VICTORIA, B.C.

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MISS A. L. STRONG

Discusses Matters Relating to Educational Methods in Russia.

SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION

Workers Control Industries and Are Not Dictated to by Capitalists.

BEFORE a capacity house at the Royal theatre on Sunday evening Miss Strong discussed the matters relating to education in Russia. She said that education was regarded as the third "front." She pointed out how the hope of Russia was with the young generations. The idea of co-operation was much more readily grasped by them during the formative period of their lives. The demand for knowledge, following the great changes in Russia after the revolution, was tremendous, and the Russian government was trying by every means within its power to meet those demands. The Red army today was 100 per cent. literate. Everyone could read and write. Now classes are being organized everywhere for the purpose of teaching. Trains, boats, cars and every other available medium is being utilized by the government to spreak knowledge and education among the masses.

Spirit of Co-pperation

The great all-Russian exhibition in Moscow was mentioned. It was pointed out how the spirit of co-operation between the peasants and the industrial workers was encouraged by visits to this exhibition and to the industrial plants in the city. As a result, the peasants were more tolerant of and understood the needs and demands of the city workers in a manner that they could never have otherwise. The difficulties met in dealing with technical education by the government in the early days were referred to, of how the intellectual workers at the time of the revolution struck. They finally came back gradually, but many of them are to this day drawing large salaries, oft times much larger than their superiors, who are members of the communist party there. However, the government is gradually getting workers trained for all these technical positions so that in the not too distant future they will be in a much better position so far as matters educational are concerned.

Previous to the revolution the technical education in Russia was practically all in the hands of foreigners. Now, of course, this is gradually being overcome, and those who are not only capable but who have the proper outlook in life and spirit of cooperation are being encouraged to take up this work. The enthusiasm on the part of the Russian people to learn is only equalled, Miss Strong asserted, by the enthusiasm and the spirit of service on the part of those who have learned to impart their knowledge to others less fortunate. She gave several instances of this and showed the part that such a spirit was accomplishing in matters of education with so little money.

As to Education

All the children in Russia are by no means being educated. Compulsory education is not yet. Schools are too limited in numbers and finances too limited to enable them to accommodate all those who come voluntarily. Especially is this true in the country districts. In the city of Moscow, however, they will soon have reached that stage where they can institute a compulsory form of education.

The method being adopted in Russia is what is known as the "complex method." It deals with the productive work of the community. It deals with matters relating directly to the problems of everyday life. It takes up the question of where their agricultural products go and of what they get in return for their products. In the schools themselves there has been introduced a great amount of self-government.

Children's Colonies

Miss Strong spoke for some time regarding the work amongst the children and the formation of children's colonies. She has the guardianship of a colony in the Volga district. Here they are trying to organize a modern American farm school which the children are operating themselves, and last year became self-supporting. It is their objective to organize several of such colonies. Such colonies are encouraged and assisted by the government wherever possible.

The standard of life in Russia today was low in comparison with our standard but it was equal too if not much improved over what it was previous to the revolution, and is gradually improving and will continue to improve as time goes on. Wages were low, but there was not that lack of security for the average worker that there was to be found in America. In America the workers had no say whatever in the management of industry nor did they profit from its earnings.

Workers Control Industries

In Russia the workers have the

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Plutocratic Philanthropy Shackles College Freedom

Prov Library Dec

[By Scott Nearing]

RECENTLY there have been a number of significant developments in connection with philanthropy in the United States. John D. Rockefeller donated $1,600,000 for the Imperial University of Tokio and $1,000,000 for the New York Museum; Eastman and Duke have given extensive sums to Rochester and Duke universities.

And now comes Nicholas Murray Butler, in his annual report, with this significant comment: He says that Columbia University is badly in need of funds, but that under present conditions these funds cannot be secured because taxes are so high that there is nothing left to give. He therefore suggests the very imperative necessity of reducing taxation. But unless he is willing to maintain that taxes have diminished the surplus in the hands of the owning class he will have to admit that taxation cannot have any effect, for if his theory is correct, it is the amount of surplus that is the determining element. It is true that taxation is higher, but it is also true that interest, dividends, etc., have increased, so that after taxes are deducted the rich still have more wealth than they had thirty years ago.

Men like Carnegie and Rockefeller had an humble background, with limited needs, and spent a great portion of their lives hard at work collecting wealth. With the second and third generations the volume of wealth is not in the hands of the people who made it, but to a very measurable degree in the hands of people who have never done any work and whose one object in life is to spend money. Standards of living have increased; surplus funds available to Mr. Butler have correspondingly dimished. It seems to me that Mr. Butler is making a grave error when he assumes that it is increased taxation which is drying up the sources of philanthrophy.

Meaning of Philanthrophy

What is philanthrophy? It is the willingness of a small group of rich people in the community to part with considerable sums and turn them over for some public purpose. But there are certain common characteristics of philanthrophy. Carnegie pointed this out in a paper, "The Gospel of Wealth," which he contributed to the North American Review in June, 1889. He says that wealth can be disposed of in one of three ways—inheritance, establishment of trusts, or gifts during the life of the owner. He says that the man of wealth should "consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer."

In the Middle Ages there was a law by which the eldest son inherited the estate. That system held the property intact. But now property is not so easily disposed of because it is so diffuse. And the outright gift is not a happy method. It subjects the donor to all kinds of petitions and complaints, and he seeks relief by putting it into the hands of a business organization called a foundation. The possessor of large wealth finds it impossible, therefore, to give that wealth personally, and so hands it over to some board of trustees. The "trustee of the poor" surrenders his trusteeship to a group of secondary trusts. In a village, as long as the people know one another, the job of philanthropdy is done personally by people helping each other out. In New York people do not know each other and do not care to, and regard any attempt in that direction as an impertince, so that neighborliness is turned into charity organizations, with snooping agents and card catalogues, whereby we pretend that we can do what people did when they lived in villages. Manifestly, the problem is a different kind of problem. Philanthrophy is no longer a matter of noblesse oblige or generosity; the trustee holds his job just as he would hold a job selling butter and eggs. So that Mr. Butler is living in a day first, where there are much higher standards and therefore much less surplus, and second, where the business of giving is taken out of the hands of generous individuals and put into the hands of business organizations.

Shaping Education

Philanthrophy may be used, first, to advance the revolutionary movement, to direct a campaign against the established order. But the chances of this are pretty remote. The owners of wealth are in business to stay, not to go. Second, philanthrophy may be employed in the interests of the sub-normal—people poor, sick, or out of work. When it comes, however, to the very large philanthrophy in the United States a different line has been followed. The wealthy do not give primarily to the support of subnormal individuals, but to the support of public institutions—educational and religious in large part, and research to a lesser degree. What does it mean to have the wealth power centered in a university? In the case of the Duke University Fund at Durham, the official statement of the board of trustees implies that Duke just happened on this university and found it exactly to his liking. Probably on the contrary, they asked him for the money, he laid down certain prerequisites, and the gift was then forthcoming!

How can it be possible that an institution which needs a new dormitory will not be influenced by the fact that the donor holds certain views on certain questions? If the institution goes to him and asks for money it will shape its policy accordingly. One follows the other just as consistently as night follows day. If, by converting wealth from personal property into trusteeships, the owning class provides the income for institutions, with a consistent policy carried on generation after generation, just so long will the rich be in a position to decide the policy of institutions.

A Sign of Social Disorder

What is the character of this philanthrophy? A philanthrophist has all he wants to eat and spend, and when he gets through living he has so much left over that he can give millions away. When you see philanthrophy you know that wealth is unequally distributed. The extent of that maldistribution is measured by the extent of philanthrophy.

We think of ourselves as the most generous people in the world. Not at all; we are the richest and have the richest ruling class, so that, our surplus being large and concentrated,

(Continued on page 4)

RE BIRTH CONTROL

History of Movement Goes Back About One Hundred Years.

AT RATE OF DECADENCE

One-Fifth of Population Will Be Supporting Other Four-Fifths.

[By W. W.]

I HAVE just been reading a book published 1924, written by Dr. Marie Carmichael Stopes, called "Contraception (Birth Control): Its History, Theory and Practice. A Manual for The Medical and Legal Professions." There are introductions by Professor Sir William Bayliss, Sir James Barr, and other noted people. Sir James Barr, in his introduction and in regard to degenerates, says: "At present the lower fourth—including the submerged tenth—of the population is producing more than half of the next generation. At this rate of decadence it will soon happen, if it has not already occurred, that one-fifth of the population will be supporting the other four-fifths," and he adds, that "while the virility of the nation was carrying on the war the derelicts were carrying on the race." This is the opinion of the ex-president of the British Medical association with regard to the population of Great Britain, and will, no doubt, just as truthfully apply to Canada and other countries. Dr. Marie Stopes traces through this book the history of the "birth control" movement, which goes back about one hnudred years, and states that "contraception" propaganda has been going on in Great Britain during that period. There was a prosecution of Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant in 1877 for reprinting a pamphlet by Dr. Knowlton, a pamphlet that had then been published and circulated for forty years. This prosecution was, however, due to the inclusion in pamphlet of some obscene pictures added thereto by some other person who had copied the book. As a result of this trial the Malthusian league was formed, with Charles Bradlaugh as its first president, and Mrs. Annie Besant as secretary. Another law case was brought by Dr. Allbutt in 1888 for having his name erased from the register by the general medical council, because he published the "Wife's Handbook," at so low a price. Dr. Allbutt himself first took his case to the law courts and brought an action for damages and restoration to the medical register, but was non-suited and failed in his appeal.

Dr. Trail in 1866 published a book in America entitled "Sexual Physiology," and, shortly afterwards, in Great Britain, which had a wide and unfettered circulation.

In the year 1873 Anthony Comstock was successful in having a law passed in the United States dealing with obscene language, pictures, etc., and slipped in the words "prevention of conception," and Dr. Stopes deals at length with the history of this bill and how it was slipped across congress. This act is still in force in the United States, and the Voluntary Parenthood league is trying to have a short bill passed removing the two words "preventing conception" from the act of 1873.

Until 1920 there was no law against contraceptive knowledge in France. In this year, however, an extraordinary bill was passed making even scientific consideration of contraception a criminal offense.

PRESIDENT MOORE

Says Canadian Labor Party Does Not Voice Sentiments of Organized Workers.

DISCLAIMS PARTY'S MOVE

Trades Congress Recognized Authority to Speak for Trade Unionists of Canada.

AN Ottawa press dispatch says that Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, stated in an interview Monday morning that the resolution demanding complete independence from Great Britain, which was passed by the convention of the Ontario section of the Canadian Labor Party, does not voice the sentiment of the organized workers in Canada.

"For the last 40 years," Mr. Moore said, "the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been the recognized authority to speak for the trade unionists of Canada on legislative matters. Foiled in their attempts to capture the trade union movement through the Trades and Labor Congress the communists are now making a political labor party the medium of propaganda for their policies.

"The resolution referred to is somewhat similar to one introduced by the communist minority in past conventions of the Trades and Labor Congress, where they demanded severance of international affiliations on the trade union field and setting up a Canadian national automony.

"These policies, however, were overwhelmingly rejected by the organized workers," concluded Mr. Moore.

JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE

The J. L. L. made a success of their record concert and dance on Good Friday. The concert was entirely by members of the league. It was composed of a piano sool by Miss Williams, songs by Mr. McLachlan and Mr. Brown, a sketch by members of the league led by Miss Mabel Rees, and a number of choruses by the league. Miss Enmon's orchestra provided their usual brand of good music for the dance.

The J. L. L. is as yet a new organization. Members are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts both socially and educationally. The meetings have been well attended and full of pep. Keep up the good work.

GRAND BEIEFIT CONCERT

The musicians' grand benefit concert promises to be a rare musical treat par excellence. There will be massed bands and orchestras, comprising 100 performers, all of the very best. They will be ably assisted by the following popular artists: Miss Barbara Custance, 15-year old pianiste; Miss Iabelle McEwen, dramatic soprano; Mr. Walter Wright, baritone; Mr. Percy Harvey, Mr. Will Edmunds and Mr. Sydney Kelland, instrumental trio. This splendid ensemble will take place at the Orpheum theatre, 765 Granville street, next Sunday evening, April 19, commencing at 9 o'clock. There will be a silver collection for admission, the performance being in aid of the Musicians' Benevolent society.

Building Trades

Indianapolis, Ind.—Commissioner Dynes reports two settlements in the building trades situation in Indianapolis. The painters have agreed to a renewal of the 1924 scale, with minor modifications. The bricklayers have also reached an agreement providing for a continuation of the 1924 scale.

Jurisdictional Trouble

Indianapolis, Ind.—The jurisdictional dispute between the bricklayers and plasters on the Selig building, Indianapolis, Ind., has been settled. Commissioner Dynes reports that the work in question has been divided between the two crafts.

Woman and War

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

WOMAN AND WAR
By Mrs. Rose Henderson
10 cents.

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

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

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

How Federal Government Does Things at Ottawa

MR. J. S. WOODSWORTH (Member for Centre Winnipeg) created a slight disturbance in the house of commons by his resolution which read as follows: "That in the opinion of the house, if at any time during first two years after his arrival in Canada, any immigrant is unable to obtain employment, the federal government should accept full responsibility for his maintenance." Which is, being interpreted, that the federal government should acknowledge the idiocy of its present immigration policy, or rather lack of policy, and in the event of a continuation thereof, should pay the penalty. Such a resolution was too "ridiculous," too "insignificant" to merit government attention; and too highly flavored with "socialism" to merit government approval.

Mr. Irvine's amendment to the resolution "went one better". He moved that the government, having no satisfactory policy, either for alleviating the suffering of the victims of unemployment, or for providing a remedy for the evil, shall resign. The government did not resign, however.

The prologue was somewhat as follows: Alberta is to have a new industry. Cement, lime, lumber and hardware orders have been placed with various firms, and incidently, to meet the labor requirements of the beet growers, an order has been placed for twenty-five Russian German families with the C. P. R. colonization department.

Mr. Irvine questioned the wisdom of this, in view of the fact, that there is a surplus of labor already in the country. Unfortunately, he asked two questions in the same breath, namely, whether the government had granted a dominion charter to the bold sugar-adventurers (capital is chary of Canadian enterprise, it would seem) and whether the importation of workers was wise. He was rebuked for asking the first question, for he could have obtained the information himself; the second question was ignored.

There seemed to be a great deal of doubt in the minds of several members as to whether or not there was any real unemployment in Canada, and quite a lot of time was expended in discussing anything but unemployment. Tariff reform versus free trade, the question of expatriation of French Canadians, learned discussion about a procession which took place in the year of grace 1891 (someone suggested it was a funeral) all helped to pass the time pleasantly, and at the solemn hour of midnight, nothing more definite than an adjournmet was reached, and the only outcome of the afternoon and evening seemed to be a greater distance than ever between the government and a solution. Of course, Mr. Murdock, the minister of labor (his title is misleading) has a cure for unemployment; he, or rather his department, will and can secure at any time situations on the farm for out of work immigrants who are ready to engage in the same. (In spite of the fact, that farms are few and far between where men can obtain work during the winter months, just when unemployment is most acute owing to the closing down of certain seasonal industries. And in disregard of the fact that such work would most likely be underpaid—remunerated by merely pocket money—which is alright (?) for single men, but unfortunately, some of the immigrants and native sons have been unwise enough to contract liabilities.)

The unbiased reader who seeks to enlighten himself on the unemployment question is strongly advised not to read the parliamentary reports. As aforsaid, many of the members question the presence of this blight on Canadian prosperity; some who do not question it, regard it as a necessary evil and if the American president of the Federation of Labor is correct, there are some twenty million unemployed in the states, while Canada can only bewail about 44 thousand instead of a proportionate million. (According to G. W. V. A. is this too conservative an estimate.) Considering Great Britain's population and the number of her unemployed, Canada's unemployed army is relatively surprisingly large, and this in spite of the fact that in this country, there is no "demoralising dole."

The inquirer who decides that there is unemployment in this land of promise will do well to separate the sheep from the goats before he expends his sympathy unnecessarily, or seeks solutions. For, as our friend Mr. Murdock tells us, a "considerable proportion of the unemployed will not work, and will not accept employment, no matter how plentiful jobs happen to be," and a "considerable portion of these belong to the Anglo-Saxon race!" Which might be interpreted as a hopeful sign. Perhaps the desire for liberty and the call of freedom is circulating so rapidly in the blood of these people that they refuse to be mere machines any longer; they even decline the bribe of more or less comfortable slavery, which honest labor holds out and they prefer the comparative miseries of vagabondage. Or perhaps they consider the rush and whirl of modern life a sacrilege, and prefer to pass along in tranquillity even at the expense of Calgary and Vancouver Municipalities. It is an unfortunate state of affairs, but it is a necessary evil while we have capitalism.

More or less everyone seems to agree that the shipping and transportation companies are slightly greedy, to put it mildly. It is obvious, however, that they cannot think in terms of human livestock while their thoughts run mostly to dollars and cents. They are out to make huge dividends and if they make these at the expense of human happiness, well, it is simply one of the laws of the system under which we live.

Mr. Woodsworth and his colleagues are to be commended for their efforts, and if they cannot get at the remedies they seek, at least they bring before the public and to the notice of their fellow-members, some of the pressing needs of the present time.

(To Be Continued)

About Russia

T. A. Barnard, bookseller and stationer, 63 Commercial street, Nanaimo, B. C., has just received a number of official reports of the British trade union delegation to Russia. The report contains 234 pages, including maps and illustrations. Price, $1.50 post free.

Doctrines that have been derived from no better original than the superstition of a nurse and the authority of an old woman may by length of time and consent of neighbors, grow up to the dignity of principles in religion or morality. -Locke.

COMPULSORY LABOR

Fabian Society Declares It Is Impossible to Make Men Work Efficiently.

CONSCRIPTS EFFICIENT

Essence of Religion Is Justice, the Only Solution of Our Problems.

[By J. C. Harris]

THESE articles have advocated consistently, the idea of making everybody in Canada do their fair share of the necessary work. The plan suggested is, that the nation begin to keep accounts with every citizen, in the same manner that we farmers are taught to keep accounts with our animals and crops, so that we may find out which animal or crop is a paying one.

At present we have the curious custom established, that a person who happens to have some money, however obtained, need not do anything useful. Custom has made this absurd idea almost sacred, for mankind has worshipped all sorts of strange gods. It is time that we woke to the fact that our worship of Mammon is one of the most foolish and immoral of all heathenisms.

We assert, that each individual is in debt to the community for the goods and services that he, or she, uses from day to day, also for the public services that make a civilized existence possible, and only by returning to society his, or her, equivalent of goods and services consumed can the account be squared.

To the best of my ability for the past ten years I have been setting forth these ideas. For the most part they have called forth little comment, they have received "the dreadful fate of silence."

One essay on the subject had the honor of being laid before the council of the Fabian society of London, England. Through their secretary I was informed that the idea was impracticable as all experience had shown that it was impossible to make men work efficiently by force. Work in gaols and workhouses was cited as evidence.

Now criticism by such a body of students as the Fabian society represents, is very welcome and very weighty, for I know no higher authorities. My answer is: We do not need to make men work efficiently, but sufficiently. John the Baptist in his camel's hair garment, with his diet of locusts and wild honey gathered by himself, was probably a very inefficient workman and quite unable to have supported a family by such means, but he was sufficient, he maintained himself, until Herod clapped him in gaol. St. Paul would never have reproached him, for he was essentially honest.

If we can learn to co-operate successfully in Canada, we certainly can do all the essential work with a moderate amount of labor for each individual. How little, or how much, I am utterly unable to say. It will depend on two big factors, one will be our standard of living, the other the quality of our co-operation. The art of working harmoniously will have to be learnt, and, no doubt, there will be bitter experiences and disappointments to record.

The experience of trying to make men work by force in gaol, or the poorhouse, is hardly a fair test by which to judge the possibility of making the individuals of a nation do

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TRIUMPH OF LABOR

Address on Russia by Miss Strong in Aid of Children's Colony.

FAMINE STILL PRESENT

Many State Banks Now Established and Money Loaned to Peasants.

BEFORE a large audience in the Royal theatre on Sunday afternoon last, Miss Anna Louise Strong gave a most interesting and instructive address on Russia. Miss Strong left Russia after Christmas and is returning there again early next month, where she will carry on the work among the Russian children's farm schools.

During the early part of her address she told of the deplorable state of affairs existing in Russia during the early days of the revolution, of how the blockade, famines, and civil war played their part; and of how, at this time, Russia was being attacked not only by Germany, but by the allies as well. She pointed out the enormity of the task that confronted those who had taken upon themselves the task of reorganizing Russia. Of how, while carrying on a reconstructive work, they had at the same time to fight off many invaders.

Labor's Triumph

During the darkest hours in the early part of the revolution, the work of reconstruction had commenced. Among the most outstanding in this connection was the completion of one of the first units in their great scheme for the electrification of Russia. This was considered one of labor's first great triumphs over chaos. In this connection she pointed out how the newspapers of Russia differed from those of America in that they did not feature social scandals and divorces and such like, but rather they devoted their space to purposes of education and aids to reconstruction. She told of how one newspaper in a short period of time increased its circulation from 80,000 to 250,000 by featuring contests and essays regarding the best means of self and social betterment.

Although there might not be apparent as marked changes during the past year as in previous years, still the following figures showed substantial improvement all along. There was 8 per cent. more grain sown last year than there was the year previous, livestock was increased by 25 per cent., government state factories by 33 per cent., goods carried on the railways by 40 per cent., while the currency of Russia in circualtion had been increased two and one-half times.

During the past year Russia had, she said, been recognized by all the great nations of the world, with the exception of the United States, and even they were discussing the calling together of a commission to consider the advisability of recognizing Russia.

Famine Still Present

Miss Strong told of the famines that have been obstructing Russia's progress. During the past five years they have had three poor seasons. Although this year the area affected by the faminine is only one half as large in extent, the intensity is much more marked. Even now, it is predicted that next year is not going to be very good since there has not been the snowfall that there should have been. However, now that transportation facilities have so improved, and government organiaztion improved also, such famine as do occur are being better looked after and no outside appeals have been made of late or are likely to be made in the future.

Railroads Are Excellent

When referring to transportation in Russia, Miss Strong said that the service now was excellent, indeed, so much so that she much preferred travelling on a Russian than our own trains. This marked improvement in tarnsportation facilities enabled the government last year to rush grain into the cooperhtives in the famine areas and thus avoid panics, which would have otherwise occurred. Previously, under similar conditions, the peasants sold their cattle at ridiculous prices and bought grain to carry them over; now the government loans money to the peasants, their cattle, etc., serving as security, thus tiding over the distressing period.

Many state banks were now to be found in Russia and co-operatives were being established on a very great scale, and it is through the medium of these institutions that the government is enabled to carry on much of its assistance for the peasants and others.

As to Communism

The speaker said that communism as such was not in operation in Russia, but rather that it was a form of state capitalism, controlled and operated by the communist party. They were not binding themselves to any special form, but were rather trying to work out that particular form of management that is especially suitable for any particular trade, profession, or for any special dis-

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FRIDAY.....April 17, 1925

LABOR POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

IN another part of this issue there appears a letter from Mr. H. W. Watts, editor of the Labor Statesman. Mr. Watts states that "what the F. L. P. refused to do, or could not do, has been done by the C. L. P. groups in the city, and in South Vancouver and New Westminster." He attributes the organization in these places to the activities of the C. L. P. Now, what are the facts: As far as this city is concerned the activities of certain people in the C. L. P. did not help the civic campaign any. Labor parties were brought into existence in various wards, and they affiliated with the central council, but these parties only existed on paper. There was no membership and the central committee had to do the work.

The Federated Labor Party is not forcing anybody to join its organization. All the forcing seems to come from a certain element in the C.L.P. All the F.L.P. wishes is that the constitution of the C. L. P. be lived up to until it has been changed. Surely, this is not an unreasonable request. So far as South Vancouver is concerned, they have practically the same organization as they had last year under the name of the Labor Representation Committee. As far as political activities in this province go, the Socalist party of Canada may be given credit for the educational work, and the Federated Labor Party for giving practical significance to that education by labor representation. Mr. Watts cannot say that we have refused to do anything, and if we endeavour to do anything, say that we are trying to force people into the F.L.P. If the constitution of the C.L.P. is not lived up to now, what guarantee have we got that it will be lived up to after it has been changed, if it will suit the convenience of some people to violate it.

The People

The people is a beast of muddy brain
That knows not its own force, and therefore stands
Loaded with wood and stone; the powerless hands
Of a mere child guide it with bit and rein;
One kick would be enough to break the chain;
But the beast fears, and what the child demands
It does, nor its own terror understands,
Confused and stupefied by bugbears vain.
Most wonedrful! With its own hands it ties
And gags itself—gives itself death and war
For pence doled out by kings from its own store.
Its own are all things between earth and heaven;
But this it knows not; and if one arise
To tell the truth, it kills him unforgiven. — Tomasso Campanella (1568 to 1639).

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.]

Lessons for Fruit-growers

Editor B. C. Federationist: Lessons fruit growers of B. C. can and should learn from the "blue book" on the "Investigation of Fruit Combines on the prairies.

1. Profit is the first consideration of the combines.

2. To make that profit the combine uses all ways and means, however crude, to get control of fruit, etc., grown in B. C.

3. By the control of B. C., fruit and vegetables, etc,, the combine controls the rest of the wholesale houses on the Prairies.

4. That the combine on the prairies is helpless, if growers would get 100 per cent organized.

5. That the growers in B. C., 100 per cent organized, would be the combine to market their own fruits and vegetables to the wholesale trade.

6. The B. C. growers, becoming a unit to market their own fruits and vegetables, could develop a policy of co-operation with the wholesale houses, that would greatly assist in stabilizing prices.

7. By stabilizing prices, the wholesalers' profits would be stabilized, the growers' returns stabilized; hence faith and trust in the growers' own brokerage offices would gradually grow in strength and honor all round.

8. The fruit combines' methods are negative, because the "blue book" clearly proves: (a) A lack of common honesty; (b) standard of honor zero; (c) all disregard for decency in correspondence; (d) the cruedest and cruellist of methods of getting rid of all men in the fruit business detrimental to them, and who are earnestly and sincerely working for co-operation in marketing on up-to-date lines.

9. The growers will have to meet these negative characteristics with: (a) honesty of purpose; (b) by a standard of honor that will build confidence; (c) by business sagacity in all departments, which only grows from experience in marketing; (d) a constant and consistent consideration of the good and welfare of the growers, individually and collectively, all the time.

If these positive characteristics are put into effect, plus business tactics governed by the same characteristics, nothing can prevent the growers from making a success of their new brokerage offices. VINDEX VERI.

April 9, 1925.

F. L. P. Vs. C. L. P.

Editor B. C. Federationist: In last week's issue of your paper, Angus MacInnis takes us to task because he is of the opinion that we "and a few others" have "harbored a certain amount of animosity toward the Federated Labor Party." If by "animosity" he means that we are striving to do some intensive organizing on the political field, he is correct. That has been the aim of more than "a few" prior to and since the formation of the Canadian Labor Party. What the Federated Labor Party refused to do, or could not do, has been done by the C. L. P. groups in the city and in South Vancouver and New Westminster. It seems strange that the F. L. P. could not function properly in these places before, and now that these C. L. P. groups are active efforts are being made to "force" them into the F. L. P. We refer to Jack Woods' objection to MacInnis holding a gun up to the South Vancouver group of the C.L.P. at their last meeting to force them into the F. L. P.

This meeting was full of "ex-F. L. P'ers" and nobody seemed to want to get into the F. L. P. again. In fact, it was pointed out by several who also advocated "changing the constitution," that the group would not be able to hold together if they went over to the F. L. P. And it must be borne in mind that they were ex-F. L. P'ers who made the statements. Under these circumstances it seems strange that our article should be referred to as "the potent effect of a meal ticket."

With others, and many who are now in the F. L. P., we feel that if the constitution of the C. L. P. was changed to admit of the B. C. section Canadian Labor Party going out wholeheartedly and organizing branches throughout the province, that it would put an end to the quibbling of the two or three who continuously bring the matter up at the meetings of the Greater Vancouver central council of the C. L. P. So long as the constitution does not permit branches to be organized, so long will these quibblers be heard from. The constitution does permit labor parties to affiliate. That is why the South Vancouver and New Westminster Labor parties were organized, but the F. L. P.—although not represented in these districts—objected. The central council advocated that these organizations should be called "C. L. P. groups" and the change was made by South Vancouver and the Vancouver wards. But the F. L. P. still objects. We pointed out in our article that suggestions are being made that the F. L. P. branches should become C. L. P., thereby eliminating the use of the two different names. The C. L. P. has become an established fact in Canada. The elections in this district are now being held under the name of the C. L. P. Why doesn't the F. L. P. become sportive enough to help make the change and avoid all this quibbling and aid us to build up the movement?

H. W. WATTS

Vancouver, B. C., April 8, 1925.

MacINNIS' REJOINDER

Editor B. C. Federationist: I am sorry to take up the valuable space of The Federationist, but it is necessary that certain misstatements in the last issue of the Labor Statesman commenting on my letter, should be met.

The article in question stated: "Jack Woods objected to MacInnis holding a gun to the C. L. P. at the meeting of the South Vancouver group." Now, for the facts: Speaking to the South Vancouver group, as one of the delegates who were appointed to meet them, I went into the history of the Canadian Labor Party, and, in the course of my remarks, said that the Federated Labor Party objected to the C. L. P. organizing branches in the city of Vancouver and that at one time we considered withdrawing from the C. L. P. if its constitution was not lived up to. What I said had no direct connection with the proposal made to the South Vancouver Labor group.

We were asked many questions. Many of them, as their secretary pointed out, showed that the members did not understand the function of the C. L. P. Jack Woods asked, "Did the F. L. P. use their intention to withdraw as a threat"? In answer, I stated that the constitution of the Canadian Labor Party was a contract between its various affiliated units, and if that contract was violated then any of the contracting parties were no longer bound by it.

You again say: "If the C. L. P. had been permitted to carry on an organizing campaign in the province we might have had another dozen branches. As it is, none have been organized, and the F. L. P. who had an entirely free hand has been inactive." The editor is just as much *at sea on this occasion as he was* last week when he said that the Alberta constitution of the C. L. P. provided for branches in that province.

During the year the F.L.P. formed six new locals in the province; we sent speakers wherever possible. The editor of the Statesman will, no doubt, understand the difficulty of organizing without funds.

But the question I asked last week has not yet been answered, so I will put it again: If the C. L. P. can form a branch in South Vancouver, New Westminster, or in the city wards, why not in any other part of the province?

However, the editor's comment was meant for strangers in and around Vancouver, because in no other way can I understand this: "'If by 'animosity' he means that we are striving to do some intensive organizing on the political field, he is correct. That has been the aim of more than 'a few' prior to and since the formation of the C. L. P.'" I hand it to the editor this time. For once he is absolutely right. But the last time I heard of him and "a few others" doing any intensive organizing on the political field prior to the formation of the C. L. P., it was either at the Grosvenor hotel or at the Hotel Vancouver, under the leadership of that eminent proletarian, General A. D. McRae. However, oh, well, they say that even rats will leave a sinking ship. Yours for unity, built on truth, honesty and understanding.

ANGUS MacINNES

Vancouver, B.C., April 16, 1925.

Organic Evolution

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

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ARTICLE XXI

PERHAPS in no other age has human knowledge advanced so rapidly as in our own, and in no subject is this more apparent than in our conceptions of the past history of our earth and the antiquity of the human race. Less than a hundred years ago it was commonly held and taught not only by religious teachers but also quite generally by men of scientific attainments, that the world and man upon it had come into existence only about 6000 years ago.

Archbishop Usher, in the 17th century, by calculating the ages of the biblical patriarchs, and the historical events of the Jewish people, estimated that the Creation of the world and man had taken place about 4000 years before the birth of Christ. In the same century, Dr. John Lightfoot, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University and one of the most erudite scholars of his time, also quite solemnly made a similar calculation and arrived at the conclusion that the Creation had taken place at the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning on the 23rd day of Octobebr exactly 4004 years before the Christian era began. These views were quite commonly accepted down to the middle of the last century, many people, indeed, of uncritical mind holding them to this day, and man's past was thought to be limited to this brief period. Darwin himself, we know from his own statements, was a firm believer in special Creation up to the year 1843, when he went upon his voyage as naturalist in the Beagle, and was accustomed to take the first chapters of Genesis quite literally and without question.

It seems almost impossible in the light of our present day knowledge, to believe that mankind could have remained so long in ignorance of its past records and its remote origin. But pre-history was then a study quite unknown, and the term "prehistoric," now so indispensable, had not even been coined. Indeed, it was not till the year 1858, which saw the first public notification of the views independently arrived at by Darwin and Wallace on the origin of species, that the antiquity of man and his presence here on this earth many thousands of years before the date assigned for the Creation by Usher and Lightfoot, was accepted as a demonstrable fact by science itself.

It is a remarkable and rather significant incident, we have always thought, that at the very meeting of the Royal Society, at which Darwin's and Wallace's papers relating to the origin of species were read. Dr. Prestwich, the then highest living authority on Tertiary formations, presented a paper on the antiquity of man, in which he brought forward a large body of material evidence which made it quite clear that man had been a contemporary of the early Pleistocene mammals. The evidence he offered in support of this fact was of such a convincing and indisputable character, that it was at once accepted by the Society, and man's antiquity was regarded as established from that day forward.

Since that date, now sixty-six years ago, evidence of man's presence here in distant times has come in from all sides, until today there is no doubt at all in the minds of our anthropological authorities that man's past on the earth extends far into the Tertiary period; most probably, as we saw in the 19th article, to the middle of the Miocene epoch. This gives man an antiquity of from two to three millions of years.

The evidence upon which this remote age of man is established is of the most undeniable kind. It is both material and direct and consists of his own skeletal remains on the one hand and of his stone artifacts, that is his manufactured tools and implements, on the other.

Throughout the whole of the Pleistocene epoch of the Quaternary both are found in such circumstances and under such conditions as to make it impossible to doubt their age. Both are associated with the fossilized remains of animals long since extinct, but known to have certainly lived at the close of the Pliocene and the beginning of the Pleistocene.

When we pass beyond the Quaternary and get into the Tertiary, we still find abundant evidence of man's presence during the late phases of this period in his skilfully-made stone tools and in his hearth-sites. These latter teach us that he had discovered fire, thus early and knew how to use it. In the Pliocene his osseous remains are not so much in evidence as in the Pleistocene.

This is easily understood. The perishable nature of such material readily accounts for its scantiness on the one hand, and on the other its existence is only brought to light as a rule by some lucky accident, which cannot be expected to happen often. We can scarcely hope, therefore, ever to secure much evidence of a skeletal nature belonging to those remote times.

The scantiness of his fossilized bones does not, however, materially affect the question of his antiquity. His presence here throughout the larger portion of the latter half of the Tertiary is just as plainly evidenced by his imperishable artifacts in stone as it would be by his skeletal remains themselves, desirable as it is to recover and possess these. No other creature save man is a deliberate tool-maker; and when we find stone objects bearing unmistakable signs of intelligent and purposive fashioning in any undisturbed geological deposit, the stratigraphical characters of which offer indisputable evidence of its age, we may feel quite sure that the creature who fashioned these object lived either at or before the time when this deposit was being formed.

There is a very general concurrence of opinion among our archæological authorities today that man may be traced back by means of his artifacts well into the Miocene. As might be expected, we find these artifacts showing less and less skill in their fashioning, becoming cruder and cruder in form, the farther back we go; until we reach a stage when it is no longer easy to distinguish between the chance products of nature and those of human effort.

If man has sprung from some lower Primate and his intelligence has gradually evolved, as we believe it has, this is exactly what we ought to find; and the very fact that this is what we do find, is in itself no slight evidence of his evolutionary ascent from lower and less intelligent forms.

Our early studies of the handiwork of primitive man led us to divide his prehistoric past into two great divisions. These are known as the Neolithic or New-stone age, and the Palæolithic or Old-stone age. The former dates back from the present about ten or twelve thousand years, and merges into the age of metals. The latter extends from the dawn of the Neolithic to about the close of the Pliocene or the beginning of the Pleistocene. It covers by far, therefore the longest portion of man's past.

The distinction between the two ages is an arbitrary one and lies in the method by which he fashioned his stone implements. Down to Neolithic times, in Western Europe where our studies of Palæolithic man first began, this was accomplished mainly by chipping or flaking, never apparently by grinding or rubbing. The characteristic Neolithic implement on the contrary is marked by its smoothed and polished appearance, the process of chipping having given way by this time largely, though by no means exclusively, to grinding or rubbing.

The long Palæolithic age of man has been subdivided into a series of successive cultural periods. The whole Pleistocene epoch is taken up with some twelve of these. They are distinguished one from another mainly by the style, shape and workmanship of the artifacts which characterize them. Beyond the Pleistocene and extending through the Pliocene into the Upper Miocene is another long and somewhat ill-defined period, known broadly as the Eolithic or Dawn-stone age, because the stone implements recovered from the geological deposits of this age become relatively cruder and exhibit less and less skill as the recession of time goes on, until we reach a point, as was remarked just now, when it is difficult to decide whether we are dealing with the work of man's hands or the chance products of nature.

According to some high authorities on these matters some of these "Eoliths," as they are called, date back to the Upper Miocene and show even at that remote period distinct evidence of human workmanship. Certainly in the case of some, at least, of them it is difficult to distinguish between them and the flaked implements we know were made and used by primitive peoples of more recent times; or even those manufactured by our own American Indians, only a few generations ago.

But whatever doubt may be attached to the Miocene Eoliths in respect of the agency by which they were fashioned, whether by nature or by man, there can be little or none with respect to those of the Pliocene. Mr. J. Reed Moir's recent extended researches in East Anglia in England have removed all doubt about the existence of man as a tool-maker in this region in Pliocene times. The geological formation known as the Coralline Crag has yielded too many flaked flints, bearing unmistakeable evidence of human workmanship, for us to doubt that man was alive and able to fashion tools of stone in this epoch, to which it is generally agreed the Coralline Crag belongs.

And now having acquainted ourselves with the nature of the evidence upon which the antiquity of man and his presence here as an intelligent creature and tool-maker in the Tertiary has been established let us see what we may learn of his physical characters and appearance in those remote times, insofar as these may be gathered from his fossilized remains; and also whether they offer any evidence of his relationship to the anthropoid apes.

If man and the athropoids have a common origin and represent today two divergent lines of evolution, as science teaches, then it is quite obvious that the farther back we go in their phylogenic history, the closer they should come together and the more alike in their physical characters should they appear. There seems to be no escape from this conclusion.

But when we say that man and the anthropoids should become more alike in their physical characters the farther back in their phylogeny we go, what exactly do we mean? Do we mean that man will become more like the apes as we know them today, or that the apes will become more like man? Or do we mean neither of these two things, but rather that both man and the apes will approximate more and more closely to a type which, while it necessarily has certain characters in common with both, will be found to be unlike either of them as they are today?

A little reflection will show us that this last is what we really should mean, whatever preconceptions we may have entertained to the contrary. The knowledge we have gained of the evolutionary process should suggest to us that the distinctions which divide man and the anthropoids at the present time are the result of specialization along diverging lines, and that it is highly improbable that this specialization has been all on one side; and, therefore, that neither of them represents today the ancestral type from which both have been derived.

As a matter of fact we know that each has undergone considerable differentiation, but that of the two the apes are more highly-specialized than man; and in no feature is this more clearly seen than in their general cranial characters. In these respects the apes, and especially the gorilla, which in many other ways most closely resembles man, are, contrary to the view which has been commonly entertained, farther removed from the ancestral type than is man. Except in his greater cranial capacity, that is in the enlargement of his skull and in the evolution of his brain and in other minor features, man has retained the cranial characters of his remote ancestor much more closely than have the anthropoids generally, and the gorilla in particular. But it is only of late years that this has come to be recognized.

(To Be Continued)

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.]

WALLACE J.: Read J. Russell Smith's "The World's Food Resources." The first action of socialists when in world power must be to handle all food supplies.

S. WALTERS: Thanks for paper, will certainly use in later issue.

J. LOGAN: (a) Agree in toto your criticism and think more action should be taken by us socialists all over to get the Nova Scotia horror finished. (b) Thanks for new subscriber, he will have his copies starting this issue.

ALICIA: No, the figures for 1924 are not obtainable, not till next year probably.

GEORGDIE: James Henry Robinson, in his great book, "The Mind in the Making" (although he slams at socialists, it is socialism pure and simple) says: "There can be no secure place now, but a common place of the whole world; and no prosperity but a general prosperity, and this for the simple reason that we are all now brought so near together and are so pathetically and entricately interdependent."

NOTE—Replies to J. B., Curtis S., and others next issue.

Scranton, Pa.—The street railway situation at Scranton has been cleared up. Commissioners Thomas and Finn report that the matters in dispute have been referred to arbitration, operations to continue in the meantime.

Compulsory Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

their fair share. In war time we conscripted men to the filthy trenches, and the conscripts apparetly proved efficient soldiers, others were conscripted to work in munition factories, etc., or taken out of the trenches and sent to work in mines or forests as the nation required them and they seem to have done good work. I was delighted to see that Bernard Shaw speaking before the Fabian society at the last meeting of which I have had a report said: "That socialism without compulsory labor was an idle dream." He criticised Fabian tactics also as, too slow, for the necessities of the age. To this I heartily agree.

A more frequent criticism that has been offered is: It is no use to try to reform society, it is the individual that you must deal with. "Get each individual perfect and you will have a perfect state." At the rate that our churches are reforming individuals at present this makes the outlook rather poor. It looks at present as if the dice were heavily loaded against the chance of a young boy or girl in Canada growing up into a useful citizen.

Suppose Moses had acted on this advice, and had tried to reform Pharoah and the Egyptian officials, and also the poor Hebrews, it appears to me he would have had a hard task. No, he very sensibly led that great mob of slaves out of their master's clutches into a more free and healthy environment. We shall do well to imitate so eminent an example. Another frequent criticism is that keeping tab on all our citizens would involve too much bookkeeping. "Fresh hordes of officials" and "endless redtape."

At present we as a nation do a tremendous lot of bookkeeping, a very large part of the work of every business consists of bookkeeping and every family and most adults get a share. At present we keep books but in the most confused and unsatisfactory manner, as we learn very little of real value from this immense labor. Our bookkeeping is directed to petty personal matters, chiefly concerning the gains and losses measured by cash, of individuals and corporations.

As a consequence our present bookkeeping is of very little service, we get small returns on the labor expended and one of the tragedies of modern civilization is the lack of control that we human beings have over our own productions.

We want intelligent bookkeeping with the results studied carefully to get the meaning out of them. Then we should know the labor costs and the quantities and costs of material, etc., of each and every project suggested. We could apportion our work properly and cooperate efficiently.

I do not believe that a proper system of national bookkeeping would involve more work than is at present devoted to our individual bookkeeping, but even if it did, it would be well worth while.

But we are destined to get rid of capitalists and landlords only to fall into the clutches of a hidebound officialdom, and be entangled and enslaved in a vast mesh of red tape. There is danger of this happening; no honest socialist can deny it. Eternal vilgance will be the price of liberty under our system, but I can magine no better safeguard against any sort of parasitism than public accounts and an aroused public intelligence on the essential facts of life. But it will be slavery, is a common objection. It certainly implies the giving up of certain privileges that we try to enjoy at present. I write "try to enjoy" deliberately for we seldom succeed in enjoying this foolish liberty. I see the process of giving up individual liberty going on in all directions. Workingmen forming unions with the object of renouncing some of their individual liberty for the purpose of maintaining their rights as a class. I see the fruit-growers wisely signing five-year contracts to sell their crops through a common agency for the same purpose. We know that the great capitalists greatly prefer combines and "gentlemen's agreements" to cut-throat competition, and they sacrifice their liberty of action readily enough to bring about united action. But it would be "repudiation." Fancy making the owners of national securities and C.P.R. stock work. All I can say is that if they did not want to work much, they should run themselves very lightly into debt to the community. Then we need not ask them for much as they would consume so little. In spite of all the objections and criticisms I have seen or heard I still believe in Justice as the solution of our problems. Let us remember the old prophets boiled down the essence of religion to these simple terms:

"To do justly, to love mercy, to walk humbly before thy God."

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CITY OF VANCOUVER

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Overhead Steel Footbridge and Timber Approaches Over C. P. R. Tracks, Carrall Street

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, April 20th, 1925, at 2 p.m. for the construction of an overhead steel footbridge with timber approaches over the C. P. R. tracks at Carrall Street.

Plans, specifications and form of tenders may be obtained at the City Engineer's Office, City Hall, on payment of ten dollars ($10.00), which will be refunded on return of plans, specifications, etc., in good condition.

A deposit by marked cheque, payable to the City Treasurer, of an amount equal to five per cent. (5%) of the total amount of the bid submitted must accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM McQUEEN,
City Clerk.

City Hall, Vancouver, B. C.,
April 13th, 1925.

CITY OF VANCOUVER

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Asphaltic Concrete Surfacing

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, April 21st, 1925, at 2 p.m. for the laying of approximately one mile of asphaltic concrete surfacing on existing rock roadways.

Forms of tender, specifications and other particulars may be obtained at the City Engineer's Office, City Hall.

A deposit by marked cheque, payable to the City Treasurer, of an amount equal to five per cent. (5%) of the total amount of the bid submitted must accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM McQUEEN,
City Clerk.

City Hall, Vancouver, B. C.,
April 15th, 1925.

CITY OF VANCOUVER

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Hauling and Laying 4800 Feet of 36-Inch Riveted Steel Pipe on Seymour Creek Pipe Line Road

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, April 21st, 1925, at 4 p.m. for hauling and laying approximately 4800 lineal feet of 36-inch Riveted Steel Pipe on Seymour Creek Pipe Line Road.

Plans, specifications and form of tenders may be obtained at the City Engineer's Office, City Hall, on payment of ten dollars ($10.00), which will be refunded on return of plans, specifications, etc., in good condition.

A deposit by marked cheque, payable to the City Treasurer, of an amount equal to five per cent. (5%) of the total amount of the bid submitted must accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM McQUEEN,
City Clerk.

City Hall, Vancouver, B. C.,
April 15th, 1925.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Addition to Norquay School," and addressed to Alex. Graham, Esq., Secretary Board of School Trustees of South Vancouver, 4547 Main Street, South, Vancouver, will be received up to the hour of noon, Saturday, the 25th day of April, 1925, for the erection and completion of a six-room brick and stone addition to the Norquay School Building.

Plans, specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders must be enclosed with a marked cheque equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of tender.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

BOWMAN & CULLERNE,
Architects,
525 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

CITY OF VANCOUVER

NOTICE

THE TIME for receiving tenders for 12 miles of steel pipe has been extended until 12 o'clock noon, May the 6th next.

JAMES STUART,
Purchasing Agent.

Scranton, Pa.—Uhile at Scranton on the street railway matter Commissioners Finn and Thomas took up a situation affecting the teamsters and inside employees of Armour, Swift, Wilson, Diamond, and Franklin Beef company, who were demanding an increase of fifteen per cent., in wages. The 1924 contract was renewed without change.

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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 5220.

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

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

CIVIC EMPLOYEES UNION—Meets first and third Fridays in each month, at 445 Richards Street. President, David Cuthill, 852 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 36 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. 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. 418—President, S. D. Macdonald, secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P. O. Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each month.

Auto-suggestion: How It Works

THIS interesting book by William J. Fielding, author of several psychological works including "The Puzzle of Personality" will well repay reading. It is a clear and direct message to everyone; it is free from technicalities and contains much practical advice.

Mr. Fielding starts out by showing just what the mind is and how it works; he describes its dual nature, conscience and unconscience, and the constant conflict between the two, but which can be alleviated, minimised or eliminated by good auto-suggestion.

The introverted type (the individual given to brooding upon his own mind) he points out, is the most susceptible to tormenting conflicts because he is more impressionable and sensitive. "From this group is drawn not only the great army of neurotics and nervous patients, but the finest potential material for creative endeavor in the arts, sciences and literature; but too often ability is dissipated in the futile channels of internal disharmony; the amount of wasted energy is immense, and the numbers of wasted or spoiled lives, incalculable.

In his chapter on harmony, between the conscious and unconscious minds, the author describes two essential processes necessary to acquiring harmony. First, "we must remember that we are not altogether responsible for the material that has accumulated in our uconscious mind, as it began to accumulate before we were capable of helping ouselves; our conventional training has been largely responsible for the preconcieved ideas we have entertained. Therefore we must refuse to be disquieted when this mass of material keeps bobbing up into the conscious mind. We might well adopt the attitude of St. Augustine who maintained that God did not hold him responsible for his dreams. . . which is true of other outcroppings of the Unconscious."

The second and more positive side of the question is to cultivate the habit of influencing our unconscious mental processes along healthy, constructive lines.

We are then told how this can be done by autosuggestion. The idea must be made acceptable, and then it must be changed into a reality; if the unconscious can be induced to accept an idea, realiation follows automatically. An idea is powerful or otherwise according to the proportion of emotion accompanying it. It does not depend on just how strong one's will happens to be. The will is a guide, certainly, but it is not all-important. The imagination is always triumphant when will and imagination are struggling for the mastery; hence they should work together if the best results are to be obtained.

"Imagination is thought-material. It stands to reason that the will can only be the servant of thought and not a substitute for it. . .!" The mind has a long history—an immeasurable history—during which it worked without any intellectual supervision or interference; will is something newer than imagination, then.

The importance of mental attitudes cannot be overlooked; sometimes the whole world is reflected in our state of mind, and it is good or bad according to the ideas we entertain. "There are some environments, to be sure, where it is impossible for people to remain healthy and normal. Individually, as a matter of self preservation, people must get out of such an environment if they can: or collectively alter it." The human ostrich who buries his head in the sands of delusion will some day leave his head behind; he will certainly never conquer his environment. . .

"One of the most stabilising influences in life is a real sense of humor—when added to the positive type—constructive mental attitude—it is possible to understand just why things are wrong and how they can be corrected. Alleged failure is merely regarded as an experiment which teaches something. An open mind is absolutely necessary. Avoid being dogmatic. There is always something new and interesting; look into new ideas; keep you mind plastic, otherwise it will get into a rut. The greatest tragedy in human life, and it is universal, is the tendency of the majority of people to close their minds to new ideas. The fault is largely due to the traditional training of instilling into the mind of youth, a mass of preconcieved notions and labelling it, "truth". The trouble becomes apparent when every sect, creed, race, nation and social group has got a monopoly of what they call "truth" and it is all different from the other fellow's "truth".

Mr. Fielding goes on to show what a few people are beginning to realize, i. e., that ultimate truths (if there are any) are not within the scope of the finite mind. Neither is anything absolute; things are always changing, evolving, progressing or regressing. Nothing stands still—not even "truth," so it cannot be absolute.

(To Be Continued)

Cotton Mills

Utica, N. Y.—Several hundred workers who have been on strike since early in February returned to work on April 1, at the Utica Steam Cotton Mill and the Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills. All of the former employees could not be taken back at once, but it is understood that they will all be back at their old places by next Monday. The terms accepted are temporary, pending a permanent agreement.

Eighty-five million bricks were imported into Great Britain in 1924, as compared with less than 3,000,000 in 1913.

Woman and the Game of War

[By MRS. ROSE HENDERSON.]

(Continued.)

Profiteers and War

If profits were taken out of war, and the profiteers, patriots, editors, ministers, and politicians put in the first line trenches, war would not long continue.

A book has been recently translated, written by M. Caillaux, former prime minister of France "Whither France Wither Europe" in which he says:

"The masters of the Cartels and Trusts saw quite plainly that the markets were choked up."

Stocks were accumulating for which there was no sale, and which they thought a war would help them to dispose of. "War," they said, will save us from all this humanitarian nonsense, and deliver us from Socialists and their plans. It will do away with the foolish idea of a European union which would eat up our profits. It, and it alone, will secure us large advances in prices."

M. Cailaux gives some illustrations of the "orgy of profits" made during the war. "The largest smelting works in France saw its profits increase from 5 millions in 1913 to 17 millions in 1916 and 18 millions in 1917." The profits of a shipping company in 1914 were 6 millions; "in 1916, 18 millions; in 1917, 23 millions; in 1918, 45 millions." He instances a firm in Japan which in 1915 and 1916 paid dividends of 220 per cent, and 600 per cent., and adds: "One could quote such cases ad infiinitum. Who does not know this as the war of pillage? We have given a few figures merely to symbolize it."

The ethical effect of the war on the Capitalists has been negligible, and they continue their policy of public plunder. They have control of the Press, which they use for their own purposes, and news is manufactured for them to deceive the people. Indeed, throughout pre-war activities we have described, capitalism has increased its power by the war. . . . It is stamped with habits of greed, improvidence and harshness."

"Greed drives the men of this caste in headlong pursuit of immediate profits; profits must be made at any cost, even if it means the sacking of the old world. They are willing to cut down the tree to get its fruit. Improvidence and harshness unite in causing the leaders of the hour to ignor the Labor problem. They imagine that by using force—brutality, if need be—they can subdue the wage-earners, whose claims they hold in contempt. They will not admit that some day—very soon, perhaps—the wage system will give place to co-operation. . . . They lay upon the poorer classes by means of indirect levies, the heaviest part of the tax burden. They then take away with one hand what they have given with the other. Indirect taxation cuts down salaries and wages."

"They employ both violence and brutality, but they prefer corruption and calumny, which latter they make full use of in the domestic press (which has made it possible) to stir up hatred which they hoped to turn into gold. . . By means of a press which, at the word of command, flatters or condemns, which speaks or remains silent—by means of this press which manufactures news— they control public opinion for their own ends."

Herr Rathenau said: "The whole world lives under the dominion of plutocracy. In certain countries it has possessed itself of complete power, makes the law and constitution, and decides on war or peace. . . . Plutocracy is the domination of a caste, an oligarchy, since it has no ideals—but from self-interest; it aims only to maintain itself in power and to enrich itself."

"I went into the British Army believing that if you want peace you must prepare for war. I believe now that if you prepare for war—you get war."—Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice.

"What caused the Boer war? Not the Queen of England, but the merchants of the City."—Marshal Foch.

"In the long series of English wars with China, opium was from first to last the cause of the quarrel."—General William F. Butler in "Life of General Gordon."

"What do we all seek? New outlook for an ever increasing commerce, and for industries which producing far more than they can consume or sell are constantly hampered by an increasing competition. And then? Why! new areas are cleared for trade by cannon shot, even the Bourse (the Stock Exchange) for reasons of interest can cause armies to enter into campaigns."—Marshall Foch, in the "United Service Magazine," December, 1918.

"Wars are precipitated by motives which the statesmen responsible for them dare not publicly avow. A public discussion would drag these motives in their nudity into the open, where they would die of exposure to the withering contempt of humanity."—Mr. Lloyd George.

War is a business, and the making of patriots and soldiers is as much the business of capitalist nations as the making of cotton, steel rails, or shoes. Patriots and soldiers are not born, they are moulded and shaped out of the potter's clay of childhood. The child is caught in the machinery of war as soon as it is born. The purveyors of war poison assail it on all sides.

As soon as the child opens his eyes he sees on the wall of his home a picture that differs from all the rest. As soon as he can lisp he enquires, "who is that in the funny dress in the picture?" and some one informs him with no uncertain pride that it is grandfather's picture, who died in the Crimean War—or it's dad, or uncle Joe, or brother Bill, who died in the "Boer" or the "Great War."

When birthdays and Christmas come around, "auntie" and "granny," and other members of the family, vie with each other in presenting the "wee laddie" with tin soldiers, drums, guns, cannons, helmets, and every concievable trapping of war. When a little older, dad or big brother take him to the park or square, and proudly show him the gun or armored car captured by "Us" from the enemy, or the memorial with all the names of the gallant heroes who fell fighting for "God, King and Country." Then the child goes to school at an age when its critical faculties are not yet awakened, and is told of the villainies committed by other nations against His Country, and the "glorious deeds of heroism," and the desire of justice, which alone animates "His Country." He takes part in Empire days, victory and military displays, and is fed on patriotic music, and a history always biased in favor of "Our Nation."

The home makes the patriot in the bud, the schools, churches, and state put on the finishing touches.

In order that the poison may sink deep into the child's soul, it only remains to rig him out in the trappings of war, get him enrolled in boy scouts and church cadets, take him to military reviews, and get him marching to martial music.

In this way the innocent child is laid hold of, first by his parents, then the school, and finally by the church and state, and moulded in his pliable years into a first class patriot and soldier, ready to do his masters bidding.

The Boy Scout Movement

Many are ignorant of the real character and object of the Boy Scout movement. They still believe that the people who fight to reduce the standard of living and education, against child labor laws, and the betterment generally of the masses from whence these children come, are sincerely interested in the building of their bodies and the training of their minds. These benefactors are interested only in so far as these children are moulded to be a buttress for a system which maintains them in power.

In support of the contention that the boy scout movement is a military organization, I shall quote as evidence only the official book written by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, entitled "Scouting for Boys."

Sir Baden-Powell himself, in season and out, everywhere he goes, has refuted the accusation that the "boys" are not being trained for military purposes. In a speech delivered in the city of Winnipeg, I find in the news report of one of his speeches the following: "The scout movement is not a movement in militarism, and I would like you all to step on that argument whenever it is heard—nor is it an amusement for boys. It is a movement to shape the characters of boys." (To be continued)

About Socialist Sunday Schools

IN the old country newspapers we are frequently treated to condemnatory articles from the high-and-dry crusted orthodox die-hards of the sinful doings and teachings in the socialist Sunday schools.

One of our readers has sent us the programme of an entertainment given at the seventeenth anniversary held in the town hall, Rochdale, on Sunday, March 15th last. It is certainly to begin with a most ambitious series of items, all of which were evidently rendered to perfection judging from notes on the copy before us, such as "the children sang splendidly."

What objections can be raised in this connection the Lord only knows; rational, clean, healthy thoughts only are suggested by the items given. It impresses us so much that, if space permitted, we should like to give the program in full, but will quote a few of the items to show how the young folk are encouraged on a sane and advancing line of thought by these much criticised and sadly maligned schools.

The first item is a song "Shout it from the hill top."

Shout it from the hill-tops,
Shout it on the plain,
Never more shall hatred
Raise its brow again.
Falsehood and injustice
They shall banish soon;
Bigotry shall perish,
War shall lose its charm, etc.

This was followed by a lovely old madrigal, "I follow, lo, the footing," composed by Marley in 1597. Then a march song, "Knowledge advances."

Knowledge advances
Growing in might,
Radiant in light;
Clear are her glances
Piercing the shadows of night.
Kindly thoughts and feeling,
Quarrels healing,
Love shall nourish,
Friendly trust shall flourish,
Peace shall conquer strife, etc.

Then came the address by W. T. Kelly, M.P., followed by such items as Braga's "Serenade," Mozart's "Minuetto," William Morris's "The Day of Days," Elgar's "My love dwelt in a northern land," Chopin's "Dudley Buck," recitations, Parry's setting of William Blake's "And did those feet in ancient times."

And did those feet in ancient time
Walk upon England's mountain green?
And was the holy Lamb of God
On England's pleasant pastures seen?
Bring me my bow of burning gold, etc.

What's wrong with these?

Then read the "Declaration."

"We desire to be just and loving to all our fellow men and women, to work together as brothers and sisters, to be kind to every living creature and so help to form a new society with justice as its foundation and love its law."

You may stake your soul that nothing but good can come into the hearts and lives of young people who digest and act on such teaching.

Then the scholars recited the ten "socialistic precepts."

1. Love your school fellows, they will become your fellow workers and companions in life.

2. Love learning which is the food of the mind. Be as grateful to your teachers as to your parents.

3. Make every day holy by good and useful deeds and kindly actions.

4. Honor good people; be courteous and respect all; bow down to none.

5. Do not hate or offend anyone; do not seek revenge; defend your rights and resist tyranny.

6. Be not cowardly; protect the feeble and love justice.

7. Remember that all the products of the earth are the results of labor; who ever enjoys them without working for them is stealing the bread of the worker.

8. Observe and think, in order to discover the truth. Do not believe that which is contrary to reason, and never deceive yourself or others.

9. Do not think that he who loves his own country must hate and despise other nations or wish for war, which is a remnant of barbarism.

10. Help to bring about the day when all nations shall live fraternally together in peace and prosperity.

No wonder the orthodox and capitalist class are attacking this form of education and training. It is too healthy a tonic for them; it breathes freedom, clean and sane lines of thought that will evolve bold, free action in time.

It is worth noting too, that this function was no hole-and-corner meeting in a small hall in a back street—the town hall, Rochdale, as any "Lanky" will tell you, is a splendid building capable of holding some thousands of people, and the place was packed, we are informed. So good luck to such teaching.

International capital, by its acquisition of banks, telegraphs, press, and raw materials, dominates all Governments.—London "Justice".

Kindness is the oil that makes the wheels of care run slowly.

Fashions change often, but a smiling face is never out of style.

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4	72x90	12 lbs.	15.00	17.50	17.50

Point	Size	Weight	Green	White	Stripe
3	61x74	8 lbs. 5 oz.	$12.50	$14.00	.....
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INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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Triumph of Labor

(Continued From Page 1.)

trict. In this way, she said, many of the short comings and imperfections of the various schemes that we have had in mind will have been pointed out and overcome or discarded. In this connection Russia was performing a great service to humanity the world over.

Goods can be purchased here as elsewhere in the world. If you happen to belong to the profiteering group, you may find that you have to pay rather heavily for many things, rent being oftimes as much as one hundred times greater for them than for a worker for the same space. Rents varied to a great extent, according to the wages that you were receiving.

State Control

All the sources of power were controlled by the state, such as the waterways, railways, banks, mines, lands, etc. No one is allowed to own these. Special contracts may be made with the soviet government by private individuals or companies. Such contracts were on a strictly business basis, and one that was decidedly advantageous to the state. At the expiration of all such contracts everything returned to the state, which was, after all, the people of Russia. The Russian government is founded on the basis that all the natural resources belong to the people and should not, and must not, be alienated from them under any pretence.

In Russia all the political life commences in the factories or communes. Men do not have to make great political speeches to gain access to some governing body as they do here. Here we elected middle-class educated public speakers, while in Russia they elected men and women especially trained in some particular branch of industry to perform such a function. Voting there was done on factory time, something rather different from here.

Workers' Clubs

In Moscow there were some three hundred workers' clubs. With each of these was associated theatres, dance halls, educational rooms. These were the centres for all their social functions.

After the address of the afternoon, some considerable time was given over to the answering of questions from members of the audience. Much favorable comment was to be heard regarding the clear, concise and frank manner in which the whole matter dealing with Russian life was placed before the audience. A large collection was taken which, after paying expenses of the meeting, was to go to aid in the children's colony over which Miss Strong is guardian.

Miss A. L. Strong

(Continued from Page 1)

control of the industries and are not dictated to by a few owning capitalists. Famine, due to unfavourable weather conditions, the lack of complete organization, a matter not to be surprised at when it is understood what were the conditions existing in Russia previous to the revoluton, the illiteracy and the superstition; the blockade of the allies, and the uncalled-for outside interference in the affairs of Russia, all tended to retard their progress. These are gradually being overcome, and everywhere there exists a spirit of optimism not to be found in any of the other countries of Europe today. The workers are working out their own destiny in their own way, and are succeeding marvellously. They are there to stay in spite of all the misleading propagada we might read to the contrary.

Patriotism

We hesitate to employ a word so much abused as patriotism, whose true sense is almost the reverse of the popular sense. We have no sympathy with that boyish egotism, hoarse with cheering for one side, for one state, for one town; the right patriotism consists in the delight which springs from contributing our peculiar legitimate advantages to the benefit of humanity.—Emerson.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

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

Australia

Sydney.—Recent municipal elections in this city gave a labor majority in the city council, and the selection of a labor member as lord mayor.

Austria

Unemployment.—The trend of unemployment in Austria is strongly upward. From November, 1924 to the first of March, 1925, the total number of unemployed increased steadily from 113,484 to 210,000.

Cuba

Absorb Surplus Labor.—While practically all surplus labor in the rural districts has been absorbed by the sugar industry, there exists in the City of Habana and several of the larger towns a number of unemployed persons who do not care to work at this industry.

Denmark

Unemployment.—At the beginning of last month unemployment in Denmark was on the decrease, there being but 43,106 unemployed persons. This figure is 13,194 under the number of unemployed as of the corresponding date last year.

England

"Garden" City.—In the hopes of decentralizing the over-crowded cities of Staffordshire, the Rural District Council has decided upon the construction of a "garden" city, outside the municipality boundaries, to which there will be transferred a portion of the Staffordshire population and industries.

Germany

Protest Twelve-Hour Shift.—The Catholic clergy of the Rhenish Lignite District have made a public protest against the twelve-hour shift of the workmen in the lignite industry. They have also protested against Sunday work, which they say should be reduced to a minimum.

Portuguese East Africa

Labor Shortage.—The general labor situation in Portuguese East Africa reflects an approaching shortage which may have serious effects on the economic life of the province.

Commonwealth Edison Company

Chicago, Ill.—The strike of electrical workers employed by the Commonwealth Edison company of Chicago, Ill., has been declared off. Commissioner Marshman reports that these craftsmen struck for $12 per day, an increase of $1, on December 18, and were out since that date. The men returned to work with the statement that they would finish all work appropriated for in 1923, further adjustments to be made later.

FOLEY-LYNCH AGREEMENT

"California Joe" Lynch, well known here as a tough customer in the game of fisticuffs, is billed to meet our own Vancouver pride, Vic Foley, champion bantamweight of Canada, at the Arena on Friday, April 24th. Thees two boys are about the toughest that the ring fans can gaze on around these parts, having fought two vicious ten-round draws already. Jack Allen, the popular manager of Foley and promoter of these bouts, has already secured a bunch of good boys to fill out the bill. Mark the date, Friday, April 24th.

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MEANDERINGS

[By Our Peripatetic Pagan]

EASTER SUNDAY! A very sad Sunday to all those who feel for the unfortunate sufferers in the Nova Scotia coal fields. One report in the situation says: "Easter Sunday has only one meaning to them—only a little more destitution than prevailed last Sabbath. . . . . The Rev. A. M. McLeod of the Glace Bay relief committee announced the last cent of his fund had been distributed. Nothing could be given out on Sunday."

* * *

Think of it, and let the thought sink well into your make-up. Twelve thousand of our fellow Canadians wanting food and fuel with nothing to look forward to in the way of alleviation, because by our beautiful system under which we are living, one country sells this country coal at a cheaper rate than the home mines can turn it out. Is this not an indictment and condemnation of the system which brings such a horror?

* * *

Well, Canadian trades unionists, workers, socialists, what are you doing about it? Day after day has slipped away, a belated protest here and there appears in our organs and that's all! Is it not time that some quick action be taken? That energetic protests be lodged with the governments; this terrible mess must be at once righted and these people provided for. If not there is surely a grave danger of united sympathetic strikes on the biggest scale throughout the dominion and if the international professions are anything probably in the States as well.

* * *

Minor squabbles over technicalities in the situation are senseless at this stage and in the face of the grim tragedy waiting at this moment. Enough that thousands of our comrades with their wives and little ones are suffering hunger and want through the damnable system under which we live, and don't forget in a professedly Christian country.

* * *

Three thousand assembled at English Bay, churches were all filled for the Easter worship, everywhere we are told the resurrection of the Christ was emphasized in a way, perhaps, that has never been equalled in Vancouver. Was there in all those meetings one word referring to the horrors of the Nova Scotia coal fields? Why, my brothers of the cloth, whether Anglican, Wesleyan, Methodists, Presbyterian, Baptists, or whatever particular sauce you flavour your christianity with, if you be true followers of the gentle Nazarene, your voices should have shouted the wrongs of such a condition of affairs that allows a tragedy like this to be existing. Did one of you ever refer to it?

* * *

Counterfeit Russian bills are in circulation we are told. Well, let's watch out for them, but, let us remember Bolshevik Russia is not the only country in the world that produces some five example of the counterfeiter's art and so make this another peg to hang the unfortunate Russian on.

* * *

In last week's issue of The Federationist the editorial on the food comission recalls the attack made on Lord Vestey "the meat king," by Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., in the British house of commons on February 17th. He said:

"I would remind the committee that Lord Vestey, then Sir William Vestey, in 1919-20 gave evidence before the royal commission on income tax, and confessed that he had removed his organization, lock, stock, and barrel, from this country in order to escape his proper share of income tax in the war time, when we were asked to produce silver bullets to feed th guns, and he offered before that royal commission to bring his organization back provided that we did not charge them more than $500,000 a year in income tax. These are the people who come before the royal commission and say that there are no profits, and that is the kind of leader of trusts to whom, subsequent to that evidence given before the royal commission on income tax, political honors were given."

* * *

You see, Vestey got his title from a Lloyd George government after he had made these confessions! And that was the type of man that got off easily at the food commission.

* * *

Some of these lords in the old country don't like too much education for the children of the worker. We must wire Tom Dickson and ask him who wrote this:

"How can a lord live better,
Than by shouting loud and long,
Than to educate the worker
Is altogether wrong!

* * *

Friday is not such a bad day after all—lots of the big ocean liners start their voyages on Friday, then here in B. C. you get your "FED" so there you are!

In the next war, if war be declared in the morning, attacking 'planes will be over the enemy's capital in the afternoon.—Lord Thomson.

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

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ENFORCED BY ORDINANCE

Tuberculosis Showed Decrease of About 30 Per Cent. in the Large Cities.

[Excerpts from article by C.-E. A. Winslow and Cora E. Gray, in the American Review of Tuberculosis, October, 1924.]

THE practice of pasteurizing municipal milk supplies has steadily grown in favor during the past twenty years and has been enforced by ordinance in many of the larger cities of the country. The object of pasteurization has been a three-fold one: (1) to reduce the diarrhœal diseases of infants, (2) to control epidemics of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, septic sore throat and other communicable diseases of human origin, and (3) to guard against the dissemination of bovine tuberculosis.

The reduction of infant diarrhœa, and in such milk-borne diseases as typhoid fever and septic sore throat, which has been attained in recent years is obvious and striking, although in both cases the results are due to diverse factors. . . The third problem that of bovine tuberculosis, is relatively a simpler one, and it seemed to us that it would be of interest to see whether the practice of pasteurization has demonstrably affected mortality from this cause in the cities where it has been put in force. We have assumed that the nonpulmonary tuberculosis of infants and young children should furnish a helpful measure of the extent to which infection from bovine sources has been controlled, since it is generally assumed that disease of this type is due in a substantial proportion of cases to bovine bacilli. We have therefore sought in the present study to compare the reduction in nonpulmonary tuberculosis of infants and young children with the reduction in pulmonary tuberculosis at these same age-periods as well as in adult life, in cities which have, and have not, affected a reasonably complete pasteurization of their general milk supplies. . . .

After careful consideration of possible sources of data, 22 cities were selected for the purpose of this study on the basis of available vital statistics running back to 1901 and of reasonably definite information in regard to the extent of pasteurization practised in the respective communities. . . . . .

Group one: Less than 50 per cent. of milk supply pasteurized in 1920: Denver, New Haven, Providence and Rochester.

Group two: Ninety per cent of milk supply pasteurized soon after 1920: Boston, Minneapolis, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Toledo.

Group three: Ninety per cent of milk supply pasteurized between 1915 and 1920: Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indiannapolis, Jersey City, Milwaukee and Philadelphia.

Group four: Ninety per cent of milk supply pasteurized before 1915: Detroit, New York, San Francisco and Washington. . . .

Summary and Conclusions

1. It appears evident from this study that between the periods 1901-1905 and 1916-1920 the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis at the age periods under 1 year and 1 to 4 years, as well as the mortality from all forms of tuberculosis (chiefly pulmonary) at ages 20 to 29 years, showed a reasonably uniform decrease of about 30 per cent. in the large cities whose statistics have been analyzed.

2. The mortality from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the first year of life showed on the whole, a slightly greater decline (38 per cent for the whole group of cities studied). This decrease has been no greater in those cities with a milk supply which has been generally pasteurized than in the cities where milk has not been so completely protected in this fashion. We are inclined to attribute the general success thus attained in dealing with nonpulmonary tuberculosis in the first year of life to the general campaign for education in the hygiene of infancy with its vigorous emphasis upon breast-feeding or home pasteurization of milk used for infants.

3. It would appear probable that the death-rate from nonpulmonary tuberculosis of infants in cities which have a thoroughly pasteurized milk supply cannot in any considerable degree be due to bovine infection. It appears, therefore, that infection from human sources alone may account in infants for a nonpulmonary tuberculosis rate of about 130 per 100,000 combined with a pulmonary rate of about 60 per 100,000—the total mortality from tuberculosis being slightly greater than that which obtains at ages 20 to 29. Bovine infection would seem today to be of negligible importance among infants in large cities where the infant-welfare campaign has been vigorously carried on.

4. At the age period from 1 to 4 years, on the other hand, variations in nonpulmonary tuberculosis are strikingly correlated with the extent of commercial pasteurization. The group of cities having less than half their milk pasteurized in 1920 show an increase of 13 per cent in mortality from nonpulmonary tuberculosis at this age period. The cities which attained the pasteurization of nine-tenths of their milk supply, either between 1915 and 1920 or shortly after 1920, show a slight reduction. The cities which had reached this degree of pasteurization before 1915 show a 34 per cent reduction in nonpulmonary tuberculosis at this age period. It would thus appear that, from the standpoint of the results attained in the reduction of nonpulmonary tuberculosis at ages 1 to 4, the practice of pasteurization has begun to yield fruits which are susceptible of statistical demonstration. . . .

. . . An excess of 25 deaths per 100,000 indicates the approximate danger from bovine tuberculosis at this age period.

Plutocratic Philanthropy Shackles College Freedom

(Continued from page 1)

the problem of getting gifts from the rich is comparatively simple. Mr. Butler knows that; when he wants a large sum of money he surely would not pick out the 100 most generous people in New York, he would pick out the 100 richest and hope that they were generous.

Philanthrophy is a sign of basic social disorder. When we read that Rockefeller or Duke has given away a large sum of money, we may say to ourselves that here is another case where stolen property is being handed around by the thief or his agents, where the community's attention is called to the fact that distribution is so unequal that one man has at his disposal as much as thousands have for a whole lifetime. This inequality grows more pronounced year by year. Its presence marks our society as one of the most unsound social growths in the world.

AT THE ORPHEUM THEATRE

The latest Orpheum circuit luminary is Miss Roberta Arnold, brilliant young actress of "The First Year," "Chicken Feed," and other successes. She will be featured on next week's program, April 23, 24 and 25, at the Orpheum, appearing in a clever domestic comedy, "Their First Anniversary," by Anne Morrison.

Another celebrity on the bill is Montague Love, an English gentleman who appeared in America first with Cyril Maude in "Grumpy" which ran for forty weeks on Broadway.

Chain and Archer will present a side-splitting travesty on mind-reading, called "Oh, I Did Not," which is said to be one of the funniest things of its kind on the stage. A novelty mystery, with the melodramatic title of "The Test," will occupy a feature spot on the bill. All the old standbys of melodrama are here—the adventuress, the man about town, the thief, the detective, the ambulance driver and the butler.

Jack Redmond and company will offer the "Golf Wizard" which should be of much interest to the lovers of golf. "Play Ball" is presented by Lillian Faulkner and company. It is a novelty not much out of the ordinary. "Bits of Eccentricity" is the title of a fun feast in which Warren and O'Brien occupy the spotlight for fifteen minutes of uproarious fun. "Mysteries of Old Chinatown" is the title of Aesop's Fable, Topics of the Day and the Orpheum concert orchestra in a selected musical program completes the bill.

Textile Strike

Brattleboro, Vt.—A wire from Commissioner R. A. Brown advises that this textile strike has been settled The result of the strike was a compromise. Prior to the commissioner's arrival, the company had refused to meet a committee of the strikers, but at a joint conference arranged by him the matters in dispute were amicably adjusted.

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