard to human needs, must collapse. A system that puts a premium on the crudest forms of shrewdness, rather than on honest toil, can hardly be expected to survive for long.

Certainly there is a great need for the gospel of LABOR to be preached. Unfortunately the daily capitalist or big business press is the one whose influence predominates at the present time, and in the interest of self-preservation it continues in its campaign of lies and falsehoods. In this way it is keeping the people in ignorance of the true state of affairs. If the Liberals have enough money, it swings Liberal, and extols the virtues of Liberalism. When the Conservatives grow wealthy, it advises the people to support them, and so the little game goes on. Until labor becomes united and strong enough to enable them to publish a good paper of their own, and one that will give to the people the facts, there is little hope for the emancipation of mankind outside of a revolution, judging from the way things look at the present time.

BIRTH CONTROL

NO SUBJECT is coming more to the forefront today than the one of birth control. It is high time that it was coming into its own. Children are being born into this world who are not wanted. They are being born into homes where there is nothing whatever to look forward to. The standards of education are becoming higher and higher, in that more and more utterly useless learning and memorizing is being demanded of the pupils, and a greater time required, all of which requires money. This latter commodity is becoming scarcer in the average home every day. Even though it might be possible for the average parents to give their children sufficient education to fit them for some of the professions, their difficulties are by no means solved. The professions are most decidedly overcrowded at the present time. All the trades have enough men and to spare for every vacancy that might be offered. What, then, has the average young person to look forward to in this life? Certainly the prospects are not at all rosy.

Some of our ignorant leaders would try to make us believe that we must have more children if we would preserve our empire. It would appear that, right now, its preservation is more dependent upon numbers than upon their intelligence. Even if that were so, one would think that an empire worth preserving would consider that its manhood ought to be worth being provided for. That is not so. Children born today, in the average home, have little to be thankful for, because they are born. Certainly it is high time that the parents of this land were taught the methods of birth-control. It is unfair, not alone to the children, but to the parents as well. It is an urgent need today. We hope that the day will soon come when we will have birth-control clinics in this province, to which people can go for such information, along these lines, as they might desire or be in need of. Children who are wanted by their parents will find things hard enough. Those who are not, may the gods be with them!

INTERFERING IN SHANGHAI

WE WONDER how long we are going to consider ourselves the all-superior race. We wonder how long we are going to feel justified in going into and exploiting the territories of other peoples, while we continue to resent any interference by them in our affairs. We wonder how long we are going to talk "Asiatic exclusion," while at the same time we resent the educated Chinese students aiding the Chinese workers in their struggle against their "foreign exploiters" in Shanghai. What is more, we wonder how long our hypocritical daily press manipulators are going to keep on insinuating, either directly or indirectly, through fake or colored news reports, that the soviets are behind every effort that is made, in any and every land under the sun, to prevent our super-intelligent business exploiters from robbing the natives of that which is theirs—and theirs alone. How long, oh, how long, are we going to carry on in this disgusting manner! Is it to be wondered that the little prestige we may have had among the citizens of other countries is going!

In these days of unscrupulous journalism it is indeed refreshing to read a great daily journal exempt from that morbid and scandalous stuff dubbed and printed as news by legions of newspapers. The Boston Christian Science Monitor is the cleanest, best edited and most reliable newspaper that we know of. It accords labor a pretty fair deal in its news, which is more than can be said of hundreds of other big dailies. Its editorials and articles of a literary character are prized above all for their educational value. The Monitor is a real high-class family paper.

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.]

J. ROBERTSON: Referred to a few weeks ago in Ramsay MacDonald's speech at St. Ives (Cornwall); he also then appealed to the young conservatives to join his party as the "only progressive group in the house of commons."

W. LEE: For us to have success quickly and thoroughly requires the effort of all sides of thought united in the one slogan that capitalism and all the system stands for must go. The rule of the people by the people, not by a class.

W. HICKS: We published the figures you refer to in our issue of April 24th.

L. (New Westminster): Yes. Probably on June 12th.

HARRY L.: Don't listen to such rot. Sam Scarlett is a great force, a powerful speaker with lost of sound common sense.

THE TAILOR

[Written for The Federationist]

If you would see a tailor work
  Behold the way he sews;
While stitch by stitch he cannot shirk
  His toil is not repose.

Perceive this ninth of one the man
  To daily work doth cling;
A man he makes the best he can
  In clothes become a king.

—G. B.

Vancouver, June, 1925.

Inconsistent Labor Man

He was a Union man—that is
  He had a Union card.
And on the floor at meetings
  With his voice he always starred.
Unfair employers he'd denounce
  As "fakirs," "kikes" and "beats".
His roar would almost jar the
  Other members from their seats.
But when he went to purchase goods
  He did not seem to care
About the Union Label—
  Never asked if it was there.
While to his brother unionists
  He did a grievious wrong,
The people whom he howled against
  He boosted right along.

—Thos. H. West.

Police Power Condemned

The firing on unarmed workers striking against being swindled out of a bonus by the Cawnpore Cotton Mill company, of India, is condemned as a gross misuse of police power by an unofficial committee of enquiry consisting of Cawnpore lawyers and business men. The police killed six and wounded 58 workers.

The cure for democracy is more democracy. The danger to the world lies in autocrats and autocracies and privileged classes.—Walter Page, England.

MEANDERINGS

[By Our Peripatetic Pagan]

SOCIALISTS should be proud of our representative at Ottawa, J. S. Woodsworth. Once again he has delivered a splendid speech; this time on war and war preparations, and as usual, he has not been sparing in his indictments of those who told us that the last war was a war to end wars, but that commerce is behind the whole of our military preparations. Every word of this speech should be read and digested.

* * *

Note the following excerpts: "For a good man years in Canada those who believe in military preparation have had their innings, and they have almost come to take it for granted that their policy is the correct policy and the one that must be maintained indefinitely in this country. In fact, during the war it became a crime for any body to question the cause that led to hostilities; and the press and other agencies effectually silenced anyone who was opposed to that policy. It seems to me that now that we have had this great war, which has practically led to the bankruptcy of the world; and when we are faced with the possibility of another war, which as Winston Churchill has said will be the potential destroyer of the human race, it is well that we should take time to consider the claims of the militarists before passing as a matter of form from year to year these military estimates."

* * *

"And now the countries of the world are again making ready for fresh war. Science is busy seeking new and even more terrible methods of dealing death and destruction. We all know that the next war will bring with it wholesale slaughter to a degree undreamed of before. The very air will be laden with death and will bring pestilence and destruction to countless multitudes far remote from the actual centres of war. The next war will be the final triumph of barbarism; it will sweep from the face of the earth the last traces of civilization.

* * *

"In the next war there will be no place for personal heroism. The days when man could show prowess on the battle-field are for ever gone by. Henceforth he will be killed by a system of mass destruction, which will work unerringly as the machinery he now uses for mass production. The sole use of the mechanical perfection to which he will have attained will be to doom millions to horrible and inevitable death."

* * *

He attacks the horror of how twenty-five Canadian soldiers were executed for offenses committed during their connection with the army. No Australians were so punished, because their command refused to allow the imperial authorities to impose the death penalty. He criticises General Currie's disapproval of the publication of these details and says:

"Sir Arthur—who gathered many medals, a title, and much appreciation from his connection with the war—apparently does not think it a good idea that the public in general should actually know and realize what war is and what it means. He apparently believe that if it is possible to hold the public to the idea that war is a great and glorious occupation, in which the flaunting of banners, the playing of bands and the shouting of heroes—and not the misery and horror of death—are the main consideration, it is a good thing for the country. As a matter of fact it is just as well that the people should know what they are talking about when they talk about war. It is well that they should know who these men are, who were shot down by their comrades in France; well to know why they were shot down."

* * *

He appeals to Canada to strike out for peace. "Why should Canada not strike out along new lines? The hon. member for Southeast Grey (Miss Macphail) had on the order paper a resolution, which, I am very sorry, was not reached, suggesting a peace bureau to foster and promote international goodwill and understanding Why not? We are spending millions upon war preparations, why not spend at least a few thousands in trying to find if there is not some other way? We have trodden the hard paths of war; why not explore the avenues that may lead to peace? You want the thing put on a business basis? Mr. Chairman, if Canada adopted an attitude of this kind and was foremost among the nations that definitely set themselves against war and assured her citizens that they would keep out of these great struggles, it would be the biggest advertisement that Canada could ever make before the nations of the world."

* * *

In concluding this remarkable and powerful appeal he said:

"I would like to appeal to the men and women who have dreamed of a better future for their children and for humanity, and who are willing to take some risk to make their dreams come true. I recognized that the policy which I have advocated would involve risks, but the present policy involves not only risk, but almost certainly a failure. Why not take those risks which are incident to the development of the new means of protecting our nation?"

* * *

The scathing denunciations we see so often quoted by the capitalist press on the "doles" and how it is pauperizing the manhood of Britain takes some explaining away when we read that: "An incident reported from Colchester (Essex), in which unemployed men fought for work, provides yet another contradiction to those people who assert that the unemployed man has no desire for a job.

Fifty men were required in connection with the laying of electric cables, some 200 men turned up to be taken on.

The man in charge told them that the first 50 who got the tools would be put on the job and immediately there was a wild rush for the implements. In consequence many received hard knocks."

Incidents like these rather give the lie to the statements we read so frequently.

* * *

Owing to the terrible distress prevailing among the agricultural workers in Hampshire (England), A. G. Parry, a rate colector, has resigned

"My reason for resigning is that I am forced to the conclusion that the rural district is utterly unable to meet the demands made upon it without causing a considerable amount of distress to the children through agricultural laborers having to find money for the rates out of their meagre earnings.

"The action of the county council in increasing the assesable value by such an enormous amount without making a corresponding reduction in the rate in the *i* will cause greater hardship than ever.

"I can not conscientiously go on forcing these sums of money out of people who have but a mere existence."

* * *

Mr. Parry's resignation was accepted with regret, the guardians being informed that he refused to reconsider his decision.

"The majority of the ratepayers in my five parishes are agricultural laborers and small holders," Mr. Parry explained.

"There average wage is about 25s. (about $6) a week out of which rent and rates had to be paid.

"There is no question as to the poverty existing, and the general conditions of families was poor, and I have always experienced great difficulty in collecting rates.

"During the last six months I have taken no fewer than 528 instalments towards amounts due, and I had just handed eighteen commitments to the police. People did their best to pay, but the work was heart-breaking."

Oh! This capitalist system! Oh this imperialistic stuff—and, hats off to Parry for his manliness, courage and sympathy.

* * *

Maeterlinck says: "There needs but so little to encourage beauty in our soul; so little to awaken the slumbering angels. There is no soul but is conscious of this. And yet must one of them 'begin'. Why not dare to be the one to 'begin?"

Let's begin with all our strength and determination by united efforts to advance the cause of labor and socialism. That means all of us—not a few Georges!

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.]

Would Eliminate Parasites

Editor B. C. Federationist: Will you please allow me to thank you for printing the articles written by Comrade Harris, and also to say how much I enjoyed reading those articles. I agree with Comrade Harris that the time is now ripe to weed out, as many as practicable, from the non-producers who are living on the production of others. As a start, I think we ought to bring pressure to bear on our educational authorities to direct the future students. For instance, we are making girl stenographers by the hundreds when the demand is only for dozens, and our girls would be better employed in other walks of life and could be made into producers, producing clothes and foods, cooked and uncooked. We should regulate the professions for our boys, too. Why continue making lawyers to be round our necks, surely we have sufficient right now. The same law could apply to real estate men, parsons and doctors. With regard to real estate operators, I would suggest that we get busy and tell those in authority to stop issuing licenses to real estate men and gradually limit them out of existence. Some of our municipalities have real estate offices to dispose of their tax property, and I submit that those public offices could be made to handle all real estate, and if there are to be any fees or comissions, let the same go into the municipal treasuries. I would also like to see insurance agents, solicitors, (known as commercial travellers), and all other canvassers, taken off the streets and our door steps. The sooner the workers realise the number of parasites they are carrying the better it will be for us and the future generations.

Yours etc. W. W.

Vancouver, B. C., June 2, 1925.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA'S METALLIFEROUS MINES

Vast Possibilities for Prospectors and Investors

British Columbia Mining

MINING is the outstanding industry of British Columbia—the future development of which is foreshadowed on a tremendous scale. The mining possibilities of this province are now receiving more attention than ever. This fact has resulted in a gratifying flow of capital for the exploitation of the natural mineral wealth of our great mining districts. Also, further capital is promised for future activity and expansion of the industry. To a greater extent than heretofore our mining possibilities are being recognized. The mining resources of this province forcefully demonstrates the further fact that it is a great mineral producing country, whose future success is at once assured.

The year 1924 has been a remarkable one for mining in this province, both as to actual production and future development foreshadowed.

British Columbia is Canada's second mineral producer in point of value with an output in 1923 valued at $44,143,390 or 20.6 per cent. of the Dominion's total, against $79,916,836 or 37.4 per cent. in Ontario. British Columbia's mines are producing two-thirds of Canada's output of copper; ninety per cent. of its production of zinc; one-half of its total lead production; one-fifth of its gold and silver; about one-third of its total metal output; and one-fifth of its production of coal.

Some Outsanding Mines

Some interesting information has recently been collected on the outstanding mines of British Columbia. The Sullivan Mine at Kimberely is the second largest silver-lead-zinc mine in the world, producing yearly over 50,000,000 pounds of lead, 50,000,000 pounds of zinc, and 1,000,000 pounds of silver. This mine, which is owned by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company, has, it is understood, ore reserves blocked out to meet the demands for many years to come. The Premier Mine, Portland Canal, produces yearly about 125,000 ounces of gold and 4,275,000 ounces of silver. Deposits in sight guarantee its operation for another ten years at least. The Britannia Mine, Howe Sound, has produced since 1910, 144,715,880 pounds of copper, 796,656 ounces of silver, and 16,816 ounces of gold. A new mill recently erected and ore uncovered guarantees an annual production of 30,000,000 pounds of copper.

Of other British Columbia mines, the Granby Mine, Observatory Inlet has since 1914 produced 223,481,462 pounds of copper, 2,610,857 ounces of silver, and 51,141 ounces of gold, and has ore in sight to keep the mine operating for another twenty years. The Belmont-Surf Inlet Mine, Princess Royal Island, has since 1916 produced about 750,000 tons of ore containing about 3,500,000 pounds of copper, 220,000 ounces of gold, and 125,000 ounces of silver. The Nickel Plate Mine, Henlef, has produced gold to the value of $7,750,000 since 1904.

IN REVELSTOKE DISTRICT

Sixteen Companies Signify Starting Operations This Year.

J. M. Humphrey, of Malakwa, near Revelstoke, is doing much to advertise the mineral possibilities of the Revelstoke district. Recently he gave several illustrated lectures before boards of trade and mining organizations in the coast cities. He spoke in the Board of Trade rooms, Vancouver, on mining and other resources of the Revelstoke and Lardeau mining division, and states that those areas will come into their own this year on a more solid basis than ever before. This progress, he declares, is not only due to the enhanced value of base metals, but also to the fact that a number of large companies with adequate capital plan to enter this field and get out the metals which this district possesses in such rich quantity, rather than for the purpose of selling stock.

While last year not more than three companies were operating, and those in a small way, this year sixteen companies have signified their intention of starting operations, most of which will be of an investigatory nature.

HON. WM. SLOAN,
Minister of Mines, Victoria, B. C.

DISTRICTS OF INTERIOR

To Establish Chamber of Mines For Eastern British Columbia.

The move to establish a Chamber of Mines for eastern British Columbia, with headquarters at Nelson, is a good one, observes the Western Canada Mining News. The B. C. Chamber of Mines in Vancouver is doing fine work for mining in the province, and an organization on a similar basis, giving particular attention to Kootenay, Boundary, Slocan and Lardeau districts, could also do much. Hon. William Sloan, realizing the importance of such an organization, has forwarded $500 of provincial funds to help finance the coming interior convention, when this matter will be taken up.

In this connection, the Kaslo Kootenaiain appropriately says: "Mining in the Kootenays in the past has contributed a large share of the total mineral wealth of the province. There is an abundance of good properties here in the making that require capital to make them mines that will equal or excel anything that has been uncovered in the past. But we must have capital, and a good, live mining bureau in the district will help some. Every interior mining man should get behind the new venture, and a good live organization formed that will look after all the districts of the interior, with favor to none."

QUOTATIONS FOR METALS

British Columbia Producers Are Paid For Them at London Prices.

AS AN instance of the variable methods of compiling statistics of the mineral industry, the Mining and Engineering Journal-Press points out that at New York quotations the lead production of British Columbia for the past year had a value of $13,437,766, or $1,021,849 over the estimate of the provincial mineralogist at Victoria. Similarly, the authority places the value of the zinc production for the province at $6,975,000, or $1,708,259 over the estimate of the provincial mineralogist. On those estimates the value of the mineral production for the past year would be $52,157,348, as compared with $48,627,097, as estimated by the provincial mineralogist.

It must be remembered, says the Vancouver Mining and Engineering Record, that the Trail Smelter pays on Lodon quotations, and although the American Smelting and Refining Company marks the New York rates up or down, it does not follow that these are the true world market rates.

The Record continues: London is still the centre of the world's metal markets; British Columbia producers are paid for the metal in their ores on London quotations; and these should rule, despite the effort of the Engineering and Mining Journal to arrogate to itself a policy of setting up New York rates as the standard.

On Vancouver Island

A correspondent writes: "There is as much gold in the vicinty of Leach river as there is in most places in the province, and an outfit with machinery, operating where I was last spring, would do well."

MAYOR L. D. TAYLOR
Vancouver, B. C.

HAS GREAT POSSIBILITIES

For Mining on Dease River and Elsewhere in British Columbia.

AT THE February meeting of the B. C. division of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, held in this city, H. G. Nichols said that placer mining at Carcross and Cassiar and hydraulic mining on Dease river offered great possibilities, and that there would be a great influx of prospectors into that country this spring.

Zinc, lead and silver occurred on Haskins mountain; silver and lead on Babine, in veins two feet to ten feet wide; narrow veins carrying 100 to 200 ounces silver as well as milling ore on Nine-mile mountain; lead, zinc, gold and silver on Glen mountain, with values of $150 a ton; arsenic, gold and cobalt at Hazelton; silver at Kitsault; complex ores at Kitsumgallum. High-grade zinc, gold and silver occurred at Portland Canal.

The cupriferous pyrite of the Coast range mountains had possibilities. Several million yards of dredging ground has been proved up in Cariboo, where gold dredging is being inaugurated. Eutsuk lead and zinc; Tatlayoco gold quartz; Bridge river, gold; Gun creek, arsenic-gold, and lead-zinc on the coast; high-grade gold-zinc on west coast of Vancouver Island, and realgar at Comox were enumerated.

In Slocan the Silversmith shoot has been proved to depth. The Bluebell mine has been re-opened.

Seventy-six outside producers shipped ore to the Trail smelter last year.

Nickel has been found on Emory creek in a dyke 300 feet wide, resembling the Sudbury occurrences.

The small high-grade deposits in the Boundary are being successfully developed.

Zinc and lead are now being shipped to Europe in large quantities.

The mining industry of this province continues to grow and what is needed is more real and thorough prospecting, as mineralization is widely distributed over the country.

The B. C. Electric Railway and Power company are developing 400,000 horse-power on Bridge river, and will eventually develop 700,000 h. p. there. In this work they will dam the river, creating a lake 25 to 35 miles up the valley, which will make the country more accessible.

Dividends of B. C. Mining Companies

THE following dividends were declared for mining companies operating in British Columbia for the years 1923 and 1924:

Company	Rate %	1923 Amount	Rate %	1924 Amount
Premier	34	$1,738,000	34	$1,738,000
Consolidated Mining and Smelting	6	628,907	6	632,022
Silversmith	20	150,000	30	225,000
Crows Nest Pass Coal	8	372,690	3	186,345
Howe Sound Co. (Britannia)	15	297,622	5	99,207
Belmont-Surf Inlet	2½	62,500	2½	62,500
Surf Inlet Gold	1¼	14,814	1	9,876
		$3,264,533		$2,952,950

RUSH TO NEW DIGGINGS

Rich Gold Strike Discovered at Cassiar on Stickine River.

A rich gold strike has been discovered at Cassiar, B. C., 150 miles up the Stickine river from Wrangell. This was recently confirmed by Oscar Sither, a Petersburg lumberman.

"Wrangel stories were that 1000 men mushed through since Christmas in spite of snow and ice," he said. "No reports have come back and no one knows what is there, but last fall advices came out of Cassiar and spread over Alaska and British Columbia that a 25-mile strip of rich placer gravel had been found on a bar in Cassiar Creek. Sourdoughs and prospectors have been collecting for the rush ever since."

Boats now leave Wrangel for up-river points every eight hours.

Development carried on during the winter on the Independence has resulted most encouragingly. This property was located and is controlled by Sam and John Fitzgerald, two of the pioneers of the district.

Preparations are in hand to drive a 200-foot tunnel on the Eagle group of claims belonging to the Gold Ore Mining Company.

Recent Incorporations

Incorporations of mining companies during the past month were:

Silver Tip Mining Development company, limited, $1,000,000, Victoria.

Silver Premier Mining company, limited, $250,000, Vancouver.

Alaska Amalgamation Mining Corporation of British Columbia, limited, $5,000,000, Vancouver.

Dalhousie Mining company, limited, $1,000,000, Victoria.

Salmon River High Grades company, limited, $500,000, Victoria.

Remarkable Showing

Engineers who have examined the Engineer mine at Atlin believe that, when development work is completed this month, it will have the largest reserve of high-grade gold ore on the continent. Three veins have been cut at depth and show remarkable value. The main tunnel should intersect all the large veins on the property, and is about completed.

OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

Public Should Take Chances and Invest in Developing Mines.

[Western Canadian Mining News]

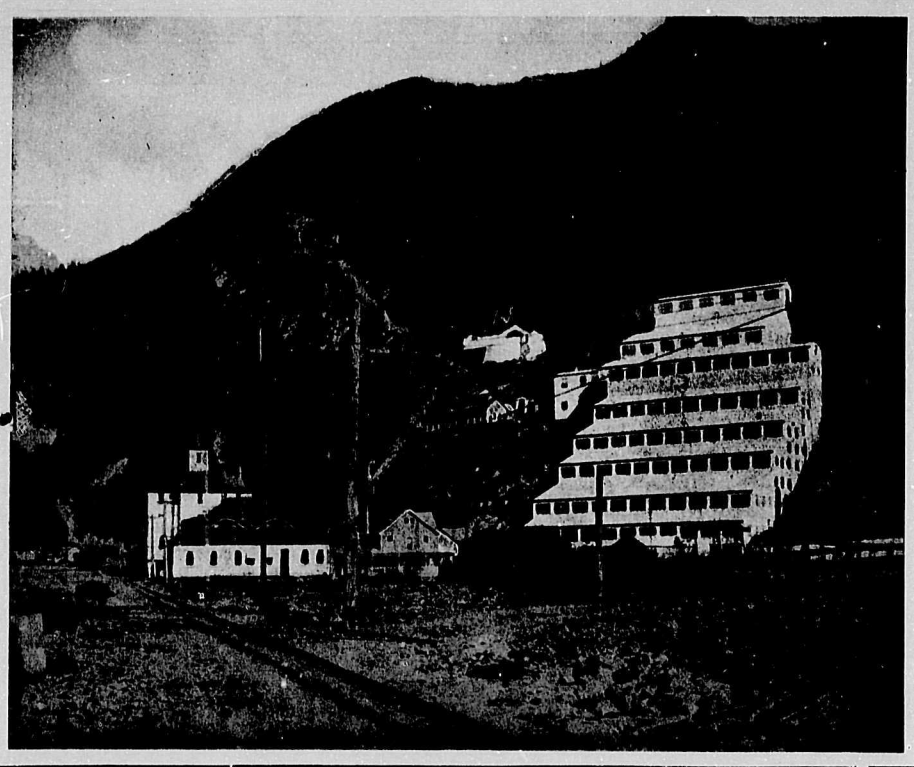
With successful mining companies opening up productive properties in various parts of British Columbia, the point has arisen if advertising companies not yet on a producing basis is questionable. The Seattle Times, for instance, takes the stand that it will not insert any advertising having to do with the sale of stock in any mining proposition not a producing mine. That is too lofty. When a mine is producing it does not have to advertise stock for sale. The trouble then is to get it at all. How is a property to become a producing mine if there is no money for development purposes? If certain shareholders put up all the money necessary, without advertising stock for sale, stock will never be offered to the public. If the operations are unsuccessful, that is the end of it. If successful, then the public will not get a look in.

It is proper and legitimate to offer stock in a mining company for sale, even if that property is in the prospective stage. It has proven a fine thing in the past to numerous small investors in every country, and will be the means of introducing many in the future to the possibilities in mining.

This method of raising money for development purposes applies to all industries, and is in vogue the world over. There is no reason for the Seattle Times to take a particular stand against mining. No paper can be consistent in taking such an ultra stand. In the columns of the Times are to be found classified ads. offering shares in businesses upon payment of a certain sum of money. What is the difference between such an ad., and that of a mining company which offers a share in its business for a certain sum of money?

A writer in the local Vancouver press suggests that when a man invests in mines there should be some legislation to protect him. His suggestion called forth an answer from another newspaper correspondent, who says that, after fourteen years of prospecting and mining in British Columbia, the way to get the benefit of development of natural resources is to take a chance; if one chance fails, then take another.

That is the principle of all business. Go to it until you win. It does not apply to mining more than to any other line of endeavor. Mining, however, is a big industry in British Columbia, and it is along this line that the people have the most opportunity.



NEW No. 3 Britannia mill, which started operating March, 1923. Photograph shows incline for freight and passengers to mine, power house (hydro - electric), beach hotel, beach store, beach office in foreground.

Marmot Metals Gets Under Way

Stewart, B. C.—A start was made last week on the Marmot Metals Mining Company's operations, a quantity of supplies and equipment having been landed and taken up to the site of the temporary camp on the south fork of Marmot river at the foot of a precipitious mountain side which is covered by part of the company's claims. The camp will be 1800 feet above the creek and a tram of this length will be put in as soon as possible.

ALD. FRANK WOODSIDE
Chamber of Mines, Vancouver, B. C.

Britannia Mining and Smelting Company
Limited

BRITANNIA BEACH, B. C.

Mining Speculation in the Portland Canal District

UNDOUBTEDLY in the course of the next twenty-four months large amounts of money will be made by participating in ground floor issues of Mining Companies in this area.

YOUR PROFITS

will be assured providing you are in with the right company and if you know that at least 80% of your money is actually spent on the development of the mine.

OUR POLICY

In our past promotions we have the reputation of spending 90% of monies invested with us in the actual development of the mines. A RECORD, NO DOUBT.
You will be assured of efficient management.
You will be assured that your money is being spent on the mine.
You are assured by coming into this company that you are going to have a quick return on your investment, as we have both high and low grade ore only 3000 feet from deep water at Stewart. Do you realize what this means to you? No transportation difficulties to be overcome and low costs of hauling the ore to tide water.
THE LOCATION of the property held by this company is undoubtedly the finest in the entire Portland Canal District.
THE COMPANY is one of the strongest of the new organizations recently incorporated in this province, and will stand the closest investigation.
Sign the attached coupon and, without any obligation to you, a prospectus will be mailed, with one of the latest maps of this district.

Silver Slipper Mining Co., Limited

520 VANCOUVER BLOCK VANCOUVER, B. C.
Telephone Sey. 1983

CUT COUPON ON THIS LINE
Mail, without any obligation to me, your prospectus and map.

NAME .....
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CITY .....

Government's Statement Of Mining Dividends

HON. WILLIAM SLOAN, minister of mines, has just issued a statement at Victoria showing that dividends declared by mining companies in British Columbia in the year 1924, compared with 1923, are as follows:

Company—	1923	1924
Premier Gold Mining Company, Ltd.	$1,738,000	$1,715,000
Consolidated M. & S. Co. of Canada	632,022	641,043
Howe Sound Copper Co.	198,415	198,415
Silversmith Mines Ltd.	150,000	175,000
Wallace Mountain Mines Ltd.	5,400	59,400
I. X. L. (Trail Creek Mining Division)	22,958	56,000
Bell (Greenwood Mining Division)	———	48,000
Apex (Slocan Mining Division)	———	1,834
Mountain Chief Mines (Slocan mining division)	———	1,482
Del Monte-Surf Inlet Mine	62,500	———
Totals	$2,809,295	$2,896,174

The amount of $2,896, shown above as distributed in 1924, by no means represents the total of net profit earned during that year. In nearly all cases substantial sums are set aside from profits to the credit of surplus and reserve accounts. Profits accruing through private companies and individual mining enterprises as a rule are not given publicity as dividends, as is the case with larger companies, so that no record of these profits, which in the aggregate are considerable, is available.

DIVIDENDS 1896 TO 1924

Estimated Total Tonnage of 48,529,556, Valued at $72,233,998.

Dividends Paid 1896-1924

Company	Amt. of Dividend
Wellington Collieries	$16,000,000
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.	7,571,609
Copper	
Granby Consolidated M. S. & P. Co.	$10,761,438
Howe Sound (Britannia)	1,587,313
B. C. Copper	615,349
Tyee Copper Co.	291,325
Hall Mines	187,500
Marble Bay	175,000
Gold	
Premier	$ 6,961,125
Le Roi No. 2 Ltd.	1,620,000
Le Roi	1,475,000
War Eagle	1,245,250
Daly Reduction Co.	881,570
Belmont, Surf Inlet	750,000
Cariboo-McKinney	509,337
Cariboo Gald	500,000
Surf Inlet Gold	409,453
London & B. C. Goldfields	350,000
Centre Star	210,000
Ymir Gold	200,000
Motherlode Sheep Creek	181,300
Can. Pac. Exploration	37,500
Poorman	25,000
Fern	15,000
Silver-Lead	
Standard Silver-Lead	$ 2,700,000
Payne	1,420,000
Qu. Bess, C. Cunningham	1,000,000
Whitewater	600,000
Slocan Star	575,000
Rambler-Cariboo	560,000
Silversmith	500,000
Idaho	400,000
North Star	373,000
Can. Goldfields Syndicate	291,000
Reco	287,500
Retallack & Co.	230,000
Last Chance	213,109
St. Eugene	210,000
Gralena Farm, P. Clark	200,000
Ruth	165,000
Sunset	66,000
Utica	64,000
Noble Five	50,000
Goodenough	45,188
Washington	38,000
Florence	34,746
Monitor	27,500
Queen Bess	25,000
Providence	20,000
Jackson Silver Lead	20,000
Surprise	20,000
Bosun	12,000
Antoine	10,000
Zinc	
Lucky Jim	$ 100,000
Mining and Smelting	
Cons. Mining & Smelting	$ 8,097,781
Grand Total Dividends	$72,233,998

Statistics of Tonnage Mined in British Columbia

Year	Tons mined	Year	Tons mined
1833	750	1909	2,057,713
1894	3,500	1910	2,216,428
1895	30,490	1911	1,770,775
1896	86,450	1912	2,688,532
1897	169,362	1913	2,663,809
1898	215,944	1914	2,175,971
1899	287,343	1915	2,690,100
1900	554,796	1916	3,188,865
1901	920,416	1917	2,761,579
1902	998,999	1918	2,892,849
1903	1,286,176	1919	2,112,975
1904	1,461,609	1920	2,178,187
1905	1,706,679	1921	1,562,645
1906	1,963,872	1922	1,573,186
1907	1,804,111	1923	2,421,839
1908	2,083,606		
		Total	48,529,556

The Golden Star group, close to the Dunwell and L. & L. Glacier, has been acquired by the Gold Ore Mining Company.

FROM PORTLAND CANAL

Mining Briefs As Gleaned From the Western Canada Mining News.

George Bruggy, of Alice Arm, who spent three months in Vancouver and Victoria, organized the Marmot River Mining company to develop the Montana group on Marmot river. This property was the first staked in the Marmot river section, and it is claimed to be the first of the Portland Canal mines to ship ore to a smelter at a profit. Angus McLeod, Stewart, will be managing director.

Phoenix Silver Mines, whose property adjoins the Dunwell, have refused an offer of a London financial house of $100,000 for the 300,000 shares of stock so far issued. The owners decided to proceed on a larger scale with the development of the property.

Discoveries on the B. C. Silver, controlled by the Selukewe company, London, are of special interest to the Salmon river area, since they prove that the high-grade ore is not confined to any particular property.

Officers of the Northland Mining Company, operating the Troy group, are: Robert L. Forrest, Minneapolis, president; Walter C. Pope, Vancouver, vice-president; E. O. Weston, of Victoria, and Neil McDonald, Stewart, directors.

Sterling Silver Lead Mines, Limited, has been organized with a capital of $2,500,000, controlling groups formerly known as the Wire Gold, Fraser, Crawford, Dwyer and Forks, in the Marmot river section.

The Hobo group, recently purchased by Ross & Davies, Ltd., Victoria, has four veins of commercial ore opened up. Compressor and tramway will be installed this season.

A new strike of ore in No. 3 tunnel, which does not show on the surface, has been made on the Lakeview. New machinery was recently installed on this property.

The Riverside, owned by a small group of Ketchikan and Seattle people, is shipping concentrates, and production is about $3,000 per day. Sixty men are employed.

Little news has been coming out about the Indian mine of late, but it is reported from Stewart that shipments of ore are to be made immediately.

Christopher R. Reid, of Kelowna, B. C., who represents English capital, was a recent visitor to Portland Canal to look over some of the properties.

It is planned to bring the Alaska Premier, which was taken over by Benjamin Guggenheim, New York, into production this season.

A contract for 3,000 feet of diamond drilling on the Daly-Alaska property has been commenced.

Shipments of high-grade ore from the Terminus will be made as soon as spring operations are under way.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Large Sums Spent in Developing Properties—Fuel Oil Competition.

Coal Mining is an industry of importance in British Columbia, but full development has been retarded by the importation of fuel oil, which is providing serious competition. The labor troubles in the Crow's Nest Pass region have greatly reduced the output of the mines there, but a settlement has now been reached.

The history of mining in British Columbia is filled with stories of sensational successes, bitter disappointments and courageous efforts. Fortunes have been missed by inches. Men have sunk large sums of money in developing properties which they have eventually dropped in disgust, only to have someone else who followed them—more lucky or more skilful—stumble upon wealth. It was so in the case of the Premier, and it has happened elsewhere.

The faith of men in "a hole in the ground" is inspirational, and sometimes tragical. It is a good thing fo British Columbia that there has been this faith for it has overcome obstacles and led to development, and gradually prospectors and others interested in mining are attaining scientific knowledge which will aid them in their penny-matching with Nature.

MAP OF THE GOLD FIELDS

Specially Prepared for Prospectors Going Into Dease Lake Country.

Specially prepared for the use of prospectors going into the Dease Lake country, a map of the area prepared by the British Columbia department of Mines, is proving one of the most valuable aids those taking part in the rush to Telegraph creek and the original strike on Gold Pan creek have in locating the new placer fields.

The map is compiled from data from the Geological survey of Canada, from the department of railways and canals, the department of lands of B. C.; department of mines of B. C., and from data sent in by H. W. Dodd, B. C. government agent.

Dr. G. M. Dawson's survey of 1887 and J. S. O'Dwyer's survey of 1900 have been used as the basis of the map which has been brought up to date with information secured in surveys of 1912 and 1917 and by Mr. Dodd's reports including those of 1925.

The Gold Pan creek district, where the strike occured is shown as swampy, with very little timber. The creek is from 60 to 200 feet wide, with sloping banks about 100 feet high to the benches above.

Castle creek, Squaw creek, Dome creek, Grady creek, Jimmy creek and Little Gold Pan creek are all in the same area.

IN KOOTENAY DISTRICT

Development Work Active—Expect to Cut Ore This Summer.

O. C. Thompson, of the North Star and Stemwinder mines, at Kimberley, has secured controlling interest in the Alice mine, three miles north of Creston, and work resumed on the property. This mine was worked years ago by an English company, who put in an aerial tramway and a concentrator. Leasors operated the property for a short time since then. It is lead and silver.

Rossland and Trail men who leased the Midnight claim at Rossland, and who have been developing it for the past year, have been encouraged by striking a rich vein of ore. This property adjoins the I. X. L.

The Marsh Mining Company, running through the Daybreak's ground, has been working steadily. This property is about twelve miles from Kaslo.

J. Carter and W. McBroom, of Spokane, owners of the Martin group, eight miles from Kaslo, expect to take out ore and develop this summer.

Col. Armstead, of the Utica mine, twelve miles from Kaslo, recently let another contract to T. Garrett to continue developing this long tunnel.

The rich vein struck in the shaft of the Molly Hughes at about one hundred feet indicates that values continue with depth.

RECOUNTING SOME FACTS

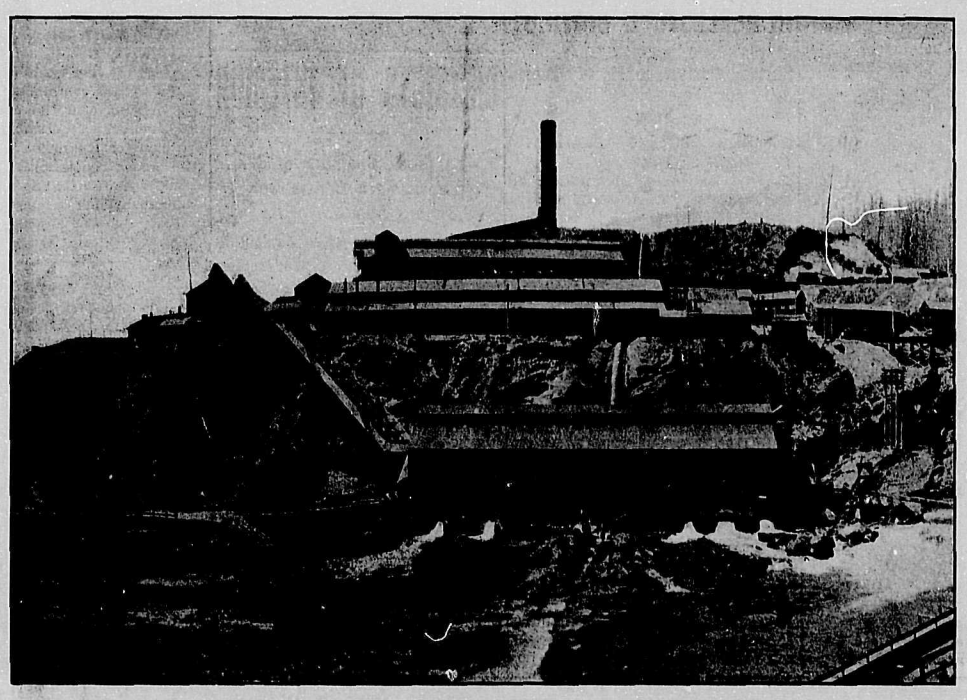
B. C. Produces $810,722,782 in Minerals—Coal Mining Active.

FROM 1852 to 1923, British Columbia has given to the world $810,722,782 in minerals, including $190,000,000 in gold; $63,000,000 silver; $179,000,000 copper; $58,000,000 lead; $28,000,000 zinc, and $250,000,000 coal and coke.

Active coal mining is being carried on chiefly on Vancouver Island, in Nicola Valley, and in the Crow's Nest Pass district, close to the Alberta boundary. There are large undeveloped coal fields to the North of the Crow's Nest Pass and in the Groundhog district to the north of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch of the C. N. R.

Gold mining really began with the rush to the Cariboo alluvial or placer fields in the early sixties, and, later, placer areas were discovered stretching from the 49th to the 60th parallel and beyond to the Yukon.

The most important placer gold producing fields in British Columbia are in the Atlin and Cariboo districts, with smaller amounts produced from scattered localities. The chief lode gold producing districts are Portland Canal, Naas river, Skeena (Princess Royal Island), Rossland and Osoyoos (Hedley mine) mining divisions. Copper producing districts are at Anyox, on Observatory Inlet, Howe Sound, Rossland and Boundary.



TRAIL SMELTER, TRAIL, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The MINERAL PROVINCE of Western Canada

TO END OF DECEMBER, 1924

Has produced Minerals as follows: Placer Gold, $77,382,953; Lode Gold, $118,473,190; Silver, $68,824,579; Lead, $70,548,578; Copper, $187,489,378; Zinc, $32,171,497; Miscellaneous Minerals, $1,431,349; Coal and Coke, $260,880,048; Building Stone, Brick, Cement, etc., $42,225,814; making its Mineral Production to the end of 1924 show an

Aggregate Value of - - $859,427,386

Production for Year Ending December, 1924 - - - $48,704,604

THE MINING LAWS OF THIS PROVINCE ARE MORE LIBERAL AND THE FEES LOWER THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER PROVINCE IN THE DOMINION, OR ANY COLONY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

MINERAL LOCATIONS ARE GRANTED TO DISCOVERERS FOR NOMINAL FEES.

ABSOLUTE TITLES ARE OBTAINED BY DEVELOPING SUCH PROPERTIES, THE SECURITY OF WHICH IS GUARANTEED BY CROWN GRANTS.

GET YOUR INFORMATION OFFICIALLY

Any who are interested in authoritative information regarding mining properties situated in the Province, are referred to the Annual Report of the Honourable the Minister of Mines

The attention of mining corporations placing stock on the market is directed to Sections 16 and 17 of the "Mineral Survey and Development Act," which read:

16. "Each Resident Engineer shall, upon receiving notice of any advertised or solicited sale of shares in any company or in any claim or mine or mineral property whatsoever, upon statements or terms not in accordance with actual facts and conditions, notify the Minister of Mines, who upon investigation may, if found necessary, give such notices, either personal or public, as may be necessary to prevent any injury to investors; and every notice given under this section by the Minister of Mines shall be absolutely privileged.

17. "(1.) Where a corporation, other than a private company under the 'Companies Act,' acquires an interest in or title to, or engages in work on any mining property situate in a mineral survey district, it shall forthwith notify the Resident Engineer of that District, and file with him full particulars thereof, and shall also file with him as soon as it is issued, a copy of every prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus which is required by the 'Companies Act' to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

"(2) If a corporation makes a default in complying with any requirement of this section, it shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for every day during which the default continues, and every director and every manager of the corporation who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty."

FULL INFORMATION, TOGETHER WITH MINING REPORTS AND MAPS, MAY BE OBTAINED GRATIS BY ADDRESSING—

THE HON. THE MINISTER OF MINES

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Communism in U. S. Schools

West Baden, Ind.—Mrs. John D. Sherman, of Estes Park, Colo., president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, speaking before this board of directors of the federation, said that soviet Russia is attempting to spread communistic doctrines among young Americans of grammar-school age. They were working through an organization known as the Young Workers' League, she stated. Apparently the capitalistic doctrines were failing in their appeal to the minds of the rising generation. The appeal of selfishness is losing while the desire to co-operate with and serve their fellows is ever growing day by day. Since capitalism has nothing more to offer, the young minds must look elsewhere.

Think of it. Men begging for work and their wives and children starving in this land of plenty! People starving because there is too much food-Naked, because there is too much clothing- Homeless, because there are too many houses!—Robert Ingersoll.

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UNION DIRECTORY

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 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings. R. H. Neelands, Chairman; E. H. Morrison, Sec.-Treas.; Angus MacInnis, 3544 Prince Edward Street, Vancouver, B. C., Corresponding Secretary.
Any district in British Columbia desiring information re securing speakers or the formation of local branches, kindly communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle 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.

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 Cotillion Hall, corner of Davie and Granville streets, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; Secretary, J. W. Allen, 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. F. 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 589. Meets last Thursday of each month.

Organic Evolution

[By Charles Hill-Tout, F. R. S. C., F. R. A. I. etc.]
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CHAPTER XXIV (Continued)

WE saw in Chapter X how strong were the regenerative powers of some of the lower life-forms; that Child, for example, was able to bring into existence new fully-formed planarians from small bits of these creatures; and that Hydra could renew itself from the tiniest particle of its own body that had been strained through a cheese-cloth.

It is undeniable that the more lowly life-forms, both plant and animal, possess this power of reconstructing lost parts and of renewing themselves. Exactly to what extent this regenerative power is latent in the somatic cells of the higher life-forms has never yet been definitely demonstrated; but the case of the stork regenerating the lost portion of its bill, cited in the tenth chapter, would seem to show that the somatic-cells retain potentially the powers of the original germ-cell from which they are derived; and that in certain abnormal circumstances these latent powers become active and manifest themselves in relatively highly-organized life-forms.

The greatest opposition to Weismann's germ-cell theory, which has practically dominated biology for nearly two generations, comes from physiologists. They are not willing to admit that the germ-cells are so absolutely differentiated and insulated from the body-cells, or vice versa, as Weismann claimed. Child has pointed out that in some of his experiments certain somatic cells, after they had become distinctly differentiated into muscle-cells, lost this definite character and returned to a germinal condition.

Now it becomes quite clear that if this kind of reversion on the part of differentiated cells can take place—and on this point there appears to be no doubt—it is quite conceivable and possible that new germ-cells might arise from soma-cells in this manner; and thus a mechanism or way would be provided for the transmission of acquired bodily characters, or for the *effects of Use and Disuse.*

We know that among plants this can and does come to pass. Begonia, for instance, can reproduce itself from the smallest part of one of its own leaves, and the leaves of many other kinds of plants can do the same. We have therefore to admit in the case of these plants either that the leaf-tissues contain undifferentiated germ-plasm or that soma-cells can give rise to germ-cells. And when we leave the world of plants and enter the animal world, Kammerer's experiments with frogs, newts, salamanders and ascidians make it very clear that the same power lies in the soma-cells of animals.

Kammerer belongs to that school of biologists who believe that environment has more to do with the calling forth of new functions and bodily modifications, that are of a transmissible nature, than Weismann's theory of the independence and insulation of the germ-plasm admits; and he set himself the task of proving his *contention.*

The most noteworthy of his experiments along these lines include the restoration of the lost vision of the blind newts; changes in the coloration of certain salamanders; and modifications in the tissues of the organs of sea-squirts; all of which were shown to be heritable by the offspring of these animals in the following generation.

The newt Proteus is blind by nature because of its life-habits. It passes its existence in dark subterranean caverns. Kammerer, by alternately exposing some of these animals to ordinary sunlight and to artificial light (red) succeeded in redeveloping both their eyes and their sight. He found that by interbreeding these modified newts, their offspring in the first generation possessed normal eyes and vision. These cavern newts had inherited blindness from a long line of ancestors and this lack of eyes and sight was thus clearly a transmissible quality and could only have arisen *from non-use, unless we suppose they* were specially created sightless for existence in dark caverns. If we take this view then Kammerer's experiment shows conclusively that altered conditions of life can change the organs of the body and that these changes can be transmitted to and inherited by the offspring.

But Weismannians are evolutionists and would never allow special Creation of this kind for a moment. Neither would they allow the case to be one of acquistion of new characters; but merely the restoration of a lost one. The remote ancestors of Proteus were for them creatures with normal eyes and vision.

But in taking this position they seem to have lost sight of the fact that they are hanging themselves on the other horn of the dilemma. For it must necessarily follow that if Proteus be descended from newts which originally possessed normal eyes and vision, the modern sightless-newts must inherit sightlessness in each generation. *There has thus been a transmission here of blindness,* which on their own showing was not an original characteristic but an acquired one.

Proteus was clearly either brought originally into existence eye-less and blind, or it possessed eyes and sight like other animals. If the former view be held then by gaining eyes *and sight, they had acquired new* characters which they were able to pass on to their offspring. If the latter view be taken then they had transmitted the acquired character of blindness to their offspring. Thus whichever way one looks at the matter there is no escape from the conclusion that there has been an acquisition of new characters, which in each case have been transmitted to the next generation.

But, Kammerer was not content to rest his claims on one set of experiments alone; he undertook others; this time with Salamanders as subjects.

The Fire Salamander is normally inky black in color with yellow markings consisting of irregularly distributed yellow spots. Now if these spotted salamanders be kept in an environment with a black background, that is, in black surroundings, these yellow spots in a few years gradually disappear and the creatures become wholly black; thus showing that external conditions can affect the color ation of their bodies. Conversely if they are kept in a yellow environment the yellow spots are seen to melt into each other, and in a few years yellow becomes the dominant color of the animal's body. By interbreeding black with black and yellow with yellow it was shown that the young of these modified salamanders inherited the newly acquired color characters of their parents and passed them on likewise to their progeny.

Surely we have here a clear case of the acquisition, transmission and inheritance of new characters.

But, Kammerer was still not satisfied. Desiring to remove all possible doubt about the matter he instituted another set of experiments, this time with Siona intestinalis, one of the ascidians or sea-squirts. This animal has a habit of anchoring itself to the bottom of the sea by its stolons which are very like the "holdfasts" of the sea-weed. Its outstanding features *are two siphon-like organs which ex*tend from the head of its cylindrical body. The longer of these siphons is the oral or inhalant one; the shorter is the anal or exhalant one. It draws in the water with the one and emits it through the other after extracting the nourishing particles it contains. Low down in its body lie the intestines and the generative organs. These latter consist of a hermaphrodite gland, Siona being a bisexual animal.

This creature has astonishing regenerative powers, and lends itself readily to experiments of the kind Kammerer contemplated. Thus if the tops of the siphons be cut off they speedily grow again becoming a little longer than before. Repeated amputations on the same specimen finally resulted in an elongation of the tubes much beyond the normal length, the successive new growths exhibiting a jointed appearance.

By breeding with these modified specimens it was found that the offspring in the next generation had *siphons of abnormal length, but that* the jointed features seen in the parent had in the young forms been smoothed out.

Here again there seems to be a clear case of the acquisition and transmission of new characters.

The Weismannian school of opinion met this new experiment with the objection that the transmission of the elongated siphons to the offspring, might be accounted for by regarding the relation between the soma-cells and germ-plasm as not yet fully and entirely severed; that the insulation of the latter from the former was imperfect in this instance; and thus the germ-plasm had been affected by the bodily mutilation and so was able to pass on the modification to the offspring. In other words they would not allow that the independence of the germ-plasm claimed by Weismann had been in any way impugned by these experiments.

To prove that the transmission of the elongated siphons was not brought *about, as his opponents claimed,* by the intervention of the germ-plasm stored in the generative organs, Kammerer now amputated the whole of the lower part of the sea-squirt containing the generative organs, leaving to the mutilated creature only that part of its body which carried the elongated siphons.

From this upper portion the specimen reconstructed itself afresh, growing a new lower part with new intestines and new generative organs; and when later this regenerated creature produced young it was found that they had inherited the elongated siphons of the parent as before.

These experiments seem to show conclusively that all the powers possessed by the germplasm lie dormant in every cell of the body, and can at times and under certain unusual conditions be called forth and brought into activity. When we remember that every somatic-cell of which the body is composed, has been derived from the original germ-cell by division *of its substance,* there is nothing unreasonable or impossible in this view of the matter; indeed it does not *seem reasonable to expect that it* should be otherwise.

If these conclusions be granted, as it seems they must be, then it follows as a natural corollary that transmission of acquired characters can and does take place; and that Weismann went too far in declaring that no bodily modifications arising from without can be passed on.

It should be added that these experiments of Kammerer do not stand alone. Many similar experiments have been carried out by other investigators; and some at least of Kammerer's experiments have been confirmed by Durkhem and Pavlov. Other experiments along somewhat different lines have also been carried out. Thus Doctors Guyer and Smith instituted a series of experiments of their own that appear to lead very decidedly to the conclusion that there is a way or mechanism by which the germ-plasm or heredity material may be modified by external agencies, as well as by the spontaneous changes from within postulated by Weismann. Guyer himself thus remarks in this connection: "No one today, qualified by his knowledge of embryology and genetics to the right of an opinion, would think, deny that the new organism is in the main the expression of what was in the germ-line, rather than what it got directly from the body of its parents; but does this fact necessarily carry with it the implication that the germ is insusceptible to modification from without? Is not the serum of organisms possessing blood or lymph an excellent medium through which external influences may operate upon it? Is it not more reasonable to postulate the origination of germinal changes through some such mechanism as this than to attribute it to mysterious 'spontaneous changes?"

The experiments of Guyer and Smith were carried on with various kinds of Sera. Thus, for example, they took the lenses of newly-killed rabbits and pulped them thoroughly in a mortar and diluted the pulp with normal saline solution. A small quantity of this immulsion was then injected intraperitoneally or intravenously into each of several fowls. Four or five weekly treatments with this lens-immulsion were given. A week or so after the last injection the blood-serum of one or more of these fowls was used for injection into pregnat rabbits.

The rabbits had been so bred as to have the young advanced to about the *tenth day of pregnancy;* since from the tenth to the thirteenth day seems to be a particularly important period in the development of the lens. It is at that period growing rapidly and is then surrounded by a rich network of blood-vessels that later disappear. A certain quantity of this prepared fowl-serum, was injected at intervals into the veins of the pregnant rabbits. Several of these died from the effects of the serum and many of the young were killed in utero. But of sixty-one surviving young from mothers so treated, four had one or both eyes conspicuously affected and five others had eyes clearly abnormal; and it was found later that many of those which in the earlier period of their lives had seemed normal, developed defects in the lens or other parts of their eyes.

That these defects in the eyes of the young rabbits were true inheritances was proved by mating defective-eyed males with normal females unrelated to the stock used for the experiments.

The first generation produced by this crossing all had normal eyes; but when females from this generation were mated with defective-eyed males again the resultant offspring were defective-eyed.

As pointed out by Guyer it is obvious these defective characters could only have been conveyed through the germ-cells of the male and therefore the abnormality is an example of true inheritance. He further remarks: "The point I wish to emphasize is that a certain specific effect has been produced; and, what is of greater moment, once the condition is established it may not be merely transmitted but inherited. Whether the lens of the uterine young is first changed and then in turn induces a change in lens-producing antecedents in the germ-cells of these young, or whether the specific antibody simultaneously affects the eyes and the germ-cells of the young, is not clear. In any event it is evident that there is some constitutional identity between the sub*stance of the mature organ in ques*tion and the material antecedents of such an organ as it exists in the germ.

Biologically considered the most significant fact is that specific antibodies can induce specific modifications in the germ-cell. . . Truly one may pronounce that social complex of reciprocating individuals termed cells, which make up an organism, "members one of another." And with all these co-operative activities of the various parts of the body it is inconceiveable to me, at least, that the germ-cells, bathed in the same fluid, nourished with the same food, stand wholly apart.

May we not surmise, then, that as regards inheritance and evolution, Lamarck was not wholly in error when he stressed the importance of use and disuse of a part, or of modifications due to environmental change, in altering the course of the hereditary stream, particularly if we conceive of these influences as being prolonged, possibly over many generations? Have we not in the Serological mechanism of the body of animals an adequate means for the in*citement of the germinal changes* which underlie certain aspects of Evolution"?

This very reasonable conclusion reached by Guyer, it may be added, receives strong support from a long series of other, more or less, similar experiments. And while Weismann's main concept of the germ-plasm, as the material basis by which our hereditable qualities and characters are passed on, remains unimpaired and very rightly still holds the biological field; it would seem that his secondary theory of the independence and insulation of the germ-plasm from the other cells of the body can no longer be maintained without considerable qualification.

It is in questions of this kind that differences of opinion arise among biologists; and one can see that in dealing with this aspect of the evolutionary problem such differences from the very nature of the subject, are almost inevitable.

But as our modern experimental *methods come more and more to re*place the theoretical methods of the past, as they are now fast doing, many if not all of these differences will gradually disappear as our knowledge increases and we get a clearer insight into the actuating factors which underlie organic evolution.

Brandon Opera Company at the Orpheum

The tuneful comic opera "The Pirates of Penzance," the third offering of the Brandon opera company at the Orpheum theatre, served a double purpose to the music lovers and theatre-goers of Vancouver and vicinity. Miss Ethel Codd, a new prima donna, made her debut on Monday evening, in the leading soprano role. Her grace, stage presence and wonderful voice immediately endeared her to the audience and she sang her way into the hearts of all, who were fortunate enough to be present. The entire company gave a most satisfying performance of "The Pirates" which is regarded as the cream of Gilbert's humor and satire and Sullivan's catchy lyrics, *prominent among them be*ing "Poor Wandering One" and "The Rollicking Policeman's Lot Is Not a Happy One."

Next week starting Monday, June 8th, will be another week of Gilbert and Sullivan when the perrennial favorite "The Mikado" will be the offering. "The Mikado" and, in fact, all the works of Gilbert and Sullivan are replete with music that is as much wound up in the home life of the Anglo-Saxon race as are the sayings of Shakespeare. For a young boy or girl not to hear and know "The Mikado" would be as sorry a matter as not to read "Robinson Cruso" or learn the story of "Cinderella". It becomes therefore, a pleasure and a duty to hear the Brandon opera company in revivals of these comic opera gems.

Try your neighbor for a subscription.

To live straightforwardly by your own labor is to be at peace with the world. To live on the labor of others is not only to render your life false at home, but it is to encroach upon those around you, to incite resistance and hostility.—Edward Carpenter.

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

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Child-Welfare Council, Chile

A superior council of child protection, created in Santiago to co-ordinate public and private child-welfare work, will consider problems relating to eugenics, maternity, and infant and child welfare; promote nursing and social work; organize national child-welfare congresses; and work with other organizations in Chile and abroad having similar aims.

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Farmer - Labor

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

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

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

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

TELLING EXCERPTS

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

> "To W. E. Carruthers, Nash Supervisor, Calgary, Alta.:
>
> "I sure stepped into a nest of hornets there, without knowing where I was going till I was up against them. The way feeling is running down there it is a wonder I got anything at all. Charlie Brosi was well spoken of, and the mutual organization generally, but it was largely a matter of a lot of them being right up against it, watching their families starving, and they just naturally turned 'red.' It is a bad time to ask a man for money or for a note."
>
> Another extract: Mr. Snow, of Mutual Limited (Vancouver), writing to Carruthers, states as follows: "The writer is meeting the local growers daily, who are talking as though they were a bunch of starved Russian refugees."
>
> Mr. Snow, to Mr. Carruthers, further quotes: "Do not think for a moment it gives the writer any pleasure to advance money to the growers. We would have been much better today if we did not have to worry about some of the advances we are continually being asked for. You ask if they are absolutely broke at Victoria. We do not see any difference between the Growers over there and those in any other place, only that they are just bent, not broke."

PLAYING ONE AGAINST THE OTHER

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

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

A RANCHER'S INVESTMENT

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

CO-OPERATION

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

FARMER AND INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

THE FIRST STEP

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

LABOR WILL CO-OPERATE

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

WRITE THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

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

England

Census of Workers.—The British government is now engaged in making a comprehensive survey and census to ascertain the number of operative workers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the wages received by them.

Subsidizing Industry.—A committee is now being formed by the federation of British Indusries to examine the proposals for alternative methods of relieving unemployment by devoting the money at present expended on the dole to the purpose of subsidizing industry and thereby enabling employers to give a larger measure of employment.

Unemployment.—Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain under the unemployment insurance acts, the percentage of unemployed on March 23, 1925, was 11.4 compared with 11.6 per cent on February 23, 1925, and 9.9 per cent. on March 24, 1924.

Germany

Few Building Apprentices.—Ten and three tenths per cent. of the boys and 8.2 per cent. of the girls now leaving school at Duesseldorf desire to take up commercial business training, and 13.3 per cent. of the girls wish to become shop-girls, making it evident that this will result in an overcrowding of commercial occupations. On the other hand it is unfavorable that only few boys choose the building trades and other professions of importance to the Rhenish industries.

Seamen's Relief Act.—Under the terms of a law recently enacted by the Reichstag the decree for the relief of unemployed seamen, of October 30, 1924, which was to expire this spring, is extended for an unlimited period.

Netherlands

Mine Workers.—During the past five years the number of persons engaged in the mining of coal increased from 24,944 to 30,000.

Paraguay

Colonization Schemes.—Current reports indicate the possible colonization in Paraguay of Japanese and German immigrants.

"Baby Farms," Pennsylvania

Infant boarding homes in Pennsylvania must now be licensed by the state department of public welfare, according to provisions of a "Baby Farm" act recently signed by the governor. The licenses must first be approved by the local health authorities, or, in the smaller towns and villages, by the person or agency designated by the welfare department. The act also provides for the registration of all children in boarding homes.

Infant Mortality, Scotland

Ninety-eight out of every 1,000 babies born in Scotland in 1924 died before reaching their first birthday, according to the latest report of the Scottish registrar-general. The birth rate for 1924 was the lowest recorded since the war. The United States infant mortality rate was 77 per 1,000 births in 1923.

Wealth alone never will nor can sustain a State.—Joseph Cowen.

Laborites will be greatly helping the Labor Movement by pushing the sale of The B. C. Federationist.

CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Third Street and First Street Concrete Paving

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Third Street" and "Tender for First Street" concrete paving, respectively, will be received by R. F. Archibald, City Clerk, at the City Hall, North Vancouver, up to 4 o'clock p.m. on June 15th, 1925, for constructing a concrete pavement on Third Street and Cotton Road from Keywood Avenue to the Lynn Creek steel highway bridge, and on the north side of First Street from Rogers Avenue to the lane east of Lot 20, Block 156, D. L. 274, City of North Vancouver.

Forms of tender, specifications, general conditions, agreement and bond forms, together with plans, may be obtained upon application to the City Engineer of North Vancouver upon payment of the sum of $10.00, which amount will be refunded when plans and specifications, etc., are returned in good order.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the City Treasurer, for ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of such tender, which shall be forfeited if the successful tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon execution of the contract.

Tenders must be made out on forms supplied by the City Engineer and shall be signed with the actual signature of the tenderer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GEORGE S. HANES,
City Engineer.

City Hall,
North Vancouver, B.C.,
June 2nd, 1925.

CITY OF VANCOUVER

Tenders for Fire Apparatus

THE undersigned will receive tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, June 17th next, for the supply of one 800 Imperial Gallon Motor Pumping Fire Engine with semi-pneumatic tires on rear and pneumatic tires in front, not less than 70 A.L.A.M. H.P. Sales tax and customs duties to be included in tendered price. A marked cheque on a chartered bank of Canada, equal to 5 per cent. of bid, must accompany tender.

Specifications can be obtained by applying to Fire Chief Carlisle at No. 2 Fire Hall, Seymour Street, Vancouver.

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Health Teaching, England

Public-health pictures are shown on one of the busy streets of the Borough of Bermondsey (London) every day from 7 a. m. till 11 at night under the direction of the medical officer of health. A short rhyme is attached to each picture emphasizing and explaining its meaning. The public health department also has a moving-picture van which is sent about the city showing films on health subjects. A lecturer travels with the van.

Get your workmate to subscribe for The Federationist.

I can only hope that, as time passes and our people become better educated, they will be more just, and that in the future all that love freedom in England will hold converse with all that love freedom elsewhere, become united in soul, and make together every possible effort for the advancement of the liberties and the happiness of man-kind.—The late John Bright, M.P.

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

Manifesto and Platform

—OF THE—

Federated Labor Party of B.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federated Labor Party of B.C.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

Name .....

Address .....

Phone No. ..... *Occupation* .....

Proposed by .....

Date .....