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UNFAIR PETITION

Allege Attempt to Disfranchise Large Section of Absentee Voters

A "FLOATING POPULATION"

Men Are Forced to Move from Place to Place to Find Employment

[By John Pickenshovel]

ACCORDING to press reports the British Columbia Prohibition association have presented a petition to the Provincial government protesting against the sale of beer by the glass. As to the merits or otherwise of their position in that regard, the writer has nothing to say. But when those presenting the petition go out of their way to attack a certain section of the electorate, who they imagine have done harm to their cause, the writer who happens to be a member of the section assailed, feels justified in offering a few words in reply.

They are reported to have stated to the government that the "floating population which cast the absentee votes in the last election was comprised of single men, persons who are not so interested in the affairs of the province as those who voted in their own constituency."

In the opinion of the writer, that is a deliberate attempt to disfranchise a large section of the voters of the province. It is aimed at the rights of those who by force of economic circumstances have to move from place to place in order to obtain work, namely, the camp workers. Now, who comprises this "floating population"? If a man is unable to obtain work in one town, he finds it necessary to move to another. He may have to move to some lumber, mining or other camp to get that work. For the same reason that many have had to leave the older countries for the new, or migrate from one province to another, or one city to another, so many of us have to move from one camp to another. The movement is not always made merely for the sake of change of locality, but in most cases because they must work in order to live. In cases of industrial depression we all are liable to become migratory workers to a more or less extent. Because of this fact, we are classified as "floating population," though we are such more from circumstances than from choice. But this "floating population" is not entirely composed of single men, any more than single women. There are many married men who have also been forced to move to these camps to find work. In fact many who are not only married and have families, but have taxable property on their hands are included in this "floating population," and have to leave their homes in search of a job.

For the reason as above stated, the worker being forced to move from one electoral division to another, up to the time that the absentee vote provision was made, has found it difficult to exercise his franchise. The absentee vote did grant him that opportunity, though it is claimed the system opened up possibilities of shady work in the country of the ballots. But be that as it may, many have had suspicions of shady work in all systems of election and long before the absentee vote idea was even thought of. But according to some, particularly the home guards of the city, the absentee vote should be abolished and the franchise confined entirely to those who are fortunate in having permanent employment in the cities. Premier John Oliver, who is a voter in the Victoria City Electoral District, can be nominated as a candidate in the Nelson riding, but should a worker with his home in Nelson happen to be residing temporarily in Victoria at the time the election takes place in Nelson, the aim of some is that he should not be allowed to vote. The lumber barons and mine grabbers who control the natural resources of the province, though living in the United States, and who have no other interest in the province other than in their own particular properties can get anything they want from the legislators, but those who have to work in these properties, because their work is of a migratory character are denied the kind of government they want. Moreover, because a person is unmarried for the reasons of choice, force of circumstances or other cause, is no indication that such a person is not interested in political affairs. Has it not been the lamentable clamor of many, including the prohibitionists, that young people did not take the interest in political affairs that they should. Yet because some young people have to leave town to toil in mine and forest, they are not only denied the right to express themselves on political affairs, but are condemned for not doing so.

It is claimed that the "floating population" does not take the interest in the affairs of the province as the city folks do. It might be asked in reply, "Where do these advocates of political righteousness stand in regard to matters of vital importance to this "floating population?" Where do they stand in regard to the injustices pertaining to Workmen's Compensation, complained of by workers of mine, mill and lumber camp and which matters are now being brought to the attention of the legislators? It is this much maligned "floating population" that is taking interest in such matters and not the church parlor moral reformists. When did we hear of the Prohibition association raising its voice against camp or other industrial conditions in this province? The single men who have to work in these camps, are interested, but not so the people who would disfranchise them. Because the absentee vote principle happens to be abused by a government entrusted to the enforcing of the election act is no reason for abolishing the right of the man, out of town on election days, to express his political convictions.

The "floating population" who have to toil under the debasing conditions of camp life have just reasons for taking interest in politics and more so, than a group of self-appointed guardians of public morals, who are more concerned in restricting the liberties of the people, than in doing anything that would raise to a higher standard, the living conditions of the people.

All Labor Candidates

In the coming Civic Elections

invited to address the regular meeting of the Federated Labor Party at the

Prov Library Dec 21

Royal Theatre

Sunday Evening, Nov. 23rd

At 7.30 p.m.

Please note the change in hour of meeting, so that it can start promptly on time.

THE WEEK AT VICTORIA

LABOR unloaded its full balance of criticism on the speech from the throne. In commenting on the remarks of the official seconder of the reply, Frank Browne had seized upon an admission that it was the duty of the state to provide for the physical, mental and moral needs of the people. He intimated that as a standard by which labor members would judge all matters under discussion.

So in listening to the woes of the lumber lords their necessities would be judged and their methods examined just as sternly as applicants for mothers' pensions when they sought relief. The obligation of each industry to provide for its own unemployed margin was stressed. The capital and raw material of the lumber industry was made up of national assets.

Turning to the question of the administration of justice and referring the accepted fact, that law varied for rich and poor, he stated that justice was a commodity that was bought and sold acording to the length of the buyer's purse. Canada could not point out the U. S. A. as a bad example. Similar verdicts to the Chicago one were given here under similar conditions.

Objection to this view was voiced by the Hon. Mr. Coventry, member for Saanich. He had served in the North West Mounted Police and was confident that on retiring from the force he had so arranged matters that justice would be administered throughout the British dominions at any cost. The Hon. member, possibly influenced by Lady Godiva'ss exploit is now in the horse racing business.

Tom Uphill, speaking this week, took up the horsey person and metaphorically pitched him into his native loganberries. Travelling by the train on which Peter Veregin had met his death, he had come into contact with two young Irishmen, recent immigrants. They had bravely assisted in the rescue work after the explosion, and he had left them in Vancouver, requesting them to let him hear how they fared. Next day he received a message from them. They were in gaol. Their apparent crime was that they were dressed to work and had no job. He secured their release and faced the house sternly as he related the incident. No further denial of "easy" justice has been heard. Dealing with the refusal of the Compensation board to pay the fees of doctors summoned from Alberta by the miners in his district, Tom peeved by the Latin quotations of the lone provincial party member from Vancouver, hurled at a delighted house, "Facilis est descensus Averni" explaining it for the benefit of the government, that it meant that "the road to hell is easy." This might be preferable to their present purgatory.

Harry Neelands outlined labor's political policy as indifference to the old parties and an intention to stand by principles. He denied that any direct offers of office had been made to labor. Detailing difference in prices of school books he urged the utilization of the government printing office. Turning to timber royalties he instanced the suggestion of Eric Hamber that unemployed men should be given board and lodging only in return for work, and intimated that similar relief might be given to the employers. He urged the necessity of old age pensions and a board of appeal in compensation cases. Quoting particulars of the unhappy results of child immigration he characterized it as inhuman. Finally he referred to othe jerrymandering of constitutiencies whereby labor was robbed of the Newcastle seat by its amalgamation with Cowichan, an objection shared by the sitting conservative member for the joint riding.

Major Burde, independent member for Alberni and eight hours enthusiast, usually lines up with labor in debate. He stated that he had no use for either liberal or conservative, but defends himself for going to the assistance of the premier at Nelson stating that he would support the party from which he could extract the most labor legislation while conditions are as at present. The major evinced little sympathy for the lumbermen declaring that they had it in their own power to settle the Oriental question. If it could only afford to pay white men $2.40 for an eight-hour day, we did not need such an industry. If we could not make this a country for white men, we had better hand it back to the Indians we stole it from rather than to the yellow men.

Mayor Hayward of Victoria, having been elected to the house, is still at home, giving little time to parliamentary duties, and devoting his day to earning his indemnity as mayor, and his fees for the conveyance of the dead to their last resting place—the final blow of profit. He, therefore, played to the gallery with an intimation that sessional indemnities should be reduced. His bluff being called by Charles Woodward of Vancouver, who suggested that they should each give $500.00 to their respective cities, he retreated to his shells.

Pooley, wearing the mantle of Bowser; and Oliver, in humbler mein than heretofore, rehashed the old election fooleries for the better part of two afternoons. Nothing fresh was interjected and comment is unnecessary, except to state that for a man up in years and sprung from the soil the performance of the premier was an exhibition of great staying power unaffected by the baiting of the gentlemanly party, J. W. Jones, conservative for South Okanagan, produced a further and even more wearisome resurrection of the same matters and the unhappy members stole silently away one by one, his own comrades leading the re treat.

Mrs. M. E. Smith, contributed a speech that might have been gleaned from editorials in the Vancouver Sun. No other member had attempted to make political capital out of unhappy murder cases. Her cure for wife desertion was to place the erring husbands on the rock pile. The member who intends to cure the dope evil by flogging the minor retailers is equally clear on social reform.

Seafarers Favor Beer by Glass

At the last regular meeting of the Seafarers' union it was decided to support the Moderation League in asking for beer by the glass.

Captain Jones Seeks Re-election

Capt. W. D. Jones, parks commissioner, has definitely announced that he will be a candidate for re-election.

"Warfare of Science with Religion"

The subject of Dr. W. J. Curry's illustrated lecture is "The Warfare of Science with Religion," which will be delivered on this (Friday) evening, in the ground floor hall, 319 Pender street west.

Socialize the industries and you will humanize humanity.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED

THE Vancouver branch of the Canadian Labor party is an exceedingly active body these days. Big preparations are being made for the forthcoming civic election, when every ward will be contested in the interests of labor. An enthusiastic meeting of the campaign committee was held in the Labor Temple on Wednesday evening, with Fred A. Hoover in the chair. Draft copy of the manifesto was presented and, after considerable discussion, was passed for presentation to the electorate. At this meeting, organization plans were completed and everything is now in good shape for a short and snappy campaign. Percy R. Bengough was appointed campaign manager, and campaign offices have been opened at 801 Holden Building; here Mr. Bengough and his assistants will be glad to give any information or assistance to those who are lending their assistance in the fight.

One of the main planks in the platform of the party at this time is support for all the school by-laws to be presented. While opposed to the by-law granting exemption from taxation to elevators over 500,000 bushel capacity, the Labor candidates at the coming election will support all other by-laws and will likewise lend their support to the proposal for annexation.

The candidates chosen to represent labor in the various wards are as follows:

Ward 3—R. P. Pettipiece.
Ward 4—F. A. Hoover.
Ward 5—George C. Thom.
Ward 6—Fred. Knowles.
Ward 7—Walter J. Scribbins.
Ward 8—Angus McInnis.

The school trustees offered for acceptance will be Dr. W. J. Downie, A. V. Lofting, and Robert Skinner.

Walter Deptford is being backed as a candidate for a seat on the Board of Park Commissioners.

Meetings will be held in all wards of the city, and a list of these is now being drawn up. A monster rally will be held in the Avenue Theatre on the evening of Monday, December 8, when mayoralty candidates will be invited to address the meeting.

Those interested in the fight for labor are invited to support the campaign committee, both financially and in any other way they can lend their assistance.

BIRTH CONTROL

IT IS PROPOSED, in a series of articles in these columns, to deal with the subject of Birth Control in relation to the individual and society. Much time is frittered away by social organizations and political bodies in dealing with superficial problems. The question of Birth Control is fundamental affecting the social welfare of the great masses of mankind as few other problems can ever do. The practice of reckless procreation has created complex problems here in our own country and elsewhere which are almost beyond our power to control. Owing to dysgenic breeding, those least fit to carry the race forward to meet the demands of a New Age are increasing at a terrific pace. We are taxed heavily for our ignorance and disregard of this fundamental question of sex. The healthy are forced to support institutions to shelter thousands who should never have been born. The diseased, the criminal, the feeble-minded types multiply while the efficient and intelligent decrease in numbers.

Motherhood is degraded, women's health and dives are sacrificed by too frequent child-bearing. Our only way out is usually abortion, which is, unfortunately, appaling in its extent and frequency. Church and state combine to keep women in ignorance of their most important racial function.

We hold that the highest purpose for which we exist on earth is the production of finer and even stronger and nobler types of human beings, and that only when motherhood and fatherhood are are responsible and self-directed are they anything beyond a merely animal function. This end, much to be desired, can only be accomplished by spreading practical scientific education and placing it within the reach of every prospective parent. To this end, the Birth Control League of America, headed by Margaret Sanger, is working. In the articles to follow, we propose to present the various aspects of Birth Control, dealing with it as it affects the very problems that we are striving, with might and main, to solve successfully. The following plan will be adhered to, and the whole series will, we trust, awaken an active interest in this all-important question:

1. The Birth Control League; Its Objects.
2. Early History of the Birth Control Movement.
3. The Birth Control Movement in America.
4. The Legal Status of Birth Control.
5. The Economic Side of Birth Control.
6. The Biological Side of Birth Control.
7. Birth Control and World Peace.
8. The Ethics of Birth Control.
9. The Philosophy of Birth Control.

A. M. STEPHEN.

A Supper and Dance

Being given as a Welcome to MALCOLM MACDONALD

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26th

At 7.30 p.m., in the

I.O.O.F. HALL, 6th Ave. and Main Street

By the Federated Labor Party

TICKETS TO SUPPER AND DANCE, $1.00
TO DANCE ONLY, 50c

There will be a few short addresses.

Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

Tickets will be on sale Friday. May be obtained from members of the F.L.P. They may also be obtained at Sunday evening meeting.

It is expected that there will a very large number anxious to attend this affair, and members are urged to obtain their tickets at once to avoid being disappointed.

THE YOUTH MOVEMENT

[By Lucy Woodsworth]

YES, I have been face to face with with the Youth Movement—at the Washington Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom we gave the Sunday afternoon mass meeting over to their representatives. Then, after our week on the "Pax Special" among the cities of the middle east we held a two weeks' summer school in Chigago, and the last day was not our but Youth's Day. Yet even while writing the words I am thrilled as I remember the significence of these two days. The young people from many countries represented on these two occasions for the most part by university students, were willing to hold their meetings under our auspices. That means they trust us. In fact—and we were glad to find this—they had lested ours as one of the organizations with which they desired affiliation. That means that whatever of real worth we have forged out of the experience of living, will be considered by them on its own merits and turned to good account.

At the mass meeting in Washington there was straight forward talk. They are young and they did not mince matters. In opening the meeting, Mrs. Stewart of New York—she looked just a bit of a girl—reminded us that it is the Old who make wars, but it is the Young that have to fight them. I thought of what John F. Sinclair said a few weeks since in addressing the Ottawa Canadian club: "Finally in our efforts to stop war, we might carry out the suggestion of that person who said that any senator or congressman who voted for war should immediately and automatically become a buck-private in the army." After all, I thought, young people of this stamp might easily some to take the suggestion seriously.

Dorothy Evans, a charming English girl, as virile in body as in mind, described the horrible actualities of poison-gas warfare. She closed with this appeal to the youth of the United States, "Will you help us to stop it? This war-weary world looks to us young ones for getting down and patiently making a piece of world-machinery that will make war impossible. Will you say what you want changed in the present League of Nations? Do you say that it is dominated by the Council and that the representatives to the Asembly should be thereby elected? We are agreed. Do you say that there is no principle of equality in offering a nation the size of the United States one vote, while Europe has 24. We are agreed. Do you say that the League of Nations has the threat of force and that you do not want the dominance of a superstate? We are agreed. Tell us how together we can build this world-machinery. I ask you to persuade your country to become willing to submit itself with us to some court of impartial relations. Above all, I beg of you to tell us what you want that will enable us to get together."

Miss Thilleyampalam of the science staff of Lucknow college, now a student in Columbia university said, "India is no longer isolated. For good or ill the sea, which formerly kept us apart, has no wbrought the western world to our door. What shall we take in western civilization, what reject? Ghandi, our great leader, is anxious. Through the ages the thinkers of India have always emphasized spiritual things over material. Now in our Indian economy we have all the old problems plus that of modern materialism which has come in with modern industry. Ghandi wants us to go back to spiritual things. He once told a missionary, 'If the western world will take away the cannons from her life, I'll be a Christian tomorrow.'"

Herberto Sein of Mexico, a radical and a poet, gave us some hard facts. Like the W. I. L. P. F. the youth of Mexico stand for a New International Order. In 1921 they called a conference from 16 nations and "there was plenty of free speech" concerning war. At this congress they decided to oppose imperialistic tendencies, to constitute themselves defenders of weak nations, and to protest against all wars and pogroms. "Modern war" said he, "is the outcome of the system of competition known as capitalism. The state declares it; the profiteers make the preparations; the soldiers fight under deception and the people pay the taxes; all real business men know it is a commercial enterprise; the law recognizes it; the press lauds it; the church sanctions it.

The guns have spoken for the interests of big business. Let Youth now speak for the interests of the people, and in doing so let us rely upon reason, tolerance, magnanimity and justice."

The message of Gertrude Baer from Germany was stirring. "I cannot speak in the name of a united European Youth Movement. Europe is still torn; still are we too near to battle-fields and slaughter, hunger and pestilence, and civil wars. I can speak only in the name of those in Europe who have learned and now say it must not be again. Non-violence, and personal refusal to use violence is a big experiment, but we must try it out by persistent hard work for the sake of those who come after us."

A graduate of Union Seminary, New York, said "We seek a method of maintaining the values incorporated in our constitution. The old method falls down because war does not guarantee the triumph of justice; it looses uncontrollable hatreds and it neither punishes the guilty nor protects the helpless. You cannot frighten us into outlawry of war because we are afraid of poison-gas. But we do not want to drop bombs on helpless little children any more. We feel that life is sacred. We are for throwing our lives in a venture of trust in our fellows. We want no more of hatred that shoves a bayonet into a man's stomach. We are through. Those who died saw an ideal of brotherliness and protection for the young. We would go with them and prove faithful, but we must try a more effective method.

These young people are tremendously in earnest. When the mass meeting closed, they passed right into a smaller room and the conference with the women of our organization went right on until seven in the evening.

The same spirit prevailed that last day in Chicago. Perhaps the two most challenging speakers were Howard Becker, a senior in North Western University and a young accountant, David Eichel. The latter as a conscientious objector, had suffered the tortures of Camp Funston. Howard Becker told us of the interchange of visits between a few European students and a group of seven from universities of the United States, within the last two years. The result is that more than forty discusion groups have been started on the campus. To these forums must be given the credit for the ferment now at work among the students. They claim that in the matter of developing in a student a social conscience, their present educational system is a tragic failure. It does not enable him to harness his idealism to life, and they want to have this changed.

Eitchel is one of a group who believing that all taking of life is criminal, denied the right of the state to put a man under military orders. This group underwent sufferings of which he did not speak because he believed them to be just other phases of the horrors of warfare. The point he did make was, that this group came through without ever having receded from their original position, though one member all but paid the supreme price.

The Pax Special is disbanded. After those wonderful meetings in Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, we waved our comrades good-bye, while two little tugs drew the bulky "Anconia" out into the river channel. As my gaze followed them, somehow the bulky steamer became transformed into us "elders" of this war-torn world and the little tugs into the active principle of the Youth Movement.

GOD AND EVOLUTION

Prof. Hill-Tout Delivers Splendid Scientific Lecture on Popular Theme

THE THEORY OF CREATION

How Life Developed from Its One-cell Stage—Man and the Lower Animals

PROFESSOR HILL-TOUT was the speaker at the F. L. P. meeting on Sunday, the 16th, at the Royal theatre. Referring to certain lecturers who denied the theory of evolution, and backed up their denials by statements from the writings of famous scientists, Professor Hill-Tout pointed out that such denials were the result of either ignorance or distortion of the truth. As in every other branch of learning, so in science, there were different schools. Some evolutionists, for instance, held that evolution consisted of a series of very gradual changes extending over a long period of years; others believed that the species changed by sudden leaps. The speaker held that both ideas were true.

Profesor Hill-Tout then went on to discuss the question of what "life" really is, and gave the definition that it is, "consciousness launched into matter." More than that science did not know, and no one could answer the questions as to where "life"' came from, or how it came.

In regard to the creation theory, still held by old-fashioned people, the speaker pointed out that the theory of evolution taught that all life evolved from the one primordial single germ, and this he contended was a greater miracle than an act of creation.

All life begins from specks of matter, and there is no appreciable difference between the first cells which give rise to a human being or an oak tree or a flower. All start on the same plane, and this is good evidence that all life started in this simple way, in the first place.

The speaker gave an interesting account of the process of evolution from one-celled life to the present stage. The amphibian stage, partly land and partly water species is reproduced to-day in the life of the frog. The second stage was the "reptile stage," from which there exist fossils. These reptiles were highly specialized and when, after their period of from 10 to 12 million years, there arose climatic changes, they were unable to adapt themselves. The mammals now became dominant. These were highly generalized and certain groups foreshadowed later types such as deer and horses. After the mammal evolved under the stress of conditions, some types were driven back to marsh-life, and eventually sea-life. For example, the whale and sea-lion. In the former there are vestigial remnants of limbs no longer needed. Also some species of whales—in embryo—have teeth, which disappear just before or soon after birth.

The speaker denied that man was a descendent of the ape or the monkey, but that he was a descendent of an ancestor common to apes and monkeys Of this there is abundant proof. The skull of the young man-ape bears a wonderful resemblance to the skull of the human child. Man has therefore changed little since the days of his ancestral type. Embryological evidence shows that the unborn human baby bears a striking resemblance to the unborn chimpanzee. But the greatest proof is the blood test. There is no reaction to the anti-human serum test save in the case of man and apes.

The professor believed that man differs from the animals in that he has a spiritual side to his nature, the existence of which he considered psychical research had proved. With regard to the question of God, he maintained that there must be some mind, or some power behind the scheme of life, and which he preferred to call energy.

At the close of the address, questions were asked and answered and such interest was shown in the subject that had it been possible, the audience would still have been seeking knowledge.

Mrs. Rose Henderson at "Open Forum"

"The Religion of the New Age" will be the subject of an address by Mrs. Rose Henderson at the "Open Forum" at the First Congregational church on Sunday afternoon, November 30th, at 3 p.m. On account of all these addresses being broadcasted we give this advance notice. All who know Mrs. Henderson and her ability as a speaker will realize that there will be a real treat in store for them. Don't fail to "listen in."

Within the human group to-day the members are finding that the ants who work in the factories are but sheep, while the economic masters are the wolves, and the problem of the economist is primarily one of abolishing the wolves (the groups with economic power), the sheep (the dispossessed, the exploited), and of making the ants the only respectable members of society.—From "A Dominie Abroad."

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FRIDAY.....November 21, 1924

THE PRESS IN CANADA.

EVIDENTLY the stranglehold of the press in Britain, because of practically every newspaper of any power or circulation being in the hands of the capitalist class, has suggested to the National Liberal-Conservative convention to seek similar power here by urging the acquisition of party organs on a large scale.

So, by either one side or the other of the two traditional political parties, capital shall dominate the reading matter of the citizens of the Dominion and just what the political bosses wish dished up, shall be duly produced for the breakfast table reading or the evening perusal. It is only another warning note; gradually the grip is tightening, and it would be well that labor look around and take stock of how we stand. Socialism must counter these grips by activities in every direction, educational as to the aims of socialism, primarily, and a determined struggle to get our own press functioning strongly from coast to coast and from the ice to the border line.

We are going to have dear food, make no mistake on that score; take a look at market prices and note the aside remarks with the whys and wherefores. We want a press large enough and powerful enough to criticize and combat their movements and tell us what is going on, for the root of the whole matter is not by any means all told in the expression of crop failures. We know there is production manipulation in more than one commodity. There is need to watch out, and knowing this, let us socialists realize the need of unity and a strong endeavor to get a representative press, so that facts may reach all people and that we may have the means of moulding public opinion.

WHEAT SHORTAGE.

IN last week's issue of The Federationist we referred to the anticipated grain shortage, and the concomitant advance of prices; now we are told the world's shortage is estimated at 574,000,000 bushels.

T. K. Doherty, commissioner of the Institute of Agriculture, says, in reviewing the situation, that "it is not improbable that government regulations and economics imposed by high prices arising from deficiency of supply," etc., etc. Why high prices? And to whom goes the sugar coating of the high prices? We know very well who will get it, but in the name of common sense why will the people allow the manipulation of food markets for the profit of greedy, unscrupulous capitalists.

Is there shortage? Possibly there is; if so, let the governments of the world see to taking over the whole business, that if we have to eke out our supplies until a proper system of food production adjusts itself once more the balance of supply, they will control the situation from the point that prices are not the question at all. They should protect, and see that all should share in what is, and not allow the handful of manipulators to benefit by the needs of the world at large.

It is one of the big things that peoples' governments are needed for the wide-world over, to take in hand the whole scheme of food producing and handling to the consumer.

PREPARING FOR THE NEXT WAR

NOT ONLY have the master class absolute control of the "young idea" through the teaching of history and patriotism in the day schools; not only do they encourage militarism through such organizations as "boy scouts" and "girl guides" (as the handbooks of these organizations show), but now they are taking mere children of fourteen and fifteen into the regular army.

According to a recent report, the British war office is drawing its recruits from the best type of (proletarian) boy—not as in the old times—from those who were down and out. These boys are to spend three years in learning a trade, and then they are enlisted into the regular army for twelve years. It is not hard to guess just how useful they will be. They will have seen only one side of the question—the masters', or the imperialists'—they mean the same—and when industrial disputes arise, the working class will be pitted against the working class—as usual. Such schemes do credit to the capitalists' grey matter.

The Lutheran church of America, and, no doubt, some others, have decided that Christians may fight in "just" wars. How murder and horrors and blockades can ever be considered "just," it is hard to say. But if the workers are going to confine themselves only to fighting "just" wars, they might as well pledge themselves to fight every war. For all wars are "just"—while they are on. We recollect how "just" the last war was, how we fought it to defend "little Belgium" and "little Serbia"; to crush the monster that threatened to invade us all, the enemy that sank ships containing women and children, that blew up hospitals and churches, and that was guilty of every other atrocity, possible and impossible. And now the truth is leaking out gradually; the whole dirty business is being exposed. There is no need to hide it any longer. For the war is over, and those who set the workers at each others' throats have obtained what they wanted—for the time being.

The working classes will have to realize that wars are an absolute necessity under capitalism. They simply can't be helped. Hence the necessity of educating the children in militarism.

Our only hope then, is a change of system. War would be unnecessary in a world where profit was not the aim and object of everything. For this old earth of ours produces enough to keep everyone in comfort, and machinery is quite capable of giving us the things we need (for use, not profit), even if everyone worked only a couple of hours per day.

SEX HYGIENE IN SCHOOL.

WE HAVE already made some reference to the grand jury's recommendation that sex-hygiene be taught in the schools, and long before that, we had given our views on the subject. There is, naturally, a great deal of difference of opinion; and before any headway can be made, much old-fashioned prejudice has to be overcome.

Discussing the question a few days ago, a prominent citizen tells us that the teaching of sex-hygiene should be confined to the home. We agree. But unfortunately, children do not receive the knowledge they should, and even when they do, it is given in such a way as to create wrong impressions, which are as bad as, if not worse than, ignorance.

If sex-hygiene is to be left to the home, we would suggest some sort of training for the parents, so that they shall view life in the right way. Unfortunately, this is impossible; and, moreover, many adults cannot clear their minds of false conceptions. And the first thing necessary in the teacher of sex-hygiene, whether a parent or an outsider, is the right attitude; and the second thing is definite scientific knowledge. The writer protests against the idea of any Dick, Tom or Harry being charged with such teaching. A needless protest. For no one would suggest entrusting such instruction to any but a thoroughly qualified person.

We are also told by the same writer that there are too many subjects already on the school curriculum. So there are. Especially in view of the fact that sooner or later, generally sooner, the child has to throw overboard quite a lot of stuff learned at school, simply because he doesn't need it. But why leave out sex-hygiene? Why make way for, say, history or geography? It is possible for a person to get through life, and be perfectly happy without either history or geography; but who can say how much more happiness there would be in the world if people understood the fundamental facts about themselves? Some people are inclined to view the questions of sex and sex-hygiene as quite apart from ourselves—as far away as the moon and stars. But such knowledge concerns each one of us. And why should anyone know more about the individual than the individual himself? It is our right to understand all about ourselves.

And why we should hide such necessary knowledge from the children is a puzzle—unless we want to give them the impression that the mind behind the universe has, in some instances at least, acted unworthily.

THE DOPE PEDDLERS

THE house at Victoria the other day, gave a considerable time to the discussion of this important subject. It merits the most serious consideration from every thoughtful citizen of our land.

On this question, as in most other humanitarian questions, the representatives of labor again find themselves struggling alone for more humane legislation. The present order of society seems to be permeated with the idea of punishment of crime. And it gives but little serious attention to the matter of the prevention of crime.

Back in the dark ages all imaginable forms of torture were resorted to for all sorts of crime, and yet crime persisted. Surely such means of reform have long ago out-lived their usefulness. Is it not time that we, at this stage in our boasted civilization, should give more serious attention to the removal of the cause of crime, rather than expending all our energy on the treatment of the results of it?

GHANDI--THE MAN AND HIS MESSAGE

[By Dalip Singh Saund]

MAHATMA GANDHI is to-day the acknowledged leader of the three hundred million inhabitants of India. He is the author of the "non-violent, non-co-operation movement," which has been adopted by the Indian National congress as a weapon of passive resistance to win India's freedom.

In March, 1922, because of his public activities in India as a leader of his movement, Mr. Gandhi was sentenced to six years incarceration on the charge of promoting disaffection towards the British crown.

Recently released from prison by order of the British labor government, he has announced his decision to re-enter the arena of Indian political life. The gaol life of two years, however much its rigors were mitigated by special care given him during his confinement, has left its indelible mark upon the weak and fragile constitution of Mr. Gandhi. . . . Far from cooling the enthusiasism of his followers, as was expected by his prosecution, the confinement of their leader has, on the other hand, intensified their liking for him.

One fact stands out unique about this man Gandhi. Whoever has known Mr. Gandhi (and there are enough of the world's most prominent scholars, students, missionaries, travellers, writers who have studied him close enough to pass their reliable judgments) irrespective of their missions, opinions and designations, they all agree as to the magnetic personality of Mr. Gandhi, and to the supreme nobility and the sublime purity of his private and public life. His subtle sense of humor, and his profound confidence in the ultimate triumph of truth and justice, as against falsehood and oppression never fail to influence and inspire anyone who happens to come into his way. Even the very judge who, two years ago, sentenced him to six years incarceration, could not resist temptation to call him "a great patriot and a great leader," and to pay him the tribute: "Even those who differ from you in politics look up to you as a man of high ideals and as leading a noble and even saintly life."

Gandhi was born in Ahmedabad (India) in October, 1869, of rich parents, his father being prime minister of a native state in Deccan, and known all over the state as a man of firm convictions and an uncompromising champion of the just and the weak.

After graduation from a native school in his home town, Gandhi was sent to England to finish his education there. He qualified himself for the bar at the London university, and on his reurn home, was admitted as an advocate of the high court of Bombay.

(To be continued)

What Forms Public Opinion.

In the world of thought and action an immense output of new theories, thoughts and experiments is constantly taking place. These thoughts, theories, theories and experiments continually press upon the general mind, competing for acceptance and support. A constant selection and rejection goes on. What determines which ideas are selected, adopted, elaborated and become orthodox, and which ideas fail? Not wholly, and not chiefly, their inherent truth or value. In all thoughts or actions calculated to affect vested interests of power or property these interests exercise a vigorous selection. Ideas favorable to them receive recognition and flourish. Ideas unfavorable wither and perish.—J. A. Hobson. "Democracy After the War," page 113.

It is hard to separate great riches from great wrongs.—Leighton.

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THE PEOPLE OF INDIA

Conflicting Ideas About That Great Country Under British Rule

MASSES SUPERSTITIOUS

Indian Philosophy and Civilization—Individualism an Aim of Movement

WE are accustomed to think of India as a land of uncivilized heathens, where the colored folks bow down and worship their white overlords. At least such are the impressions the average history book gives us and the average Anglo-Indian. We are inclined to overlook India's ancient civilization, and to forget that everday custom and habit are mistaken for servility.

We hear of the activities of the Anglo-British army—that is the British army, which, of course, occupies India as a protection against the threatened invasions of greedy powers. Also we hear of the efforts of Christian missionaries, who try to introduce another religion in that land of many and ancient religious philosophies. Incidentally, we occasionally hear of India's vast wealth, which is being exploited to the best of their ability by the capitalists, who are very effectively introducing a machine age into India, for their own profit and the enlightenment of the ignorant masses.

In view of the uncivilized heathenism of India, is seems strange, therefore, that one of India's leading thinkers should write, "To look on man merely as a protector of his country, or the producer of its wealth. . . Such a view is limited and destructive, and those whom we would thus glorify are but ossisted to a rocket-like end." Equally strange that India should criticise Europe for her materialism, and that of her economic and political overlord, she should say "Are the soldiers of England free men, or are they merely living guns? And what of the toilers in her mines and factories—mere appendages of the machines they work—who assist with their life's blood to paint red the map of England's empire? How few are the Englishmen who really participate in this political freedom? Europe may have preached and striven for the rights of the individual, but where else in the world is the individual so much of a slave."

Eastern sages have always maintained that self-emancipation is the highest form of freedom for man, and this has been the aim beyond most of the social customs. It would seem now that the means have overcome the end, however. India's practical religion differs from ours, perhaps through different conditions. As a well-known Indian said hee recently, "The morality of the Indian people is on the whole, higher than the morality of the European and American peoples, because the environment is taken into consideration more, and arranged so as to be more conducive to true morality."

And, of course, individualism is also an aim of India. It is not hard, therefore, to realize why the non-co-operative movement, the movement which seeks to encourage village industry—expression of the creative instinct—and which is opposed to the machine system, is so popular.

The average educated man in India does not believe in grinding away at the money-making game until the last breath. A man has his period of education, his period of worldliness and his reason of almost ascetic devotion to the interests of the community.

Indian religion, like our own, takes into account the fact that the senses do not reveal all to us, that many things may be hidden through our limitations. But it can hardly be said to concentrate on these unknown quantities. As in every country, the masses are full of superstition, by reason of their ignorance, but the thinkers of India are no less religious than their white brothers. And their religion has a high conception of the meaning of life.

MEETS B. C. CABINET

B. C. Executive of Trades Congress Discusses Statutes Affecting Labor

COMPENSATION INCREASE

Proposed Building Trades Protection Act Drawn Up to Protect Workmen

ON Friday, the British Columbia executive of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada met the provincial cabinet at Victoria and submitted a number of proposals for new laws and changes in provincial statutes affecting labor. They dealt with the Compensation act, mothers' pensions, the Eight-hour bill, the Barbers' act, compensation for police court witneses, old age pension, minimum wage, Factory act, infants' act, unemployment and a bill for protection of employees on buildings and excavations.

Seek Compensation Increase

In the Compensation act they want, among other things, the increase of compensation to 66 2-3 per cent. as in Ontario and Manitoba. The present rate is 62½ per cent.

Dissatisfaction was expressed as general among employees against alleged abuse of the discretionary powers conferred on the board. It is urged that casual workers be brought within the scope of the board.

In Mothers' Pensions bill, it is proposed that widows with or without children be brought within the act, and that it be extended to all cases where there is no adequate means of support.

Protection for Builders

The government was congratulated on giving firefighters one days' rest in seven. Boys should be included in the Minimum Wage act and changes are urged in the Factory act, in relation to employment of children, setting the age limit at 15 years.

The proposed Building Trades Protection act is drawn up for the purpose of protecting workmen on such undertakings and goes into intricate technical details of what should be done with regard to hoists, ladders, rigging, steel framing, excavations.

New Education Needful

The Racial Impersonal Unconscious has never been educated. We have educated the personal Unconscious with our preachings and teachings; we have educated the Conscious Mind with our Mathematics and Logic; but the Impersonal Unconscious, i.e ,the racial mind, has been repressed all the time. . . Many people held that all democracy needs is education, and by education they mean schooling and universitating. But as a democracy the law crowd (for instance) is as much a failure as the labor crowd. I think of the woeful conservatism that prevents the law profession from bringing law into line with modern psychology. Or let us take the church crowd. As a democracy, the ministers do almost nothing to stop wars and slums and crime. The only hope for democracy is a new education of the Impersonal Unconscious, i.e., the Education of the Instincts.—A. S. Neill.

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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.]

JOHNSTON, JUN., North Vancouver: (a) The banking control in Great Britain is practically in the hands of the Bank of England and five (5) Joint Stock Banks. (b) Unemployment is largely due to lack of purchasing power caused by a contraction of bank loans. General unemployment has little to do with tariffs or free trade. It is determined by the monetary policy pursued by a country and not by its tariff policy. (c) Socialists propose that the government should control the banks and adopt a scientific policy of monetary reform in the interests of trade, industry and employment.

MRS. S. YORKE, Vancouver: The socialists claim that competitive capitalism is wasting the world's resources.

B. T. T.: Your query applies more to the land question in Britain. The I. L. P. publications include some pamphlets on the subject, particularly, "Agriculture and the Guild System" by Mr. Fordham.

Sidelights on a Great Industry

NO REDUCTION OF RATE IS SOUGHT

IT must be very clearly pointed out that the British Columbia lumber industry is seeking, not a reduction of the present royalty rates on timber, but a revision of the legislation on which those rates are based.

The lumbermen of the Province freely recognize the right of the Government to collect royalty as the outcome of the people's equity in the forest resources of British Columbia. The industry endorses the principle of royalty and the collection upon a basis that is fair, both to the public and to the holders of standing timber.

All branches of the lumber industry are, however, united in their appeal for an alteration of the illogical foundation upon which the present rate is based by the Timber Royalties Act which is now upon our Statute books.

The lumbermen justly claim that the stability of their industry, so vital to the welfare of the Province, cannot be maintained under the pressure of a measure that is itself unstable and unworkable.

The present Royalties Act which should be essentially a tax on raw material actually taxes all the elements entering into the cost of manufacturing the finished product, including labor, equipment and appropriations for market extension and meeting world competition.

As stated above, the lumbermen do not object to the present royalty rate, it is the future workings of the present unworkable Act that they regard with alarm.

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

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Lectures on Our Modern Drama

IT will be recognized by many students of social progress today that there has been unfortunately a failure, on the part of our leaders and teachers, to utilize the wonderful lessons that have been given to human kind by our modern writers of drama and poetry as they ought.

Mrs. Rose Henderson, a speaker of international repute, and a keen student of our modern poetry and drama, is giving a series of at least three lectures on "The Social Interpretation of the Modern Drama." The particulars are as follows:

Nov. 26th—Ibsen's Drama: "Little Eyols, or the Right of the Child To Be Well Born."

Dec. 10th—An Irish Drama: "Kathleen Ni-Houlihan, or an Appeal to Reason."

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Any district in British Columbia desiring information re securing speakers or the formation of local branches, kindly communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 524 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Telephone Seymour 1382, or Fairmont 4933.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Keeping Things As They Are

(The Editor of the "Daily Herald" controverts the recently expressed opinion in this Review regarding Court Dress and allied subjects. The view expressed in this article is held by many and it is only right that it should be made public.)

"In this thing the Lord pardon thy servant: that when my master goeth into the house of Rimmon to worship there, and he leaneth on my hand, and I bow myself in the house of Rimmon; when I bow down myself in the house of Rimmon, the Lord pardon thy servant in this thing."

THUS the captain of the host of the king of Syria. He had been cured of his leprosy. His flesh was no longer an offence and a horror. It was as the flesh of a child. And this cure, his miracle, he acknowledgd to be the mercy of the God of Israel. Henceforth he would worship the God from whose prophet he had received so great a gift. But there was just one thing for which he must be excused. The king, his master, worshipped a rival diety; it was part of his duty to accompany the king at his devotions. He hoped this would be overlooked.

It is fantastic to compare with this divided allegiance the conforming of labor ministers to the custom of attending court functions in uniform or, to speak it more correctly, livery; the acceptance by them and their wives and daughters of the tradition that holders of office should go to royal parties and ceremonials and dress for them in an elaborate and costly way?

The writer of a note on the subject in a recent number of the Socialist Review will reply: "Yes it is fantastic. These things are of no importance. It would be folly to dwell upon them."

I think that view overlooks a vital element in the struggle which socialists will have to make for a New order. Before we can succeed we must change our economic and political structure; and to that all would assent. What is not so clearly seen is that we must change our social sent. structure; and this may prove the hardest task of all.

Political reforms have been made over and over again in the past without affecting those whom I will call members of the Society for Keeping Things as They Are. They thought the Reform Bill of 1832 would be the end of them, but they found that the manufacturers and the merchants and the lawyers and the stockbrokers who got into parliament as a result of that measure were quite ready to join their society and to let them keep the most honorable places in it.

Each succeeding extension of the vote was looked on with less and less anxiety. Even when men who had come up from the "working class," (an expression still in use, which turns a revealing light upon our social system), men who had worked in sweaty shirts and with dirty faces, men who wore badly-cut clothes and spoke with unfamiliar accents—even when they turned up in the house of commons, they were found to be unexpectedly amenable.

Cozening the Rads.

Just as Joseph Chamberlain, the republican radical, and John Morley, the philosophic athiest and equalitarian, had been tamed by "responsibility" and "getting to know the real position" and by invitations to "great houses"—do you remember Morley's account in his memoirs of a Londonderry house soiree?—so the trade union secretaries of thirey years ago, when they became M.P.'s, could be coaxed and flattered into being good and quiet and into accepting the social system exactly as it was.

It was Keir Hardie who first let the Society for Keeping Things as They Are see what they might some day have to expect. His cloth cap was a challenge: other labor men had quietly taken to bowlers and tall hats. There was something new inside his head as well as outside it. He brought in a gleam of the imaginative, the ideal. The gleam altered the whole character of political labor—it created the labor movement as we know it; and it shook up the society. Their anxieties came creeping back. The vision of rows behind rows of cloth caps worried them. Suppose there should be hundreds of Keir Hardies!" They need not have been afraid.

From that moment of the appearancce of Keir Hardie in the house of commons, the society—the real rulers of Britain—set itself to the task of inducing labor to accept the existing social system. John Burns was taken into the cabinet, the king and queen began to invite prominet labor men and their wives to the palace; wherever royalties went, there had to be representatives of labor to meet them; the "great houses" opened their doors to admit those whom their owners facetiously called "the 'orny-'anded", capitalists and their managers adopted a more friendly tone when they met the workers' representatives, asked them out to lunch, subtly suggested that they were both on the same side, the side of order and good sense and moderation and—keeping things as they are.

They are clever the rulers of Brian. Not consciously perhaps certainly not on the surface; but clever—oh, so clever, with the tact and adaptability which they have inherited from many generations of smooth and tenacious ruling ancestors. They have managed to hold their own through many storms, through many gradual transformations. They have, without making any noise about it, frustrated any real change in the social structure.

Still No Change

There there are to-day, occupying much the same position as they occupied a century ago. They are a larger class now; they have taken in all who threatened to make things uncomfortable for them. Their power is no longer openly asserted; none the less it exists.

The peerage does not nominate members of parliament as it did, but it wins them over to its interest when "the pale, pathetic people" have elected them. The privileges of the titled and landed classes have altered, but they have not diminished. In some directions they are exercised more impudently than they could have been in the past.

The innate cunning and skill of the British ruling class were shown in their most instructive aspect at the end of the war. They felt that there was a vague general desire for a new social order; their grip on reality told them that if the existing system were to be changed, their rule would be over. So they carefully revived every amusement, and as far as they could, every social habit and tradition, which had been in vogue before the war.

In this they had the valuable assistance of all the newspapers but one. Liberal journals were just as ready os tory journals to talk about the return of the London season, to boom race meetings and regattas, society weddings and fashionable cricket matches, to chronicle the minutest doings of royalty, to represent everything going on just as it had done for so many years past, and as they hoped it would go on for innumerable years to come.

It is upon the frequent appearance of their names and pictures in the press that the still powerful influence of the ruling class depends. As they cannot get into the papers for anything they do or say (unless they break the speed limit, appear in the divorce or bankruptcy courts, or deliver themselves of absurd speeches, like those of the Duke of Northumberland), they get there by their social activieies. They are mentioned as owners of racehorses; their presence at Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood and Cowes is chronicled; their balls and bazaars in London, their country house parties, their exploits with the gun, their yacht cruises, are described with gushing admiration.

The Masses Impressed

The mass of the people are impressed by all this. Prominence is a passport to popularity. The leading lights of the Society for Keeping Things as They Are are able to keep themselves in full view, thanks to their command of the press. Nettner they nor it neglect any of the methods by which the floating public opinion, permanently attached to no party, to no set of principles, can be kept in fear of changes, can be won over to the belief that whatever is, is best. All the proprietors and controllers of the "largest circulations" are members of the society. Their newspapers are run deliberately—and very ably—in its interests.

This gives the old rulers of the country a position totally different from that which is occupied by the ancienne noblesse, the former aristocracy of France. When the French Republic came into being for the third time, there was no servile and obsequious press to keep daily in the public eye the ducs and the marquis, and the comtes with their duchesses and comtesses and marquises. They retreated to that agreeable district of Paris known as the Faubourg Saint Germain, or to their chateaux, which still gave them some slight consideration in villages and little towns. They dropped out of public life. Very soon they lost their power to direct the course of national destiny. They count for nothing in French politics, which are subject to no social influences such as those we see working steadily against the people's interest here.

So strong are these influences that, although we have reached almost the limit of political democracy (manhood and womanhood suffrage), we have accomplished no real changes. Whenever there is threatened any measure that would perceptibly alter our antiquated social structure, the Society for Keeping Things as They Are, with a "Whoop, do me no harm, good man," succeeds either in defeating the plan, or turning it to the advantage of the old gang. Thus, the breaking up of the large estates has made numbers of them far richer as dividend-drawers than they were as landlords. They sold at the top of the boom in prices, they skinned again the patient unfortunate natiton which has borne with them so long. Neither political nor economic transformation is possible so long as the social structure remains unchanged.

The Old Gang Rules

Suppose we had during this session nationalized mines and railways. Is there any doubt that in a short while, if not immediately, we should find members of the old gang in prominent positions on the new managing bodies? It is possible to imagine a socialist state, with all the means of production and exchange under public control, which, nevertheless, would be socially much the same as the British state is now, in which there would be a hierarchy of place and privilege, from which equality would be banished, as it is among us to-day.

Look at the Anglican Church. It has, on paper, a thoroughly democratic constitution; its ministers, its dignitaries, its chief rulers, may be drawn in theory from all classes. In fact they are chosen almost entirely from one class, and the few who were not born in it speedily pick up its ways. The social fetish governs it from top to bottom, in spite of the really democratic feelings of a large number of those who held office in it. The same fate might fall upon a socialist state, if the class which still rules decided to let it come into being instead of organizing armed force to prevent that.

Now I hope you begin to see the danger of "bowing down in the House of Rimmon." Now I believe you begin to agree with me that to have induced labor people to wear court dress and attend court functions is a gain for the old gang.

(To be continued)

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Labor Conditions in China

Hours of labor are frequently as much as 14 to 17 per day, or even more, though in large factories 12-hour shifts are becoming common. Women and children are employed without restriction. Many match factories work their employees, including very young children, in poisonous atmosphere from 4 a.m. until 8 p.m. Night work is almost regular. The working week is seven days, holidays amount at most to a few days at the New Year.

The wages of these sweated workers are only comparable to those of the worst paid Indian laborers. Recent figures have indicated an average daily wage for men of nine cents, and for women of seven cents. Lower grade workers on the railway are ather better paid, receiving 24-30 cents a day. Forty per cent. of the workers are reckoned to be living below the poverty line. The unskilled "coolie" receives the barest subsistence wage, and is used in place of animals for the roughest haulage work.

Housing for factory workers is hardly thought of. In many cases the workers sleep on the factory floor. More usual is the provision of a raised platform covered with matting on which the workers sleep side by side.—August Monthly Circular, Labor Research Department.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH VANCOUVER

Attention of Returned Men

THE Council of the above-named Municipality has for sale to Returned Soldiers only, four (4) houses of four (4) rooms each, erected under the Better Housing Scheme.

For particulars apply to the undermentioned.

WM. T. RILEY, Comptroller.
Municipal Hall,
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School Supplies 1925

TENDERS wanted for supplying Stationery, Exercise Books and other School Supplies for 1925. Lowest tender not necessarily accepted. Schedules given on application at School Board Offices, corner Dunsmuir and Hamilton Streets.

B. C. WOLFE-MERTON,
Secretary

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"FIGHTING BLOOD and "HAUNTED VALLEY"
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Admission Only 15c and 25c
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$200.00 in Prizes Given Away!
and 100 Tickets Issued on Car
AMATEUR CONTEST SATURDAY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

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

Brazil

Appeal to Employers—Agriculturalits of the Bahia cocoa district, alarmed by the exodus of laborers to other parts of Brazil, have addressed an appeal to employers to improve the working conditions and raise the wages of the laboring people.

Denmark

Unemployment—During the month of September, 1924, unemployment in Denmark, particularly among the textile workers, carpenters, harbor workers and laborers, continued to increase slightly, the figures at the close of the month being 15,495. This total however, is approximately 5,000 under the total for September, 1924.

India

Children Employed—Last year the number of children employed in Bombay city was 1,498, which was the lowest on record for 23 years. This year it has been further reduced to 903. Over the entire presidency, the number of children employed in factories has fallen from 15,800 to 11,400, a reduction of 28 per cent in two years.

Italy

Population—It is generally estimated that the population of Italy increases by about 400,000 inhabitants per year. On this basis the population for the kingdom, on June 30, 1924, is calculated at about 41,000,000 inhabitants.

Mexico

Propose Changes in Labor Law—According to the Torreon press, the legal adviser of the municipality has drawn up for the consideration of the legislature of Coahuila certain changes in the labor law of that state, with the view of making the arbitration boards less cumbersome and thus assuring a prompter consideration of labor disputes coming before such bodies.

Skilled Labor Shortage—Foundry and machine shops of Mexico are said to be suffering from a shortage of competent and efficient skilled workmen, many of whom have deserted these industries for the higher wages offered by the Mexican railway systems.

Netherlands

Industrial Situation Improves—Marked improvement in the general industrial situation of the country is resulting in a gradual decline in unemployment and a cessation in the emigration of working families to Belgium, France and other countries.

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And Win Any Part of This Big, FREE PRIZE Offer!

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1st Prize	$25.00
2nd Prize	15.00
3rd Prize	10.00
4th Prize	5.00

and in addition 40 additional cash prizes ranging from $1.00 to $4.00 each.

COOKIES OR SCONES

1st Prize	$20.00
2nd Prize	15.00
3rd Prize	10.00
4th Prize	5.00

and in addition 40 additional cash prizes ranging from $1.00 to $4.00 each.

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GENUINE
Whole Wheat FLOUR

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1—Only Dr. Middleton's Ironized Whole Wheat Flour must be used and no white flour added. No cake, cookies or scones that contain white flour shall be judged or compete.

2—Anyone, excepting employees of this company or professional bakers, is eligible to enter and compete for the big prizes. There is no age limit.

3—Recipe must be written on coupon which is enclosed in every sack of Dr. Middleton's Flour. No other recipes accepted.

4—If, in the opinion of the final judges, more than one recipe and cake, cookies or scones merits the FIRST PRIZE, the FULL AMOUNT of the prize will be awarded to each winning contestant.

5—All cakes, cookies and scones and recipes must be in this office not later than 6 p.m., Friday, November 28, 1924.

6—More than one recipe and cake, batch of cookies or scones may be entered, but only ONE PRIZE will be awarded to a person or family.

7—The judges will be three prominent residents of Vancouver. All contestants to agree to accept the judges' decision as final and conclusive.

8—FIRST PRIZE will be awarded for the best recipe and cake, batch of cookies or scones baked from Dr. Middleton's Ironized Genuine Whole Wheat Flour. SECOND PRIZE will be awarded to the second best recipe and cake, batch of cookies or scones, and so on.

Important Note—If contest slip is not in sack, phone Dr. Middleton's Food Products Co. Limited, 850 Hastings St. East, Highland 406, and a blank will be mailed to you at once.

IMPORTANT

The dates of entry and display of this contest are November 26, 27 and 28. All cakes, cookies and scones must be in our factory on the above dates—send no entries before. Judging will take place on November 29 and 30, and December 1, immediately after which prizes will be awarded.

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ONE YEAR AS MAYOR

His Record, Long Service and Wide Experience in Civic Affairs Justifies his Election for a Second term as Mayor

Federated Labor Party Pamphlets

THE Federated Labor Party of British Columbia has commenced the publication of pamphlets dealing with matters pertaining to labor, either directly or indirectly.

It is hoped that the party will be able, in the near future, to have pamphlets issued dealing with such matters as "Unemployment," "Education and the Labor Movement," "Banking and Credit," "Taxation," "International Relationships," and other kindred subjects.

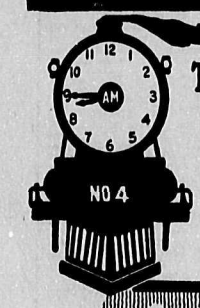
The two following pamphlets are just off the press:

Startling Disclosures on Child Immigration
Price 5 cents

RUSSIA TODAY
(By Mrs. Rose Henderson)
Price 10 cents

Enquire of your Federationist agent locally. If he has no copies, then write directly to the Federated Labor Party of British Columbia, 524 Birks Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Canadian Pacific Railway



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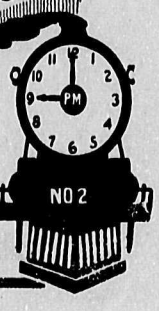
For all information and reservations apply at TICKET OFFICES: Vancouver Depot, Hotel Vancouver or 434 Hastings W.



TRADES AND LABOR

Protests Against Poll Tax and Amalgamation of the Police Bodies

HARDY FOR THE REEVESHIP

Efforts to Further Winter Construction Activities Reported by Building Trades

A VIGOROUS protest was voiced against the inauguration of a city poll tax in a resolution unanimously pasesd Tuesday night at the meeting of aVncouver and New Westminster Trades and Labor Council. Labor members of the Provincial Legislature will be asked to oppose any new poll tax and also to press for abolition of the provincial poll tax.

Delegatets scored the proposed organization of a metropolitan police department, and a resolution was passed instructing the executive to make representations to the Provincial government against the proposal.

A delegate stated that there was nothing wrong with the members of the Vancouver police force. The fault lay in the political appointments at the head of the department. Others expressed the opinion that the object behind the proposal was to have a department that could be used during elections by the government.

Representatives of the Building Trades council reported that members were not taking enough interest in efforts to further winter building activities with a view to lessening unemployment. It was stated that several large projects are being held up by the city council over technicalities and something should be done to induce the city council to proceed with the work.

Unanimous support of the council was given to the candidacy of Delegate George Hardy to the post of reeve of South Vancouver at the regular meeting on Tuesday night. Delegate Hardy who is now a councillor there, will run under the banner of the labor party.

"The First Year" Coming to the Orpheum

One of the striking hits in Frank Craven's delightful comedy, "The First Year," which comes to the Orpheum on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, November 24, 25, and 26, under direction of Theatrical Enterprises, limited, is made by Mary Marble as "Hattie," the colored maid who occasionally waits on table but who "washes best."

This is the first time that Miss Marble has appeared in black-face, as she has heretofore been best known as an impersonator of little Dutch girls on the vaudeville stage, with Little Chip as her partner most of the time, but her characterization of this role was one of the features of the comedy. Miss Marble belong to the family that gave Dan, Will and Edward Marble to the stage, and they are allied to the Jefferson and Warren families, who were the aristocrats of the American stage.

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.]

Reckless Auto Driving

Editor B. C. Federationist: The acquittal at the recent assize court in the city of the auto driver, who ran down and killed a B. C. Electric workman on Granville street, was, in my opinion, a glaring case of miscarriage of justice. This tragedy occurred at 4.45 in the morning when there were no other vehicles on the street. Red flags had been posted at each end of the work gang. It was broad daylight, and yet this driver dashes into the gang of men, kills one outright and seriously injures another. The judge in his charge said that the following facts were scarcely disputed: (1) That the car was overloaded; there were four people—two men and two women—in a one-seated car (2) that the pavement was wet, so that the driver should have used great care; (3) that the driver must have seen the gang of men at work. Evidence was given by the police that the accused was not normal at the time of his arrest and that they thought he had taken drugs or probably liquor before the accident.

That he was travelling at the rate of 25 miles an hour, and the fact that the car skidded 137 feet, seems to bear out their statement very fully.

The excuse made by the driver—that he was very tired at the time; that there is a change in the grade of the street, near the place where the accident occurred, and that he did everything possible to avoid striking the man—was flimsy to say the least. Nevertheless, the jury in their wisdom saw fit to bring in a verdict of "not guilty." As this is only one of several cases where workmen on our city streets have been run down by auto drivers, who, in nearly every case have got off scot-free, the matter should, I think, be taken up seriously by your paper.

I am not at all convinced that everything was done that should have been in this particular case in order to secure a conviction. Yours truly,

T. MATTHEWS

Vancouver, Nov. 12, 1924.

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THAT Jo-To is guaranteed to relieve stomach misery such as gas pains, after-eating distress, bloating, belching, heart-burn and sour stomach in two minutes or money refunded. Jo-To sold at all Drug Stores.

Timely Topics

Child labor in the United States has grown to alarming figures. Nearly four hundred thousand children are employed between the ages of ten and fourteen, and there are more than one million children between the ages of ten and sixteen at work in factories, mines, shops, mills and on farms.

• • •

Investigation also shows that thousands of children between the ages of four and ten years help to carry on the sweating industries at home. It will be years before this state of affairs can be remedied. It is not so long ago that Britain abolished half-time work at twelve years.

• • •

In dealing with child employment, the objections of the parents have to be fought down, because the children's wages are necessary to keep the homes going. But the greatest objections come from the employers of labor, for children's labor is cheap. Those who advocated the abolition of child-labor in Britain were always told that it was necessary for the workers to start while young, because of their flexible fingers. But experiments are proving that women of all ages can be trained to do the work of weaving, for instance.

• • •

J. Swinburne, the author of "Population and the Social Question" has no faith in socialism as a solution of the world's pressing social problems. He considers that the salvation of the world lies only in scientific control of population, i.e., birth control. He fails to realize that though birth control is admittedly one of the greatest needs of the day, alone it cannot solve our difficulties.

• • •

He overlooks the fact that wages are calculated on various considerations, and to such a fine point, that nothing escapes the master-class. If small families became the rule instead of the exception, wages would in all probability, be lowered, and the womenfolk, while escaping the domestic slavery would be forced—even more than thery are to-day—into industrial slavery. Before that day comes, we hope to see socialism, in spite of Mr. Swinburne.

• • •

Mr. Howe tells us a few things about socialists we didn't know before. "Many of us might have been geniuses and succeeded enormously in honest ways." He forgets that modern education doesn't cater to geniuses, "and socialism cannot be honestly defended." No doubt, the gentleman in question could defend capitalism with its misery an unemployment and wars, its industrial serfdom and its child-slavery. Shakespeare said something about a man whose words were an "indefinite deal of nothing." Such a man is Mr. Howe . . . when he talks about socialism.

• • •

Canada will soon be up-to-date in regard to her newspapers. The conservatives propose to form a national association of newspapers. A good idea. Just like the political parties in Britain, the Canadian press will be divided up into two distinct camps, capitalistic and labor. Then we shall know just where we stand.

• • •

Austen Chamberlain, speaking in Glasgow was profoundly impressed by the insufficiency of the service rendered by the better class to the poorer part in all communities." He would have been still more profoundly impressed had he lived among the poorer classes. However, he has found out at last. He has yet to realize that for the sake of their own profits the rich could not let the poor sink further into the mire; nor could they, for the sake of those same profits, render greater service. No doubt, Mr. Chamberlain will discover, if he has not done so already, that the workers are not out for service any longer, but their rights.

British Comedian for the Orpheum

The headliner on next week's big bill of vaudeville at the Orpheum theatre will be Clyde Cook, the moving picture and musical comedy favorite, that laugh-provoking comedian of the collapsible legs, who will make his first appearance in six years before an audience of fellow British subjects. Through his comedy pictures, Clyde has appeared all over the world, but his present appearance in person is the first face-to-face greeting he will have had with his countrymen. Until he came to America, Mr. Cook was a pantomime star in London. His success in America was instantaneous. For two years he performed his capers at the New York Hippodrome. Then he went into the movies and his short comedies tilled the fields of fun wherever humor is expressed in laughter.

After a sensationally successful concert tour of Canada and the United States, Allan Rogers and Lenora Allen have returned to vaudeville for a short time and are offering their unusual and charming singing act at the Orpheum. During the past summer in London they had one of the greatest successes ever recorded American artists. The Great Lester, ventriloquist, will present his act. Mr. Lester is the greatest of them all, his brand of comedy is supreme. Helene Coyne and Henri French present "Music of Motion." This is a dancing act that is a combination of music and motion. Bert Gordon and Alice Knowlton offer "A Recital Classique," written by Bert Gordon which combines music and comedy. Kikutas Japs, Oriental Wonder Workers fully live up to their title. Another big novelty act and the Orpheum Concert Orchestra, along with the usual attractive pictures, make up a very snappy programme.

The human race is in the best condition when it has the greatest degree of liberty.—Dante.

WINDOW SMASHING

A Study in Sociology—How Certain Reforms Have Been Brought About

ADDRESSES ARE DELIVERED

Conditions Cause Crime Not Entertained by the Victim of Circumstances

[Special Correspondence]

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 19.—The congregation at the Community church heard two eloquent addresses Sunday night on the subject "Window Smashing," a study in sociology, delivered by the Rev. Ralph C. Jones and Howard Durnan, B. A. The Rev. Mr. Jones dwelt considerably on the aforementioned subject while Mr. Durnan confined his remarks to sociology and economics in general, bringing out how certain reforms had been brought about by window smashing and other violent methods, toughing lightly upon the recent damage done to a local store, for the purpose of bringing himself and family's condition before the public, more than for the purpose of taking the jewelry displayed in the window.

The Rev. Mr. Jones also spoke on the conditions that caused crime where otherwise crime was not entertained in the mind of the victim of circumstances. He made it plain that he was not trying to justify crime, while on the other hand he pointed out that necessity frequently drove men and women to do things which often the very ones who condemn them would do worse acts of violence were they in similar circumstances. Mr. Jones said that the smashing of the jewelry store window had a two-fold affect, firstly, it was a good thing that the window smasher was caught, for had he got away with the jewelry he might have continued as a robber, thinking it was an easy livlihood, but when he was arrested in his first act of a bold robbery the window-smasher soon saw the folly of his way, hence his repentance and forgiveness. The other effect of the window breaking was the calling attention of the well-fed, clothed and housed persons to the woeful need of a fellow-being, which caused quite a number of Victorians to donate food, clothing, money, etc. He said it was a disgrace to our vaunted civilization that a man had to do something desperate before he could rouse public sympathy, for as long as man or woman suffered pangs of hunger, proper clothing, and bed clothes, etc., and did not publicly protest against the injustice meted out to them, no one seeemd to care, but as soon as acts of desperation by a single individual or numerous acts of crime resulting from the mental and physical strain of of those who cannot get a foothold in the very land they fought for, then the public awakens to the danger and attempts are made to relieve the situation. Mr. Jones likened the case of the recent window smasher to Victor Hugo's character Jean Valjean as depicted in "Les Miserables" and quoted from Emerson's well-known phrase that "Necessity knows no Law."

The speaker declared that public sentiment had freed the young window smasher and told of the pitable condition of that man's house and family and how he had slept in his clothes, including his overcoat, in order to keep warm during the night. He also mentioned other pitiful incidents as well as his hard efforts to obtain work, and how this same man gave a quart of his blood to save a dying woman in Calgary, Alta., when he himself was not in the best of health and suffering from shell shock and other war injuries.

Mr. Jones, in company with Alderman Woodward, had visited the young man during his incarceration and later had visited his home and had been very active on his behalf.

The young man with his little boy attended the service on Sunday night at the Community church, and told Mr. Jones that he had to be at a job at 8 a.m. on Monday morning.

EVERY READER CAN HELP

Every reader of The Federationist can render valuable assistance by renewing their subscriptions as soon as they are due, and by inducing another worker to subscribe. It does not take much effort to do this. Try it.

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B. C. Potato Show and Seed Exhibit

The British Columbia potato show and seed exhibit will be held in the Manufacturers' building, Vancouver, November 27th-29th. Addresses are to be given on various phases of the potato industry by prominent speakers. One of the outstanding speakers and judges will be George J. Cannon president of the Pacific North West Potato Growers' association, Buckeye, Washington. Mr. Cannon is a well-known potato judge across the line and is himself a large certified seed potato grower. The attention of the public is called particularly to the special session for seed growers on Friday afternoon, November 28th, when some very interesting addresses and discussions on matters pertaining to the vegetable, flower and root seed industry will take place. In addition to the competitive exhibit of potatoes there will be many trade and educational exhibits of various seeds. Mrs. A. F. Matheson, of Vancouver, will explain the value of the potato in the daily diet, and will exhibit prepared dishes of potatoes. Moving pictures, illustrating various phases of the potato and seed industry will be shown—the films having been kindly loaned by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. On Saturday morning judging competitions will be held for boys, girls and adults. In view of the fact that special rates have been granted by the railroads it is hoped that there will be a large attendance. The public are cordially invited to be present.

Specials for Saturday

Men's Grey Khaki Flannel Shirts
$1.75

Men's Blue Bib Overalls
$1.45

Men's Heavy Ribbed Underwear
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