

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
PUBLISHED IN INTERESTS OF ALL WORKERS

POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

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VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1925

5c A COPY

THE BIG SWINDLE

Government Allows Banking and Financial Interests to "Put It Over" the People.

TO ESTABLISH CREDIT

How Payment of Public Loans and Interest and Commissions Are Paid.

[By J. L. T.]

THE average individual is all too prone to accept the present state of things, as the only reasonable and just state. Though they may be suffering needlessly on the account of our present accepted standard, they consider it all the will of the Almighty. It is needless for us to go further than our present banking and financial system, which we have had adopted in this country, to prove how simple-minded we are in allowing the banking and financial interests to put it over on us.

When the government of our land desire to obtain money for any specific work they immediately take a holiday trip to New York and confer with Wall Street, and this is how it works: The Wall Street wizards tell our representatives that they will loan Canada \$100,000,000 if they will print some nice, clean, strong paper, with a fancy design on it, and have it signed by some responsible members of the government of Canada. They print on this paper something to the effect that they pledge the whole of the wealth of this dominion to repay this loan when it is due—usually in about twenty years. (We may think we own something in this land of ours but, as a matter of fact, it is mortgaged to the hilt.) Our representatives agree to print this paper and call them bonds. Now, Wall Street gives them what? The right to write on the credit side of their ledger, the sum of \$100,000,000. Here again, that little parasite, the bond broker, steps in and demands his pound of flesh. He usually wants a tidy little sum of a million or two for his spent energy in negotiating something that would only be too glad to negotiate itself. Two million dollars, please, he whispers. Now we get only \$98,000,000. We have to repay \$100,000,000, but we actually only get \$98,000,000. Some loss!

But this is not all. Oh, no, not by any means. We guarantee to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. thereabouts per annum. That means that at the end of twenty years we have paid back, in interest alone, the total amount of the loan, but we still owe \$100,000,000. Such a happy thought especially when we only received credit for \$98,000,000. At the end of the twenty years—thus far at least, in our history, we have not devised any new way of meeting our obligations. We borrow again. With another broker's fee it will mean another loss of about \$2,000,000, so, to get this loan it will have cost, at the end of twenty years and a day or so just \$104,000,000 while we still owe \$100,000,000, though we only received \$98,000,000, and all that the New York bankers got from Canada was a signed paper, which was a promise to pay, an obligation on our part, signed by our representatives. When we see these Wall Street artists taking our paper so readily as security for the credit they extend to us, it should make us ponder. It should, but it doesn't!

We would suggest that we print a few more pieces of paper of about the same quality that they were willing to accept down there; that we have them signed by responsible members of our government; that the money be used for exactly the same purpose as was the money borrowed from New York—in this event we would not have to pay broker's fees. We would further suggest that a charge of five per cent. be made per annum, in the form of a tax. At the end of twenty years we would have all this money taxed back. We would owe nothing and we would have, as the result of such an arrangement, all, and \$2,000,000 more of value or worth added to our country, since we actually only received a part of the loan we went after. In this instance we would get everything save the cost of the paper and the printing, and men's salaries for signing these little bonds. To be sure, just to relieve the minds of our financiers, we could guarantee to burn the whole \$100,000,000 at the expiration of the twenty years, or 5 per cent. each year, if that would satisfy them any better. It would be quite immaterial to us, but we really would not want to cause them any needless worry. Poor chaps, they do worry so much! No wonder they look so sleek, all-in, down and out.

Certainly, anything would be better than the system that we have at present. Our country is broke, dead broke, right now. All thinking financiers know it too. We are carrying on, on bluff. When we add our dominion debts, our provincial, municipal and private debts together, the payments of all of which is guaranteed by what we have in our country, whether we think we own it or not, we are broke; dead broke. We earnestly advise our readers to think it all over. The financial bunco game has been going on long enough. It

DOLES FOR UNEMPLOYED

Winnipeg and Manitoba Government Spent \$217,653 During Past Winter.

Winnipeg.—The problem of unemployment in this city was a matter of serious moment during the past winter, not alone to the unemployed themselves, but to the taxpayer as well. Some \$217,653 was spent by the city, of which amount the provincial government contributed approximately \$56,000. For relief of unemployment in the municipalities outside of Winnipeg the government expended nearly \$5000.

The cost of feeding these unfortunates however, was not overwhelming as regards the individual. The per capita cost of relief in Winnipeg was \$15.99. The previous winter it was \$19.54. It is hardly likely that the average quadrupled would be flattered by having no greater amount than this spent on his food and shelter during the winter. Animals, after all, are lucky. Human beings are, apparently, too plentiful, save in the eyes of swindlers and transportation companies.

Population and Territory of China
About six-sevenths of China's population is concentrated on one-third of its area, leaving two-thirds of its 4,000,000 square miles comparatively sparsely populated.

CHRISTOPHER HOMEWOOD

Highly-Respected Member of the Newspaper Fraternity of This City Passes On.

On Wednesday, May 27, at 5 o'clock p.m., there passed from this life Christopher HomeWOOD, late of 3632 Ontario street, a highly-respected member of Vancouver Stereotypers' Union, No. 88. The late Mr. HomeWOOD was well and favorably known among the newspaper fraternity of this city, having worked at his trade in Vancouver for a number of years. He was for a long time employed by The Federationist and was connected with the Daily World for 17 years. His health had been failing for the past year or so, he being compelled to leave his work. Since then he gradually sank and during the past few weeks he was bedfast, and, though he bore his suffering with characteristic fortitude, it was all too evident that the end was near. Although a native of Merriton, Ontario, deceased was a pioneer of this city, arriving here when he was but two years old, being a resident for about 33 years. As a lad he attended the Mount Pleasant public school. Athletically inclined he played lacrosse with the Maple Leaf intermediates. Beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, he passed away at the early age of 35 years. His widow and three young children have the sincere sympathy of a host of friends in their hour of bereavement. The funeral will take place tomorrow (Saturday) at 3 o'clock, from the Mount Pleasant undertaking parlors, near corner of Kingsway and Main street, where services will be conducted by Rev. A. E. Mitchell. Interment will take place at Mountain View cemetery.

Juvenile Immigrants

Juvenile immigrants brought to Canada during 1923, 1924 and up to February 28, 1925, numbered 4,768.

BANKS' GRIP TIGHTENS

Another Big Merger—People Are Being Slowly Strangled by Banking Interests.

The recent merger of Royal and Union banks involves no less than a combined capital of \$28,400,000 (Union \$8,000,000, Royal 20,400,000). The total resources of the new Royal bank will be in the neighborhood of \$725,000,000. Since this merger has occurred the number of incorporated banks in Canada have been reduced to eleven. That means that the directors of these eleven financial institutions hold in their hands the destiny of this dominion, our government representatives notwithstanding. Gradually, no doubt, there will be other mergers until such times as there is only one big financial institution in the dominion. If our government is still functioning by this time we might expect the final merger. Perhaps the one lone bank will officially take over the dominion of Canada and operate it in the interests of her shareholders. It would appear that the present banks are doing that very nicely now although in a more insidious manner. Certainly, the average citizen of Canada is making little out of it now.

A Day's Work

A day's work is a day's work, neither more nor less, and the man who does it needs a day's sustenance, a night's repose, and due leisure, whether he be painter or ploughman.—Bernard Shaw.

Is time for adopting a sane, common-sense idea in our land, just for a change.

FEDERAL ELECTION

F. L. P. Discusses Absolute Free Trade Between Various Units of Empire.

LEFEAUX A CANDIDATE

Important Meeting of District Federation Will Be Held Tuesday, June 2.

THE coming federal election was discussed at the last meeting of the Vancouver branch of the Federated Labor Party, much discussion taking place on the programme that should be put forward by the labor party at this time. Possibly more difference of opinion will manifest itself among a group of workers, when a question of this nature is discussed, than is the case with any other section of the people, and our last meeting was no exception to the general rule.

As it was quite likely that the issue at the next election would be the tariff, a suggestion was made that the labor party should put forward as a counter proposition to any scheme that might be advanced by the other parties, absolute free trade between the various units of the empire. It was pointed out by those favoring this suggestion that it was just as logical to have tariff barriers between two different provinces in the dominion as it was to have a customs tariff between, say, Canada and Australia, or Great Britain and Canada.

The name of W. W. Lefaux will be placed before the central council of the Canadian Labor Party as a candidate for one of the ridings in Greater Vancouver.

Delegates to the district federation are reminded that the next meeting will be one of importance and will be held in the Holden building on Tuesday, June 2nd. All branches should make an effort to be represented.

Sam Scarlett at Winnipeg

The workers will remember the dastardly attempt made by the dominion government to deport Sam Scarlett last year, and how it was frustrated by the solidarity of the Canadian labor movement. A big demonstration was held in the Empress theatre here, at which representatives from all the various labor bodies were present and spoke in no uncertain terms of the treatment which was being meted out to Scarlett. After this the government allowed the matter of deportation to drop. Sam Scarlett lectured to the workers in the Playhouse theatre at Winnipeg on Sunday last, May 24th.

Labor Movement in Cuba

Efforts are being made to start a Labor Party in Cuba. The first definite step in this connection was taken on March 20th, when a Socialist Club was founded at Havana.

Much must he risk who would much attain.—Schiller.

Good News Ahead

IN the next issue of this paper there will be an announcement of vital importance to all interested in the building of a strong labor movement in British Columbia. Watch for it on June 5th! It is the biggest thing yet attempted by Canadian labor!

BRITISH LABOR LEADERS

Expected to Reach U. S. Next October When A. F. of L. Meets at Atlantic City.

Washington.—John Wheatley, J. Ramsay McDonald and Arthur Henderson are expected to leave the British Isles for the United States, some time in October. Considerable interest is being displayed regarding their visit and how they will be treated by the American Federation of Labor. The convention will be convened in Atlantic City in October. This will be William Green's first convention as its new president. As an attendance, in part at least, for the slight put upon A. B. Swales, chairman of the British Trade Union congress, at El Paso last November, when he was denounced by one of the publicity staff of the Federation, the extending of an invitation to the British comrades would serve a good purpose.

Get your workmate to subscribe for The Federationist.

Woman and War

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

WOMAN AND WAR
By Mrs. Rose Henderson
10 cents.

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

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

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

Workers! Support Your Own Press!

SO FREQUENTLY we hear workers complaining about the injustice of the "daily" or "capitalist" press, and about how unfair it is toward the cause of labor—and yet they continue to give their hard-earned money to perpetuate that institution.

YOUR OWN OPPRESSORS

The capitalist press today is thriving on the one and five-cent pieces of thoughtless—or ignorant—workers, while their own press has to struggle against long odds in its efforts to serve them. Why be your own oppressors? Why serve in the ranks of the enemy?

THE REMEDY IS SIMPLE

If you are desirous of improving your own condition, and that of your fellowmen, then support the press that is honestly endeavoring to fight your battle for you. That is the very least you can do for your own cause.

BE A "REAL" BOOSTER FOR LABOR

Show your own sincerity of purpose and willingness to serve by subscribing for The Federationist—the workers' friend. Pass your copy on to some fellow-worker after you have read it. Urge him to subscribe.

Help The Federationist in its fight for the emancipation of mankind.

The greater our circulation, the more effectual will our efforts be. Apathy and indifference on the part of the workers is more to be feared than the antagonism of the forces of reaction.

Be true to your cause! Help boost your own press.

B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Official Organ of the Federated Labor Party

IN THE BEGINNING

Civilization Did Not Begin Until Men Commenced to Co-operate.

"PERSONAL LIBERTIES"

Is Necessary for Individuals to Abandon Some of Their Individualism.

[From American Farming]

NOT infrequently we hear it said that co-operation in the end defeats itself; that it is fore-doomed to failure. This dire fate is usually uttered against some farmer's marketing enterprise that is clearing needless middlemen and useless expense from the direct path between producer and consumer. Yes, some co-operative efforts do seem ill of mismanagement. But to say that co-operation cannot permanently succeed is to declare that civilization must fail.

Civilization did not begin until men commenced to co-operate; its failures, great as they have been, were due to the refusal of men to deal justly one with the other. The first co-operative effort among men was their association into tribes to better defend themselves against their enemies. To gain this production it was necessary for the individual members to abandon some of their individualism. Their "personal liberties" were abridged. Immediately it was necessary to adopt rules regulating their association one with the other. That was the beginning of law-making and law-enforcement.

Civilization will cease when men lose utterly the noble character of honesty and the fine art of getting along with their neighbors. In other words, the light of civilization will fade when men no longer co-operate. Are you standing in your own light?

Hard Times, Where!

On Monday night last, shortly after eight o'clock, owing to the draw in the New Westminster bridge having to be opened, there was held up a line of automobiles about five miles long, it is reported. One cannot help but wonder where all the hard times are when one sees such a display of wealth, in the form of automobiles.

When the bridge span opened, the blockade was felt as far back as the Green Timbers, on the Pacific Highway, and even beyond that. Workers who are fortunate enough to own automobiles are warned that, if they would avoid delays at the U. S. border, they must have the cards all filled in giving a description of their cars, engine numbers, tires, manufacturer's number, etc. Certainly they should have all this information at hand so that in event of their not getting a card until they get to the customs, they can fill it in readily and save much time for themselves.

A 500-year lawsuit has just been settled in Switzerland. They must have good lawyers over there, too.

THE PROVINCE "STRIKE"

Settled to Satisfaction of Both the Management and Pressmen.

After attempting for some time to settle the dispute between the publishers and pressmen of the Daily Province by conciliation, which the publishers were not willing to agree to, the matter culminated on Saturday afternoon by the entire staff being discharged.

The publishers attempted to force an impossible condition on the men, insisting that they change the hours of work on Saturdays, commencing at 12 noon and terminating at 8 p. m., instead of as usual commencing at 9 a. m. By so doing the publishers would have been able to print their Saturday and Sunday editions with very little extra remuneration. The fact of running two issues without two days' pay is contrary to conditions already existing throughout the continent and all agreements now existing. Because the men refused to be so used without having been given at least a chance of combating such a proposition, they were fired; of course, the publishers stated they had struck.

We are glad to report, however, that negotiations were resumed and a settlement has been reached which is entirely satisfactory to both the management and employees.

AT THE LITTLE THEATRE

Ian Hay's Three-Act Comedy, "Tilly of Bloomsbury," a Big Success.

Those who witnessed the first performance of "Tilly of Bloomsbury," a three-act comedy by Ian Hay at the Little Theatre, on Tuesday night, were fortunate in being present, and those who were absent missed a rare treat in theatricals.

This very amusing play was well staged, superbly acted, and received genuine applause by the crowded and critical audience. A "happy-go-lucky fellow" falls in love with a girl below him in social station, but she is a "perfect jewel." Her mother, a likeable warm-hearted character, has a pronounced English accent, and her father is a courteous gentleman though a drunkard. The family is in poor circumstances. A. W. Rogers was "Abel Mainwaring, M. P.," the aristocratic father of the hero; Clare Sumner was a stately "Lady Mainwaring"; Gertrude Hope Bell played "Sylvia," the hero's sister who had her "fads"; Cyril Sumner made an excellent curate as "Rev. Adrian Rylands"; Grace Simpson excelled herself as a "flapper"; Melville Spouse was a gallant "Dick," the hero; Phyllis Roberts was a charming "Tilly"; and Peggy Cartwright as "Tilly's" younger sister "Amelia," was delightfully natural; Eunice Johnstone made a splendid "Mrs. Gummidge"; Alice Brewer eclipsed "Mrs. Welwyn"; Leonard Miller, as "Tilly's" father, took his part well; Frank Johnstone was humorous as a "balliff"; W. Hunter and Harry in minor parts played rightly. Frank Johnstone and E. V. Young put on a faultless production. The McIntyre quartette supplied excellent music.

The play will be repeated each evening. Those who attend the performance will be well repaid for so doing.

HE ISN'T A LABOR MAYOR

France's Richest Man Announces a "Reign of Love and Liberty" at Deauville.

Paris.—Henri Lefebvre, France's richest man and famous beauty connoisseur, just elected Mayor of Deauville, announces a "reign of love and liberty" for the famous Normandy gambling and beach resort this summer.

The uncrowned king of the bacarat salons declared that the regulations adopted for Atlantic City and other American resorts filled him with great amusement.

"My rules for Deauville," he said "will be as follows:

"1. Any girl can wear any kind of a bathing suit she wants to. There will be no limit to the length. Incidentally, I may state that I consider stockings ridiculous for bathers.

"2. The sky will be the limit for gambling.

"3. All closing hours will be abolished. People will be allowed to go to bed and get up when they desire."

There is no report that he represents labor in anyway, directly or indirectly. It is becoming more and more evident to most intelligent readers that such debauchery has little place in labor circles. Debauchery and wealth, so often, go hand in hand. This instance is no exception to the rule.

Cape Breton Labor Candidates
Porman Way, M. P., and D. W. Morrison, M. P., were nominated as Labor candidates in Cape Breton east at a convention of the Labor Party held at Sydney last week.

COMPULSORY LABOR

Men Must Work Sufficiently for What They Spend in Goods and Services.

LACK OF CO-OPERATION

Lucid Answer to Mr. Stirling's Question: "What Is Necessity of Work?"

[By J. C. Harris.]

THE letter under the heading, "As To Compulsory Labor," by Mr. Geo. F. Stirling, published in The Federationist on May 8, was particularly interesting. Mr. Stirling raises the point as to what is meant by "the nation to keep accounts with every citizen in order that everyone shall do his fair share of necessary work." Well, I mean the nation. I hope that the Canadian nation, having been aroused by the efforts of a united labor party, and realizing the very serious difficulties that it is in, will demand this action from its government. Of course, it will have to use its government as the instrument through which its will must function. The most important point that Mr. Stirling raises is, what is necessary work? Almost every man, as Mr. Stirling says, would have a different answer; who is to decide this most important question? Again I must reply, "The nation."

Time For Agitation

If my ideas are right, we must rely on an agitation carried on by an intelligent and enthusiastic labor party to turn the mind of the nation to these questions. The times are propitious for such an agitation because there is increasing distress and forlorn difficulties to contend with. The lack of proportion and of co-operation, in our efforts at production, grows apace, which fact is being brought home more and more every day to each citizen. The last man I happened to talk to spoke of the "great difficulty" of finding an opening for his one boy. The boy would not think of going farming or mining. "He is well educated, and, of course, wanted a job in a city." Now Canada must have farmers or perish. Are we to import "bohunks" or Chinese to do this menial work, or what is to be done? Our problems are insistent; they literally have us by the throat, and to find an answer we must.

Now, nations can be educated and national thought swayed, as witness the moulding of Germany or France to militaristic ideals; witness the sentiment in favor of public education on this continent. True, we have often decided foolishly in the past and certainly we shall make many mistakes in the future; but, we may reasonably hope that, as we turn our attention to the more important matters, we shall be able to act with increasing intelligence.

Food, Shelter and Clothing

For my own part, I should say that the work that we should regard as of first importance is to provide enough decent food, shelter and clothing for each individual citizen. We ought to be in a position to guarantee to each of our people plenty of wholesome food and enough clothing and a decent, sanitary house. I think that we should easily reach a national agreement on these primary matters, and that the national conscience could be aroused to protest against any luxuries being produced until these elemental wants were met. Probably Mr. Stirling will agree thus far, though he has raised the question as to whether "brewing booze" would be considered a basic industry. Well, the nation would have to decide that question also, if it was foolish enough to devote much energy to "brewing booze" and neglect growing enough bread and beef, its intelligence would be utterly unequal to the great task of national co-operation, in my opinion.

More Debatable Matters

Now we come to much more debatable matters, and Mr. Stirling offers me a list of sample industries to pronounce sentence upon. The first on the list is stockjobbing. In reply, I would say that in society, as at present constituted, stockjobbing is necessary; but if the trades unions will arouse themselves and develop into the guilds that many people hope they will become, that is, responsible bodies able to undertake the management and control of the different industries, stockjobbing will be as useless as our judgments of tails.

"Grave-digging" is, no doubt, an important industry, though just at present, I am thankful to say, I do not need the services of a grave-digger, and I hope that Mr. Stirling will not need either a grave-digger or a crematorium for very many years.

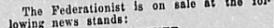
Mr. Stirling thinks that "preaching" is unnecessary. I can only suppose that he means a paid priesthood. I have had the great pleasure of hearing Mr. Stirling "preach" socialism, and I hope that many others will have a similar opportunity. Darwin, Herbert Spencer, and many others have preached evolu-

(Continued on Page 4)

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ly dogging one's footsteps, when one is in a position such as his, that it is a position that has little about it to commend it to anyone, save the salary that may be attached to it. Alcohol in any form seems to be a hard matter to deal with in a manner satisfactory to everyone, try as one may.

16 BILLION PASSENGERS

Interesting Statistics As to the Growth of Electric Railways in Canada and U. S.

[From B. C. Electric Buzzer] It seems that electric railways have done some growing since the first overhead trolley system on this continent began 35 years ago on May 4, at Richmond, Virginia. From that one line there have sprung 945 systems in Canada and the United States with a mileage of more than 44,000. There are 300,000 employees in the industry itself and as many more employed by plants manufacturing electric railway supplies. Then 550,000 persons own stock or securities in electric railways. Altogether, six billion dollars are invested in electric railways and four billions more in plants manufacturing for them. Now, look how another phase of the business has grown—that of serving the public: Last year the electric railways on this continent carried 16,000,000,000 or eleven times as many as were carried on the steam railways. How long would they take to pass a given point? Likewise, the number of rides taken by each person has increased: In 1890 the average number of rides taken by each person was 32; in 1902 it was 101; in 1907 it was 85; in 1912 it was 100; in 1917 it was 109, and in 1923 it was 117. This of course, includes rural as well as urban population. Taking the population of Greater Vancouver and New Westminster conservatively as being 200,000, the people of this neighborhood took an average of 300 trips each in electric cars last year. Which is considerable growth from the early days of electric cars or anywhere else.

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

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.]

GEORGE (10): You miss the point. The claim is that Britain has no right in India, Egypt, or anywhere else, unless the peoples want them. Admitted that Britain can do a lot to help and protect them, there is no reason why these countries should be exploited for the benefit of a bunch of imperial capitalists. W. HENDERSON: Yes, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, South China leader, died on March 12th last, aged 58. He was known as the "Father of the Chinese Republic." NANAIMO: (a) The only thing to do is to work hard in view of an early federal election; (b) Copies can possibly be obtained at Barnard's in your city. DISGRUNTLED: Regret your case is on all fours with others we have heard from lately. Give us full particulars of other returned men you refer to, in letter form, for publication. E. HUNTER: I will give you one fact as an indictment of the whole business of private capitalism: Fred Henderson quotes an absolute authority that in Britain, with its 47,000,000 people, there are 42,000,000 chronically poor. Take the trouble to read a bit other than party newspapers—spend a few cents on socialistic literature, and you will have your eyes opened a bit. We thank your friend who gave you the copy of the "Fed." which has so raised your ire. You may see a gleam of light yet!

WHAT IS THE TOILER'S SHARE?

[Written for The Federationist.] Wealth in the trees of the forest, Wealth in the harvest fields, A treasure of gold, in quarry and mine, To the toil of the worker yields. But scanty his share of Nature's gifts, A niggardly dole, his reward, Of the coin he has won, for his master's purse Not a tithe for his labor hard. He bows his head at his master's word, Bends in toil for his master's gain, This earth, with its wealth of beauty, and joy, Is for him but a desert plain. Are the scales of Justice balanced? Are they hanging true and fair? Is the dole called wage, to the worker dealt, A right and impartial share? North and South and East and West Are the iron tracks he has laid, North and South and East and West Fly the trains with the goods he has made, O'er the heaving breast of the Ocean Sail the ships with the cargoes they bear— Vessels and goods, by the toiler made, But what is the toiler's share? —Isaac Nixon, Vancouver, B.C., May 26, 1925.

Help Those Who Help You

OUR advertisers are supporting the Federationist, and they expect returns. They are in business, and naturally expect to see results from their advertising. By patronizing our advertisers, the readers are at the same time assisting the Federationist. Is it too much to ask that those who evidently seek your patronage, and are willing to pay for it by advertising, should receive your attention? You should be able to judge.

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.]

High Tariff and Profiteers

Editor B. C. Federationist: As a consumer, why should you ask me to patronize made-in-B.C. and union-made goods, when both wholesalers and retailers strive to and do buy in the cheapest markets of the world? Our home manufacturers do likewise. They will tell you, of course, we will buy stuff from you if you sell it as cheap as they do in China, or Germany, or even Eastern Canada. Wage-earners are told to be loyal to their home town and to buy everything they need here. On the other hand, the merchants and manufacturers loyal to their home town? Not a bit of it. I am told on reliable authority that many business firms will not even buy their printed stationery from local job printers, or get their clothes made by local tailors, let alone anything else that they can get cheaper abroad. Then there is the grasping and inconsiderate landlords, who seek it to their tenants to the utmost limit every time they get a chance. They, too, in many instances, send abroad for everything they need. Then the only really true citizens remaining loyal to their home town are the much-displeased wage-workers. If they were half as honest to themselves and half as selfish to their own personal interests as they are to the profit-making parasites of their home town, they certainly would hold their hands up in favor of absolute free trade as against a high protective tariff of the profiteers. Profits make millions of wage-baiting employers and slaves of the employed. Yours truly, J. A. MCKENZIE, Vancouver, B.C., May 27, 1925.

The Union Label

Editor B. C. Federationist: Workers should be imbued with the missionary work of the American Federation of Labor, and carry the message of organization to all the unorganized. Also the union label campaign, in connection with the organizing spirit of activity, is an indication of progress which should be supported by all unionists to the limit. The union label is emblematic of honorable and equitable dealing as between employers and employees. Let the slogan be: "Patronize the union label!" UNIONIST, Vancouver, B.C., May 21, 1925.

"Time Units" Vs. "Gold Currency" For Wages

Editor B. C. Federationist: In your editorial of May 1st, in which you sum up the progress—or, rather, "lack of progress"—of the socialist movement, you say: "It is one of the tenets of socialism that capitalism holds within itself the germ of its own destruction." This is perfectly true, but I very much doubt whether most socialists can put their finger on that "germ" and say "here it is."

We (and I am speaking as a socialist) have always blamed it on "private ownership"—and it is evident that you still put the blame there—but private ownership in "things" would not matter one red cent if it did not carry with it private ownership in the lives of other men.

This is made possible solely by our medium of exchange. Exchange via a commodity (gold). As workers we exchange work with one another—work and nothing else—all outside that being contributed by nature—but we do not exchange direct. We exchange work for wages (gold currency), and then exchange wages (gold currency) for other work. It ought to be self-evident that this process places us solely at the mercy of those who control the currency. If this currency represented "work," and nothing but work, measured in time units, it would be absolutely impossible for private ownership of "things" to carry with it control of human life. Yours very sincerely, W. E. PEIRCE, Lake Hill, B.C., May 25, 1925.

Fred. Wallace, 1016 Main street, was victimized to the extent of \$3,743 by confidence men. There seems to be no scarcity of "con" men in the city of late, judging by their victims. Money is no respecter of persons, and would, apparently, as soon be in the hands of one as another.

In this instance the "con" men were apparently quite suave and of a sympathetic turn of mind, but their sympathy was not of the remunerative type. The workers can well sympathize with the victims for they are so used to being swindled out of their hard earned cash that they know how it goes. In their case it is usually the boss, the landlord or the loan companies who get theirs. The effect, however, is just the same, when it comes to meeting their obligations.

No naval or military attaches are being appointed by Mexico to any Mexican embassies.

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

TROUBLE IN IRELAND

Strikes at Dublin—Police and Pickets Fight—Judge Says Later Should Be Shot.

Late advices state that there are half-a-dozen minor strikes at Dublin—electricians, motor drivers, carters, grocers' and shop assistants. The grocers' assistants are very militant, and the pickets are in constant conflict with the police. The assistants are fighting to raise the wages of women workers, who are badly paid. The strikers are fairly solid, but with the exception of the Workers' Union of Ireland which has withdrawn its carters and cut the supplies from the shops and have not conceded the terms of the workers, the unions are allowing their men to blackleg.

Four men are to stand trial for intimidation and destruction of property. The judge congratulated the Labor party on its acceptance of the Free State Law and its peaceful attitude.

Another judge told a picket that not only should strikers not be allowed to picket, but that they ought to be shot for picketing.

Printers To Be Entertained

Printers attending the American Legion national convention at Omaha, Neb., next September will be entertained by Omaha Typographical Union, No. 190, at centrally located club rooms, it has been announced by V. B. Kinney, secretary of the union. All guests of the convention will be welcomed at the printers' headquarters, but the rooms will be maintained especially for reunions of the types. Of the 70,000 union printers in the country during the World War, 7,343 saw service and 251 were killed in action. Names of all the printers who served in the war are being inscribed on a bronze tablet, which will be placed in the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs or in the new headquarters building of the International Typographical union in Indianapolis.

It is in the hour of success that democracy is most tried.—Alfred Barnes, British Labor M. P.

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Corporation of the District of South Vancouver PUBLIC NOTICE

THE Council of the Corporation of the District of South Vancouver are calling meetings at the following times and places, to explain and discuss the agreement re annexation which you will be called to vote upon on the 29th day of June next. Free expression of opinion is invited. TUESDAY, JUNE 2nd—McBride School, 29th Avenue and Culloden Street, 8 p.m. FRIDAY, JUNE 5th—Sexsmith School, 61st Avenue and Ontario Street, 8 p.m. MONDAY, JUNE 8th—Secord School, 61st Avenue and Victoria Street, 8 p.m. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th—G. W. V. A. Hall, Kingsway and Joyce Road, 8 p.m. FRIDAY, JUNE 12th—Odd Fellows' Hall, 30th Avenue and Main Street, 8 p.m. MONDAY, JUNE 15th—Selkirk School, 22nd Avenue and Commercial Street, 8 p.m. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th—Victoria Road Community Hall, 44th Avenue and Victoria Street, 8 p.m. FRIDAY, JUNE 19th—Municipal Hall, 43rd Avenue and Fraser Street, 8 p.m. WM. T. RILEY, Comptroller.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

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

Czechoslovakia Glove Industry.—The workers in the glove industry have made a new request for a twenty per cent. increase in wages, giving as their reason therefor the increased cost of living.

Ecuador New Cotton Mill.—A cotton mill has been recently erected at Atunagu by a stock company having a capital of 1,500,000 sucres and 500,000 sucres reserve fund. The company expects eventually to have three textile mills in Ecuador which will employ approximately 900 hands.

England Housing Shortage.—Olbury, a manufacturing town with a population of about 37,000 inhabitants, situated between Birmingham and Wolverhampton in the almost completely industrialized "Black Country" has since the war been suffering from an acute housing shortage, as has been the case with nearly all English cities.

Italy Rising Labor Wage Scale.—In concert with the rising cost of living in Naples, there has been a marked upward tendency in the labor wage scale, with many factories granting bonuses in addition to increased wages.

New Zealand Waterside Unrest.—Considerable trouble has been recently experienced between waterside employers and employees at several New Zealand ports, resulting in a severe retardation to shipping.

Norway Unemployment.—Recent reports of Norway's official employment agencies show that unemployment has dropped somewhat during the past two months.

Portugal Unemployment.—Owing to the improvement in the industrial situation in the Oporto district, it is estimated that there has been a decrease of approximately forty-five per cent in the number of unemployed persons since the close of the year 1924.

Scotland Coal Industry.—The depression reported in the coal industry during the last quarter has continued into the present month and is still more marked, with a falling off of demands both at home and abroad.

Sweden Unemployment.—The number of unemployed in Sweden on March 1, 1925, was reported as 21,600, as against 20,800 on February 1, 1925. The number of unemployed reported on March 1, 1924 was 15,900, which shows a slight increase of unemployment in 1925. Metal and machine workers comprise the majority class in the total number of unemployed.

Do not sit at home and talk if you want reforms; go out and clamor for them.—Lady Astor.

DEAF? Deaf?

NOW you can mingle with your friends without that embarrassment which every deaf person suffers. Now you can take your place in the social business worlds to which your talents entitle you, and from which your affliction has in some measure excluded you. Inasmuch as over 500,000 users have testified to the wonderful results obtained from the "Acousticon," we feel perfectly safe in urging every deaf person, without a penny of expense, to accept the "ACOUSTICON" For 10 Days' Free Trial PITMAN OPTICAL HOUSE EVERYTHING FOR THE EYE AND EAR 615 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

WILL COMBAT EVOLUTION

Bryan Is on a Crusade—He Calls Scientists "Dishonest Scoundrels."

A recent Philadelphia, Pa., press despatch says that William Jennings Bryan in an address at Westchester at the third annual interdenominational conference on fundamentals said the scientists of America are "dishonest scoundrels." He then announced that he was on a crusade to rid the schools of scientists. His starting point is Dayton, Tennessee. Bryan has been chosen to represent the Christian Fundamental Association in a fight against the teaching of evolution in the public schools of Tennessee. In Tennessee there is a law prohibiting the teaching of evolution. J. T. Schopes, a school teacher in Dayton, Tenn., is charged with violating this law. Bryan will take the role of championing the holy bible against the scientists.

Retires on a Full Salary! Columbus, Ohio.—Unlike the average worker, who usually retires on an empty stomach, or charity at the old folks home, President W. O. Thompson of Ohio state university, will retire from active service, November 5th, this year, and become president emeritus for life at his present salary of \$10,000 a year. Labor would urge that this principle be carried into all lines of work. They do think that it is a good idea, and would unhesitatingly give their support to any such scheme, should the bosses see their way clear to adopt it.

Emigrants Leaving Canada According to United States records of the Immigration department for the years 1910 to 1920, there were 742,189 Canadians who left Canada to go to the U. S. as immigrants. And the exodus has been continuing at an alarming extent every year since. From July, 1924, to March, 1925, they numbered 82,615, as compared with 146,789 in the same period a year ago.

A man may live in dreams and yet be unprepared for their realization.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Society is barbarous until every industrious man can get his living without dishonest customs.—Emerson.

The good of ancient times let others state; I think it lucky I was born so late. —Sydney Smith

DEAFNESS

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Brandon Opera Company at the Orpheum Theatre
Balfe's ever-popular opera, "The Bohemian Girl," is proving a wonderful second-week attraction for the Brandon Opera company, now playing a summer engagement at the Orpheum theatre, Vancouver. The beautiful old opera, that has been sung in every clime for the past three-quarters of a century, is just as popular today as it was in the days of our grandparents, and the modern audience gets a thrill from the melodic music of such gems as "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," "The Heart Bowed Down," "The Fair Land of Poland," and "Then You'll Remember Me." It is doubtful if Vancouver has ever had a better rendition of this perennial favorite.
Following "The Bohemian Girl," starting Monday, June 1st, the offering will be Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance." There is no need to tell a Canadian public of the beauties of Gilbert and Sullivan. The wonderful combination of Sir Arthur Sullivan's music and W. S. Gilbert's music never has been and probably never will be surpassed. In their own genre they are masterpieces. "The Pirates of Penzance" is one of their most successful and popular operas. It is a satire on British respectability and the exaggerated moral sense of the Victorian era.
The Brandon brothers have given the opera a most beautiful production, and at the exceedingly modest admission prices it should be one of the most popular attractions of the summer season.

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Organic Evolution

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

UP TO this point in our inquiry we have been dealing entirely with the "fact" of organic evolution. Concerning this, as has been repeatedly pointed out, all biologists are in full agreement. No doubt at all exists in their minds about the fact or principle of organic evolution itself, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary which are constantly being made by anti-evolutionists.
Every year that has passed since the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species" has brought additional proof of the truth of his illuminating doctrine, until today no scientific fact is so well-attested or so firmly established as that of organic evolution.

Differences of opinion among biologists arise only when they are dealing with the "factors" of organic evolution; that is with the causes or agencies which underlie and bring about the changes and mutations that we know by the paleontological record to have taken place in the organic world in the past, or which we may see still taking place there today.
With respect to these there is admittedly not the same unanimity of opinion among them; and from what we have learned of the subtle nature of these factors this could hardly be expected. The whole question has proved to be an exceedingly complicated and perplexing one. It bristles from end to end with natural difficulties; and because it is susceptible of approach and investigation from more than one angle it has come about that division of opinion has arisen among biologists according as they have regarded the subject from this or that viewpoint, or laid stress upon this or that aspect of it.
Moreover many matters that were taken for granted when Darwin's "Origin of Species" first appeared have since become questions of lively debate and contention. Many of these still remain unsettled.
Thus, for example, Darwin, following Lamarck, never questioned the view then commonly held, that all modifications or new characters appearing in, acquired by, an organism appearing in, or acquired by, an organism could be transmitted to its offspring, and so be perpetuated. Such transmission he took for granted as Lamarck had before him.
The theory of evolution as conceived by Darwin contained within it three great principles or factors: First, Variation; second, The Struggle for Existence; third, Natural Selection. Variability in organic forms was seen by Darwin to be a fundamental fact in the life-realm and upon this he founded his great generalization. Under the operation of the law of Variation the offspring of an organism exhibited a tendency to depart from the parental type. If the change or modification thus arising happened to be favorable to the offspring in the struggle for existence it gave them an advantage over less-favored forms. The principle of Natural Selection, or as it is otherwise expressed, the Survival of the Fittest, here operating would ensure their survival and perpetuation, while the others would pass out of existence. As Darwin saw it, plants and animals, because of their remarkable ability to quickly multiply and propagate themselves in their natural state, are subject to an incessant and keen struggle for existence. There is hardly a single organism we know whose offspring, if all were permitted to live, would not in a few generations fill the whole world and choke out all other life-forms.

We saw in an earlier chapter how one little Slipper animalcule could, in five years if all its progeny had been permitted to live, have brought into being a volume of protoplasm 10 times greater than the volume of the whole globe. Life in both plant and animal form, under natural conditions is exceedingly luxuriant. Life-forms multiply prodigiously. The number of seeds produced by some of the more prolific plants reach enormous figures. A tobacco plant will produce in one season as many as 360,000; some weeds as many as a half million. Darwin found that the capsule of the orchid *Maxillaria* produced 1,750,000 seeds and *Acropora* 74,000,000 per plant. Bower has pointed out the marvellous productivity of ferns. The common Shield Fern is capable of producing in a single season from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 spores; and a single leaf of the fern *Arata* 2,800,000; whilst *Anglopteris* has been known to produce 4,000,000,000 spores from one leaf.
A single microbe, *Bacillus subtilis*, can divide itself and become two in twenty minutes; and, if this binary fission be permitted to go on unchecked, a single one of these bacilli could produce 134,000,000 microbes overnight. A codfish is capable of laying 4,500,000 eggs in a single season. The American oyster lays on an average 16,000,000 eggs. If all these hatched out and produced oysters, the progeny of a single one would in five generations give rise to the incredible number of 66, followed by 33 noughts, and the mass of shells thus produced would be eight times as great as the mass of the earth.
In nature, under such tremendous productivity, it is clear that every individual life-form must be subjected to a fierce competition not only with the members of its own species, but with every other organism. The struggle for existence is thus very sharp and bitter; and only those ex-

isting organisms which have gained some advantage over their fellows can possibly maintain their existence and perpetuate their kind. All favorable variations, therefore, no matter how slight, arising in an organism, give it a decided advantage in the life-struggle over those not so favorably modified.
Thus Natural Selection working upon advantageous variations, was conceived by Darwin to be the efficient cause in the production and perpetuation of new forms. Variation in a given direction once arising, he held, would continue in that direction and thus each generation would contribute its share of favorable changes however small; the sum total of which would, in course of time, result in the evolution of new characters and new species.
The essence of the doctrine of organic evolution in the Darwinian sense, is just this: That small, even infinitesimal, changes or variations carried on continuously from generation to generation over long periods of time would in the end result in new and distinct species. This is the doctrine of organic evolution as enunciated by Darwin, and this in brief is his conception of the origin of species.
But, as all students of evolution now know this view no longer stands alone. It shares the field today with a number of others.
One of the best known of these is the "Mutation Theory," otherwise known as the doctrine of "Discontinuous Evolution." This view regards evolution as proceeding by sudden leaps and bounds rather than by the slow, continuous modifications favored by Darwin.
The outstanding protagonists of the "Mutation Theory" are De Vries in Holland, Morgan in America and Bateson in England.
This concept of the evolutionary process is based upon the fact that conspicuous mutations appear at times suddenly in plants and animals; and that these often display characters so strange and distinctive as to force us to regard them as new forms or species. De Vries' Evening Primrose, referred to in the second chapter, is a case in point. But a still more characteristic instance is the way in which the "Ancon" breed of sheep came into existence. This was brought about in the following manner:
There was a farmer living in one of the New England States a few generations ago named Ancon. He possessed a flock of long-legged sheep, the only type then known in that part of the country. These sheep gave their owners great trouble to keep them within their fields, their long legs making it easy for them to leap the fences. Ancon going through his flock one day with a neighbor in lambing time, discovered that one of his ewes had dropped a strange looking lamb quite unlike any of the others. It was characterized by a long, otter-like body and extremely short legs.
Regarding it as a monstrosity he was about to knock it on the head and put it out of existence, when his neighbor checked him and suggested that as the creature was a ram lamb he should keep it and breed with it; and in that way he might produce a new, short-legged type of sheep which would be more easily kept within bounds.
Favoring the suggestion Ancon kept the lamb and bred with it, and in the course of a few years produced a distinctly new type of short-legged sheep. This became the favorite breed in that part of the country until the introduction later of the merino sheep, whose superior wool and equal quiet habits caused it to oust and replace the coarse-wooled Ancon breed.
Darwin, while admitting the possibility of new types arising in this way, remained of the opinion that the evolution of new forms or species had been by way of slow but continuous and progressive changes over long periods of time, rather than by sudden saltations; that under natural conditions discontinuous evolution of this kind rarely if ever occurred; and that such mutations of the kind as we had knowledge of were most probably due to influences arising out of domestication and artificial conditions of life. De Vries, while still holding that new forms might and did at times suddenly arise in nature, was inclined upon further study of the subject to admit that evolution probably worked in the main by the Darwinian method rather than by sudden and sporadic leaps; a view that is strongly supported by the paleontological record, which certainly seems to reveal to us a long succession of slowly-changing forms, gradually advancing in complexity of structure, higher organization and increased functional scope.

Since de Vries' experiments with the Evening Primrose, however, Morgan, Bateson and other investigators have shown that sudden mutations have probably played a more important part in the evolutionary process than Darwin was inclined to admit; and today it is pretty generally conceded by biologists that both views must be taken into consideration whenever the question of the origin of species comes under discussion.
As will readily be seen there is no great opposition between "Continuous" and "Discontinuous" evolution. The two concepts are merely two different ways of accounting for the same thing—the rise of new forms or species. The latter accepts equally with the former the fact of evolution itself. There is no question on this point between the two schools of opinion.
And so it is with all the other views propounded. Not one of them calls

in question the fundamental principle of evolution. They deal only with Darwin's conception of the causes which lie at the back of the evolutionary process. His critics mostly sought to add to his theory; to supply what it appeared to them to be lacking in; to strengthen it at the points where it seemed to be weak. Their criticisms have thus been on the whole constructive rather than destructive; a point which seems to have been entirely overlooked or misrepresented by those opponents of evolution who are so fond of declaring that Darwinism has no place in modern biology.
This is nowhere more plainly shown than in August Weismann's theory of "Germinal Selection and the Continuity of the Germ-plasm." Weismann was one of Darwin's most brilliant disciples and an outstanding figure in biology in the last century. His study of the law of Heredity led him to take views concerning the origin of species, and particularly the transmission of "acquired characters," fundamentally different from those held by either Darwin or Lamarck; and as there is just now a strong tendency on the part of some of the younger biologists to return to a modified form of Lamarckism it may be well here to briefly outline the views held by Lamarck on these two points.
The key-note of Lamarck's theory of the origin of species lies in the term "Adaptation," in other words in the adaptive response made by the organism to the circumstances or changing conditions of its environment. According to him new functions and new structures evolved as the needs of the organism called them forth. He conceived that the initial urge towards change came from within the organism and not from without; and that new functions and characters thus acquired in response to this urge were thereafter transmissible and wholly governed by the principle of "Use and Disuse."
Thus for example, the long neck of the present-day giraffe might be conceived to have arisen from a change in its habit of securing its food. A lack of its usual food supply may have caused it to seek its sustenance from the foliage of the trees over its head rather than from the ground or from low bushes. Such a habit once engendered would have a tendency to elongate its neck; and each generation passing on to the next its own additional growth in this direction, the final result would be the evolution of its present long neck. The loss of the hind-legs of the whales and the limbs of the snakes may be regarded as illustrating how "Disuse" acts. And while the long neck of the giraffe most probably was evolved quite otherwise than as here suggested by Lamarck, there can be little doubt, we think, that the adaptive responses of organisms to environmental conditions and changes have played an important part in organic evolution, though not, perhaps, exactly along the lines imagined by Lamarck.
We saw instances, for example, of the influence upon function of changes in environment, in the methods of reproduction adopted by certain frogs and salamanders, in an earlier chapter; and recent experiments by Kammerer, the Austrian biologist and others, have shown clearly that adaptive responses to altered conditions of life may and do result in the appearance of deep-seated bodily modifications; and that these are transmissible to the next generation. We will speak of some of these experiments a little later.
Darwin rather scoffingly rejected this theory of the origin of species in favor of his own, namely: Natural Selection.
Taking the tendency which he observed in organisms to vary—which Lamarck seems to have overlooked—and seeing it controlled and directed by Natural Selection, he erected upon this the doctrine which we now associate with his name.
But "Natural Selection," as a causal agency in evolution, as Weismann was at pains to point out, suffered from a fundamental defect. It failed to inform us how or why variations arose. Natural Selection, it was shown, could not originate new characters. It could only select and favor them after they had once arisen.
Under Darwin's theory of evolution the causal basis of variation remained unexplained; and Weismann early saw that no substantial progress in our knowledge of the evolutionary process could be made until we had learned something more concerning the underlying causes of Variation and the physical basis of Heredity; and he set himself the task of investigating the problem of evolution from these points of view.
His major contributions to the doctrine of organic evolution were his two great theories of "Germinal Selection" and the "Continuity of the Germ-Plasm." His concept of "Germinal Selection" does not really run counter to Darwin's "Natural Selection" as has sometimes been stated. It rather augments and supports it by supplying just those causal elements it was lacking in. Darwin gave us Natural Selection working on spontaneous Germinal Variation, without indicating how this variation arose. Weismann stepped in and gave us the alternative or supplementary concept of "Germinal Selection" working upon the principle of germinal continuity and independence of the germ-plasm. It is in this second concept only that we find any conflict arising between himself and Darwin, and Lamarck. He held that the germinal material, or germ-plasm as he called it, which starts the offspring of any organism owes its virtue to the fact that it is materially continuous with the germinal matter from which the parent or parents arose; and that in this way there is an unbroken continuity of generation.
He argued thus: In the development of the individual a part of the

GREGIAN RAILWAY STRIKE

Greek Government Troops and Refugees Fail to Break General Tieup.

A late press despatch from Athens says that the Greek government has decided to introduce troops and unemployed refugees to break a general railway strike that is holding up the country.
Sympathetic action has been threatened by other unions, including the dockers. The government officials have their own "war" on with the government, and have been attacking the latter bitterly in the press.
The government has threatened to "use all the means and resources at its disposal to cope with the situation."
The railway strikers are solid and negotiations with the government have broken down. Few trains are being run—by government organized scabs, troops etc.

germ-plasm contained in the parent egg-cell is not used up in the construction of the body of the offspring but is reserved unchanged for the formation of the germ-cells in the following generation. Under this view the parent is not regarded as the producer of its own offspring but rather as the guardian or trustee of the germ-plasm from which the offspring under suitable conditions will arise. This germ-plasm is thought to lie in the nucleus of the life-cell, and is identified with the chromosomes of the nucleus. In reproduction this germ-plasm is set aside and located in the sex-gametes, where it is supposed to remain, quite free from the vicissitudes of the body cells, till the period of sexual maturity of the individual.
Weismann looked upon the somatic or body cells as separate and distinct from, and less complex than, the germ-cells, and as lacking the power of reproduction which was the peculiar property of the germ-cell alone. With him the germ-plasm was the material basis of heredity, the carrier or medium by which our heritable qualities are passed on. He held that all new characters which arise in the evolutionary process are due to releases of the inherent, potential power of the germ-cells; that the first primordial germ-cell had inherent within it all the possibilities of organic evolution.
It follows as a natural corollary from this that any changes or modifications of the body-cells taking place during the life of the individual are not transmissible, the offspring inheriting only from the germ-cell and not from the body-cells, the chromosomes being alone the carriers of heredity.
Subsequent researches into the nature of the nuclear elements and of the part played in inheritance by the chromosomes indicate that Weismann's theory of heredity has behind it a substantial background of truth; but that in denying the possibility of the somatic or body cells having any reproductive or regenerative power he clearly fell into the error of overstating his case and went beyond the facts.
(To be continued)

It is better, far better, to stand up than to crawl, to be a man than to be a slave.—Eugene V. Debs.
Capitalism makes criminals of men; socialism makes men of criminals.—Eugene Debs.

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San Juan, Porto Rico—Organized labor is urging the Porto Rican legislature to abolish the "work-at-home" system, so general in this island. An investigation by the bureau of labor reveals that there are 40,000 women and children working at their homes for an average of 20 cents a day—piecework.

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Farmer - Labor

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

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

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

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

TELLING EXCERPTS

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

"To W. E. Carruthers, Nash Supervisor, Calgary, Alta.:

"I sure stepped into a nest of hornets there, without knowing where I was going till I was up against them. The way feeling is running down there it is a wonder I got anything at all. Charlie Brosi was well spoken of, and the mutual organization generally, but it was largely a matter of a lot of them being right up against it, watching their families starving, and they just naturally turned 'red.' It is a bad time to ask a man for money or for a note."

Another extract: Mr. Snow, of Mutual Limited (Vancouver), writing to Carruthers, states as follows: "The writer is meeting the local growers daily, who are talking as though they were a bunch of starved Russian refugees."

Mr. Snow, to Mr. Carruthers, further quotes: "Do not think for a moment it gives the writer any pleasure to advance money to the growers. We would have been much better today if we did not have to worry about some of the advances we are continually being asked for. You ask if they are absolutely broke at Victoria. We do not see any difference between the Growers over there and those in any other place, only that they are just bent, not broke."

PLAYING ONE AGAINST THE OTHER

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

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

A RANCHER'S INVESTMENT

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

CO-OPERATION

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

FARMER AND INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

THE FIRST STEP

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

LABOR WILL CO-OPERATE

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

WRITE THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

\$50,000 CHANGES HANDS

Tourist-Guest at Hotel Vancouver Is Victimized by Clever Confidence Men.

Mr. Rogers, of England, Cook's tourist and British globe-trotter, left Vancouver the other day for the east. He was \$50,000 poorer than when he arrived. Three clever confidence men are \$50,000 richer. Police authorities and a private detective agency have a new task on their hands. So endeth Mr. Roger's vacation.

It is evident that those who have such an amount of money are not always wise. As a rule they are more proficient in retaining control of it than is the average worker, for the latter individual, as a rule, earns it honestly, while those who have such an amount of wealth can hardly be said to have earned it in such a manner. Certainly they are better acquainted with these get-rich-quick schemes. This time, however, luck was with the "confidence" men.

SPIES NOW IN DEMAND

Plenty of Such "Jobs" on the Continent Awaiting Young Ambitious Men.

Liverpool, England—Prof. Bernard John Wilden-Hart who has made a study of military intelligence in Europe, asserted in a lecture before the Geographical Society that, for several years before the war, Germany had 8000 spies scattered at various points between Berlin and Brussels. German army billets had been arranged three years before the war. Any statement he may have made regarding the spy system of Great Britain was not reported.

No one, desirous of a romantic, adventurous career could afford to miss joining the intelligence service, he said. There are plenty of such "jobs" on the continent awaiting the right men. He did not say whether to apply at the Berlin, London or Paris offices. Apparently they are all busy, since it is reported that there are more spies in Europe today, than any time prior to 1914.

Compulsory Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. A most interesting article in The Federationist, signed "Nemesis" (May 8th), also preaches it, and it deals with "creative mind"—"others have called it God." But is a paid priesthood necessary—do our parsons pay for their keep? Some say they are all humbugs, that they dare not speak the truth. Professor Scott Nearing evidently thinks that many university professors are in the same fix, especially if they touch on economics or history.

Parsons and Their Work

I have had the privilege of knowing a good many parsons intimately and of understanding a little of their work and of what "they are up against." I have come to have a high estimate of their value even under present conditions. It is tempting to enlarge on this topic, but space forbids. I should like to see our parsons set free from economic tyranny, and free to preach the gospel as they best can, with the courage that St. Paul displayed, and which would not have been possible even to that heroic man if he had not had a good trade to fall back on.

In conclusion, I repeat, we need to make men work "sufficiently" to return to society the value of the goods and services that they consume. That is Justice.

Under our competitive system we are compelled to work, or appropriate from others, "efficiently." Our noses are kept at the grindstone by our parasites. Even a wealthy British duke has no sense of being rich, for his life is a great struggle to keep down the swarming blood-suckers that surround and enslave him.

Bigger fleas have lesser fleas
On their backs to bite 'em,
And lesser fleas have lesser fleas,
And so ad infinitum.

I feel that sincere thanks are due to The Federationist for past favors in printing my rather lengthy articles. I hope that many have found them interesting and stimulating, and that others will come forward to ask questions or raise objections as to my queer doctrines and heresies.

Poverty is like a shrewish beauty
—most admired by those who do not live with her.—Grace Arundel.

What about your neighbor's subscription?

CITY OF VANCOUVER

Tenders for Fire Apparatus

THE undersigned will receive tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, June 17th next, for the supply of one 800 Imperial Gallon Motor Pumping Fire Engine with semi-pneumatic tires on rear and pneumatic tires in front, not less than 70 A.T.A.M. H.P. Sales tax and customs duties to be included in tendered price. A marked cheque on a chartered bank of Canada, equal to 5 per cent. of bid, must accompany tender. Specifications can be obtained by applying to Fire Chief Carlisle at No. 2 Fire Hall, Seymour Street, Vancouver. JAMES STUART, Purchasing Agent.

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English Farmers Establish Co-operative Market

"The new saleyard which the minister of agriculture is to open at Banbury," says the Daily Chronicle, "is a very interesting development of agricultural co-operation. At a cost of £30,000 (with a loan of £10,000 under the Trade Facilities act), a company of Oxfordshire, Warwickshire and Northamptonshire farmers have established their own market, where stockraisers and graziers can not only sell direct to each other, but also direct to the butchers in big central depots.

"The system is one which was ad-

vocated by the Linlithgow committee. This is the first example of it to be started in the Midlands or the South of England. We hope it may prove a great success and be followed by the establishment of man others elsewhere."

National Debt

The net federal debt of Canada for the financial year ending March 31, 1925, was \$2,419,843,206.88, an increase of \$2,059,000 over the previous year.

Prejudice is the child of ignorance. —Hazlitt.

Manifesto and Platform —OF THE— Federated Labor Party of B.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federated Labor Party of B.C.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

Name
Address
Phone No. Occupation.....
Proposed by.....
Date