

## Pros and Antis--- Debate Vaccination

[A Series by B.C. Medical Association]

ARTICLE No. 1

THE opposition to vaccination as a method of preventing smallpox is based upon one of two things: either ignorance of the facts, or unfair prejudice. It does not seem possible that anyone studying the proved facts with regard to vaccination could ever reach but one conclusion, viz., that vaccination is one of the most beneficial discoveries ever made, and that if it is properly done, it is both harmless to life and health, and also an almost certain protection against smallpox.

In previous articles we gave an outline of the scientific principle underlying vaccination. Briefly, it is this: Vaccinating an individual we give him an attack of a mild, non-dangerous form of smallpox; the blood overcomes this by producing anti-toxins. These continue to be produced for years. During this time, if the patient is exposed to smallpox, and the germs get into his blood, these anti-toxins destroy the germs, and prevent the onset of smallpox.

Vaccination, as everyone knows, was first introduced by Jenner in England, in the 18th century. Prior to that time, a crude form of vaccination was practiced in Turkey, where pus from smallpox patients was used; this pus had the germs of smallpox in weakened form. But it was a very dangerous method, as other infections could be carried. Later we will show that this is impossible nowadays.

What has been the history of vaccination. Before vaccination smallpox was a fearful scourge. Bernoulli, a distinguished mathematician, writing in 1760-1765, stated that smallpox carried off the three-fourth or four-fifth part of each generation. It was accepted as an established fact that everyone would have smallpox at some time of his life.

In Chester, England (population 14,713), in 1774, only 1,060 people had not had smallpox when it became epidemic there.

Children were chiefly affected. Out of 1202 people attacked in Chester in 1774, 202 died, all children under 10 years of age. In 1773 in Warrington, 211 deaths occurred in an epidemic, all children under 9.

One-third of all cases of blindness was due to smallpox.

In 1840, England passed a law making vaccination compulsory. In 1838 the death rate per 100,000 was 106; in 1840 it fell to 66; in 1841 to 47; in 1843 to 17. In 1920, of a population of 37,600,000, the death rate was 0.1 per 100,000; or, in all, 30 deaths.

Take modern times. In the Crimean war the British lost thousands of men from smallpox; vaccination was not practised. In the Franco-Prussian war the French had 125,000 cases of smallpox with 25,000 deaths. What about the recent World War? France had 12 cases, with one fatality. The British army had 35 cases all told, in four years of warfare. In 1911, the Japanese, out of 1,000,000 soldiers, fighting in a country where smallpox was epidemic, i.e., constantly present, had 362 cases with 35 deaths.

Smallpox hospitals in London, England, report that in 10 years not a single member of their staffs contracted smallpox though constantly exposed. Here vaccination and re-vaccination are compulsory.

In Cuba, before American occupation, Havana alone had over 1000 deaths a year. Between 1901 and 1917 there was one death in Havana from smallpox.

In the Philippines, before American occupation, 40,000 people died annually of smallpox. There vaccination was instituted, and between 1907 and 1914, in Manila, there were no deaths; in the rest of the Philippines a few hundred yearly occurring in remote districts which could not be reached. After 1914, vaccination was improperly carried out or not carried out for some years. As a result, the disease broke out again, and some 50,000 lives were lost, amongst the unvaccinated. Recently it has been put again on a proper basis and is properly done, and, to quote the report, "the islands are again almost free of smallpox." The figures show that 83% of the deaths occurred among the unvaccinated.

One could continue indefinitely to quote figures, all as spectacular as these. But to come nearer home, Vancouver has a good deal of smallpox yearly. In 1923 of 180 cases reported, only 17 had ever been vaccinated, and none of these less than thirty years ago. (Vaccination protects for about ten years.) In May, 1924, some 260 cases had been reported, of these 15 had been vaccinated, none less than twenty years ago.

The opponents of vaccination base their objection on the following statements:

1. Vaccination is not a preventive to smallpox.
2. The reason for the decline of smallpox is improved sanitation, not vaccine.
3. Vaccination is dangerous to life; if not to life, it cripples and maims innocent children.
4. Vaccine is "filth" which is inoculated into the blood stream.
5. Other diseases are communicated, notably syphilis and tuberculosis.
6. Vaccination is urged by the medical faculty to stimulate the sale of vaccine, and the propaganda is carried on by the manu-

facturers for their own profit.

7. The medical profession is divided on the subject.

They have some other objections, that vaccine is taken from diseased calves, and so on, but the above, we believe, are the main ones.

(Article No. 2 will appear in due course.)

Smallpox is a filthy disease. It is of recent origin and appeared in England in the 17th century. It greatly increased when the practice of inoculating with smallpox became prevalent (see Encyclopaedia Britannica) and when vaccination, as instituted by Edward Jenner, took its place, inoculation was made a criminal offence.

Jenner was an unqualified country surgeon and apothecary who purchased the degree of M.D. from a Scotch university for £15 and later obtained certain emoluments and a grant of £30,000 from parliament for his so-called "discovery." As the well-known English paper Truth remarks, "how any real scientist can accept his theories to-day seems astounding."

In 1853 a compulsory vaccination act was passed in England, which was followed in 1857-59 by a severe epidemic of smallpox with 14,000 deaths. From 1863-65 deaths were increased to 20,000 and in 1871-72 they reached 44,800, although 98% of the victims were "protected." According to the Metropolitan Asylum Board—giving figures of the London area presumably—there were 53,979 cases from 1870-1886 and 44,919 of these had been protected by vaccination. After passing the Public Health act in 1875, a noticeable decline in smallpox has taken place; vaccination has also declined, and John Burns, M.P., president local government board in 1911 stated that "in the precise proportion that vaccination has diminished in England smallpox has diminished."

The Compulsory Vaccination act was so severe in Prussia in 1834 and after that vaccination, re-vaccination and re-re-vaccination were rigorously enforced. In 1871-72 a severe epidemic occurred and 124,978 persons died. Then came rigorous sanitation and accomplished what vaccination had failed to do. In the late war, under favorable conditions, smallpox re-appeared and claimed its victims in thousands.

The Philippines have long afforded the "star turn" for the vaccinationists. In 1918 smallpox appeared and general vaccination was ordered. Some 14,800,000 vaccinations were performed on some 9,000,000 persons, and in 1918-1919 there were 112,549 cases of smallpox with 60,855 deaths. Should these people have had smallpox? In 1918 the death rate in Manila itself rose to 65.3 per cent, but after improved sanitation the death rate in Manila in 1920 was considerably decreased.

Japan, one of the most vaccinated countries in the world, has the greatest smallpox fatalities (Prof. A. Russell Wallace, 1913).

Many medical men draw attention to the serious diseases resulting from vaccination. Before the passing of the Compulsory Vaccination act in England, deaths from syphilis in children under one year did not exceed 380 annually, but the next year they increased to 591, and in 1883 reached 1813. As was stated before the Royal Commission on vaccination, "it is possible to convey syphilis."

Dr. Dennis Turnbull states that in his opinion vaccination and re-vaccination are the most potent predisposing causes of cancer. The living cells of the calf are introduced into the circulation of the human, multiplying at the calf rate and producing those conditions recognized as cancerous. Cancer was practically unknown till cow-pox vaccination was introduced.

The epidemics of foot-and-mouth disease which swept the United States in 1902 and 1908 were started by vaccine virus. (See records of Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.A.)

Professor A. Russell Wallace, England's greatest scientist, wrote in 1913, of "protected" cases as showing "not only the absolute uselessness, but the serious danger of vaccination—that it really increases smallpox—causes death; and is, therefore, a crime! . . . And again, "While powerless for good, vaccination is the certain cause of disease and death in many cases, and is the probable cause of about 10,000 deaths annually."

Dr. Chas. Creighton, England's greatest authority on epidemiology, and the author of the article in the Encyclopaedia Britannica (ninth edition) says, "Vaccination is a grotesque superstition."

Adolph Vogt, professor sanitary statistics, University of Berne, before the British Royal Commission on Vaccination said, "After collecting the particulars of 400,000 cases of smallpox I am obliged to confess my belief in vaccination is absolutely destroyed."

Dr. W. R. Hadwen, one of the greatest living authorities on smallpox, says, "The most gigantic piece of quackery ever exploited among a civilized people."

While strict quarantine is a desirable precaution, and can be enforced in case of an outbreak, it must be remembered that vaccination is not commended.

(Continued on page 3)

## Have Your Name on the Civic Voters' List

THE next municipal elections will be upon us again before we realize the fact. Elections are won by the people whose names are on the voters' list. No one should take it for granted that because his or her name was on the list last year that he or she should not register again this year. The Municipal act calls for a new list every year, and if names of electors are not on the new list they cannot vote.

Labor is out to win, and it can only succeed when every member does his or her bit. Therefore, every one should register their names with the city or municipal clerk.

Anyone owning property is entitled to vote for mayor, aldermen and money by-laws, PROVIDED ALWAYS HIS OR HER NAME IS ON THE VOTERS' LIST.

Anyone who is a bona fide tenant of a private house or an apartment house is entitled to vote for mayor and aldermen, PROVIDED ALWAYS HIS OR HER NAME IS ON THE VOTERS' LIST.

At the present time, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., in the city of Vancouver, at the city hall, in the city clerk's office, the new list for the next election is being revised. Be SURE AND GET YOUR NAME ON THAT LIST.

Similar conditions apply to South Vancouver, Point Grey, North Vancouver and Burnaby municipalities.

No matter where you reside you should REGISTER YOUR NAMES NOW, and then you will be in a position to register your protest on election day.

WM. DUNN,

Secretary Greater Vancouver Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party.

## As We See It--- Concerning Education

[By Angus MacInnis]

ARTICLE IV.

IT IS INTERESTING to note how out of the necessity of political parties certain legislation may be passed, or other matters of social import may be examined and inquired into, when to do so would have a tendency to lengthen the life of the political party which happened at the time to be in control of the powers of the government. It is interesting, but it is a grave reflection on the present system of society when the only reason which will move governments to fight a social injustice—or to enquire into the working of those social institutions whose efficient or inefficient functioning effect the whole of society—is political expediency.

As illustrations of the above two such incidents which happened in this province may be referred to. At the 1922 session of the provincial legislature an Eight-hour day bill was submitted, but voted down by the government. In 1923, such a bill was passed by the same government.

For some years the British Columbia Teachers' association and the British Columbia School Trustees association have asked the government to have a survey of the educational system of the province made by a commission of experts on educational matters. This request was refused not later than last fall, when the legislature was in session.

The motive which moved the government to act in both instances was not the commonweal, but the need of the liberal party.

In commenting on this phase of the matter, it is not the intention to cast any reflections on the commission which is conducting the survey. We hope every faculty will be given them for carrying out their work, and we shall look forward with much interest to their final report. But if the government's motive for granting the survey is so sordid, what hope does it give that should the commission suggest far-reaching and progressive changes in the educational system that they will be put into effect?

However, the survey is now in progress. To our mind, the first point that should be taken up by the commission is: "What is the purpose of education?" This question should be asked of every one giving evidence. It seems unreasonable that this question should be answered first, if an answer is possible that would be satisfactory to all the investigators. Having answered that question to their own satisfaction, they would next proceed to find out in what respect does the present system of education fall to fulfill—if it does fall—that purpose.

The writer has questioned several people on this point; and the replies were not, as a rule, very definite; although, on one or two occasions, the reply was made that the purpose of education was to enable one to earn a livelihood.

In our humble opinion this is a very narrow construction to place upon the purpose of education. Regardless of how efficient a system may be, yet by having such a purpose for its primary basis, those receiving its benefits, namely, that by annexing for their own use the essential things of life—even if more than the essential things, the luxuries of modern society—they need never, and most probably could never, be classed as educated.

Education is not a thing which may be considered apart from the other phases of every-day life. It has evolved and developed—as our mode of production and exchange has evolved and developed—and the incentive for educational advancement, as we have it to-day, was the needs of growing industrialism.

Before the advent of steam as a motive force in industry, that is, before the industrial revolution, which followed the discovery of steam as a motive force, there was very little free and compulsory education. But with the advent of steam and machine production, the growth of cities, it became necessary in the interests of the employing class that the workers should have a certain amount of education to make them more efficient in industry.

A new era was opened up. Machine production was advancing by leaps and bounds. New countries were being opened up and developed, trade and commerce was being rapidly extended, so that any person who had the rudiments of a general education—reading, writing and arithmetic—or craftsmanship was quickly absorbed into industry and commerce.

If there was unemployment—and unemployment there was—it affected the unskilled workers only.

Under certain conditions such as those, a great impetus was given to education and in most countries it was made compulsory to a certain age. The curriculum of schools, colleges and universities became greatly enlarged. It was a natural outcome of capitalist production as it functioned in its competitive stage.

Education was necessary to the expansion of industrialism, and as long as an ever-increasing stream of profits flowed into the coffers of the capitalists of industry, trade and commerce and finance no serious objections were raised against the extension of education.

But a change has taken place in the world of industry. Other motive powers besides steam have been discovered and perfected. The machinery of production is so far developed and perfected that it is to a large extent automatic in its operation and so does not require a skilled mechanic to operate it. In modern industry, production is carried on on a large scale, but it does not require a large staff of skilled employees; and boys and girls or young men and young women going into these factories and shops, where shoes, clothing and machinery, etc., are produced need not and will not receive an extensive knowledge of the processes, which the raw materials must go through before the finished article appears. In fact, the acquiring of such knowledge or skill is discouraged by the heads of such establishments. All that is needed is a few highly trained technicians whose duty is to supervise an army of machine operators whose chief qualification is speed and dexterity in tending the machines and keeping pace with them. This is, in a large measure, the case to-day and the tendency is more and more in that direction. The aim is not workmanship but quantity production.

There is another effect of production, as carried on in this machine age, that has a tremendous influence on those taking part in it. This phase of the question has received no consideration whatsoever; at least, none that has come to the attention of the writer, who has been attentive to matters dealing with the educational problem. It has been stated modern machine production requires no skill, or at the most very little, on the part of those engaged in the process. That is, in other words, it does not require, or call for, very much mental effort. We know that if the mental faculties are not constantly exerted that they will deteriorate and lose their power of action in the same manner as our physical parts if physical exercise is neglected.

Now the machinery of production is privately, or more correctly, corporately-owned; and it has been shown that education, or technical training on the part of the producers, is not essential to the prosperity of the owners. I will now try to show that it is not only not essential, it is not even desirable.

First, it is not desirable because of its cost. A great deal of noise is made about the ever-increasing cost of education; while nothing is being said by the same people about the ever-mounting expenditure on the military department of the state. Property owners pay the cost of civic or state departments by means of taxes. Taxes come out of the sum total of production. The higher the taxes the more they cut into profits. Industry is carried on for profit; and, if education ceases to be a factor in increasing profits, it becomes non-essential to industry and, therefore, undesirable.

It is being said that what Canada needs most is population; and every effort is being made by interested parties to bring immigrants into the country. But there is no effort being made to bring in highly-trained or educated people. What they claim is needed is "brawn not brains." In fact, the less brains the better; brains lead to trouble. What is needed is illiterate peasants, unskilled laborers; people who have been inured to unceasing and degrading toil.

An idea of what sort of immigration is wanted may be had by quoting from an article on "Immigration," which appeared in MacLean's Magazine, April 1st, 1923, by Sir Clifford Sifton, K.C., M.G., former minister of the Interior. Sir Clifford says:

"When I speak of quality . . . I think a stalwart peasant in a sheep-skin coat, born on the soil, whose forefathers have been farmers for ten generations, with a stout wife and a half dozen children, is good quality. A trades union artisan, who will not work more than eight hours a day and will not work that long if he can help it, will not work on a farm at all, and has to be fed by the public when work is slack, is, in my judgment, quantity and very bad quality. I am indifferent as to whether or not he is British-born. It matters not what his nationality is, such men are not wanted in Canada, and the more of them we get the more trouble we shall have."

"In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Bohemia, Hungary and Galicia here are hundreds of thousands of hard-working peasants, men of the type above described, farmers for ten or fifteen generations, who are anxious to leave Europe and start life under better conditions in a new country. These men are workers. They have been bred for generations to work from daylight to dark. They have never done anything else and they never expect to do anything else. (Emphasis mine). We have some hundreds of thousands of them in Canada now and they are among our most useful and productive people."

Now let every free-born British workman and "native son" throw out his chest.

There is another reason why employers, property owners, and capitalists of finance are opposed to free and compulsory education, at least beyond that which may be had at the public school. The vast majority of the world's population are always on the verge of destitution. Unemployment . . .

(Continued on page 4)

## SELFISH INTERESTS IN THE HIGHLANDS OUR SCHOOL SURVEY

What a Roman Catholic Bishop of Sydney, N.S.W., Thinks of War

Truths from Scotland's History—The Celt Cleared from His Father's Croft

Interesting Views Brought Forward—Money and Religion Play Their Parts

MONEY THE WORLD POWER

GRADUAL DEPOPULATION

TEACHINGS AND BELIEFS

"Australian Soldiers Were Induced to Fight Under False Pretences"

How People Were Disinherited and Why They Emigrate to Foreign Lands

Many Teachers Ignorant of Psychology of Child's Mind—Power and Authority

[By Francis Ahern]

AT Sydney, on Anzac day, the day of national mourning to commemorate the memory of the 6,000 Australian soldiers who died at Gallipoli, 1915, Bishop O'Farrell, of the Roman Catholic church, ripped aside the mask of hypocrisy and spoke fearlessly regarding what he called the bitter and cynical tragedy of war.

"The Australian soldiers were induced to fight under false pretences," said Dr. O'Farrell. They believed they were going to fight in a just cause. It is well they did not live to see their ideals, their hopes and the promises made to them, dashed to pieces. The war to end war, to turn swords into sickles, to bury militarism and armaments and all the horrid engines of war in a peace and brotherhood that would knit all the nations of the earth.

But to-day, years after the war that was to end all war, we hear of preparations being made again for war and destruction only on a far more terrifying scale. We find that a peace has been made which has provoked more bitterness than peace. The old causes for war are still at work.

The old selfish interests, the old competitive struggle for trade and money and power and markets, still go on. The war made huge profits and enormous fortunes for those who to-day are the real rulers of the world.

Money is the world power of to-day. It is soulless, it is callous, it is international; it has no country and no patriotism. It is un-Christian and inhuman; governments are helpless before it. The common people think they rule in democratic countries. But they do not; neither do their governments. They are all of them pawns in the hands of high finance which influences the press and the policies of the governments and has power to make peace or war. It laughs at leagues of peace and leagues of nations alike.

Let the shell-shock, shattered wrecks of the war, let the enfeebled and stricken men and women and children—aftermath of the great horror—left penniless—let the maimed and the crippled soldiers begging alms in the streets to-day, let the thousands walking hungry in the streets in the quest of work, let all those and more be the witnesses of the reward given by an ungrateful nation to her bravest sons.

Was it for all this that our brave soldiers died? Happy be those who laid down their lives on the battlefields that it was not given to them to return and see their ideals and hopes and promises made to them, dashed to pieces.

Vernoy Labor Party

A branch of the B. C. Federated Labor party will be formed at Vernoy on Saturday night.

WE have always been under the impression that nature had dealt hardly with Scotland and given her less than her share of natural wealth, which accounted for the gradual depopulation. Since reading the following extracts from a speech delivered in the old land, we change our minds somewhat, and decide that not nature but the ruling classes are responsible. We might have known that such was the case, for after all, the history of one country is more or less parallel with that of the rest:

"We have many histories of Scotland, but these have mostly been written for political purposes in order to flatter the conceits of our aristocracy, and are usually comprised of the gaily-colored pageantry of battle and execution, and of political and ecclesiastical turmoil, but I know of no history of Scotland which deals with the social conditions and the social wrongs of the people; they tell us of the births and deaths of kings, annals of court intrigue and international war, but without from us the real facts and narratives of moment, the loss of our ancient freedom and the shameless methods by which a few select families snatched the land, the birthright of our fathers."

Speaking of the land system, we are told that "previous to 1745, the clan system of land tenure prevailed in the highlands, under which the ground belonged not to the chief alone but to the community. A clansman could not be dispossessed of his holding by the chief, and the conditions of living were pretty much the same for all classes. Gradually, however, conditions in the highlands were changed. The people were disarmed, the power of the chief was broken, and much land was confiscated. With the disappearance of feudalism, the whole community came to regard everything from a commercial standpoint."

The chiefs were now in much the same position as the English landlords, and they found that sheep-farming was more profitable than rents. "This ushered in to our notice one of the blackest periods of Scottish industrial history, full of heart-breaking stories of cruelty and inhuman savagery and which has produced the conditions existing at this very day, when the descendants of so-called Scottish nobility have barred us with barred wire fences from the bents and the glens, and have ruthlessly swept aside the peasant to make room for the peasant. . . . Who cannot fall to be struck by the sight of great tracks of fine, arable land stretching all over Scotland, on which you will wander for miles without meeting a human being? Here and there a shepherd's hut is the only sign of human habitation. I knew a glen now inhabited by two shepherds and a gamekeeper which at one time sent forth to the foray its thousand fighting men. And this in only one of the many which might be cited to show how the highlands have been depopulated. Loyal, intelligent and peaceable peasants have been hound-

THERE will be found much food for thought for those interested in the education of our rising generation, when they review the various opinions that have been voiced before the School Survey commission in this city recently.

Free education in the grade schools is quite right, says one, but there should be fees for the high schools. In other words you have no right to an education beyond what the public schools give, if your parents cannot afford to pay for it. It makes no difference about your ability or the success you have made thus far in your studies. If you happen to be the child of some unfortunate parents, you should be deprived of a high school education, unless they can beg, borrow or steal the necessary money to enable them to meet the fees that might be required, if the one referred to had his way. We realize, only too well, that money has already far too much power and authority, and we are going to fight more strenuously before we are going to give up the few privileges that we may now enjoy, when it comes to the matter of the education of our children. The average worker need have no qualms of conscience about allowing his children

(Continued on page 4)

ed from their native land to make room for grouse, sheep and deer. The extermination of the highlanders has been carried on as ruthlessly and systematically as that of the North American Indians. Who can withhold sympathy as whole families have turned to take a last look at the heavens, red with their burning dwellings, dry-eyed and absorbed in despair, forced away from all that was dear to them, and their patriotism treated with contemptuous mockery?" Lecky, the historian, relates that from a hill-top in Sutherlandshire, he counted eighty fires in one night, telling of widespread misery and desolation, and all this, forsooth, because His Grace of Sutherlandshire got bigger rents from sheep farms than crofts, and because His Grace of Atholl must have freedom on his augmented moors and solitude in his embattled keep. . . . Nearly three million acres of land have been turned into solitudes, and tens of thousands of families have been evicted to make them. And some of this land is the finest pasture in the country, while the valleys would support a great population of small farmers.

Truly the Celt is being slowly and silently cleared from the croft of his fathers, and soon no sound will be heard in the smiling valleys but the crack of the brewers' and soap-bollers' rife. Of these gentry Carlyle has written: "It is noteworthy that the nobles of this country have maintained a quite despicable behavior since the days of Wallace; a selfish, ferocious, unprincipled, famishing set of hyenas from whom, at no time, and in no way, has the country derived any good whatever."

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FRIDAY, August 15, 1924

OLIVER LOOKING FOR A JOB!

It does seem rather odd, to think that a man who has always considered himself so capable and trustworthy—in his own eyes—should be wandering about as a lost child today, looking for a resting place.

We understand that Mr. Oliver was not anxious to take over the reins of government after the last election if he did not have a large working majority. It would appear now that he has changed his mind very materially.

No, our liberal friends will have to look elsewhere for assistance. Labor has been fooled long enough. Her eyes have been opened at last.

FINANCING BRITISH SETTLERS IN CANADA

There appeared in our daily press recently a report to the effect that there was a possibility that the British government would offer capital to finance the above settlers in Canada.

When we read the report, however, we could see in our mind's eye a great number of our financial parasites gloating over what might appear to them to be an excellent opportunity to gather in from many of these unsuspecting creatures thousands of dollars of easy money for themselves.

Should these people be brought out here as is apparently contemplated, we hope that the governments on both sides of the water will see to it that these people are protected from such creatures as we have mentioned.

If our government in Canada is sincere it will see to it that these people, if they come, are guaranteed an honest return for the labor they give and that they are not left to starve in a land of plenty, such as Canada is today—though many of us see but little of the good things she can and does produce.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

WE UNDERSTAND that the mayor is to attend the dominion conference respecting the unemployed. No doubt he will be as effective as anyone in his position, and he will go well armed with statistics and important details.

a string of figures and cold facts at their disposal, but they would have the eloquence of truth. Unemployment would not be merely an idea, it would be reality—the reality of dread and uncertainty and hunger and suffering.

The conference will be held, and there will be much talk; but we cannot hope for anything to be done. It is impossible to remedy the situation, which is the outcome of international politics and the high-pressure world production.

THOSE WHO HAVE AND THOSE WHO HAVE NOT

THE power had been off for about half an hour, and there seemed no prospect of getting into the city at the usual time. There was a little group of people at every car-stop and, no doubt, they were all thinking, "We shall be late."

No, it was just mere thoughtlessness or selfishness. Those who had could not possibly think of those who had not.

Who's going to unemployment convention? ARE we to be blamed if we allow a sarcastic smile to flit across our faces when we read about the little childish squabble that has been going on these past few days in the city council regarding who was to represent the city at the conference to be held at Ottawa to deal with the unemployment situation in Canada.

Because he is a large employer of labor, A. H. Worthington feels, apparently, that he is quite qualified to discuss the problem of unemployment. In our humble judgment, we are inclined to think that this qualification might be one that renders him quite unfit to sit at such a conference.

The only viewpoint that will be allowed to dominate that conference will be the employers' viewpoint, and none else. There have been conferences regarding this important and very vital problem many, many times, and the result has always been the same.

If the conference would consult Mr. J. S. Woodsworth or Mr. Irvine, the labor representatives in the federal house, they would receive more helpful and reasonable suggestions than they will receive elsewhere.

WARS DO NOT PAY—THE WORKERS

A CERTAIN "great writer" tells us that war does not pay. If the gentleman's function were to tell the truth, he should feel inclined to act on impulse and call him a "fathead," to use the good old English epithet.

profitable, extremely so, to the big manufacturer of munitions, to the food magnates, and to the dealers in all the thousand and one things concerned in the business of wholesale murder.

They have wars in order to grab land or influence or raw materials or trade markets. And when a war is over they are able to reward themselves by taking under their control, under their kindly protection, the various little countries involved— for the furtherance of big business.

We are told also that "crime never pays." War is a crime—one of the deadliest, and it pays. So do other crimes. The fruits of labor which the capitalists enjoy are the payment for a crime—the crime of robbery and oppression and exploitation.

And these crimes will go on forever under capitalism. They are part and parcel of the system. When will the workers wake up to these facts? It would seem that misery and degradation and poverty blind us to the only possible way.

SCIENCE OF MIND

Psychology Simplified—The Nature of Our Emotions and Instincts

"FEAR" BIG IN OUR LIVES

Individual Passion for Socialism Comes from Infant Rebellion Against Tyranny

OF ALL the sciences, perhaps the most fascinating is that of psychology, the science of the mind. And it is quite as important as any of the older sciences. A knowledge of the fundamentals of psychology is bound to have far-reaching effects on a person's attitude to life.

It has been mentioned before, that man's mental development is conditioned by certain powers inherent in his constitution. Such development has its starting place in, and goes forward under the influence of, inherited and very strong tendencies to feel and act in particular ways under particular circumstances.

Instinct, generally speaking, is the inherited ability to act in a certain way in certain situations without previous learning or experience. For instance, it is instinctive for a butterfly to lay her eggs upon a particular kind of plant; it is instinctive for a pair of young robins to build their nest in a certain way.

The statement that instinctive acts can be done without previous experience, and because of the arrangement of the brain-cells and neurons, does not mean that all instinctive acts can be done at first. Many instincts do not ripen, especially in the higher animals, until some time after birth, and some are not active until adult life.

Emotions are particular excitements of feeling under certain circumstances accompanied by organic sensation and the setting free of a large amount of nervous energy. The number of emotional and instinctive tendencies shown by man is very variously estimated by different writers.

NEW PSYCHOLOGY

Sex Hygiene in Schools—How One Institution Tackles the Problem

EXPERIMENT SUCCESSFUL

Discussions About Social Problems Arising Out of Sex and Marriages

["Just Thinking"]

LAST week we contradicted the idea that bible teaching and definite instruction in sex-hygiene can have the same results, or indeed that there is any point of contact. This week, it is necessary to give some of the opinions held by those best qualified to say what we shall have the children taught and how they shall be taught.

Educationalists own all this, but few children get the benefit of their theories. We are all familiar with the type of parent and teacher like the Scotch school-master who was shocked beyond measure.

However it is cheering to know that there are some men and women who can face the question squarely and discuss it frankly.

"The worst way of dealing with the question of sex is that of silence and of late years we have come to realize the dangers involved in the repression of natural instincts such as that of curiosity.

Mr. Bradley then goes on to tell how the boys had lessons in anatomy including reproduction, with a man teacher and the girls with a woman teacher, in connection with their Swedish gymnastics.

The head master felt that this was a genuine expression of the children's ideas and he determined to give them a trial. Joint classes of

(To be continued.)

Sidelights on a Great Industry

UNIQUE ORDER FOR BIG TIMBERS

B. C. FORESTS ASKED TO DELIVER 125 PIECES SCALING A MILLION FEET

Costly Industrial Machinery Will Enable Filling of Outstanding Specification

RECENTLY an official representing the Dominion Government came to British Columbia with an order in his pocket for 125 pieces of squared timber of unique strength and record dimension, to fill an extraordinary engineering specification.

To give some idea of the size of these timbers the total board measurement of the 125 pieces approaches one million feet. They must also be without defect.

At the same time, only the costly modern equipment installed by the loggers will enable the logs for this order to be yarded and transported from the woods, and only the up-to-the-minute machinery of the manufacturer will permit their sawing and squaring of the required dimension.

Millions upon millions of dollars have been sunk in the equipment necessary to handle the harvesting of B. C.'s timber crop, and millions more in the machinery for its conversion into finished timber.

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

have to give sex-knowledge a place in the complex mass of knowledge that children possess and make use of at any given stage of growth; not to let it remain a special, and in their minds, a disreputable subject, but one to be treated openly and of scientific, rather than merely personal and emotional interest.

"At school, as I have said, two different things are required—first, the personal talk to make sure that there is sufficient knowledge and a wholesome attitude, with which to carry on life in a community necessarily less sheltered than that of the home, so that none may go astray through mere ignorance or lack of help; and second, the definite teaching that shall put the subject on the same level as other scientific knowledge."

Mr. Bradley then goes on to tell how the boys had lessons in anatomy including reproduction, with a man teacher and the girls with a woman teacher, in connection with their Swedish gymnastics.

The head master felt that this was a genuine expression of the children's ideas and he determined to give them a trial. Joint classes of

Advertisement for Nightgowns by Gordon Drysdale Limited. Features: "THERE are many who will favor this dainty model of fancy cotton crepe in bird or floral pattern; a slip-over style, hemstitched at neck and sleeves and with shirring across front. Colors of pink, mauve, blue, yellow or white at \$1.95. Nightgowns of fine quality mull, in pink, blue, mauve or peach, some with sleeves and some without sleeves, some trimmed with narrow lace and medallions and others with touches of hand embroidery, at \$2.95. Mull Nightgowns in Empire effect, trimmed with hemstitching and narrow lace edging; mauve or flesh, at \$3.95. Very attractive peach colored voile Nightgowns, trimmed with net and touches of hand embroidery, others in pink with hemstitching and lace edging, at \$4.95. Fancy Voile Nightgowns, in peach, blue or flesh are also priced at \$4.95. —Drysdale's Lingerie Shop, Second Floor. 575 Granville Street Phone Seymour 3540

Anti-War Day, 1924. THIRD SUNDAY IN SEPTEMBER. Children above the age of 14 were taken by himself, about a dozen at once, and the children were at liberty to ask questions and discuss things freely. The experiment was successful and has been continued ever since then.

DR. W. J. CURRY DENTIST. SUITE 301, DOMINION BUILDING VANCOUVER, B. C.

HAVE you ever had a real drink of Pure Apple Cider during the last few years? To meet the desire of many clients, we have introduced recently a pure clear sparkling apple cider in pint bottles, either pure sweet or government regulation 2% hard apple cider. These drinks are absolutely pure and free from all carbonic acid gas or preservatives of any nature. Write or phone your order today, Highland 90.

VAN BROS. LTD. Cider Manufacturers. 1955 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, B. C.

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INSIST on Cascade Beer. The Beer Without a Peer. at the Government Vendor's. You get the Perfection of Satisfaction in every bottle of "Cascade." VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED. This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

# PREVENT FOREST FIRES---IT PAYS

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR

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

**England**  
Factories and Workshops.—The chief inspector of factories and workshops, in a published report of the work of his department during the year 1923, states that the number of registered factories in Great Britain has increased from 137,553, in 1922, to 139,920 in 1923, an increase of over 2,000. During the same period, workshops declined from 145,684 to 140,850.

**Germany**  
Increase in Textile Wages.—Tariff wages in the German textile industry in May, 1924, increased by 3.0 per cent among male workers, and by 5.0 per cent among female workers, as compared with April, 1924.

**Hungary**  
Miners' Strike Settled.—Owners and miners, in conference on June 9, 1924, reached an agreement whereby mine workers received a 140 per cent wage increase for last April; 155 per cent for May; 160 per cent for June; and 170 per cent from July 12, 1924. Work was resumed on June 12, 1924.

**Ireland**  
Shipyard Workers.—Contending that the reductions in wages made during the past two or three years have not been followed by corresponding declines in the cost of living, the workers in the shipyards have continued to press for increased wages.

**Norway**  
Unemployment.—Unemployment in Norway shows a continual decrease, being about sixteen per cent less, at this time, than it was a year ago.

**Paraguay**  
Industrial Commission Proposed.—A bill creating a commission to investigate the conditions of labor in Paraguay is reported to be before the Chamber of Deputies. The proposed legislation calls for a study of contract labor and the existing sanitary conditions in the factories and verbales.

**Spain**  
"English Week" for Transport Workers.—The official mixed commission of labor and commerce of Barcelona, in a meeting on June 5, 1924, unanimously approved the "English week" of forty-eight hours maximum, and Saturday afternoons free, for the transport workers' section, including port workers, customs and commission agents.

**Switzerland**  
Unemployment Decreased.—Owing to the general decrease of unemployment in Switzerland, state assistance in many localities is no longer necessary and it is believed that in the near future the federal decree, suppressing governmental aid to certain unemployed classes, can be indiscriminately applied all over the district.

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

Try your neighbor for a subscription.

### Vancouver Unions

**ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL**—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. R. White; secretary, E. H. Neelands. P. O. Box 46.  
**FEDERATED LABOR PARTY, Room 111**—815 Pender St. West.—Business meetings every Wednesday evening. A. Macdonald, chairman; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; Geo. D. Harrison, 1162 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. L. Taylor, 524 Birk's Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Telephone Seymour 1832, or Fairmont 4923.

**BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 871**—Meets second Thursday every month in Haddon Building. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Brown, 939—11th Avenue East.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local 104**—Meets first and third Mondays in each month in Haddon 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 829—Richard Street. President, David Cuthill, 2852 Albert Street; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Harrison, 1162 Parker Street.

**ENGINEERS — INTERNATIONAL UNION of Steam and Operating, Local 829**—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, Harry Pearson, 901 Nelson Street; secretary, E. A. Jamieson, 901 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 901 Nelson Street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 901 Nelson Street.

**FEDERATED SEAFARERS' UNION OF B. C.**—Meeting nights, first Tuesday and 3rd Friday of each month at headquarters, 218 Cordova Street West. President, D. Gillespie; vice-president, John Johnson; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Donaldson, address 218 Cordova Street West. Branch agent's address: George Faulkner, 576 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C.

**THE VANCOUVER THEATRICAL FEDERATION**—Meets at 901 Nelson Street, at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the 1st Sunday of each month. President, E. A. Jamieson, 901 Nelson St.; Secretary, C. H. Williams, 901 Nelson St.; Business Agent, F. Fletcher, 901 Nelson St.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226**—President, R. P. Pettigrew; vice-president, J. M. Bryan; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 3 p.m. in Holden Building, 16 Hastings Street.

**FRINGE SUPPLY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 413**—President, S. D. Macdonald, secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P. O. Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each month.

## 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.]

### Early Closing Disastrous to Small Stores

Editor B. C. Federationist: I would like to draw to your attention, and that of your readers, one of the main causes underlying present business conditions—more particularly as these affect those engaged in the retail business in a small way. This is the Early Closing, which is now compulsory by-law. Men's wear stores suffer perhaps more in tensely than some other lines of retail business by reason of this early closing, which in practice is proving something in the nature of a disaster to these smaller stores. Since closing these stores at 6 o'clock p.m. there has been a gradual falling off in business, because men cannot leave their work to shop; many of these men who formerly traded with the small store, dealing only in men's wear, now having their women folk do their trading. Naturally, perhaps, the women go to the departmental stores, and this explains why the latter are steadily expanding and adding to their floor space while even old-fashioned men's wear stores are being forced to the wall. Within recent weeks two old-established houses—one of them catering to men's needs in the city for thirty-five years—have had to relinquish the struggle, and this is undoubtedly due, in large measure to the inroads made by the departmental stores.

The six o'clock closing is a boom to departmental stores, for the reasons given. I believe business is good in Vancouver, only it is being forced too much into one channel. The Saturday night closing loses much business to everyone. Many customers from outside points, who used to come to Vancouver to do their buying on Saturday nights, are prevented from doing so by early closing. Compare the crowds on the streets now to those in the old days before the early closing on Saturday night came into effect. Outside points get the benefit, and frequently customers are unsatisfied by reason of small stocks from which they have to select.

Not only in men's wear do women now have to do the shopping, due to early closing, but the same applies to tobacco and many other lines. A tobacconist counter, added to one of the departmental stores as an experiment, has proved a regular gold mine and is drawing a great deal of patronage from legitimate tobacco store channels—due to the fact that women, buying smokes for their husbands, prefer to shop within the portals of the departmental store. This particular departmental store management have just acquired an adjoining building at something over \$1000 a front foot, while some retail stores are having to fight strenuously for a mere existence.

I am told that Toronto, Edmonton, and also Seattle, have done away with 6 o'clock closing. I have in mind one young man who was particularly energetic in securing signatures for the 6 o'clock closing in Vancouver some years ago. Later he himself engaged in business on Hastings street, east; he soon built up a fairly good connection, but found that the bulk of the day's business could be done after 6 o'clock, when the men were through for the day. Ultimately, to secure this business, he was forced to cross the line into Burnaby, where no early closing was obligatory. He is building up a very fine business.

According to figures issued at the city hall, the population of our city in 1912 was 111,240; in 1924 it has jumped to 123,138. In 1912 the departmental stores were small compared to their present size; they have practically doubled their capacity on an increased population of only 11,898. There is only one deduction possible; they have taken their increase from the small merchants. I know of only three retail stores in Vancouver, outside of departmental stores, that have enlarged their premises; others have been forced entirely out of business. The smaller merchants cannot stand up under the stress and strain; why should they be forced out of business by legislation and heavy taxation?

The suggestion is made that the Retail Merchants' association should work for a change to 7 o'clock week nights, with 9.30 on Saturday nights, continuing the Wednesday half-holiday as at present. Staffs could be rearranged so that, while some started at 8 o'clock, others could start at 10 and in this way no hardship would be visited upon the retail clerks.

Thanking you for your courtesy in giving space in The Federationist, A RETAIL MERCHANT Vancouver, Aug. 13, 1924.

### As to Labor Parties

Editor B. C. Federationist: Would you permit me, in fairness to the comrades in New Westminster, to correct an erroneous impression which is likely to be created, by an editorial which appeared in your issue of July 11, under the caption "Too Many Labor Parties," and also by an article in your issue of Aug. 8, by T. A. Barnard "When Will Capitalism End." It would appear that the editorial referred to has influenced Mr. Barnard's thinking when he says that New Westminster's contribution to a desire for a more cohesive movement in forming one more faction called "The Labor Party." Allow me to inform Comrade Barnard and the editor of The Federationist, that New Westminster did not form one more faction, nor did we form a distinct organization having objectives at variance with

## The Curse of the Worker's Life

[By H. W. Nevinson, in the New Leader]

Passing by the workhouse of St. Ives in Huntingdonshire, on a bright day last autumn, I saw sitting on wooden benches, in front of their Bastille and within their ring wall and its railings, some half-hundred or more of these men. Tall, robust figures, young mostly or of middle age; of honest countenance, many of them thoughtful and even intelligent-looking men. They sat there, near by one another; but in a kind of torpor, especially in a silence, which was very striking. In silence; for, alas! what word was to be said? An earth all lying round, crying, "Come and till me, come and reap me," yet we here sit enchanted! In the eyes and brows of these men hung the gloomiest expression, not of anger, but of grief and shame and manifold, inarticulate distress and weariness; they returned my glance with a glance that seemed to say, "Do not look at us. We sit enchanted here, we know not why. The sun shines, and the earth calls; and by the governing powers and impotencies of this England, we are forbidden to obey. It is impossible, they tell us!" There was something that reminded me of Dante's Hell in the look of all this; and I rode swiftly away—Carlyle's "Past and Present," (1843).

So Carlyle wrote eighty years ago, in a time of "agricultural depression." He was a man of sympathetic vision such as few are gifted with, and like all of his nature, he suffered for the gift. I can imagine no more terrible and exact description of "The Unemployed." There we are shown it all—the torpor, the silence, the gloom, the grief, shame, inarticulate distress, and weariness the enchanted impotence, as though the men lay under a curse of Hell. And yet men of honest countenance, many of them thoughtful and even intelligent-looking, appealing to the Powers of Impotencies of this England in vain. Study statistics to your life's end, plunge into astronomical figures of unemployment; tabulate in columns according to occupations or districts; and work out percentages to the last boy and girl; you will never get a more accurate or heart-rendering picture of "The Unemployed" than that.

### "A Kind of Holiday"

"Oh, but," cried the good old economists, "Carlyle was writing in time of transition, and in such times a large number of hands must inevitably be thrown out of work. But they will become absorbed in other lucrative occupations, and so unemployment tends to evanesce." I watched that scientific process once, when some Iron works were shut down in South Staffordshire. A few of the "hands" were absorbed in a county lunatic asylum; a few were absorbed in the public house; a few were absorbed in the cemetery; the rest stood on a canal bridge, staring at the old works and spitting into the water. Unemployment did not tend to evanesce, but the unemployed tended to rot.

"Oh, but," cry the modern economists, in their turn, "unemployment is really declining now. The figures of registration prove it. Compared with two years ago, the numbers of the registers are little more than half what they were. You may take it that only about one million and a quarter, or even a little less are now registered as unemployed. And besides, there is the dole—we mean the insurance fund supplemented by taxes and rates. The dole keeps the unemployed alive and quiet. It serves as a breakwater against revolution such as afflicts less happy lands. And, besides, again, the million and a quarter unemployed are not the same people all the year round. Many who are out of work exist on the dole for a time, and then try to get into work again, often with success. The interval is a kind of holiday—much like the holiday of us well-to-do people."

I know, to be sure, that many of the well-to-do live on a dole fairly contentedly, not only during their annual month's holiday, but during the whole holiday of their lives. The latter class may be fairly be called unemployed, and their dole comes to them from inherited investments, or from rent, or from some form of speculation or swindle. They are unemployed, and they live on a dole, but I perceive a difference between their lot and the lot of the unemployed workers. In spite of rates and taxes, their future is fairly certain. If they behave with decent prudence, they have only to go on living and their dole will continue in sufficient quantity for life. Even

the progressive labor movement. What took place here on June 27, was merely the formation of a local organization, composed of men and women who had taken an active interest in the campaign of the Canadian Labor party candidate, and who were willing to subscribe to the platform and programme of the C. L. P. In affiliating this organization with the B. C. section we feel that we are doing what we can to hasten "the day" referred to editorially on July 11, when the Canadian Labor party will embrace everybody who cares to follow the banner of labor in Canada. (Let's speed the day). DAVID B. McCORMACK New Westminster, B. C., August 11, 1924.

## The Curse of the Worker's Life

the employed among the well-to-do can take their holiday, pay for it out of their private dole or out of the salary which continues during the interval, and yet know for certain that work awaits them at the end. They can rest or "play" without apprehension. No carking anxiety torments their minds. They live free from the haggard element of fear.

### Haggard Fear

As one who has often known what unemployment means, and has often been afraid, I can say that the haggard element of fear is among the worst afflictions of mankind—fear and its parent uncertainty. To be fearful of the immediate future, to live in doubt of what will happen, to be uncertain what to do next or where to turn—that is a torture compared with which the tortures of the Inquisition were mild. But there are still worse plagues for the unemployed to suffer. Read again that sentence of Carlyle's: "They returned my glance with a glance that seemed to say Do not look at us." He perceived in the gloomy expression of those unemployed, not anger, but grief and shame. It is a shame that causes the most poignant suffering—the shame of idleness, of uselessness is a busy world, whence comes degeneration and the loss of self-respect. That was why those honest workers, seated on wooden benches in front of the St. Ives workhouse (ironic title for what when I was young, the poor always called "the bastyle")—that was why their glance seemed to say, "Do not look at us." For the unemployed man human comradeship is gone. He lives isolated, as a thing forbid. Shyness and shame settle down upon him. He feels a moral leper. To everyone who passes he rings, as it were, the leper's bell, and his furtive eyes seem to cry aloud, "Do not look at me!"

But it may be said, the well-to-do unemployed, living on their dole, appear not to feel this shyness or this shame. They hold their heads erect. They go about freely among their fellow men. Strangest puzzle of all, they call themselves and their like by the name of "society!" As they alone could really enjoy comradeship and mix with equals. To me that word "society" seems the most impudent and ludicrous fallacy in all our modern life. The great German poet had a saying, "Work makes the comrade," and here we have a set of people who have never attempted to do any kind of work, but yet claim that they alone can be called "society," or the social body of human beings. It seems as though crazy impertinence could go no farther. Nor could it, but for one consideration. I notice and read that even in this so-called "society" many of the men and women engage in some kind of activity which takes the place of work. Some play the piano of affect to sing. Some breed dogs, others breed horses. Some convert themselves into amateur butchers and poulterers, killing animals and birds often with considerable expenditure of energy an capital. Some give advice to the workers, telling them to be good and work well. Some spend the leisure which they can abstract from amusements in attending philanthropic committees (and the German word for a committee means also "waste" or "rubbish"). Some climb mountains at their own risk and at the cost of their dole. Many and various are their occupations, and in all alike the aim is to find a substitute for work—something that can give salt to life, and save the well-to-do unemployed from the intolerable tedium of amusement without end.

That desire for work—for "something to do" is deep-rooted in the nature of us all. One of the unemployed, rejected at the dock gates, once said to me, "My hands just ache for work. They ache as a woman's breasts ache at the sound of a child crying for hunger." What folly it is, then, when we hear the ignorant say in their superior and cynical manner, "Oh, the unemployed! They'll never stop being unemployed so long as they can go on living in idleness on the dole." I do not suppose that 5 per cent. of the unemployed would choose to live in idleness on any dole, even if it were a "competency" or a "fortune." If only work would come into their hands. Look at a man who has been out of work and "playing" for a few weeks, struggling to keep himself and his family on the dole. You will find in him the same signs of wretchedness as Carlyle found in the unemployed at St. Ives—the same torpor and silence, the same gloomy expression of grief and shame and weariness, the same glance that seems to say, "Do not look at me!"

And added to this degeneration of mind and character, you will find a physical degeneration, too, so that, if ever work comes to him at last, he can hardly take it. Every few minutes he stands and looks at it; he gasps for breath; he cannot go on.

### Better than Lord's

But in work itself, even apart from the independence of livelihood, what satisfaction and cleanly health of spirit! Outside my window a gang of workers are building a new house.

## OUR AUGUST

Digging the foundations, they are like children making castles and moats in the sand, and in a long life I remember no greater joy. They fit the bricks together and saw the timber into lengths and shapes, like children making a doll's house for a queen. They climb roofs at an angle which our finest mountaineers would shudder at. They climb without ice-axe or ropes or any foothold but the tiny chinks between the boarding, and they climb with hods of tiles upon their heads or shoulders. When the climber has reached the summit of the arrete or glacis (mountaineering words) on the roof someone from a perilous ledge below will throw him up tiles or bricks, which he catches in an easy and nonchalant manner, expecting no applause, though the catch beats anything ever attempted at Lord's. Or have you seen the workers in New York throwing up and catching the red-hot rivets with their iron tongues or pincers, while they sit astride iron girders 400 or 500 feet in air above the street? Nothing that our ball-players and sportsmen do comes near that for skill or for risk, and if they want to know what work means, I should advise them to try. All work is not so interesting and dangerous and attractive as that, I know well enough. All I wish to say is that, compared with the dullness and most unskilled and monotonous work, unemployment is like a circle in Dante's Hell, and the critics who say that workers prefer it to working are libelling mankind.

## Pros and Antis--- Debate Vaccination

(Continued from page 1)

pulsory in Canada. Few, if any, medical men are likely to take the responsibility of declaring the purity of the disgusting production known as "lymph," procured from diseased calves and injected into the blood of human beings. An official pamphlet issued in favor of vaccination makes the following remark, "No instance is known where an outbreak of smallpox has first broken out in a person either successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated within the immediate preceding five years." This statement can be abundantly disproved. Two instances must suffice. A child of four years old in the Gloucester, Eng., epidemic of 1896, contracted confluent smallpox after being successfully vaccinated in six places just three weeks and three days previously, and she died. Her sister, sixteen months old, was unvaccinated, had a mild discrete attack and recovered. A nurse at Middlesborough was vaccinated and re-vaccinated, and was again successfully re-vaccinated 14 days before contracting smallpox. There is ample evidence that vaccination neither protects or mitigates against an attack, but rather that it disposes the sub-

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

ject to contracting the disease, besides being a powerful factor in the debility and degeneration of the race.

**Birth Control**  
A largely attended meeting was held on Monday night at the Women's building, 752 Thurlow street, to discuss birth control. An able address was delivered by Mrs. Anne Kennedy, of New York, after which it was decided to call a convention of delegates from the different societies interested in the work, to be held on November 10th, when Miss Kennedy will take part. An extended report of Monday night's meeting will appear in these columns next week.

**Musicians Local Arrange Picnic**  
The third annual outing of Vancouver musicians will be held at Belcarra Park, on the North Arm, on Sunday first. Lavish preparations are being made for the picnic, and, granted favorable weather conditions, the outing will undoubtedly be of a most enjoyable nature.

The Vancouver Building Trades council has recently been formed and a charter applied for.

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

# B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

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

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

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

Subscription Rate: United States and foreign, \$3.00 per year; Canada, \$2.50 per year, \$1.50 for six months.

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# B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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