BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

PUBLISHED IN INTERESTS OF ALL WORKERS

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NEW PSYCHOLOGY

People Forget Own Surroundings in Gazing at Pictures of Luxury and Ease

PHANTASY AND REALITY

Too Many Circumstances Which Prove Life Untenable for Thousands

[By Psychologist]

PHANTASY, or the play of the imagination, has a great part in our lives, and while it is a special characteristic of childhood, it is also important in adult life. In the first place, it is an escape from reality, and this type may be called compensatory phantasy.

Mankind is always seeking escapes from realities. The frequency with which people attend theatres and cinema shows is an example of this. They forget their own miserable surroundings in gazing at pictures of luxury and ease; they forget the monotony and drudgery of modern civilization in cowboy scenes, daring adventures and breathless escapes; they forget their matter-of-fact, ordinary, worrying relatives in interesting and beautiful screen-folk. Similarly with much of the present-day fiction. It helps people to lose themselves for an hour or so in an entirely different world, the world of their dreams. While many people will refuse to recognize this fact, the churches also provide similar escapes from reality; certain types who are intellectually dull, are compensated for their loss of this world's good by hopes of a brighter, exalted and important immortality. But even to the average church-goer, hopes of heaven. . . perhaps even a reasonable sort of heaven, play a great part. Similarly does adult hero-worship which cannot be quite an unmixed blessing since it tends to regard life and its characters as a composition of black and white, of good and bad, whereas life contains many greys besides. . . and the perfect mortal does not exist, any more than does the out-and-out villain.

Much prevalent vice, drunkenness, drugs, and gambling are also an attempt to get away from the realities. We may condemn the victims of such vices; we shall be wise to refrain, however, if we remember that such people are only seeking in a different form—which form is determined by circumstances—the same goal as their sisters and brothers who turn to religion and philosophy and. . strange new fads. Those who seek religion and philosophy are not always urged simply by a desire for the truth, though they may think they are.

Phantasy then is a compensation. We see this very clearly in the case of a child, who compares his lot in life with that of other children and who goes off. . . perhaps into the bathroom and talks to himself and weaves imaginery scenes in which he is the hero. In this way he learns to console himself for punishment, especially when he feels that he is not to blame. Many children, and some adults too, forget their troubles and flee into the realm of phantasy when they encounter truths too stern to face or disappointments too bitter to be borne until hope, the hope that comes with phantastic day-dreams, has softened reality.

But phantasy can be carried too far, for while we recognize that it is part of the poet's make-up, we have also to realize that it contains the germ of insanity; that is, of course, if it entirely takes the place of reality and if it is abnormally believed in. However, in the case of a normal individual this need not be feared unless circumstances are altogether too adverse. Unfortunately there exists too many circumstances which prove that life is altogether cruelly untenable for thousands of people.

Phantasy is very useful when it takes the form of ambition. For then there is an urge and a hope. The youthful painter, dreaming that one day his pictures will share the glory of the great masters; the youthful mechanic who dreams of wonderful inventions; the mother who toils for her children and has dreams of their futures; all these are helped by phantasy, simply because their dreams are not impossible.

As the world progresses some kinds of phantasy will disappear; there will be less and less need for that kind which merely compensates, but for ambitious dreams there will always be need. And meanwhile all we can do is to encourage the latter so that they become reality and eliminate the need for the former by helping to "make the world safe for democracy." But not in using the methods of capitalism, one of which was the Great War.

Debating Society

The Vancouver Parliamentary Debating society is opening up for the winter months, commencing on the Thursday eveing, October 9th, at 8 p.m., in the auditorium, over what used to be the World office, north west corner of Pender and Richards streets. Anyone wishing to join in this movement are requested to get in touch with Mr. L. Miller, telephone Seymour 7054.

Get your workmate to subscribe for The Federationist.

Public Meeting

At New Westminster

To be held in St. George's Hall

Tuesday, October 7th, 1924

at 8 p.m.

Speaker: Mrs. ROSE HENDERSON

Subject: **"Russia Today Under a Worker's Government."**

J. S. Woodsworth, M. P., will speak Monday, October 20th.

As We See It--The British-Russian Treaty

[By Angus MacInnes]

THE session of the imperial parliament, which opens this week, is a most important one. The Russian treaty is up for ratification; and, as Mr. MacDonald has stated, that if parliament refuses to ratify the treaty, he will ask the king to dissolve the house; and he will seek the endorsation of the public. In view of this, the final action of the capitalists parties will be watched with interest.

It will be seen whether the liberals and conservatives are prepared to sacrifice the general welfare of the country for political advantage or gain. The capitalist parties in Great Britain are in a most unhappy position. They have nothing to offer the people but the same old policies which have brought the country, nay, more than the country, the whole world into the political chaos and economic disorder which we find ourselves in today. Some countries more and some less. And yet if they are once more to guide the destinies of the country, something must be done.

Despite the advance of man upwards, he is a very conservative animal, and, no matter what his economic condition may be, he parts with old traditions, old habits and customs very slowly and very reluctantly; but, nevertheless, we do move. The instinctive fear, of the untried and the unknown, which seems to be as inherent in man as in the rest of the animal word, has kept the people away from the socialist movement, and is still keeping them back, but is slowy losing its force.

None of the dire calamities which were going to happen when labor would take control of the reins of government have come to pass; not only have none of the catastrophes which were prophesied taken place, but quite the contrary is the case. Therefore, the need of the upholders of privilege to lay hold of any issue which may have the appearance of retrieving their lost fortunes, as they will realize that every day which the labor party stays in office will only add to their prestige. This accounts for their growing opposition to the Russian treaty.

As every serious-minded person is interested in these questions of world-wide importance, and the amount of information which can be had from the daily press, tends to confuse instead of to enlighten, a brief review of the terms of the treaty will, I believe, be appreciated by the readers of The Federationist.

The following facts have been taken from an article in the Socialist Review for September, by W. P. Coates, and speak for themselves:

Claims and Loans

Article 6 of the treaty reads: " . . The government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that by way of exception to the decree of the 28th of January, 1918, (concerning the annulment of debts of the former imperial and provisional governments), it will satisfy, in the conditions prescribed in the present

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IT IS A WORTHY CAUSE

Working Women of Vancouver to Organize Politically and Industrially

An effort is going to be made in the very near future to endeavor to organize the working women of Vancouver both politically and industrially. It has been felt for years past that organized labor has more or less neglected this very important part of their duty. Mrs. Dolk, assisted by Mrs. Rose Henderson, is taking on the task. It is to be hoped that the working girls and women will give them every assistance in this worthy mission. Something should be done, soething must be done in this connection. Watch for future announcements in this connection.

NORTH BURNABY SOCIAL

Speaks Well for F. L. P.'s Future in That District—350 People Present

The North Burnaby branch of the B. C. Federated Labor party held a most successful social and dance on Friday evening. In the nature of an organization meeting, the function was held in the hall at Hastings street and Gilmore avenue. It was undoubtedly the most enthusiastic and happy gathering ever held in North Burnaby. Mr. C. B. Gibbs acted as chairman, and was supported by a number of talented artistes, all of whom gave their services voluntarily in furtherance of the party's ideals.

The programme, which was excellently rendered and warmly received, was as follows: Song, "Boiled Beef and Carrots," Mr. Lyndfield; song, "In the Garden of My Heart," Mrs. Wm. Holdom; duet, "Whispering Hope," Mrs. Kleenan and Mrs. Wall; ventriloquial, Mr. McGee; pianoforte solo, Mr. E. Monk; song, Mr. Arthur Greenwood. Appreciation of the musical treat was keenly shown by the plaudits of the audience.

Several fine addresses were delivered during the evening, among the speakers being Mr. F. Browne, M. L. A.-elect for Burnaby; Harry Neelands, M. L. A.; Dr. Lyle Telford and Mr. Sorby. The latter's remarks dealt largely with the aims of the Federated Labor party and were concise and to the point.

The ladies, under direction of Mrs. Hirst, served delightful refreshments to an attendance of over 350 people, and the thanks of the branch are due to them for their splendid work in this connection.

STRIKE IS SETTLED

Nanaimo Coal Miners Out Only One Day—Cut Bonus Ten Cents

A THREE-YEAR AGREEMENT

Men Refuse 25-cent Reduction—New Schedule Practically Same as Old One

[Special Correspondence]

NANAIMO, B.C., Oct. 2.—The Western Fuel company, limited, and its employees have agreed upon a new schedule of wages to last three years. The dollar bonus has been reduecd to 90 cents, along with some minor adjustments. This leaves the position of the men very much as it was under the old agreement.

Over 1000 men attended the meeting held Wednesday evening at which the aforementioned terms were accepted.

The dispute did not affect any of the other Vancouver island collieries.

J. D. McNiven, deputy-minister of labor, acted as mediator to the satisfaction of both parties.

The men were out on strike only one day. Had it continued for a lengthy period it would have severely affected Vancouver's supplies.

MRS. ROSE HENDERSON

Speaks on Russia to a Capacity House, and Excited Much Admiration

On Sunday evening last, Mrs. Rose Honderson spoke before a capacity house at the Royal theatre on "Russia Today Under a Workers' Government." Her address was one of the most interesting and enlightening that the workers have had the opportunity of hearing for some time regarding Russia. The remarks of Mrs. Henderson were quite at variance from what we are accustomed to read in the "bought press" regarding that country, and they were listened to with rapt attention.

She pointed out during the course of her remarks that the Russian form of government was of the nature of an "economic administration, not a political domination," such as we have been accustomed to in this land. The various aspects of the Russian life was gone into, and though they have not reached the ideal that they would like to reach, they were, nevertheless, striving towards that end in a most efficient manner, and that, ere many years had passed, they would be able to show to the world that, while we have been deriding them, they have been accomplishing something worth while for mankind.

Mrs. Henderson is contributing a series of articles to The Federationist on the various aspects of the Russian situation, and the material covered in her talk will be covered in them.

Browne's Dismissal

WORKERS have been urged at all times to adopt only constitutional methods in their endeavor to gain their emancipation. The B. C. Federated Labor party is founded on that principle. It has lived up to it to the best of its ability; and has, in a measure, succeeded in making some headway, by being able to elect some of its representatives to office.

Now, it would appear that all its efforts are to be brought to naught by the self-appointed dictatorship in the Burnaby council. It would appear that, so far as labor is concerned, it is quite alright to play at politics, but just as soon as she commences to accomplish anything worth while, then economic pressure is brought to bear on those who have shown their willingness to endeavor to better the conditions of their fellows, and they are, hereafter marked men; their livelihood is in jeopardy; and unless they become absolutely submissive to the powers that be, the future will hold but little in store for them. Such is the price that capitalists would have labor pay.

The Economic and Financial Record—sounds like "big business," so much so that we feel that we are justified in accepting its howls as eminating from that source—true to the past history of such organs, it deliberately sets out to misrepresent the facts. It insinuates that Mr. Browne is going to draw down pay for two jobs. They must know that that is false, since Mr. Browne asked for "leave without pay."

They apparently consider that politics is a "job." They are, no doubt, speaking with some experience to guide them for, it would appear to us that politics has always been considered to be a "job," by our capitalistic friends. We have little doubt but that they have made well out of it, too.

If such a state of affairs is allowed to continue, we would respectfully ask, by what means are the workers to be assured of representation if, when one of their number is chosen to represent them, they are going to be forced to give up the position that they hold, and through which they earn the necessities of life.

We note with some degree of interest that the publication referred to failed to make mention of the fact that Reeve McLean was at present holding two "jobs," and being paid for both, while at the same time he must have some time to himself to look after his private affairs. It all depends who holds the two—or more—"jobs!"

We would make this observation, too. The ratepayers of Burnaby were quite aware when the elected Mr. Browne to the position that he now holds, that he would have to absent for a short period each year. They were satisfied that he should be. But the council, headed by his political opponent knew better!

No doubt, the editor of the Economic and Financial Record would go into absolute hysterics if labor were to adopt direct action of any kind. If they succeed in rendering labor's efforts to accomplish anything on their own behalf by constitutional methods, of no avail, then, we ask in all seriousness, what method would they have us adopt? Are they tempting labor to become radical so that they might have something to rave about, and something to call the police and militia out for?

We hope that the saner and more intelligent among those who control "big business" will see to it that a stop is put to such despicable tactics on the part of their paid servants. Labor is a force to be reckoned withfrom now. It is becoming one of the greatest forces for good and for the betterment of mankind the world over. To ignore it, or to attempt to restrain its progress by force, as they are attempting to do in the case of Mr. Browne, will only lead to labor redoubling her efforts in an endeavor to bring about the downfall of this individualistic, competitive form of society in which we live—or rather exist—and on which "big business" thrives.

"WHY THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY IS MARCHING INTO POWER"

will be the subject of an address to be given by

Mrs. Rose Henderson

AT ROYAL THEATRE, 136 Hastings Street East

Sunday, October 5th, 1924

At 8 p.m.

Those who were fortunate enough to have heard Mrs. Henderson last Sunday speaking on Russia will know the treat that is in store for them. Come and bring your friends.

Under the auspices of the Federated Labor Party.

Don't forget to keep the evening of October 19th clear so that you will be able to come and hear Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, labor member for Winnipeg Centre.

The Significance of the Russian Revolution

[By Rose Henderson]

ARTICLE II.

IN GIVING this series of articles on Russia, I want to distinctly state there is no bolshevist gold, or any request from that nation or its people to serve it in any way. I am writing these articles to serve my own country, believing there are those who desire a better understanding with all nations, those who have kept the open mind, those who desire truth, and who feel they have not been getting the facts through the ordinary channels of the press.

I would not go to Russia as the paid emissary of any paper or organization; neither was I a guest of the government, a fact which left me free to get and give my facts as best I could—absolutely free, influenced by no one.

I went to Russia to see this great experiment of a workers' government in operation, and to talk first hand with some of the builders and directors of this new civilization, and since returning, I am more than ever convinced that if the world is to be restored to sanity and peace, it will not be brought to that condition on the principles of the Versailles treaty or the Dawes plan. For in both these, bankers' slave-pacts are enough seeds for new wars to finish what is left of civilization.

Humanity will languish in hunger, disease, wars and insecurity until it realizes that peace can only be restored on the principles of no indemnities, no annexations, mutual toleration, trust and international co-operation, each nation using their brains and their balance, instead of bullets and poison gas. The principles of force, force without stint or limit, has sent the world rattling to its doom, and it is doubtful if recovery from the present holocaust of death, disease and degeneracy, the fruits of war and greed, is possible for generations to come. What a world for our children, what a future for our youth!

The government of Russia is one of the oldest in the world today. Since 1917, crowns and empires have fallen, government after government has been turned out, ministers of war and state, who were known as great men yesterday, are but past serviles, mostly sad memories, no longer guiding the ship of state. many of whom have been relegated to seats well below the gangway, but—in barbarous, irreligious Russia where boodthirsty bolshevists grow long teeth and longer hair, where women and children are nationalized and divorces may be obtained with less trouble than it takes to obtain a dog license, the same government that was elected in 1917, has through successive elections since then, been chosen by the people to continue its rule of murder, repression and destruction. Truly, a strange, strange people according to press reports!

What have these sovviet rulers accomplished for the people since assuming control? What is the secret

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FIRE-PREVENTION WEEK

By Royal Proclamation Sunday, Oct. 5th to Saturday, October 11th

By proclamation, the governor-general has designated the week commencing October 5th, as "fire-prevention week," during which time lessons on fire prevention subjects will be given in the schools, public meetings will be held in many of the larger cities, towns and villages, and the owners and occupants of property everywhere throughout Canada will be counselled to give special attention to the removal of fire hazards from their premises. Fire waste is one of the most serious economic problems confronting Canada at the present time.

LOCAL COUNCIL C. L. P.

Nominations for Aldermen, School Trustees and Park Commissioners

The local council of the Canadian Labor party held their regular monthly meeting in the Trades Council hall on Thursday evening last. The usual routine business was enacted, together with the receiving of nominations for aldermen for the varous wards, for trustees and park commissioners. Messrs. Hoover, McInnes and Scribbens were chosen at this meeting to run as aldermen and it is expected at the next meeting to nominate others. For trustees, A. V. Loftus and W. J. Downie were chosen, while for park commissioner the name of W. Deptford is being submitted.

Considerable discussion arose over the C.L.P. organizing seperate and distinct labor parties in each ward in the city. It was pointed out that it was likely to cause some difficulty with other labor parties which had been organized and active in the political field for years, and who joined the Canadian Labor party with the direct understanding that the C.L.P. was to be composed of representatives of the various organizations now in existence, and that it was not the intention or purpose to form a new party to take in individual members, but rather to co ordinate the efforts of those who were already in the field.

Morality and religion are but words to him who fishes in gutters for the means of sustaining life, and crouches behind barrels in the street for shelter from the cutting blasts of a winter's night.—Horace Greeley.

CASE OF SCARLETT

Deportation Order Against I. W. W. Organizer Causes Some Questioning

HE WRITES A STATEMENT

Of His Trial and of the Principles of Movement to Which He Belongs

[Note.—The deportation order against Sam Scarlett, a member and organizer of the I. W. W., based on the fact that he had been convicted as one of the "political prisoners" on the other side of the line during the war, has caused questioning in regard to that trial, and the movement to which Mr. Scarlett belongs. For this reason, the editor has asked Mr. Scarlett to write a statement of that trial, and of the principles of the movement which he belongs for The Federationist. This is consistent with the policy of The Federationist as an open forum of the working class, and does not, of course, mean approval of this movement, but is intended to answer questions which are being asked, and to create an understanding of this organization.—Editor.]

[By Sam Scarlett]

THERE are two classes of people who know nothing of the I. W. W. They are those who knew they do not know—a high form of knowledge in itself—and those who think they understand what the I. W. W. is from the publicity dictated by enemies of the movement. One does not go to a grocery store, even if it be a good grocery, to have his watch repaired. Neither should one go to the capitalist papers to understand a movement which spends hundreds of thousands for literature of its own and operates two immense printing plants to explain in eighteen languages what it is, what it seeks to accomplish, and the methods through which it seeks to further its ends and ideals. Naturally the appointed spokesmen of a movement—experts in that one line—at least can best explain their movement.

What Is the I. W. W.?

The I. W. W. is first a labor union, and as a union, it seeks the organization of workers for economic action to gain its ends as do all unions; but, in the case of the I. W. W., seeking these ends of higher wages, better living conditions and shorter hours through organizing the workers into industrial unions.

The I. W. W. is also a propaganda league, with a propaganda of scientific socialism. Here also, to an extent it is on the same footing with most of the other unions; because there are few unions that do not see a future for labor beyond capitalism, at least in their preambles; although quite often this is not stressed, as it is in the Industrial Workers of the World, for reasons that can be discovered either in the form of organization or the psychology of their membership. The I. W. W. holds as a constant goal before the membership not only the organization of the workers in the every-day struggle against the bosses, which is the function of all unions, but also the education and development of the workers through this struggle to where they will have the power and the intelligence to take over the industrial processes and operate industry collectively for the benefit of all instead of the profit of a few, and that few non-producers. It sees in the present system of capitalism merely a transitory stage in the development of humanity, one of many in the evolution of humanity, not its goal. It says that human history is a continual progression, and that capitalism is a stage in human evolution, just as chattel slavery or feudalism was a stage, and that it also will disappear; that mankind can grow in spite of all laws to make social forces that are dynamic, into static forces, in spite of all repressions which seeks to perpetuate the things that are. In this it is socialism, not a socialist party to fight the battles of the workers through electing representatives to parliament, but a socialism in overalls on the job—not a parliamentary socialism. It being a union, it knows that it is not a party. It differs from the political parties which seek the overthrow of capitalism, not in aim, but in means and method.

The I. W. W. knows that men are not to be organized on the basis of all their beliefs; but of a few of their beliefs; that individuality must not be entirely crushed in order to gain organization, that every increase in the number of necessary beliefs means a decrease in the number of men who can be organized; that the individual who would try to organize workers on the basis of their agreeing on everything could find none to agree with him. Hence the organization as an organization places the political beliefs of its members outside its jurisdiction, leaving these to the members to decide as individuals.

Not Anti-political but Non-Political

The I. W. W. is not an anti-political organization. Its members can vote as they wish, but at the same time, it does not permit the organization to be used for political purposes, as it feels that this would create discord, detract from its industrial efficiency and render it less capable of waging its union struggles. The one stand of the movement in regard to politics, is that no official of the I. W. W. can be also

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FRIDAY.....October 3, 1924

MISS BONDFIELD

FOR sometime labor has been looking forward to the arrival of Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P. It has been learned but a few days ago that Miss Bondfield has chosen to address a joint meeting of the men's and women's Canadian clubs, and has apparantly condescended to address the social workers afterwards. How Miss Bondfield expects to gain any knowledge of the attitude of the labor bodies towards the question of child immigration is beyond us. We would have thought that Miss Bondveld would have shown a little more courtesy and consideration for her comrades in Canada, and in Vancouver who extended an invitation to her to speak to them. If there is one body, above all other bodies, that is interested in the exploitation of the children, it is labor. We hope Miss Bondfield may yet see the error of her way before it is too late.

SPLIT IN ENGLISH LABOR RANKS!

IT is quite apparent that the opposition forces in England are getting ready for an election. As of yore, they are resorting to tactics to which they have become well accustomed. They are predicting a split in the ranks of the present government. Apparently they realize that they are hard up against it for good election material when they have to resort to such a cry. Even though the ranks of labor may be split, as the opposition forces would like to believe they are, we fail to see where they—the opposition—have anything to offer the people of England, were they to take over the reins of government.

The same opposition forces have tried upon every occasion to thwart, by every means within their power, any good legislation that the labor gopernment would bring forth. For that reason, if for none other, we are forced to doubt their sincerity.

The labor government may have erred many times. We frankly believe that they have. Errors, however, do not in anyway distinguish them from other governments. They have all been guilty of such things. Their greatest error, in our judgement, has been that they have been too tolerant of our capitalist friends. We realize, of course, that Premier MacDonald has been trying, by all the means in his power, to straighten out the European entanglement. If he succeeds in doing that he will have earned the undying gratitude of countless millions of men and women the world over. If he succeeds in that, we might well forgive many of the short comings of his government.

If he would succeed in the future, and hold the support and confidence of his followers he must adopt a more aggressive socialistic policy, however. We realize that, with a minority government, it is hard to do the things one would like to do; but, nevertheless there comes a time when it is better to wash one's hands of the whole affair until such times as one can adopt, and carry into effect the only scheme whereby the social ills from which we are suffering to-day, can be remedied, and that is socialism, pure and simple.

MRS. HENDERSON AND RUSSIA

WE are amused at times, when we read the jottings of some of our local contributors regarding Russian propaganda. They seem to be very anxious that we never read nor hear anything about that country that does not belittle its people and discredit its government. In spite of all we hear from time to time about the boasted liberty of our daily press, we cannot help but smile. They have consistently and persistently done everything that lay in their power to discredit everyone who dared say anything that was at all favorable to Russia.

Mrs. Henderson spent three months in the heart of Russia. Surely she has a right to speak of what she has seen and heard. Surely this woman, who, a few years ago, was spoken of so highly for her humanitarian endeavors among the unfortunate young people in the great city of Montreal, has not become, in the short interval that has elapsed since then, such an unreliable creature that we cannot believe a single word that she says. If she would choose to belittle Russia and her government, we know, that every word she would utter would be heralded throughout the length and breadth of this land of ours.

Even our friend, "Diogenes" of the Vancouver Daily Province, has seen fit to shoot his poisoned arrow at Mrs. Henderson. We doubt if he has ever heard Mrs. Henerson speak on this subject. We doubt if he has ever made it his business to talk to her personally regarding her visit to Russia. Such writers very rarely do. One would have thought that Diogenes, old newspaper contributor that he is, would know better than believe half, yes, even a quarter, of what he reads in the daily press. He must know that it is purely propaganda. If he does not, then he is one of the most innocent creatures this world has ever produced. For him to suggest that Mrs. Henderson's missionary efforts are nefarious is a most uncalled for slur and ill becoming a gentleman. We would humbly suggest that our friend Diogenes hear Mrs. Henderson and learn a few facts, and not depend on the daily press for his information regarding Russia.

MR. HARNETT AND THE POLICE COURT

WE thought that when our friend Mr. Harnett had resigned from the police commission he would have found no further cause for his frequenting our police court. Somehow or other he has not seen fit to do so. He seems to think, it would appear to us, that the police court cannot be run without his being present.

He has been almost a daily visitor to ths court for the past three weeks or so. We wonder why! There must be a reason. After the manner in which he was talked about, and after his resigning as he did, we are of the opinion that he is conducting himself in a manner that is throwing very considerable doubt on his "good intentions."

We know that while he was police commissioner he could leave his car wherever he liked, and could drive as fast as he liked through the streets of this city—at least it seemed to us as though he was driving as fast as he liked—for he passed everyone in sight, almost—yet we never heard of his being arrested or fined.

It is just such actions as these that are getting the police force into the disrepute in this city, that we believe it is. An ordinary lawabiding citizen, should he, by any chance, leave his car a few minutes longer than he should on our streets, is hailed before the court, while at the same time some others can commit the most glaring breach of the law and pass along unnoticed.

Such actions on the part of our police do not gain for it any respect, but rather does it cause to be heaped upon it, what would appear to us to be, just contempt. If there are some person or persons in ths city who are interfering with the officers in charge of our police force, the public would like to know who they are. There is, frankly, in our opinion, something radically wrong—and we don't believe it is with the officer or man that we are accustomed to see on the street. We think that they too, would like to see a few things cleaned up.

CANNOT WORK UNDER THE SOVIETS!

SOME of our American Oil magnates, sometime ago, thought they would like to delve into the oil game in Russia. They did. Now, about a year later, they have definitetly surrendered their concessions. Lucky soviets! We have given these same gentlemen—or perhaps their cousins—similar rights in Canada and we are having to pay dearly for it. We do the giving, but they do the taking.

What happens in Russia is that the soviets are wise enough to develop their own oil-fields as well as allowing private interests to do so. They utilize their own production first, however, and only buy from the private interests when they have to. They see no reason why they should give away their natural resources to some private concern and then buy them back again at any price that these interests might care to ask.

They believe in production for use and not for profit. They believe that the natural resources belong to the people, and that they should be used by and in the interests of the people, their only rightful owners. The soviets may have made many mistakes. They would not be human unless they did, but in this instance at least we would do well to follow in their footsteps.

One company alone holds, according to our information, no less than 47,000,000,000 feet of timber in Canada. They are an American company at that. Is it any wonder that we are being overburdened with taxation? Everything that might be worth while is being given away and the people are getting little or nothing out of it all. When will we wake up?

EXECUTING THE EDITORS

THEY have odd ways of doing things in China. We cannot say that we are always in agreement with their tactics. On this occasion we are almost inclined to think that their military men have shown a little sign of sanity. All chinese editors of newspapers in Pekin were beheaded by order of the military commander. Other newspapermen were put in jail. Apparently the editors are little better there, than are the editors of our daily press here. They do a thousand times more harm than good.

The Chinese generals evidently feel that they are the greatest cause of social unrest and chaos and, we are very prone to agree with them in that regard. You can starve a man, thrash him and stick a bayonet into him, but you cannot necessarily make him agree with you. You might even make him read all the filth and falsehoods that appear in our daily press from day to day, but even then, if he is at all thoughtful and intelligent, you cannot blind him to the social injustices that everywhere abound.

An informed public opinion is oppression's strongest enemy. With that we are in hearty accord. An illinformer public opinion is, however, the gravest danger that confronts society today. Our daily press, the source upon which our public opinion feeds, is, in our humble judgment, polluted beyond redemption. So long as you advertise in their columns, to such a degree as to render your patronage worth anything at all, then you can rest content. Little wonder that oppression runs riot in this, as in other lands, where the power and influence of wealth holds the reins.

So long as the labor movement ignores the influence of our daily press, and plays with it as it is doing, while at the same time it refuses to co-ordinate its own press services in an endeavor to make such an institution the influence for good that it ought to be, then we are doomed to be slaves indeed.

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.]

Christianity and Evolution

Editor B. C. Federationist: You were kind enough to publish in your issue of August 22, 1924, my letter. In reference to T. A. Barnard's question in your issue of a later date, I find on looking it up, that I was a bit careless in my quotation. It really reads as follows: "Even Professor Haeckel, in his old age, had to admit that most modern investigators have come to the conclusion that the doctrine of evolution, particularly Darwinism, is error, and cannot be maintained." This is taken from "Scientists and the Fall of Man," by Rev. C. L. Langston, B.A.

Now, sir, I suggest to you that the fact that these modern investigators, in spite of having Haeckel's life's work to help them in their investigations, having come to the foregoing conclusion, is rather more dangerous to the doctrine, than if Haeckel himself had, in his old age, come to that conclusion. I hope I may be forgiven my previous lack of care. Well, I hope I may leave it now at any rate, for you will understand, Mr. Editor, that when I wrote I had no intention of entering into, or starting any controversy with any of your readers. No one knows better than myself, how very limited are my qualifications, so perhaps some more powerful pen than mine will take it up.

I see you were good enough to write an editorial arising out of my letter and seeking to reassure christians, I must answer in my humble way one or two statements on it. To begin with, I did not accuse The Federationist in particular, of being out to destroy christianity, as I realize, with you, that it is far too feeble an instrument to do such a stupendous work. To do that there never has been, and never will be, any instrument strong enough. Of course, to say this, is not to disparage your journal. The words of Him who spoke as no other man spoke, are still true: "The gates of hell shall not prevail." Then, you say that if the spirit of Christ as manifested in Christ Himself two thousand years ago, had an opportunity to live and express itself in the life of us all, this world would be a better place by far than it is to-day. Now, I would ask you what power it is, that prevents it being expressed. He had no more material advantages and opportunities than most of us have. Yet you admit that he manifested a splendid spirit. Yet He was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. There never was a man so despised and persecuted by those in authorty; yet when He suffered, He threatened not, but committed Himself to Him that judges righteously. He saw slavery and the oppression of the poor by the rich, yet never once do we find Him inciting the people to throw off their oppressors. If you carefully read His life you will find His appeal is always to hearts, never to cupidity and envy, and there lies the root of the trouble; the human heart is terribly selfish, and that is the mischief. I have had some experience, and I have never found that the heart of the socialist is more tender than the hearts of other people; but they are just as ready to take advantage of their fellow men as others, when given opportuity. I was glad to see that Mr. Clynes, the leader of the house of commons, has realized that is the position. In a pamphlet recently published, he has said that the work before the socialist party now, is to make the people good enough for socialism. The only thing that will make them good enough, is a change of heart, which can never be brought about by any measure of social reform. The only thing to do that is the gospel of Christ, and the great mass of the people still say, "We will not have this man to reign over us."

You say: "So far as the teaching of evolution is concerned, we are prone to believe that they are too firmly established, and too much in accord with the facts of science, to be cast aside for any religious theory." This is very dogmatic. I would like to call you attention to an article in the London Daily News of September 6th, by Dr. Glover, public orator at Cambridge university. In the course of the article he says: "I find that so far as my friends are concerned, the more learned they become, the less dogmatic they are on evolution." In the first week of September, at a conference at Oxford, Professor McBride, who is an evolutionist, admitted that we have no direct evidence of evolution. Canon Barnes, whom I see you have heard of, another evolutionist, said that the doctrine is beset with "grave perplexities," from which it would appear that biological evolution cannot possibly be elevated to the category of scientific truth.

So far as struggling to bring the socialistic state into being, my hope is that God will save us from it until we are fit for it. The duty of christians is to set forth Jesus Christ as the only hope for humanity; and when the mass of the people have accepted Him as their saviour, and serve Him as their king, then the ideal state will automatically come, and depend upon it, it will never come until then. May God in His mercy hasten that time.

Yours faithfully, F. L. H.
Ilkeston, Eng., Sept. 14, 1924.

P. S.—Canon Barnes has been challenged to debate the subject and has refused.

AS We See It--The British-Russian Treaty

(Continued from page 1)

treaty, the claims of British holders of loans issued or taken over by or guaranteed by the former imperial Russian government, or by the municipalities of towns in the territory now included in the union, payable in foreign (non-Russian) currency."

If there have been concessions, this clause shows clearly that the Russians made concessions as well as the British.

Article 8 of the treaty reads: "Claims by nationals (including juridical persons) of the one party against the other party in respect of loss or injury due to events which took place between the 1st of August, 1914, and the coming into force of the present treaty . . . shall, in view of the admitted preponderance of the claims of the British nationals, be finally settled as between the contracting parties by the payment of a lump sum by the government of the union to the government of his Britannic Majesty. The distribution of this sum shall be effected by the government of his Britannic Majesty in such manner as they shall consider just."

Article 10 of the treaty reads: The government of the union will, by way of exception to the decrees nationalizing industrial businesses and land, negotiate with British nationals (including juridical persons) in respect of industrial businesses or concessions which have been nationalized or cancelled by it, in order to arrange for the grant of just compensation for such claims.

"A settlement of the claims referred to in article 6 is to be arrived at by negotiation between the parties concerned; the claims referred to in article 8 are to be examined by a committee of six, three to be appointed by each side, and the claims referred to in article 10 are to be considered by a commission of six, three to be appointed by each government."

Article 11—A second treaty will be entered into which will contains:

(1) The conditdions accepted in accordance with article 6; (2) The amount and method of payment of compensation for claims under article 8; (3) An agreed settlement of property claims other than those directly settled by the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mr. Coates gives article 12 in full, as it is the article having reference to the guaranteed loan which has been so widely misrepresented.

Article 12 of the treaty reads: "Upon the signature of the treaty referred to in article 21, his Britannic Majesty's government will recommend parliament to enable them to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of a loan to be issued by the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"The amount, terms and conditions of the said loan and the purposes to which it shall be applied shall be defined in the treaty provided for in article 11, which will not come into force until the necessary parliamentary authority for the guarantee of the said loan has been given."

The labor party has not fulfilled the expectations of many in the labor movement, but those who appreciate the obstacles in the way did not expect much and are therefore not disappointed.

The world's troubles are of an international nature and cannot be settled nationally one by one; for that reason the British government have given so much attention to foreign affairs. Peace and free exchange between nations is an aboslute necessity for economic betterment in any sense. In fact, free exchange between nations, each producing that for which they are best fitted and exchanging the surplus for what they cannot, or cannot economically produce, is the only road to peace.

Sidelights on a Great Industry

The People's Partnership in British Columbia Timber

EVERY citizen of British Columbia, though he may not realize the fact, is a partner in the timber-holding business of the province.

By virtue of the public's right in its national domain every inhabitant of B. C. possesses a certain defined right in the development of its forest resources.

The partner of the public is the investor who, relying on fair and equitable treatment, has risked millions upon millions of dollars in the purchase of standing timber in British Columbia.

The value of the public's equity in the province's forests is very clearly shown indeed by the fact that although it put no actual cash into the concern it netted three and a half million dollars income from forest revenue last year.

This amount was collected by the government and applied to public works, education and other expenditures.

The value of the standing timber to both partners lies in the possibilities it possesses of conversion into merchantable products.

If the lumber industry of British Columbia were taxed out of business the investor would lose his money and the public would lose their revenue.

The public of British Columbia would then be left with a fine scenic stand of timber which would cost them a vast amount of money to protect but would not yield a cent in return.

They would also be left with a reputation that would scare every sane investor out of the province.

This series of articles communicated by the Timber Industries Council of British Columbia.

KEIR HARDIE

[By J. W. Y. Jarvis]

DO we appreciate at its real worth the wonderful service Keir Hardie did for the cause of labor?

In Bruce Glasier's book* the story reads like a romance of old, shorn of the knightly trappings and bloodthirstiness. How he started out a poor little kiddy, one of nine children, son of a miner. His mother doubtless amidst all the trials and sufferings, who found time to teach Kier reading. How he started earning his shilling or eighteen pence a week as a message boy at a pit, barefooted, and six years of age.

His struggles for years as secretary of the Ayrshire miners, his work for home rule for Ireland, abolition of the house of lords; eventually joining Henry George in the land for the people crusade. Later his meeting with and joining Robert Smillie (another giant) and a year or two later becoming an avowed socialist.

In 1888 the first real alarm was sounded in the ranks of the two old traditional parties. Hardie stood in the Mid-Lanark bye-election as a trade union member, and although he only polled 718 votes, the question of labor representation spread wide throughout the land.

From thence onward his name and work was in full light; everywhere indefatiguable for the various causes at issue—the eight-hour day particularly—and urging the workers to form a political party of their own. Quoting from Mr. Glasier's book:

"I doubt if any British statesman has done more to awaken a feeling of solidarity among the working-class of the Empire than he. Alike by his labor agitation at home, and by his visits to Canada, America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, he created among the workers of English-speaking lands an interest in the domestic affairs of our country, and a feeling of common sympathy, of which there was previously little or no manifestation."

His universal sympathy for all workers, world-wide, was as remarkable as it was an awakening, and may be considered as the first real move for brotherly consideration towards workers under other flags, which so quickly spread to an international understanding.

Of the man's large heartedness, his championship of the poor and unemployed will ever be remembered; and his spiritual appreciation of the situation ahead is best illustrated by what Mr. Glasier calls his inspired declaration, that, "the nation that has the faith and courage to first resign its arms will win a big place for itself in history and will be safest from attack."

Why then was he the best hated and feared of all the working-class leaders by the capitalist and priviledged classes and their servitors, the press? Because (again quoting Mr. Glasier): "Instinctively they perceived in him the dread apparation of the great common people divested of their servility, their ignorance and their fear, the great common people awakened to consciousness of their rights, their power, their contempt of those who had degraded them, and robbed them, the great common people—the miners, artisans, factory workers, field laborers, the seamstresses, and the charwomen, suddenly standing erect in good clean clothes, with the glow of socialism in their eyes, bidding their lords and oppressors betake themselves from their rent offices and their cash rooms, from parliament and the sovereignty of the nation!—bidding them, in fact, be off the back of labor for ever!"

Nan Hardie, his daughter, speaking at Cumnock, only a few days ago said: "We have a labor government, but my father's work is not done. It will not be done so long as a child is born to hunger or a man or woman walks the streets in rain for work."

Ours the task to help forward according to our best lights and strength.

*J. Keir Hardie a memorial, by J. Bruce Glasier.

Kamloops Soft Drink Workers Now Firmly Established

It will be of interest to workers to hear that the Rainier Brewing company of Canada, limited, have recently joined with the International Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, through Local No. 296, at Kamloops. It is acknowledged that this action on the part of the Rainier management has helped very materially in placing Local 296 on a firmly established basis, and secretary Green has sent a letter of appreciation to the Rainier Brewing company, thanking them for their assistance in seeing the contracts put through.

"CHIC" SALE IS ORPHEUM STAR

Every Orpheum vaudeville fan in Vancouver will welcome the news that "Chic" Sale is coming back as headline attraction on the new bill opening next Thursday. A clean, wholesome and very clever impersonator of rural characters, "Chic" Sale stands without a peer in the business. His "Sunday School entertainment," and subsequent "Schoolroom concert" acts are real classics. As a good, clean-living, simple and sincere chap, "Chic" Sale is held in high esteem everywhere. Another great attraction will be Josephine LaVoie and Lester Lane, offering vaudeville's most sensational dance revue, "A Study in Youth." Their company includes a quartette of sprightly girls. Florence Brady, the southern singer, and Gilbert Wells, the gentleman from Mississippi who composed many songs are "teamed" now in an act that is a melodious delight. Then comes Amac with his mysterious three-card illusion, presenting "The Illusive Lady." The four Ortons are comedy wireists, dextrous and funny. Billy Lytell and Tom Fant are comedy song and dance experts who call themselves "Chocolate Cake-eaters." There is also another surprise feature act, and the usual picture attractions and concert orchestra selections.

Pass The Federationist along and help get new subscribers.

October Values at "Famous" Biggest in History

WE'RE "celebrating" at the "Famous" our fifteen years of successful business, and the opening of our remodelled building. In all the most beautiful styles in coats, dresses, suits, skirts, sweaters, hosiery, millinery, etc., values during October will be beyond anything you ever imagined.

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There can be no true rest without work, and the full delight of a holiday cannot be known except by the man who has earned it.—Hugh Black.

CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received by the council up to 8 o'clock of Monday, October 6 prx. for paving and curbing Ninth Avenue from Sasamat to Tolmie Streets.

Forms of tender, specifications and full information may be obtained on application to the Municipal Engineer on payment of the sum of $5, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender.

A deposit by certified cheque of ten (10) per cent. of the amount tendered will be required with each tender as security that the tenderer will, if called upon, enter into a contract, and provide the required bond for the performance of the work.

Canvassing members of the council for any of this business will be held to be a disqualification.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HENRY FLOYD,
C. M. C.

Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard,
Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 30, 1924.

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Vancouver Unions

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

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY, Room 111—319 Pender St. West—Business meetings every Wednesday evening. A. MacInnis, chairman; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; Geo. D. Harrison, 1182 Parker Street, Vancouver, B. C., corresponding secretary.

Any district in British Columbia desiring information re securing speakers or the formation of local branches, kindly communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 524 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Telephone Seymour 1392, or Fairmont 4933.

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

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

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

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

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

FEDERATED SEAFARERS' UNION OF B. C.—Meeting nights, first Tuesday and 3rd Friday of each month at headquarters, 318 Cordova Street West. President, D. Gillespie; vice-president, John Johnson; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Donaldson, address 318 Cordova Street West. Branch agent's address: George Faulkner, 576 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C.

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226—President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, J. M. Bryan; 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.

Timely Topics

WE NOTE with interest that Mr. Andy Blygh is concerning himself with some recently suggested pension schemes for policemen or firemen. His suggestion that there were other workers than the firemen and policemen who should not be discriminated against in this regard is timely. Many of them were in no less need of such pensions than these two bodies. Andy is right, but we would suggest to him that he be careful. When a man begins to show such signs of enlightenmen regarding the needs of humanity he will likely find that the liberal party can well do without him. Certainly, they will not find him any very remunerative jobs, at least.

* * *

Reeve McLean and his henchmen should have been out at the recent labor rally at North Burnaby the other night. They would have seen there just how much good they have done the B. C. Federated Labor party by acting as they did towards Frank Browne, M. L. A. No doubt had it been before the recent elections, Mr. McLean would have been there; but now, of course, he would hardly have the nerve to go. Still it is wonderful how thick-skinned some of these old politicians can become in a short time.

* * *

It is interesting to see how the Sun raved away about the decision of Chief Justice Caverly in connection with the Loeb-Leopold case. If the Sun would show as much concern about justice here at home, we would have more faith in their chatter. When we read what they have to say about the Peace River district, we wonder what interests the Sun has up there that it is so anxious about. We wonder if some one else has any coal mines or prospective coal mines up there, and if they are making it worth while for the Sun to make such a noise about he interests of this province. We are of the opinion that if the Brule cut-off was built, it might be of some help to a few. The manager of the Sun might happen to know them very well. One can never tell these days. Times are hard, you know.

* * *

According too London newspapers, Britain's latest foreign trouble in Iraq is an oil dispute. Oil has been one of the most fruitful causes of international bitterness in modern times, and will continue as long as governments are controlled by banking and big business cliques.

* * *

In 1919 public money to the extent £5,000,000 was invested by England in the Anglo-Persian Oil company, and for the sake of this oil, Britain had previously joined with Russia in suppressing Persian parliamentary institutions; the nomad tribesmen were given a few shares to keep them quiet. When oil was discovered in other parts of Persia and Mesopotamia, Britain realized her responsibilities suddenly, and manfully shouldered the white man's burden.

* * *

The power derived from private ownership of oil is so great that if unchecked, it reduces democracy to a farce. For instance, the American government in all oil questions is the mouthpiece of Standard Oil. It is a notorious fact that the oil question wrecked the Genoa conference, and that the Standard Oil company had to be bribed before Britain gained the friendship of America at the Lausanne conference.

* * *

The capitalist press is amusing itself with speculations as to what the government here will offer labor as a bribe to help it govern, and one paper suggests the eight-hour day. The enforcement of an eight-hour day would hardly suffice. The labor representatives are not trade unionists first and foremost; it is, therefore, not their aim to help manage the masters' business for a consideration like the eight-hour day bill. Control of the land, the natural resources, means of production and transportation, these are their "pet" objectives, not mere reforms.

Mrs. Barnett Passes

Mrs. E. Barnett, aged 70, died at Seattle, on September 25. The late estimable lady was the mother of Roy F. Barnett, former business agent of the Milk Wagon Drivers union of that city.

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Pros and Antis--- Debate Vaccination

[A Series by B.C. Medical Association]

ARTICLE IV.

THE anti-vaccinationists ask why we urge universal vaccination. For one reason mainly—and that is, that smallpox is naturally a children's disease and the mortality from it amongst children is tremendous. From 1580 to 1760 96% of smallpox deaths were under 10 years of age. The most striking result of vaccination has been a removal of the age incidence of smallpox from childhood to adult life.

When one considers the frightfully ruinous effects of smallpox in children, the reason for our advocacy of vaccination for children is obvious. Also, there is the fact that the medica profession believes very firmly in vaccination, and urges it from a sense of duty to the public.

The latest article of our opponents gives several instances of their method of argument. They quote the registrar-general's report on London for 1870 to 1880, and if this is carefully read it will be found to be very unfair and disingenuous. They state that other diseases decreased from 50 to 33%, whilst smallpox increased 50%. This does not mean much unless we know what the basis is on which the percentage is calculated. If these records be studied, it will be found that the actual number of deaths from smallpox, during this period, was relatively very small as compared wih the deaths, say, 50 or 100 years before, whereas the number of deaths from other diseases, whilst undoubtedly decreasing, has done so very much more slowly than smallpox. It is this sort of partial quotation that is so unfair and the article abounds in instances.

The anti-vaccinationists make a great deal of the fact that smallpox is found in vaccinated people, and therefore conclude that vaccination is of no value. We have admitted several times that smallpox can occur even in the vaccinated, but it is very rare when vaccination has been recent, and even when not recent the disease is apt to be very mild and non-fatal. The Windsor epidemic, quoted in our last article, shows this.

Two cases are quoted of children vaccinated in Vancouver, one of whom died following vaccination. It is not true that the infection appeared "immediately following vaccination." It did not occur for some two or three weeks, and was due to an erysipelatous infection. It was a lamentable result but was not due to vaccination. The erysipelas organism is liable to invade any scratch or wound and this child might have contracted the disease from the scratch of a pin. As we have remarked before, vaccination is an operation involving invasion of the skin, and there is undoubtedly a small percentage of risk in every case, just as there is every time one scratches oneself with a pin or bramble.

The figures quoted regarding the Philippines are so confused that one cannot pretend to answer them. We have gone into some detail regarding the situation in the Philippines.

Why do not the anti-vaccinationists state things as they happen? It is not true that the royal commission reported that compulsory vaccination was not justifiable. The majority report was very greatly in favor of vaccination and endorsed it, but recommended a modified and much less stringent form of compulsion, by recognizing and exempting the conscientious objectors on certain conditions. The minority report opposed compulsion and favored isolation rather than vaccination. It was signed by two of the commissioners.

The statement made that people take smallpox twice and thrice is a new one to us. Frankly we believe it is utterly untrue.

In the next paragraph, the statement that vaccination neither protects nor prevents, we had hoped was satisfactorily answered by the figures we produced. The article concludes, of course, with an attack on medical theories, and we would again point out that our support of vaccination is based on facts, not on theories, and that the record of these facts covers a sufficinet period of time, and a sufficient number of cases, to make it of value.

The medical profession is frankly in favor of general vaccination, and the records of the results justify our attitude. As things are at present, the people who get smallpox are about an unvaccinated. Yet it is the people who take the precaution to get vaccinated, and so protect themselves and the community, that have to pay the bills for the others who are "conscientious objectors." If those who take smallpox were made to pay for their treatment, it would be much fairer, since it is their own fault that they have the disease at all. Or if the government would collect from those who refuse to get vaccinated, it would be fairest of all, since all experience shews that it is from their ranks that the vast majority of cases is going to come. If this was done, we do not think there would be very many objectors. It is noteworthy, too, that in the last epidemic in Windsor, Ont., where there were so many deaths, the conscientious objectors, to quote the report, "usually so noisy and troublesome, gave no trouble at all."

If you want to see a man struggling to do several things at once, just watch him trying to put on his overcoat and rubbers and yet keep his head bowed while the minister is pronouncing the benediction.

Miss Johnson—Melindy Jackson says she has blue blood in her veins. Miss Tomson—Well, she orter hab. De female side ob her house has been handlin' washing-blue for ten gen'rations.!

[By the Humane Education and Anti-vivisection Society, Vancouver, B.C.]

WE are told in the articles by the B. C. Medical association that the opponents of vaccination are either ignorant or prejudiced. So be it. We have in our company: Dr. Chas. Creighton, of Aberdeen; W. R. Hadwen, M.D., J.P., L.R.C.P. (London), member Royal College Surgeons (London), licentitate of Society of Apothecaries (London), gold medalist in medicine and surgery, etc.; Prof. Crookshank; W. J. C. Ward, M.D., F. R.C.S., London; Dr. Stramm, medical staff Prussian army; Dr. J. W. Hodge; Dr. H. V. Knaggs; Dr. Alex Wilder, well-known U. S. A. physician; Dr. Keller, head physician Imperial State railways, Austria; Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, scientist of world renown; and thousands more among medical and professional and scientific bodies, in addition to the millions of clear-headed thinkers among the masses, so that we feel that the attempt to stigmatize as ignorant or prejudiced leaves us unmoved and in excellent company.

We would suggest that when the pro-vaccinist has given as much study to the question, he will be found (if honest) among the ranks of those he now terms ignorant. As to prejudice, the fact that the opponents of vaccination have, in most cases, changed opinions after investigation, demonstrates not prejudice but an open mind and breadth of vision.

We have noted that the facts quoted against vaccination are quietly ignored, and many assertions as to the value of vaccination are made without specific proof being given. For instance, we are told that vaccination, if properly done, is harmless, and almost a certain protection against smallpox. What then is the explanation of the following facts:

Germany had compulsory vaccination from 1834 in the army and compulsory vaccination among the civilian population from 1835. Every child born was vaccinated, re-vaccinated on entering school, again on entering college, and again on entering the army. Ten vaccination marks on each arm was general, and no woman could marry unless showing a certificate of vaccination. Will our opponents admit that these people were protected? Now! why not tell the ignorant and prejudiced anti-vaccinator how it happened that in 1871-2, 129,948 of these protected Germans died of smallpox.

Was it because they were not properly vaccinated? England had compulsory vaccination from 1853 (the date quoted by our opponents being incorrect), and the records show that about 97% of the population were protected (?) in 1871, as vaccination had been pushed for years before the compulsory laws became effective. Now why did vaccination fail to protect the 44,918 who died of smallpox in England and Wales in the epidemic of 1871-2? Sweden tells a similar story. Japan substantiates the conclusions drawn that vaccination is a colossal blunder.

Presumably these facts will continue to be ignored, or we shall perhaps be told the victims who thought they were protected were not properly vaccinated.

The difficulty in dealing with the pro-vaccinist is that, if you contract smallpox or die of the disease after being vaccinated you were not properly done, and the only way we have of knowing that we have not been properly vaccinated is when we fall victims to smallpox. It is, of course, small comfort to one who has been infected with cowpox to realize that he may not have been properly done, and not be able to check up until he gets smallpox.

We are informed that sanitation is of no help against smallpox. One wonders at the temerity of anyone making such a statement to an enlightened community. Personally, we are sorry to read such a statement which surely none, save the individual writer, believes: and we conclude the writer believes this, as we prefer to feel that he was expressing his honest opinion. The writer of the pro-vaccinist articles should, however, inform himself concerning the fact, that "after England and Wales had lost nearly 50,000" protected victims in 1871-2, she passed her first Public Health act, and from that time sanitation has improved and vaccinations have decreased, and along with improved sanitation and decreased vaccination in England, smallpox has become a negligible quantity—in spite of a few efforts to create a smallpox scare.

We were astonished to read again, at this date, the fable re the Franco-Prussian war, telling us that France had 125,000 cases of smallpox and 25,000 deaths. This pure invention has done splendid service in the cause of vaccination, and has repeatedly been disproved. We affirm that the writer has not a vestige of evidence for his statement. The facts, so far as obtainable, are as follows: Dr. Bidtmann, staff-surgeon of the imperial German army, and chief physician to the hospitals at Verdun and St. Quentin during the Franco-Prussian war, said, "Shortly before the war with Germany, the whole French army was re-vaccinated. This general vaccination tended rather to extend smallpox than to protect against it." Referring to Germany he states, "Our German municipal records show thousands of cases of attack and death from smallpox, even in newly-vaccinated persons." (Speech to Reichstag).

(Continued next week)

If you have anything of interest o Labor give it to the Federationist. It will "gladly spread the news."

Case of Scarlett

(Continued from page 1)

an official of a political party or anti-political sect. The stand of the movement on this and on violence is given in the instructions carried on the credentials of speakers representing the general organiaztion and which are to be read at all their meetings:

You are not to take an active part in advocating political action nor in representing in any capacity any political party, organization or fraternity, or anti-political sect, while carrying the credentials issued by the general executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World.

You are advised: That the I. W. W., in none of its doctrines in the past or present, has ever advocated or practices the destruction of life or property; and has, in fact, always strenuously opposed such teachings, methods and tactics. Furthermore, it is against the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World to destroy anything in any way, shape or form, that is of value to society.

You are advised to be always on the lookout for persons or members who may have advocated such methods and tactics, and who may be doing so now or in the future, and make a complete report—giving all the information possible for you to gather to the general executive board; because investigation has proven that such persons or members have often been employed as agents provacateur and receive their instructions from detective agencies and from anti-labor organizations.

These instructions are signed by the general secretary-treasurer, the chairman of the general executive board, and the speaker to whom the credentials are issued.

Refuse to Do for Nothing, What the Bosses Hire Done

The stand of the movement on violence is consistent with every bit of the literature of the movement, and is based on the fact that as a constructive not a destructive force in modern society, the working class cannot believe in violence or be organized for violence, but to build and create for the present and the future. The masters of industry recognize this, which is the reason that their stool pigeons in labor organizations advocate violence and destruction of property. For any labor body to advocate violence is to alienate the support of the workers and to perform for nothing a service detrimental to labor for which the bosses are now willing to pay.

The Case on Which the Deportation Warrant Was Based

One of the outstanding facts in connection with the deportation warrant was that the immigration officials acted on the basis of court proceedings in the United States, which the United States government had itself repudiated.

The Lusitania had been sunk by the submarines of the kaiser, yet the United States remained out of the world war. It was still "too proud to fight," as the phrasemaker in the white house then expressed it. It was neutral—it did not care to which of the warring nations it furnished war munitions, so long as that country could pay. Neutrality was held as being all desirable—absolute neutrality based absolutely on profits. Germany had destroyed American lives on the Lusitania, and there was no war. Then Germany began to interfere with something more important than the life of American citizens—the profits of American capitalists through a ban on shipment of war supplies to Europe. The nation that was too proud to fight over the destruction of its citizens was willing to fight for profits, and war was declared on April 7th, 1917.

Then began a mobilization of the workers for the fronts of battle and of industry. At the same time the owners of industry mobilized for greater profits. The sky was here the limit. Before the war spruce was a drug on the market. It was selling for $8 a thousand feet. It jumped to $80, then to $108, and finally established a world's record of $144 a thousand. Similar increases were occurring in other war necessities.

A Furore Over Eight Pieces of Spruce

Then in the lumber industry of four northwestern states, 75,000 workers in the lumber industry organized in the I. W. W., went on strike. they, more conservative than their patrioteering bosses, did not ask for an 1,800 per cent. increase. They struck merely for the eight hours generally accepted by the government for their workers, and improvements approximating human conditions in housing and living. This was naturally branded by the bosses, unable as usual to distinguish between their trusts and the government, as sedition. The organization, which had been fighting "kaiserism" inside and outside of Germany at the time that Roosevelt was dining with the kaiser at Berlin, was attacked with all the venom of the servile press and their masters. "The I. W. W. is interfering with spruce production, the production of the spruce that is needed for aeroplanes at the front," was the cry that became a bellow of rage as the strike manifested its power. This was during the war. After the war it was discovered that when the peace was signed, the United States had just two battle planes in France of American production. The entire cry raised in 1917 seems to have as a basis that 75,000 lumber workers had interfered with the war through retarding the manufacture of eight pieces of spruce lumber.

(To be continued)

Bill says: "Many a printer has made money by losing an order."—Canadaink.

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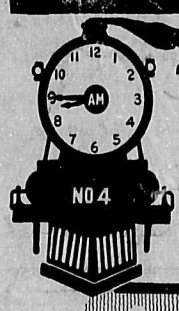

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The Significance of Russian Revolution

(Continued from page 1)

of their power? And why the confidence placed in them by the people? Are women and children nationalized? Have the churches been desecrated, and religion destroyed? And the intelligent slaughtered or driven out by the Russian bolsheviks? Yes or no to those important questions conveys no answer. The reader must judge for himself, from the following article.

It would be folly to suggest that inner qualities do not exist; that harmony, peace and plenty is the order of the day, that there is no chaos and that socialism and communism are blossoming into the full flower of perfection. The legacy left to the new rulers of Russia from the czarist regime, the destruction during war-time and the organized counter revoolution financed chiefly by the allies, and the added iniquitous blockade imposed when the counter-revolutionaries failed, added to the fact that 100 per cent. of the people could neither read nor write, was a legacy incomparable to that in the history of any previous revolution. A legacy that few statesmen would have the courage to handle. Yet, in spite of illiteracy, industrial disorganization, the aftermath of war, counter-revolutions, blockades and restrictions of trade, Russia is stronger today then ever before. Her people are freerer, more united and hopeful and Phœnix-like. She is rising steadily out of her own ashes. Her people will be in the near future, a mental and moral force to be reckoned with.

Neither socialism nor communism exists in Russia. But what does exist is a powerful belief on the part of the masses, that socialism shall come into being and, as a preliminary step towards this state, the communist government have decreed that the land, the gift of nature to man, and the tools of production and transportation, created by man, shall be the property of all the people, to be used for the sustenance and development of life, to make life worth while, and the citizens worthy of the land, rather than make millionaires of the few.

Just as our forefathers (and the bolshevists of today) took the power of life and death out of the hands of the king, procured political democracy under Magna Charta, so the Russian government has released the stranglehold of bankers and landlords over the means of life and given to its people a new Magna Charta embodying not only political freedom, but economic ownership and control over the natural resources and the key industries—an entirely new principle in government and statecraft, and necessitating, as differentiating from other governments an industrial administration rather than a political domination.

This does not mean that the Russian government has abolished the rights of private property. The peasant has a right to the land he can till so long as he tills it—no more and no longer. He cannot hold it for speculation nor out of cultivation. Therefore the incentive to idleness and profiteering is minimized. The industrial worker not having, as a first charge on his labor, the maintenance of a raft of profit-seekers, gets the equivalent of his labor plus taxes for schools, union dues and general maintenance of plant and administration. He may not, under present conditions, be getting a great deal, but of one thing he is assured, he is not toiling thanklessly to keep others in luxury, while his own family exist in misery. The fact has so caught the imagination of the working people that today they stand more solidly behind their government than, possibly, any other people, and this is the reason, back of the continued support, confidence and enthusiasm in their government.

The Russian government approves of private property, not for the few, but for all. What the Russian government does not approve of, is the private ownership and brigandage of public property, forests, transportation, land and all therein, by the few. This wealth, they declare, belongs to all, and have decreed that it shall be the property of all, to be used for the common weal. The basis of representation in the government is industrial, not geographical, as are the governments of other nations. The government is composed of shoemakers, agriculturists, teachers, artists, textile workers, railway men and the representatives of all who do useful work.

Every man and woman, including the army, has the right to vote except those who still uphold czarism or live by the labor of others, and just as our government says to certain people for one reason or another, "You cannot vote, you are not a citizen, you have no job, no stake in the country," so the Russians say to a small group of people who render no useful service to the community. "We do not consider that living off the toil of others, or profiting out of the needs of life a useful occupation, therefore you cannot vote. We reserve the political right for those who render useful service to the nation."

The biblical injunction, "He that does not work, neither shall he eat," has been woven into the constitution of the nation, and through the public ownership of the means of life, the soviet government has made it possible for its people to comply with that other command, said to have been given by Christ, "Call no man master." While certain statesmen and bishops in Christian nations declare the principles of Christ impracticable, and that governments cannot be run on the principles of the sermon on the mount, barbarous un-Christian Russians seem to be working them out with extraordinary unanimity.

As a second step in the building of a socialist republic, the soviet government took control of the schools, press and colelges. Being realists, they knew that a workers' republic could not be brought into being until the minds of the people were trained and directed accordingly. They knew that a hungry and discontented people were not necessarily a courageous, idealistic and dependable people. Consequently, the next step, was to acquaint them with the causes of their misery and to point out to them a way which would lead to a better condition of life for themselves, and a better future for their children. The government spared no efforts along the lines of education. They bent every effort to educate all the people, but along entirely new principles. Neither wealth, class, nor war were glorified; nationalism and imperialism have no place in their policy; the people were taught the dignity of labor and to abhor parasitism. The power that lay within themselves, their interdependence on the workers of other lands, the causes and waste of war, and that the law of competition to enrich themselves individually, was wrong, while the law of co-operation and mutual understanding between all people, and the right of all people to govern themselves, was the only basis upon which a socialist republic could be stabilized.

This teaching, added to the stupid attacks upon them by outside governments in their efforts to destroy the soviet republic, has resulted in enlightening and unifying Russia in a phenomenal way. In the words of Senator Burton Wheeler of Montana, who recently visited Russia, "If the United States is waiting for the soviet government to fall, it will wait a long time. So it might as well recognize Russia now. Conditions are not growing worse, but better every day. I never saw a more hopeful or contented people. The workers run industry and control the government. It is funny to hear them called slaves."

Politicians and statesmen in other lands seem to forget the important fact, that since 1917 an entirely new generation has grown up. The children of ten, in 1917, are now seventeen years old, most of whom are in Young Communist of Pioneer leagues, and a hundred years away from the old czarist sychology, while the boys who were fourteen then are now twenty-one, fully realizing the changes affected, and their significance, having no desire to bring back the czarist regime.

The Russian youth of today, symbolises the pursuit of knowledge, science, art and liberty of conscience. They are discarding without ceremony, many of the old bad habits (including vodka), customs and superstitions which held their fathers in chains. They are seeking to develop self, and to apply that self to the building of the new commonwealth.

Hitherto the voice of the people was not heard. Like pawns on a chess board, they were moved hither and thither at the command of a despotic few, who looked upon the masses as so much cannon-fodder in time of war and their legitimate prey to exploit and oppress in time of peace. The Russian people have now achieved their freedom from the domination of bankers and landowners, are becoming daily a force to be reckoned with, and symbolize the large masses in every land, a new ideal in industrial democracy, an ideal hitherto a theory, in the minds of impracticable socialists and dreamers.

The Russians are not interested in outside capitalist nations, only in so far as they are channels of trade, and their interest and sympathy for the struggling masses in these nations. They have no desire for territorial expansion, or to impose indemnity on the workers of other lands. They desire above all else to exchange their products, and to live in peace with all peoples. This ideal has ceased to be an article of faith; it has become a matter of accepted principle, a basis of foreign policy. The two most recent evidences of this are the treaties contracted between Persia, China and Russia.

In each case, Russia has relinquished her claims to territory, cancelled all debts, and has agreed to the recognition of complete international equality with no reservation as to the privileges and powers claimed in old days by the czarist government, and in the case of China, only requests that Russia's share of the "boxer" indemnity be applied to indemnity. She desires no peaceful penetration, no mandates over backward peoples, and no spheres of influence. It is to be hoped that the example of Russia will be followed without delay by other democratic freedom-loving Christian powers now at each others' throats, in the name of peace, of home, and of democracy.

Europe is an armed camp; there are millions more men under arms than in 1914. Hate, suspicion, fear and greed are destroying the very soul of Europe; each nation tries to outdo the others in cunning, diplomatic intrigues and hypocrisy. Men of science everywhere are struggling to wring from nature her secrets, not to save life, but to destroy it. Our rulers have formed holy alliances, Versailles treaties, leagues of nations and trade treaties. Disaster has followed disaster, until today, hope has nigh fled from the world, and humanity gropes in darkness and sighs in vain for peace. Is it not time that the principles of no indemnities, no annexations and the right of all people to have their own form of government were principles and not more shibboleths, with which to fool the people. Is it not time that the right to oil wells, coal fields and trade routes became matters of arbitration instead of armed strife? And that co-operation and mutual respect for the rights of other nations replaced competition and aggression by force? until these are the guiding principles of statesmen, there can be no hope for peace. Russia has led the way. Why not follow? We are told that the devil himself is but a fallen angel.

I found everywhere a deep appreciation for every act of kindness rendered to Russia during the terrible period of famine and chaos, after the revolution. The only thing the Russians are bitter against is the counter revolutionary movement that murdered their people, destroyed railroads and industrial plants, wrecked what was left of their homes, and used up their surplus grain, thereby causing the famine when the dry year came, besides imposing the infamous blockade which destroyed millions of their people. No one approved the excesses and sufferings of the revolution, but they recognized that cruelties and excesses are historic facts accompanying all great social upheavals. The object of the prophet, and the true patriot should be to recognize the eternal law of change and, instead of opposing, to so organize and educate the people that these inevitable changes may be brought about with the minimum amount of suffering and chaos. As the world stands today, there are but three alternatives facing Russia, the soviet government, czarism, or domination by the international bankers' trust.

The present government has done more for Russia in seven years than the Romanoffs did in 500. The policy of the bankers' trust is painfully visible in Europe, where a coolie standard of life for the masses is becoming the general rule. The Russians are aware of these facts, more than any nation I know of, and are therefore ready, both men and women, to stand by their government against all aggressors, Christian or otherwise.

Russia is a powerful trade factor in the world of commerce today, greater by far than before the revolution, for reason that millions of people are ready to purchase farm, household and personal needs they could never have hoped to obtain under the czarist government. My advice to business men in particular is, if they desire a restoration of trade, better prospects for the future peace of the world, is to disregard the propagandists sent out by the great trusts and the czarists, to whose interest it is to keep the people in ignorance, and not let the facts be known. And again, let me finish by quoting that great international figure, who symbolizes the best in literature and life, Gorky, "However foreign all nationalism, patriotism and other diseases of the mind and spirit may be to me, my vision of the Russian people as exceptionally, fantastically, gifted and uncommon, does not fail me. Even the fools in Russia are peculiarly foolish, foolish in a way of their own just as the sluggards have a vision, a genius of their own. I think that when this marvellous people has passed through its share of torments and freed itself of all that tortures and confuses the mind, and when it begins to work in full consciousness of that cultural, indeed that religious importance of labor which joins all the world into one, then it will begin a fairy-like, heroic life, and in many a way, will enlighten a world exhausted by strife, maddened by war and crime, weakened by famine and disease, and oppressed by economic strife and domination, lying morally debased or dormant through political corruption and the misinterpretation of the masters' ideals," to all of which I say, amen.

Next week's article: "The Status of the Women and Children in Russia."

Ex-Soldier (returning to France for a visit)—"See that big wave?"

Fellow Pasenger—"Yes."

"And the hollow on the left?"

"Yes."

"Well, right in the center of that is where we first saw the U-boat."

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Official Organ of the

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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.

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