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

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 13. FOUR PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1925 5c A COPY

POWER OF WORKERS

Aims and Ideals of Labor—Its Appeal Is World-Wide.

SECURITY OF HOME LIFE

Only Foundation Upon Which Life and Its Complex Needs Can Be Assured.

[By Mrs. Rose Henderson]

IF the wokers were united, which they are not; if the workers were class conscious, which they are not, there is no force on earth that could withstand their physical and moral power. They have truth, they have right, they have the forces of evolution and numbers on their side. Their appeal is a world-wide appeal. The basis of their demands are just, supported by science, clothed in idealism, and espoused by every moral code in the calendar.

Labor Ideals

Labor demands that every child shall be properly fed, clothed, housed and educated. That they shall not labor until full grown. That every woman shall have the right to motherhood, to the security of home life, to be free from the fear of poverty, and to be relieved of the sordid necessity of hunting a job, to provide the physical needs of her children, at the expense of their mental and moral welfare.

Labor demands the right of every man to live by his own labor, and denies the right of the few to own the earth, subject and dispossess the many and to live in extravagance and luxury through exploiting and robbing earth and mankind of their natural heritage.

Every religious creed, every moral code, every law and ideal of justice, proclaim these demands as the only foundation upon which life and its complex needs can rest securely.

What then are the forces retarding progress and denying the masses the right to life in its fullness?

Forces Enslave

"Capitalism," some will say; the "church," the "press", the "politicians," or the "schools," others will claim.

There is much truth in all these contentions, but other and more direct causes must be faced. To contend that labor does not largely contribute to its own undoing merely begs the question. In laying bare the faults and iniquities of the capitalist, we must not ignore our own shortcomings and play the role of martyr. Martyrs we are, and martyrs we shall be, until the system of exploitation is abolished. Labor needs martyrs, in the cause of economic freedom, and not heroes, in the cause of capitalism; let this truth once be established in the minds of the workers and their children, and labor takes its first step toward overcoming one of the most powerful forces making for the enslavement of mankind.

Unity is the law of life, co-operation is its powerful ally. Until labor recognize the oneness and interdependence of all workers, as their masters are realising their mutual interests, the battles, and struggles of labor will be largely fought in vain.

Nationalism

For the ruling class, nationalism does not exist. This is an alias, under which capitalism masquerades to divide and conqueror the workers, and arouse them to hatred and lawless savagery against each other.

The German banker, the English, French, and American bankers, wine and dine together, exchange ideas and formulate plans whereby unitedly they may hold the masses in sujection and rob them according to law, and divide the spoils. The German "Hun" if he happens to be a member of the ruling class may be a welcome guest at the tables of the English or French banker, or industrial magnate, while the poor man, the "hero," who fought for his master's country, may not, and, if he seeks to intrude, will be informed by a notice hanging on the gate, that "No beggars, peddlars, or job hunters are permitted to enter here."

Knowledge Is Power

One of the most powerful factors making for the enslavement of the worker is his lack of knowledge of the world he lives in. He is not reactionary, because he wants to be; because he loves his slavery, because he delights to see his wife and family living in poverty, because he believes it is God's will that his children are deprived of education, the necessities of life, and sent to work in sweated industries. He is reactionary, because he knows no better, and the problem, the supreme problem, facing the leaders and educationalists in the labor movement is how to convey to the masses, the knowledge that shall make them intelligent, dynamic forces making for economic freedom.

Political Action

The trades unions until recently, have failed utterly to carry out political propaganda among their members; in fact, the unions prided themselves on being "non-political". Had the unions recognized the unity between political and industrial action, they would ere now have achieved a

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SHE SEES STARVATION

Agnes Mc[illegible]il, M.P., Finds Real Pover[illegible] Exists in Cape [illegible]eton.

A press desp[illegible] from Sydney, N. S., on Tuesday s[illegible] that Agnes McPhail, M. P., mad[illegible] tour of inspection of the south coal mining area, which is suffering from the blight of broken time for several months past, causing abject want among the 6000 miners. Credit at the stores of the British Empire Steel Corporation having been refused to the idle miners. The lady member of parliament declared: "I have no words with which to describe conditions in the colliery districts of Cape Breton as I found them today. I thought I had seen poverty, thought I had experienced it. But I know tonight that never before today have I encountered stark destitution."

Whist Drive at New Westminster

The New Westminster Labor party will hold a whist drive on Friday, March 27, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Temple, corner Royal avenue and Seventh street. Good prizes. Refreshments. The grand prize will be a hand-made linen luncheon set. Collection. All welcome.

New Boats

The Union Steamship company, of which Mr. Harold Brown is the new and popular general manager, is pleased to see that the bridge is an accomplished fact. This company, with its new boats on the run will be better able to handle the travelling public than ever before. They have spared neither time nor money to have the best for the convenience of the general public.

England Building Houses

Under Mr. Wheatley's British Housing act the erection of 30,037 houses has been authorized. With the exception of 970 all of them are being built by public enterprise.

To dogmatize about the form which the socialist state shall take is to play the fool. That is a matter with which we have nothing whatever to do. It belongs to the future, and is a matter which posterity alone can decide.—Keir Hardie.

FARMER PROBLEM

Every Day the Struggle of the Tiller of the Soil Becoming More Severe.

UNDER HEAVY HANDICAP

Even When Harvest Is Abundant Grower's Remuneration Is Frightfully Small.

UNTIL the problems, which everywhere are confronting the "tillers of the soil," are honestly and fearlessly faced, not alone by the farmer, although it is doubly essential that he faces it intelligently, but by all mankind, we can hope to make but little social progress.

Without the products of the soil being readily available, suffering, privation and death will ever remain our lot.

If the farmers whose labors are so essential to our well-being, are compelled to "carry on under the handicap" which today is theirs, we can hope for little or no prosperity in this land of ours—or any other land.

Certainly the time is ripe for the inauguration of some new system whereby this class of producers will come into their own. When a man or woman works as hard and as diligently as does the average farmer, is then deprived of the results of their strenuous toil, obviously it is time for some radical change. Every other individual is, as a rule, guaranteed some definite amount as a remuneration for their services, before they will undertake their task, whatever it may be. The farmer is not in that happy position. His remuneration is dependent upon many condition. He must secure suitable soil; he must till his soil intelligently—in spite of the fact that many seem to thing that farming requires no intelligence until they attempt to do a little farming themselves; he must also secure suitable implements. Then he must depend upon the elements for the growth of his grain and its harvesting, until it is actually in the hands of the buyers.

Moreover, he must, as society is constructed today, continue to gamble. If this were all, we might be more tolerant, but, on top of all this, as though not satisfied with the cruelty of the elements, they have insults heaped upon injuries, by individuals who have contributed nothing to the betterment of the human race. If the fates are kind and products abundant, then, regardless of the work which he may have done, the remuneration—for which they receive for the results of his trouble and toil—that is the price he gets for the commodities which he pro-

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ARTS AND LETTERS

"Rabindranath Tagore—His Life and Teachings," Formed Subject of Lecture.

JATRINDA GOHO SPEAKER

Songs and Recitations by Popular Ladies—Next Meeting April 3rd.

"RABINDRANATH TAGORE—His Life and Teachings" was the subject of a fine lecture given before the Modern Arts and Letters club by Mr. Jatrinda Goho, of Calcutta, India, on the evening of Friday last. The club had a full attendance of members and guests, and, as usual, added new members to its roll. Before the lecture, Mrs. Lyle Telford delighted those present with well-chosen vocal solos.

Mr. Goho, having had the privilige of personal contact with the great Hindu sage and writer at his International college, was in a position to speak convincingly of the work being done for India and the world by Tagore. He remarked upon the fact that Tagore was born in a family of aristocratic lineage, which has given to India many of its finest artists, painters, poets and musicians. At an early age, the future poet rebelled against the confinement and restrictions of school-life, and was allowed by his wise and sympathetic father to grow up in the atmosphere of the Tagore home receiving instruction from his parent only. His individuality was thus preserved and the genius in him unhampered by convention. In his boyhood, he developed remarkable talent as a musician and poet. Later, as life's responsibilities increased, he became a philosopher. The speaker pointed out that although Tagore is best known to the western world as a poet, in India he is chiefly esteemed for his short stories which are models artistically. By Indian critics, he is deemed their greatest story-teller during their many thousand years of culture.

The fact that Tagore was ignored by the western world upon the occasion of his first visit to America, and afterwards lionized and feted when he had received the Nobel prize for literature, was mentioned as illustrating the Philistinism of the western culture.

The lecturer belived that Tagore made and is making a deep and permanent impression upon Indian thought and life in direct opposition to the wide-spread influence of the great leader, Gandhi. While Tagore is a nationalist to a degree, he is even more an internationalist, although he has devoted his life to art, education and letters rather than to a direct participation in Indian politics. Moreover, while Gandhi preaches the doctrine of "renunciation," pacifism and non-resistance, Tagore has always, through his poetry and prose, inculcated the positive philosophy of Karma Yoga or action This, in a country bogged in the depth of a negative philosophy of life, has had a splendidly stimulating effect. Besides, Tagore's positive affirmation of life has been tinged by the "religion of love" or Bhakti, which is that of his father's sect. This has given the emotional quality to his gospel of strength and courage.

The lecturer ended his address by reading from "Gitanjali" and other works of the great Indian poet.

In the "round table" following the discussion of the lecture, the treasurer, Miss Mildred Teeple, contributed a poem by a colored poet, of the settlement district in New York city, and Miss Dorothy Halliwell read a selection from a new anthology of contemporary English verse.

The next meeting of the club, in the Womans building, Thurlow street, on the evening of April 3rd., will be devoted to "Contemporary Music," illustrated by piano selections. The programme will be announced in next week's Federationist.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS"

A SUGGESTION TO TIRED FARMERS

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

WOMAN AND WAR
By Mrs. Rose Henderson
10 cents.

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

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

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

STARVATION IN CANADA NOT IN RUSSIA

The Canadian Ranok, Ukranian language paper, of Winnipeg, Tuesday night said: "We have certain evidence that the poverty of the Ukranian farmers north of Komarno is terrible and that, if there is not prompt action, dozens of families will perish of hunger."

JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE

Membership Gets Good Boost—Summer Camp Possible—Hikes, Picnics, Etc.

Junior Labor League boosters have been doing good work lately. Eight new members were admitted to the league at the last business meeting. With a live committee on the job the league expects to keep things humming this summer with a good program of hiking, picnics, etc., If possible a summer camp will be arranged for during the holidays.

This Friday the league is having a social evening at the home of Miss Williams, corner Thirty-fourth avenue and Culloden street. Come along and get acquainted.

JUSTICE IS WANTED

Frightful Injustice Becomes Habitual and Natural Under Present System.

SOCIALISM IS BUSINESS

Socialists Want Further Advance in Science and Practice of Living.

WE have all grown up in a state of society, where the most frightful injustice has become habitual and natural so that most of our citizens regard the present state of affairs as final and satisfactory; or at least so satisfactory that it is almost indecent to criticize it, much less to lay impious hands on the sacred structure.

Mankind has always been in a similar state of moral torpor, even when cruder forms of violence and exploitation were habitual. Thus at one time the right of a conqueror to kill and eat his captives was unquestioned; why should he not? Doubtless reformers in early ages lost their lives for suggesting that prisoners should be kept and made to work for their masters. It has certainly required an immense agitation and fierce fighting to bring mankind generally to admit that human beings are not proper objects to make into personal property, or to be regarded as "chattels" belonging to the possessor of a certain piece of land, the conditions of the serf.

All these reforms and advances were rendered possible probably by the discovery, first, that a slave was more profitable than one or two meals from a human carcass. Second, that it was easier to get work out of human beings by owning the land and tools that they must use to get a living for themselves and that therefore keeping slaves was bad business and also quite unnecessary.

We socialists are seeking to bring about a further advance in the science and practise of living on this Earth, let us try to demonstrate to our fellow beings that much better and safer ways of working together can be devised, and also that our present methods are tending inevitably to bring us to disaster, so that even those who are apparently prospering under present conditions, are in great danger from a general collapse of the social structure.

It is becoming apparent that under present arrangements we have not even that modicum of justice that will allow civilization to continue. We are running short of farmers and our shortage would be desperate already on this continent if we did not import great numbers from Europe and elsewhere. Now a country without farmers is doomed, no amount of smartness or trickery will take the place of potatoes and beef and wheat, neither can city life produce those qualities of mind and patience that country life will instill. We must get more Justice. It is an absolute necessity. For lack of it frightful dangers confront Canada, these perils are so near and so menacing that nothing but a speedy repentance and complete change of method will save us from destruction.

First, we must expose the failure

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR

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

France

Average Hourly Wage.—An investigation conducted by agents of the ministry of labor, which covered 608,800 workers in the metal industries, of whom about one-third were employed in the Paris region, revealed an average hourly wage, for adults, of 3.29 francs for qualified workers, 2.64 francs for special workers, and 2.19 francs for ordinary workers.

Germany

Strike of Metallurgical Workers.—Striking metallurgical laborers of the Saar basin, who had demanded a 20 per cent. wage increase, and their proprietors refused to accept the recommendation of the arbitration board for a 10 per cent. increase, to be compensated for by longer hours of work. In all about 12,000 laborers are directly or indirectly affected by the strike.

Great Britain

Housing at Wolverhampton.—The medical officer of health estimates that the number of houses required to satisfy the needs of the Wolverhampton district at the present time is 7,000, as compared with 5,659 in 1919, which was the figure arrived at by the housing survey of that year.

Italy

Unemployment. — From November 30, 1923, to November 30, 1924, the total number of unemployed persons in Italy decreased from 225,093 to 135,785, a drop of 89,308 persons.

Switzerland

Unemployment.—It is said that unemployment in Switzerland has ceased to be a national problem. and that there are now no existing labor problems which owe their inception to conditions growing out of the world war or the period of depression following it.

Uruguay

Annual Leave.—A resolution was passed on February 5, 1925, by the national administrative council whereby every administrative employee of the council is obliged to take an annual holiday of twenty days, without loss of salary.

ORIENTAL QUESTION

Immigrants First Brought Here Because Railroads Wanted Cheap Labor.

NOW CONTROL BUSINESS

Discrimination in Favor of Asiatics as Against White Labor Clearly Shown.

[By John Pickenshovel]

FOR the last twenty-five years in this province the question of dealing with the Oriental in our midst has been periodically the subject of much public agitation, and also the political sport of both Dominion and provincial parliamentary bodies. Despite this, however, it is still a live question in the minds of many people. In the past it is true, the agitation arising out of the matter has been largely confined to the workers and their organizations, but of recent years, developments have taken place which have brought other sections of the public into the controversy. It would, therefore, be pertinent to review the matter in the light of the situation as it at present prevails.

Orientals like most other immigrants, have come here to work. They were brought here in the first place because the railroad companies needed cheap labor. The lumbering and construction industries also needed such labor, mostly on account of its cheapness. As a consequence, the labor market was flooded with men from the Orient and this, of course, militated against the white immigrant with higher standards of living.

This naturally created a spirit of antagonism as between white and yellow labor, with the result, that the common position that they hold in regard to the present order of society has been lost sight of. The business man who hires that class of labor has heretofore raised no objection and is, as a matter of fact, pleased to see the Oriental on the labor market in competition with the white worker. But it has not altogether worked out as the business men desired it. The Oriental has made the important discovery that millionaires are not made while working for wages, and consequently many of them have quit working for wages and are now engaged in business pursuits in competition with the business men who formerly encouraged them to come here. Now it happens that the business men want them excluded, just as the workers and their organizations have been demanding for years. From this, it must be plain to those who have even an elementary grasp of economics, that the master class desire cheap labor, and urge Oriental immigra-

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"RED HERRINGS"

In Democracy, Majority's Will Is Supposed to Govern; But It's the Vote.

AMID LOUD LAUGHTER

Ideas Not Argued on Their Merit—Empty Benches Tragic and Pitiable.

[By Lloyd Roberts.]

PRESS GALLERY, House of Commons, Ottawa.—All is fair in love and war—and politics, it seems. If a bill is distasteful, kill it if you can, and don't be finicky over the manner of its dying. In a democracy the will of the majority is supposed to govern; in reality it is the vote. It it not the same thing, by any means. In party politics it is essential that the will be kept subservient to the vote The will, left to itself, is sometimes guided by ideals and ethics, which might embarrass the party, if not wreck it altogether. Now there are many ways of influencing the will. The cuttlefish method is one of the most popular. Blanket the objectionable feature in darkness and dispatch it at leisure. Or, to use another fishy trick, drag a red herring across the trail. There's the anti-racetrack gambling resolution for instance, and the divorce bill, and the plea for public control of credit; just to mention some recent cases. Not one of these ideas was permitted to be argued on its merits.

The member for Brant felt deeply grieved when his motion "that the special privilege given to racing associations under the criminal code of carrying on public gambling operations in connection with their race meetings is detrimental to the best interests of Canada and should be abolished" was taken away from him, "amended" into another substantive motion, and carried by a large majority. As J. L. Brown of Lisgar pointed out, amidst a roar of laughter, all that was left of the main motion was the word "that."

It was not (in the mover's words) "fair or in accordance with the spirit of the rules of this house or of any British parliament," but it certainly extracted the kick from the resolution while leaving it in the horse.

J. T. Shaw's bill, "designed to establish equality as between husband and wife so far as the grounds for divorce are concerned," in the four western provinces, unexpectedly passed its second reading in spite of a malodorous herring dragged in to confuse the issue. The honorable enemy had prepared his attack with meticulous care. His eloquence, couched in early Victorian style, rang through the chamber so silent you could almost hear a tear drop. The fact that it had not the slightest bearing on the subject under debate was insufficient reason, it seems, for ruling him out of order. Perhaps it is just as well to allow such "freedom of speech" now and then. Although it wastes the time and patience of the members, there is seldom a dearth of either, and it makes the eloclutionist happy for the rest of the session—another step has been taken in the age-long battle for the equality of the sexes.

But the red herring seems most effective where the question of economies is concerned. It is a delicate enough scent without weakening it with personalities and prejudices. Few members appear willing to follow it, even when it emanates from the Always Right. They might sing in chorus, "The old-time system is good enough for me." "Why not leave well-enough alone?" was the government's chief answer to labor pleading for experimentation. J. S. Woodsworth urged that "it is not in the interests of the country at large that the privilege of issuing currency and of controlling financial credit should be granted to private corporations." It is not surprising that men like Otto H. Kahn, the New York banker, should resent such radicalism. In his view the element of paramount importance "is the remarkable demonstration afforded by the elections in France, England, America and Germany, that the preponderating sentiment of the people is tired and weary of commotion, controversy, agitation and experiment, from whatsoever quarter emanating and to whatever end directed." Such weariness is a Godsend to those in high financial places. But what about our parliamentarians coming from constituencies distraught over increasing unemployment, poverty and crime? Can they afford to sleep in their chairs, or write letters, or retreat to the lobby whenever a possible way out is advocated? Public ownership of credit may not be the cure-all for social ills, any more than concentration in the hands of the few has proved to be, but it at least deserves a fair hearing, such as the steam locomotive and telephone demanded and eventually got. And yet we hear a member declaring in the midst of the debate: "I do not know that I have seen anything more tragic and pitiable since I have been a member of this house than the empty benches opposite." As for the red herring, it made its appearance in a very old and unsavory form: "I really cannot understand anything in the speech of my honorable friend,"

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THE MEN FROM MARS

[Memesis]

ONE morning, early in the glorious summer of 1924, I was crossing on the ferry-boat to North Vancouver. As I stood at the prow, idly noting the varying shadow tints in the numerous valleys before me, and the high lights of the summits, where the fast disappearing patches of snow still lingered, I suddenly experienced an impulse to ascend the mountain before me. Fortunately, I was crossing the inlet on private business, and had no sacred duty to my master to perform, so I felt no fearful conscience qualm in responding to the unaccountable urge which directed me to the mountain summit.

An hour or so afterwards I was climbing the path which leads to the summit of Grouse Mountain.

I am not a seasoned mountain climber and being interested in the flora of the uplands, I was glad to leave the beaten track at a level spot where it seemed safe to do so, to rest from the toil of the ascent, and to enjoy any floral beauty that might present itself.

I had proceeded, perhaps for fifty yards, when I found myself in an open, level space, about half an acre in extent, and bounded on all sides by tall cedars and thick underbrush. There were plants in abundance, and here and there a tuft of bloom, and I sank into the tall grasses with a sigh of relief. There was a perfect calm, and the only sounds I could hear were the clicking and the droning of insects' wings. The world of men with its harsh discords, its ceaseless and trivial babbling, seemed non-existent, and with the scents of growing wonders, and the murmuring music of the wilderness throbbing in my brain, I blessed the sudden impulse which had urged me on my journey.

Suddenly a murmur of voices came to me, and I rose and approached a clump of young evergreens that stood in the centre of the open space. I pushed my way through it, and stood in astonishment at what I saw. Reposing with their backs against a giant cedar, which had succumbed before the strength of some former storm, were two beings. At first I hardly noticed them, as my attention was drawn to a curious machine-like arrangement which lay some little distance from them. It was cylindrical in form and about sixty feet long, tapering to a point at each end. In the centre was a raised apartment, domed shaped, and about fifteen feet in diameter, composed of a substance which is difficult to describe, but which struck me at the time as resembling transparent silver. I can describe it in no other way. It is difficult, of course, to describe a substance one has never seen before and which resembles nothing of one's former experience.

Covering the whole surface of the cylindrical body were thread-like filaments about six inches long, bright red in color, and which writhed continuously like living threads of fire. As I gazed at the strange sight I experienced a tingling sensation over my whole body, resembling that of a slight electric shock.

A voice very musical and mellow exclaimed, "Ah! Our visitor."

I turned sharply and met the gaze of the two beings who were smiling a genial welcome. They motioned me to sit down with them. I did so, and we regarded each other a moment or two in silence.

Again, I am at a loss for words to describe them. They were human in shape, though their heads were somewhat larger in proportion to their bodies than beings of our own planet, but it was their flesh which I cannot describe, except that it was of a much finer texture than our own, and gave me the impression of transparency without being transparent, a sensation of sight, which I had never before experienced.

"The impulse," said the taller of the beings, with a genial smile, "we sent out brought you here. We belong to the planet you call Mars, and represent a Martian Society of Investigation. We have sent for you to hear the message to our society, which we are about to transmit before we depart for home. As you earth dwellers are yet only in the early stage of your development, there may be much that you will not clearly grasp, and much probably with which you will disagree, for, as you are no doubt aware, old habit of thought resents the intrusion of new ideas."

He turned and smiled at his companion who closed his eyes. The speaker rose and placed his hand on his companion's forehead who apparently had settled down into a quiet sleep. Then taking from his pocket a paper, he read from it in a clear voice, and very slowly, the following message, his left hand resting all the time on the forehead of his friend.

"To the Martian Society of Spiritual and Mental Investigation, Comrades:

"I am transmitting a short synopsis of our observations on the Green Planet before starting on our homeward journey. The inhabitants of this planet physically resemble ourselves, but their material substance is of a much coarser fibre corresponding to that of our lower life.

"They are, for the most part, simply and purely, dull and uninteresting materialists. The great truth, as we know it, has as yet only appeared as a feeble spark in a few of their ad-

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British Columbia Federationist

Published every Friday by
The British Columbia Federationist

Business and Editorial Office, 1129 Howe St.

The policy of The B. C. Federationist is controlled by the editorial board of the Federated Labor Party of British Columbia.

Subscription Rate: United States and Foreign, $3.00 per year; Canada, $2.50 per year, $1.50 for six months; to Unions subscribing in a body, 16c per member per month.

The Federationist is on sale at the following news stands:

VANCOUVER
E. J. GALLOWAY.....940 Granville Street
NELSON'S NEWS STAND.....1071 Granville Street
P. O. NEWS STAND.....325 Granville Street
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FRIDAY.....March 27, 1925

THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION

WE sometimes wonder if man has travelled so far, intellectually, in the last four or five thousand years as we are led to believe. It would seem that if there has been any progress it has only been a progressive enslavement of the large masses of the people. We believe this to be true, because today a relatively greater number of the world's population is subject to the control of a master class, as far as concerns their access to the means of life than ever has been the case before. There seems to be no relation between the productive capacity of a people and the amount of that production which they may appropriate to their own use.

We need not go abroad to find ample evidence to prove this assertion. All over the Dominion of Canada, we find a great mass of production in almost all things necessary for human existence, and along side of this plethora of goods we find the direst poverty.

Thousands of unemployed in the cities of the Pacific coast, thousands of destitute farmers in the prairie provinces, more thousands of unemployed in the larger eastern cities; and now comes the news of terrible suffering and privation in the mining villages on the Atlantic sea-board.

The following from the Vancouver Daily Province of March 9th, will give one an idea of the suffering prevailing among the miners there: "If Armenia and Japan after the shock or India in famine, were any worse than the destitute here, thank God I was not there." These are the words of the Rev. F. McAvoy, of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. An Ottawa despatch in the same paper on March 12th, said that it was stated, at a conference called by the G. W. V. A., "that the lack of food and clothing among the miners of Cape Breton constitutes as great an emergency as the Halifax disaster, the Japanese earthquake, the Russian famine, and the Leeward hurricane." But, bear in mind, these are normal times, and in Canada, one of the richest countries in potential wealth in the world.

We said normal; well, if they are not a little better than normal we must have been greatly gulled for the past few years by a host of service club orators, banquet hall speech makers, and capitalistic newspapers and periodicals, which shouted in season and out, that prosperity was at our door, no, more than that: had raised the latch, pushed the door, and was inside.

Prosperity is here alright, but it is capitalist properity. That form of prosperity which the workers have always been accustomed to—luxury for the master and owner; poverty disease, squalor, and misery for the worker, the producer of all that luxury.

As long as capitalism remains conditions will surely get worse. There is one remedy, and one only; the regulated production and distribution of the things necessary for our social needs. In a word socialism. And this is just what socialism means in the economic sense. The ordered and regulated production and distribution of the things necessary to maintain life.

We do not ask you to take our word for it. Study the situation for yourself, and if you do not agree with us let us have your solution.

ALBERTA ARREST JOBLESS

TO think that the only solution to the problem of unemployment is to arrest the unemployed seems rather intolerable in this day and age. To think that the representatives, chosen by the popular vote of the people, can devise no more humane action, than that of arresting honest, though unfortunate men, seems appalling. They allow these men to wander in vain, for weeks and months—yes, even years—in search of work that will guarantee a livlihood, and then, though it is recognized by every intelligent man and woman throughout the length and breadth of our dominion, that there is not sufficient remunerative work to be found for every able-bodied human beings, within its confines. A more inane attitude of mind could hardly be imagined.

Now, though these men, admittedly could not possibly find work, and because they seek to voice their protest, they are detained as criminals. The government is likely going to find out something about the organization, the leadership and the motives of the present movement—so we are informed. Doubtless, the reported findings will suggest that the movement was organized by some "red" agitators seeking to overthrow the government. That is the usual line of chatter. They will sit idly by and watch men and women search in vain for the where-with-all to obtain necessities of life. If the unfortunates feel compelled to depart from our so-called "straight and narrow path," they are detained, guarded by the strong arm of the law—certainly, not of justice. If they choose to voice a protest they are classed as "reds"—whatever that may mean. Someday, a revolution may fall our lot, even in this land, and in our humble judgment, the cause for such a catastrophe will rest upon the shoulders of our parasitical and more than useless average politician of today, rather than upon the shoulders of unforunate workers.

JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE

WE note,, with some considerable degree of satisfaction, the growth and enthusiasm of the Junior Labor League. The hope of the future lies with the young of our present day. To see them taking such enthusiastic interest in the bettering of the future of humanity is most encouraging. Doubtless there are hundreds of our young people today anxious to serve their fellows but they can find no society or association that offers them indefinite opportunities. To such, we would heartily recommend the J. L. L. Not only will they have an opportunity to serve, but also to learn more about the causes of the social chaos that exists everywhere about us today, even in this glorious Dominion of Canada.

J. H. THOMAS

LOCAL adherents of labor will have read, no doubt, in our daily press, a report of what Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas is purported to have said to some 150 boys and girls on the terrace of the British house of commons, preliminary to their going to Canada. He told them they were the luckiest boys and girls in the world in having a chance to go to Canada, and that not one of them but had a better education and better chance than he himself had had. He added that he hoped they would say to themselves: "I am going to set out to be a millionaire before I am finished."

It is beyond our comprehension to understand how a man holding the position in the Labor movement in England, that Thomas holds, could, conscientiously make such utterances. It is far from right and, most certainly it is not honorable. So long as men of this type are acting as leaders in this great movement, we can not hope for any marked progress. Comrade Tom Richardson has only a few months ago returned to the old land from here. He is in a position to enlighten his comrades in the movement there as to the actual conditions existing here in Canada. He did so some time ago, according to press reports. We wonder where Mr. Thomas could have been at that time. Is it to be wondered at that many comrades here in Canada are disgusted with the tactics of such men as Thomas? The truth can be had for the asking, then we say, why deal in falsehoods.

DESTITUTION IN CANADA

ONE would think, according to the many press reports that we see, that Russia is the only place in the world where want and starvation is running rampant. When, however, the facts regarding the actual conditions existing here in Canada, are becoming known, we learn, with horror, of the pitiful plight of the miners in Cape Breton, who have been forced to exist under the iron heel of the British Empire Steel Corporation, in the past. Now, even that existence is denied them, and starvation and death seems their only lot.

Another instance of the suffering being endured by our people is that of the Ukranian farmers on the prairies. It is reported, that unless prompt action is taken, dozens of families will perish of hunger. Think of it. While a few are allowed to live in the lap of luxury thousands are on the verge of starvation, right here in Canada.

We wonder how long these unfortunate people are going to continue to suffer in silence. We wonder too, how long the parasitical class are hoping to "carry on" in peace and comfort while they ignore the sufferings of their less fortunate brothers and sisters. If our vision guides us aright, we fell that we can see "the hand writing on the wall." How long, we wonder, will they fail to take heed of the warning.

BOOK REVIEW

THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN SHUTTERS

By George Douglas

[Review by Frances Wills]

IT is claimed that this extraordinary book was the source of the modern novel and an unconscious reaction against the artificiality of the Victorian age.

Scotch people will read it with a great deal of interest, for the setting is Scottish throughout, and Scottish life and character are vividly portrayed by the author, who himself came of the peasantry of an obscure village. Moreover, the author seems to be an adorer of Burns.

As one reads of business rivalries, personal hates, and petty meannesses, one is reminded rather forcibly that mankind is not far removed from his animal ancestry; and that it will take years of real education to modify and develop his nature rather than to overlay it with a thin veneer of so-called civilization.

"The House with the Green Shutters" is a psychological study; a careful tracing of the potentialities of heredity, and the effects of environment. Perhaps the author cites an extraordinary case, but, no doubt, if every case which meets with public condemnation, every life which is termed a failure, and every wrong which society punishes, were considered in this careful way, and treated as being the sum total of a variety of causes, instead of individual wilfulness, society would be more successful in remedying its dreadful ills.

The author has a few sly hits at education, of whose best handiwork, the prize-winners, he says, they are often "gimlet characters who by diligence and memory, gain prizes in their school days, and are fools for the remainder of their lives." That was a criticism of conditions a quarter of a century ago, and mankind has not yet outgrown the examination standard of brains, nor the childishness of academic prizes.

We are given a little Scot's philosophy, and there are two characters in the book who come to what seem to be more or less similar conclusions; the one through the power of thought and the other through the influence of John Barleycorn.

Says the professor: "The real thinkers know the value of a wise indifference to the world; it no longer frightens them, being understood. They know the value of a wise indifference; and that is why they are often the most genial of men; unworried by the transient, they can smile and wait, sure of their eternal aim."

"By Jove," thinks the hero, or rather the villian, "That's what whiskey does for me," and becomes more of a "toper" than ever. Not altogether because of a philosophy, but because he needs something to free his tongue, release his ideas, and change his morbid too-sensory imagination to a radiant haze.

The narrative concerns itself chiefly with the downfall of the Gourlay family, one and all; the overthrow of paltry pride, flourishing business, academic hopes and educational snobbishness, with a rather sordid climax—murder and sudden death. To the older Gourlay, disgrace; that is, what the rest of the world thinks of him counts far more than actual loss—even the loss of the "House With the Green Shutters" or the degradation of his son's expulsion from the University.

The book is well worth reading if only for its insight into human nature and the author's unbiased observation and presentation.,

Freedom Cure for Evils

There is only one cure for evils which newly-acquired freedom produces, and that cure is freedom. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half-blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason, and the extreme violence of opinion subsides. The scattered elements of truth cease to contend and begin to coalesce. And at length a system of justice and order is educed out of the chaos.—Macaulay.

The paradise of the rich is made out of the hell of the poor.—Victor Hugo.

The Men from Mars

(Continued From Page 1.)

vanced minds and they are regarded with a tolerant contempt.

"Their physical surroundings are more beautiful and more prolific than our own, and their physical needs easy to satisfy, yet the nature of their economic system, founded entirely on a barbaric selfishness, makes the struggle for the necessities of their material life difficult and, in many cases impossible to adequately obtain.

"A small minority of the dwellers here own the earth, which they exploit for their own benefit, and while those few revel in material luxuries and wield a material power over their fellow beings, the majority exist in a state of material want and a harassing uncertainty.

"This will be difficult for you to grasp, but the fact may serve as a corroboration of the theories advanced by our investigations into the past ages of our own planet.

"They possess the rudiments of reason and, while professing a morality of an advanced type, may yet be described as unmoral, as they do not put that conception of morality into practice for the system which governs their lives forbids it.

"They are content with mouthing it, and are quite satisfied with a curious and self-deceiving word-worship of all their ideals.

"They have not yet grasped the great fact that deeds are the sole standard of any system of morality or religion. They are shallow word-worshippers, and the torrents of mere verbiage which annually pours from the aggregation of their religious, moral and political associations, is simply astounding to one, who, recognizing the true morality, is bent only on living it in deeds of service.

"The earth owners are filled with a ravening lust for material power, and this, to our brethren, will be the more astonishing when I record that this power as soon as grasped eludes them, as the savage nature of the earth struggle is such, that their hold on life is so enfeebled thereby, that the average length of their lives is measured by about thirty-five revolutions of their planet around the central mass.

"While the struggle for this material and passing power engrosses the earth owners, a still more severe struggle is the experience of the non-owners to gain a mere material subsistance, and the average length of life of the latter is even shorter than that of their masters.

"This struggle for material power and a bare subsistence constitutes the one engrossing aim of their perverted and limited lives. Their pleasures can be regarded as non-existent, being but a feverish and frantic striving after fleeting material sensations.

"It will not surprise our brethren to learn that the inevitable reaction to this revolting and unnecessary struggle for the material, is exhibited in frequent wars between the nations and in constant acts of robbery and violence among their individual members.

"These wars are characterized by a brutality and ferocity which is appalling, and language halts in any attempt to adequately describe it. Their scientific men have sunk themselves into the lowest depths of immorality by inventing instruments for tearing to pieces their fellow beings in millions, and poisonous and burning gases which destroy them wholesale or inflict upon them indescribable and unimaginable tortures.

"Indeed, out of this savage economic struggle there has developed a frenzied madness among the nations, which has prompted them to invent with devilish ingenuity, destructive forces of such a nature that they must react upon the users themselves and cause universal annihilation.

"Co-operation is unknown except in a primitive form for the benefit of selfish and struggling units. Universal co-operation for the whole of humanity is as yet but a dream in the minds of a few advanced beings who call themselves socialists, who, however, are regarded with suspicion and hatred, not only by the earth owners but even by the majority of the deluded and exploited outcasts from their inheritance.

"Yet the dream of these true altruists is to establish a kingdom, founded on love and justice, which would bring happiness to all classes and establish a reign of universal peace in place of the terrible and revolting conditions which obtain today; to establish a kingdom in which the passing and material things could be enjoyed as they should be to advantage, in conformity with the material laws, and in which the unseen and eternal things could be studied and grasped.

"At present they revel in ignorance and hatred, and grope in a darkness which is verging on despair. Fear is ever present at their feast and, in their revelling for over their scanty moments of ease and relaxation, it casts its threatening shadow.

"An ever strengthening array of scourges and diseases is threatening and shortening their existence, and many among them, selfish and fearfully praying for themselves, are awaiting the fast approaching state of inevitable chaos.

"Struggle is inevitable to spirit confined in the flesh, but the awards of selfish struggling is ever pain and disappointment.

"Only the altruistic struggle can lead to the light of love and happiness for it is law, but these undeveloped earth dwellers have not yet grasped the great truth, that only through the observance of law can life grow to its fulfilment. In their system of competition and in the shams of their word-worship they are as plants withering in sour and scanty soil.

"Mind, as we have discovered and fully proved, is the controlling and directing force in the Universe, and, in association with matter, should govern it to the advantage of the organism. They know nothing of mind rule over matter, and allow the matter of their bodies to adversely affect the mind principle; for they believe that mind is merely an attribute of matter, and cannot exist apart from it, and, in consequence, it would be an impossibility to find in all the wretched struggling mass of humanity even one physically perfect being, whereas in our own planet an imperfect creature is an abnormality.

"Yet all is not hopeless, for, as I stated, there is the dream of universal co-operation in the minds of a few. This, as we know, is a germ of power from the eternal and governing mind, and should develop to its maturity, in which these earth dwellers will live the selfless existence and enjoy mentally, morally and physically, the whole of its beneficial reactions.

"Yet I fear the truth of this selfless existence will only be revealed to the few, who will survive the the approaching and inevitable cataclysm. My report in detail I will submit to our brethren on my return. We are even now preparing for our start."

He arose and passed his hand several times over the forehead of his companion, who, awakening as from a deep sleep, arose to his feet.

They waved their hands to me and smiled as they entered their machine, and that was the last I saw of them, for suddenly the machine began to rise vertically from the ground. I watched it dwindle to a speck and disappear from view in the sky above my head.

Crushed By the Power of Gold

O men bowed down with labor,
O women young yet old,
O heart oppressed in the toiler's breast
And crushed by the power of gold,
Keep on with your weary battle
Against the triumphant might;
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

War Deprecated

The friends of humanity will deprecate war wheresoever it may appear. My first wish is to see this plague of mankind banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind.—Washington.

Chronic War

A government which comes out strong only in emergencies will be tempted to create and maintain a state of chronic emergency as Napoleon had to create a state of chronic war, or as the doctor who could cure fits and nothing else began his treatments always by trying to induce epilepsy.—George Bernard Shaw.

There is no liberty of thought for the thoughtless; there is no freedom of speech for the coward.—Melbourne Labor Call.

Try your neighbor for a subscription.

ENGLISH BAY POOL AND PIER

A VERY important conference took place Friday evening, March 20. of the Directors of the New Natatorium and Pleasure Pier and Architects Gardiner & Mercer, in order to arrive at the most suitable plan and type of construction for the new Bath and Pier.

Several experts in engineering and Pool construction also attended the meeting. Every phase of the Company's plans was thoroughly gone into and every technical difficulty was threshed out between the experts, while the Board received a valuable insight into the problems of up to the minute Swimming Pool Operation. It is the policy of the Board that each step should be taken only under expert guidance, because the company's building is going to be a permanent structure. The Directors feel that every single feature should be carefully planned.

Further developments are expected.

QUESTION BOX

[Note—As many enquiries reach this office from time to time, the editor will reserve space to deal with such matters, under the above heading. Communications addressed to "Notes and Queries Editor" will be handled as quickly as space permits. —Ed.]

L. OLSEN: Get Fred Harrison's "The Case for Socialism," published at one shilling. It is the most concise and clearly told story of the principle of the Socialist movement we have read.

BIRMINGHAM: Of course Municipal banks could be run in Canada on the same lines as in Birmingham, if public action were strong enough to buck the big banks' opposition. We hope to have something on this subject soon.

REVELSTOKE: Thanks for communication. By all means send us your copy, we will use if possible.

OMEGA: Every Socialist should read, mark and thoroughly digest Jack London's "Iron Heel."

JAMES (North Van.): Please send particulars in form for publication, we shall be pleased to insert in an early issue.

Two Hostile Classes

From the moment that private possession in the means of production arose, exploitation and the division of society into two hostile classes, standing opposed to each other through their interests, also began.—Wilhelm Liebknecht.

That commonwealth is best ordered where the citizens are neither too rich nor too poor.—Thales.

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Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

—Goldsmith.

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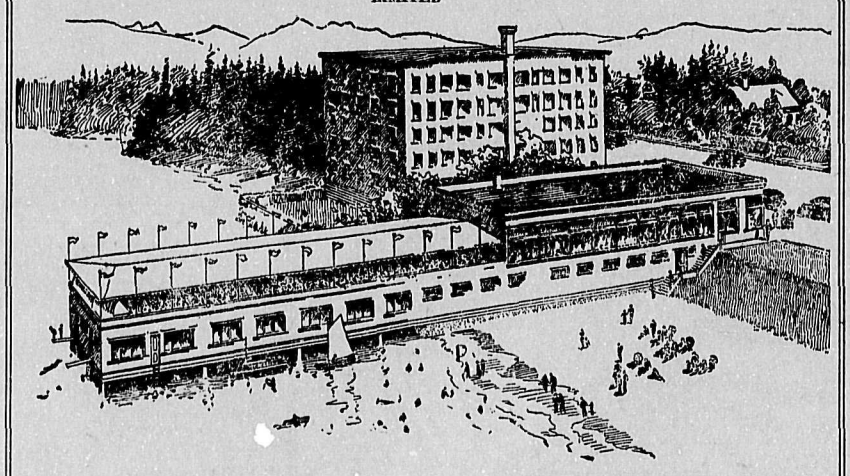
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Power of Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

position of social power, and solidarity well nigh irresistable, to the forces of international capitalist reaction, forces now actively engaged wrecking the organizations of labor in every land.

Narrow Nationalism

Narrow nationalism poisons, divides, and destroys; the blight of nationalism must be removed from the mind of labor in so far at least as his economic interests are involved. United international action is the only hope of labor.

Labor's Task

Labor must own, control and support its own press. Mental slavery means physical slavery. Labor must organize and educate the masses of working women who are now patronised by reaction, and stampeded into voting for things-as-they-are. The woman's vote like woman's labor is one of the powerful props of capitalism.

The trade unions must become centers of education and agitation, and not merely a means to procure a little higher wage, and shorter hours. They must train their members in the science of owning, controlling and administering the wealth they produce, to protect life, ensure the masses against poverty, dethrone greed, abolish war, secure leisure, encourage art, humanize industry, purify politics, and sanctify life, is the task of the labor movement of the twentieth century.

Justice Is Wanted

(Continued from page 1)

of the present system. By resolute efforts we should succeed in electing several members to the new Dominion Parliament that will be formed as the result of the coming elections. These members should concentrate their efforts to one supreme objective: To get a Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the people of Canada and their work. They should ask for a report on the numbers engaged in each line of business and they should insist that the report should disclose what each individual in Canada was actually engaged in doing and what each was in the habit of consuming.

Would the new government, whether Liberal or Conservative, grant such a committee? I am inclined to believe that they would, for criticism could be made so searching and pointed that they would be compelled to act. Supposing they refused, the Socialist members could easily make and issue a report of their own, setting forth the main facts clearly before the public. In any event public interest would be aroused and the parasitic classes would have the sensation of their lives.

This line of action would also be a magnificent advertisement of socialism; we should be adopting exactly the methods which any first class business man would adopt if he was put in charge of a big business. He would insist in knowing the facts; he would require a complete report from every department. Having got his report he would proceed to act on the information gained, he would cut out the deadheads and try to devise more efficient methods of working and administration.

Socialism is a business method, not merely flabby sentiment and rhetoric. We are going to introduce improved methods of doing our necessary work and we are going to share up both the labor and the proceeds more equitably and thereby make a great advance in the science and pactise of living on this Earth.

It was St. Peter who wrote "Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

This suggestion of a Parliamentary committee to examine into the doings of every individual and every natuual resource in the country was laid before the Hon. Sydney Webb, the well-known leader of the Fabian Society, he replied, "Your suggestion of a committee to examine and report on the nation is very interesting. When you know the facts. What?"

We will endeavor to answer his very sensible question in ou next article.

Timely Topics

Janet Smith Case

DOUBTLESS there are some anxious souls in Vancouver since the Chinese boy has disappeared from the Baker home. We are firmly of the opinion that someone knows a lot more than they are inclined to tell. There are a lot of things which go on in high society these days that, were they to be performed amidst humbler surroundings, would never be tolerated. They say, "Money talks." We are inclined to believe that it can do almost anything—if there is enough of it. Certainly, in our opinion at least, a few individuals rather intimately associated with this affair are meandering far away.

* * *

Cure For Doukhobor Ills

Someone suggests that "British justice" is the cure. We are not certain, in our own minds, just what their "real illness" is; but, when it comes to suggesting that British justice will cure, we are prone to be skeptical. We have so many ailments among our own native-born Canadians; and we have, as yet, failed to see any curative effect from our so-called justice. We know that thousands of men, women and children in this Dominion are on the verge of destitution, and the only cure that "British justice" has to offer is to put them in jail, that they may have a few free meals. If we had a little more real common-sense, and less of our so-called justice, we might be better off ourselves, and, in all probability, the Doukhobors are in a similar position.

* * *

Optimism on the Prairies

We have been informed through the medium of our daily press that there is being enjoyed on the prairies a greater spirit of optimism than they have enjoyed for the past ten years. We know that such is far from being the case; but we suppose our daily press considers that "another little lie won't do them any harm." If there is optimism, it certainly is not among the farmers.

* * *

Things are getting so bad in Lancashire—some things, that is—that people are really trying to find out the cause. "The big combines have made big profits and paid substantial dividends." However, according to one old country paper, things aren't too bad in some directions. One writer has conceived the brilliant idea of lowering the dyeing prices, which he considers are the cause of Lancashire's blight. He doesn't say anything about the dividends, so we presume that the worker is to suffer.

* * *

And while thousands are literally on the verge of starvation in the old land, the Prince of Wales is making preparations, or rather preparations are being made for him, to tour South Africa, "for diplomatic reasons," and the cost thereof will be princely. Not that the people mind; oh, no. They transfer his happiness to themselves and forget their own miseries in contemplation of luxuries for the prince and a retinue of well-kept parasites.

* * *

The birds and animals in the London zoological gardens are to be protected against fog by the installation of electric light—so precious is life in these days of civilization. And yet in London alone there are thousands who haven't a decent roof to their heads. There's a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, but none for the protection of those who have evolved a few steps further.

* * *

The enemies of socialism accuse us of being envious. We don't deny it altogether. When we see unnecessary waste, on the one hand, squalid poverty on the other, and the hard-pressed middle class in between, we naturally break the tenth commandment.

* * *

The little handful of radicals in the English parliament, who occasionally boil over with indignation, are often accused of stretching the truth when they describe conditions in Glasgow, for instance. Even in our own fair city there are those who, because they have never seen what really exists, smile skeptically. But several cities are in process of being cleaned up. In Manchester a commission has been at work trying to solve the mystery of the slums, which in reality is no mystery.

* * *

They have decided that vagrancy in the case of children is mainly due to a desire to get away from appalling conditions. By "appalling conditions" they mean such things as a family of ten living in a two-roomed "house" in areas that are nothing but plague spots and where undertakers literally jostle one another; where tuberculosis claims a third of the deaths, and where infant mortality is extremely high.

* * *

To some extent the people of Canada and other new countries began where the older countries left off (they seem to have left off, so slow do improvements come), and we can expect conditions to be better. But the question is, just how long will it take conditions to fall to standard of living in the older countries, in view of the mad immigration policy and the consequent unemployment. One provincial government, at least, is trying to solve the problem—by deportation.

GET A NEW SUBSCRIBER

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

Farmer Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

duced—is usually frightfully small. Upon some occasions, and unfortunately, such occasions are only too common— the farmer is charged for the privilige of supplying the consumer, rather than being paid for the the services he rendered. Such circumstances have arisen more than once in the Okanagan region, especially among the fruit-growers.

Were the consumers to profit by such a state of affairs, we might see some slight reason for continuing to tolerate it—while selfishness is the dominating influence in life. But even this condition does not exist. The consumer today has to pay handsomely for all he gets. Now the natural question is, where is the great cost arising from, and who is benefiting thereby. Briefly, it is the result of the "profits" exacted by everyone, who directly or indirectly is living off the farmer.

The implement manufacturer exacts his toll of profits; the railroads demand a profit on everything they carry to and from the farmer. Every commission agent, or representative who goes into a farming community to buy or sell must of necessity have his salary paid out of the products of the soil, the wholesale houses demand their pound of flesh; and every retailer must have his. It can be readily seen that if these institutions insist upon ever being a burden upon the farmer's back, that eventually, he will break down under the burden—a burden that even today is destroying the life of our agriculturalists in the whole Dominion of Canada.

Pasteurized Milk

The Ayrshire Dairy has made public that if people were "given sound food the need for vaccination in Vancouver, would quickly be removed from the board." Wholesome cows milk is essential to the health of the community. If it is not nutritious then the bodies of everyone, especially children, become weakened and quickly fall a prey to disease of which there are many kinds, but all have a common cause and that is improper feeding. Hollis Godfrey, authority on public health, states that "when milk is processed and the constituents changed putrifaction quickly takes place and such milk becomes poisonous." Processed milk may be known by a very deep cream line—with a low test on the bottle cap. In fact, when tested, it is found below average quality. It is alleged that milk sold by certain dairies in the city is processed to make it appear richer in cream than it really is. The Ayshire Dairy, 1270 Hornby street pasteurizes all its milk by modern methods for the protection of the public.

CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

TENDERS FOR SEWER CONSTRUCTION

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received by the council up to 8 o'clock p.m. on Monday, March 30, for the construction of the following sewers:

Vine street from half block north of Forty-ninth avenue to Forty-fifth avenue.
Forty-seventh avenue, Balsam street, to Yew street.
Dunbar street, Thirty-seventh avenue to Thirty-sixth avenue.
Thirty-sixth avenue, Dunbar to Collingwood streets.
Thirty-sixth avenue, McKenzie to Carnarvon streets.
Thirty-eighth avenue, Dunbar to Blenheim streets.
Thirty-ninth avenue, Dunbar to Balaclava streets.
Thirty-ninth avenue, McKenzie to Carnarvon streets.
Seventeenth avenue, Macdonald street, westerly.

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.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HENRY FLOYD,
C. M. C.

Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard, Vancouver, B. C., March 20, 1925.

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS

FROM March 23rd to April 4th, inclusive, a reasonable quantity of extra refuse, if placed beside the garbage cans, will be removed by Scavenging Department free of charge. Enquiries at Phone Sey. 3498. 120 Union Street.

WM. McQUEEN,
City Clerk.

March 20th, 1925.

CITY OF VANCOUVER

TENDERS FOR PIPE

THE undersigned will receive tenders for approximately twelve (12) miles of steel pipe (36 in., 32 in. and 26 in. diam.).

Plans and specifications may be obtained at the office of the City Engineer, on receipt of a deposit of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), which will be refunded on return of the plans and specifications in good condition.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Steel Pipe," to be received at the office of the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on the 21st April, 1925.

A certified check equivalent five per cent. (5%) of the amount of the tender must accompany each bid.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES STUART,
Purchasing Agent.

City of Vancouver,
City Hall.

TENDERS WANTED

THE undersigned will receive tenders up to 12 o'clock Tuesday, April 7, for the supply of 1500 yards of uniform Navy Blue Serge Cloth, width 58 inches, and to weigh not less than 22 ozs. per yard. Delivery—700 yards August, 1925; 800 yards December, 1925. Samples and marked cheque for 5% of bid must accompany tender.

JAMES STUART,
City Purchasing Agent.

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"IMPERIAL" PURE PAINT

A high-grade standard paint, suitable for house decoration and protection; one gallon will cover 350 square feet, 2 coats. Shown in shades of buff, light brown and dark brown; light grey, silver grey, lead, light green and blue.

GALLONS— Price..... **$4.75**
½ GALLONS— Price..... **$2.50**
QUARTS— Price..... **$1.40**

In White, Cream and Deep Green

GALLONS— Price..... **$4.95**
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QUARTS— Price..... **$1.50**

"Sunfast" Creosote Shingle Stains

In red, light brown, dark brown and medium brown. Per 4 GALLONS **$5.50**

In Light and Dark Green— Per 4 GALLONS **$6.80**

Porch Paints—Made especially to stand hard wear on porch or steps; in 2 shades, grey and slate. Per quart **$1.40**

Berry Bros.' Liquid Granite Floor or Linoleum Varnish—Quick drying, hard wearing, with a fine gloss finish.
½ GALLON— Price..... **$3.85** QUARTS— Price..... **$2** PINTS— Price..... **$1.10**

Kyanize Floor Enamels—For old and new floors, interior wood work, furniture, etc. Flows easily, dries quickly; in shades of brown, grey, yellow, drab and green.
QUARTS— Price..... **$1.60** PINTS— Price..... **90c**

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

Unlike the revolutionaries of Europe, the British people have not known feudalism for ages. By common consent they could completely alter their whole constitution in the passing of a bill, without the brandishing of as much as a penknife.—Voice of Labor, Dublin.

As To Robbers

How can you have justice when you put private robbers in prison while public robbers are seen in purple and gold?—Cato.

Free Speech

Courts and juries are not the judges in such matters. For instance, if a man thinks that either a despotism, or an oligarchy, or a republic, or even no government at all, is the best way of conducting human affairs, he is at perfect liberty to say so. . . . He may try to persuade others to share his views.—Lord Coleridge.

We patronize those who patronize us.

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VAUDEVILLE AT THE ORPHEUM

Who could imagine a more incongruous locale for one of the most uproarious sketches in vaudeville than an undertakers' convention? Yet Robert Emmett Keane and Claire Whitney, well-know comedy stars, have such a vehicle, called "Room 909," which is a big feature on the splendid bill of vaudeville which opens at the Orpheum on Thursday, April 2, 3, and 4.

Mlle Rhea and Santore, with Alex. Cross and Jos. Mach, jr., a violin virtuoso, offer "Divertisments of Vaudeville." They capably cover the entire dancing field, ballet dancing, modern dancing, and acrobatic.

With the twang of "Erin Go Bragh," in his name and on his ruddy face, the genial, smiling Charles Olcott is returning with Polly Ann, who leaped into vaudeville fame last season in her first venture in the two-a-day.

Joe Darcey, the crooning black-face comedian and singer, has a new negro story he is broadcasting on the Orpheum stage this week.

Walter Davison's Louisville Loons, coming to vaudeville direct from a two and a half year run at the Rainbow Gardens, Louisville, Ky., are the very last word in syncopation, combining instrumental and vocal music is soothing, charming and unique.

Alfred Latell, the world's greatest animal actor, will present "Bonzo" his cleverest characterization, assisted by Miss Dorothy Oaks. "Dyer Wanna Fight," is the title of the conversation battle engaged in by Lee Ryan and Ben Pierce, which results in the complete annihilation of Mr. Grouch. The usual attractive pictures and Orpheum Concert Orchestra completes the bill.

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UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets in G.W.V.A. Auditorium, 901 Dunsmuir Street, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, E. 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.

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

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

PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 418—President, S. D. Macdonald, secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P. O. Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each month.

Has Science Failed?

When science subdued the forces of nature to the service of man, ought she not to have given leisure to the workers that they might develop themselves physically and intellectually; ought she not to have changed the "vale of tears" into a dwelling-place of peace and joy? I ask you: Has not science failed in her mission of emancipation?—Paul Lafargue.

Love of power, merely to make flunkeys come and go for you, is a love, I should think, which enters only into the minds of persons in a very infantine state.—Carlyle.

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Overhead Foot Bridge Across the C. P. R. Tracks at Carrall Street Approved by Civic Railways and Bridges Committee--Work Will Start Soon --An Absolute Necessary Undertaking

AFTER a number of years of earnest agitation by merchants and others, the construction of an overhead footbridge across the C. P. R. tracks at the foot of Carrall street has received favorable consideration by the civic railways and bridges committee. The recommendation that tenders be called for the work will come before the next meeting of the city council. The building of the proposed structure will be accomplished within the next month.

Opening Carrall street to the Union Steamship wharf would be of great assistance and accommodation to 250,000 or more people annually, who at present are compelled to make a long round about detour to reach these docks, via the dangerous and congested level crossing at the foot of Columbia street.

More than a quarter of a million Vancouver citizens—men, women and children—every year are passengers to coast resorts. They have the usual responsibilities of children in arms, luggage, etc., and are exposed to danger in trying to reach the Union Steamship company's docks.

Besides there are some 5,000 passengers to and from the various logging camps, canneries and mines, not to mention the tourist traffic, who travel this route the year round.

Seventy-five per cent of all B. C. coast logging companies, canneries, pulp and paper companies, and mining companies, are dependent on these wharves at foot of Carrall street and the present route is a source of much inconvenience and delay.

Passengers over the Pacific Great Eastern railway from the Cariboo, Lillooet and northern inland B. C. points embark or arrive directly at the foot of Carrall street.

Two steamers, each carrying 1100 passengers, leave this dock daily during summer months carrying picnic parties, tourists, etc., for Bowen Island, Selma Park, Squamish and many other points.

Every street car line with passengers from every district of greater Vancouver, Westminster and Fraser valley lines are brought in very close touch to these wharves via Carrall street.

Columbia avenue crossing, over C. P. R. tracks, owing to congestion of traffic, necessitates gates which can be closed legally for periods of five minutes to allow frequent passage and shunting of trains at this point.

Here frequently the delay is from 10 to 15 minutes, owing to this fact passengers have often missed their boat.

One matter should not be over looked, namely, the lighting of Carrall street. This thoroughfare when the overhead bridge has been opened, will be traversed by thousands of pedestrians and automobiles both day and night. It will be therefore necessary to have both sides of the street well illuminated with the lights that are being installed in other parts of the city, extending from Hastings street to the water front. Preparations should be made at once for this.

By diverting the pedestrian traffic, seeking the before mentioned docks to the natural approach by an overhead foot passenger bridge at the foot of Carrall street, the danger of accidents at the present crossing will be greatly decreased.

The cost entailed in constructing the suggested foot-bridge will be comparatively small. With the early approach of spring, the logging and cannery season, its benefits will be fully appreciated and approved by nearly every visitor, customer, business man and citizen of Vancouver.

The civic railways and bridges committee, we are pleased to note, has considered that the foregoing facts are vital contributions to Vancouver's safety as well as prosperity. His worship Mayor Taylor is strongly in favor of pushing this very necessary work to completion.

Ald. Woodside states that the city council will approve of the recommendation of the railways and bridges committee, and it is expected that work on the overhead bridge will be started next week.

The Federationist will report progress being made towards building the bridge from time to time.

BOOSTER FOR THE OVERHEAD BRIDGE

AMONG the many supporters of the proposed overhead bridge over the C. P. R. tracks at Carrall street, must be mentioned W. A. (Doc) Stephens, of the Red Star Drug Store. For several years he has been untiring in his efforts, spending both time and money, to secure this very necessary structure for the safety of the public. Being a progressive merchant he is popular with the loggers, miners and others.

Oriental Question

(Continued from page 1)

tion for the economic advantage thus obtained. Likewise when the same class of labor quits selling labor of labor, it is always to the economic disadvantage of those who wish power, and instead sells the products to avoid business competition.

This is, then, the main reason why so many of our business men are supporting the move for Oriental exclusion. These same business men have for years been buying both Oriental labor and the products of such labor, and now that it is working out to their economic detriment, they are asking the workers to "pull their chestnuts out of the fire".

So far as the worker is concerned, if the Oriental will confine his competition to the business concerns who brought him here in the first place, and thereby keep off the labor market, he might do more good than harm in the present situation. But he is still on the labor market in many cases, and is kept there at the behest of the business men, who are so loud mouthed in their protests against them engaging in business competition.

In all probability, the average person is unaware that many Orientals pay for their jobs, particularly on certain railroads operating in this province. In the case of the Great Northern Railway company, when track workers are needed, discrimination in favor of Orientals as against white workers is clearly shown. This is brought about in the following manner. The section foreman, for example, when needing help, will communicate to an organization known as the "Oriental Trading company," otherwise designated as the "O. T. Co.," which company will supply the men needed, and, it can naturally be assumed, that the men supplied will be Orientals.

How this particular company operates is interesting, and reveals a light on the Oriental question which should be noted by all organizations interested in the problem. The men supplied by this company are required to sign a contract agreeing to pay said company one half a cent for each hour that they work for the G. N. R., and another charge of one dollar per month to defray office expenses of said O. T. Co. These items when totalled together make an aggregate of about $25.00 per year, which the Orientals supplied, pay for their jobs. In other words as the name of the company indicates, they are "trading in Orientals." To make sure that the laborers pay this amount, the wages due them by the railway company, are paid through the O. T. Co., and these fees are deducted from their pay cheques. This would indicate that the said O. T. Co., must be working in conjunction with the G. N. R. It is generally understod that it is illegal to sell jobs, but the above would tend to show that the law can be repudiated by such concerns with impunity and ignored by the governments supposed to enforce such law.

It is worthy of note that the G. N. R. does not maintain an employment office, nor does it make any demand on the government employment agency for men, leaving the hiring of the help entirely to the judgment of the foreman.

Quite recently one of Vancouver's unemployed, a white man, who has had considerable experience in track work, accosted one of the foremen on the G. N. R., and applied for work. The foreman in this case was a Japanese. The applicant was told that there were no vacancies. But the next morning, however, to his surprise while passing the same place, he observed four new workers, all Orientals, working on the same gang. This will serve to show as one example, at all events, how it is that the majority of track workers on this railroad are Orientals, and furthermore, the difficulty that white men encounter in obtaining that kind of work. In other words, the Oriental is fleeced coming and going. It is a plain case of extortion, and should be assailed wy white men as well as Orientals. It is possible that there may be other organizations who extract money from men in order to hold jobs. They also should be abolished. It is bad enough to be exploited on the job without having to pay for the privilege of making profits for others.

If the Native Sons and the returned soldiers organizations, now agitating for Oriental exclusion, would attack the O. T. Co., and other such concerns they would be accomplishing more good than they would otherwise in providing sport for provincial and dominion politicians.

The time has come for all to combat to the utmost all job trusts, whether it be such concerns as referred to, aiming to get preference for Orientals on railroad work, or a Native Son organization trying to get job preference for those who accidently were born in Canada, or returned soldier bodies aiming to have ex-service men to take the places of others in the order of preference, or any other job manipulating agency, they should be assailed, by all those who have nothing to lose but their chains. When we have delved into the inner workings of the society in which we live, and thereby learn that those who control the jobs, by which we live, control us, we will not absorb so much of our time, excluding Orientals, but will exclude those who have brought them here to lower our standard of living.

"Red Herrings"

(Continued From Page 1.)

admitted the acting minister of finance, "unless it is that he wants Canada to adopt the methods which were tried out in Russia and which were a failure." How could any honest dog keep the trail after that?

Now on February 23rd last it was agreed that a "revision of the rules is desirable," and a special committee was appointed to "consider and report upon such revision." Many criticisms and complaints were aired, but not one voice was raised against the worst offender of them all—the red herring in politics!

British Agricultural Workers

Women and girl workers engaged in British agriculture number 62,000, classed as regular, and 47,000 classed as casual. There are 582,000 regular male workers and 115,000 casuals.

Socialist Papers

The socialist press in the Argentine now comprises two daily papers, 32 weeklies and a bi-monthly review.

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