

SING "RED FLAG" IN VANCOUVER HOTEL

Workers Resent David Goldstein's Utterances

K. of C. Speaker from United States Makes Threats

The singing of the "Red Flag" in the presence of the Russian Soviet government, cheers for the Parisian Communards of 1871, and a total inability on the part of the speaker to understand his audience, were the outstanding features of the meeting held in the Hotel Vancouver, to hear Mr. D. Goldstein, of the Knights of Columbus, give an address on "Bolshevism."

The speaker commenced by referring to the work of the K. of C., and the crusade they had started some years ago against the doctrine of Socialism. The dictatorship of the proletariat (cheers) was not a new thing, but had been advocated years ago by Marx and Engels. He then read from the decrees published by the Soviet government, and appeared to be surprised at the appreciation with which they were received. Speaking of the Commune of 1871, he said: "When France lay prostrate and beaten before the German invader, the working men of Paris took down the tricolor from the Hotel de Ville, and ran up the Red Flag. This statement was loudly applauded, the speaker so far forgetting himself as to ask: "If they dared to applaud the running up of the Red Flag in this country, they would find that the imaginary boundary line between this country and the United States did not exist, when a question of suppressing such movement arose, was not lost upon his hearers. The chain with which he tethered his goat mapped very early in the proceedings, and the animal remained loitering the remainder of the meeting. The meeting could be summed up as two and one-half hours of laughter and satire directed against the highest authorities," he said. "Who is the highest authority on Socialism?" "Goldstein," came the answer from a corner of the hall. The speaker, as is usual with his type, dealt largely with the so-called "Free Love" bogey, which the anti-Socialists are so fond of erecting. Unable to continue the meeting, he finally announced that he would answer questions.

Had No Control

From then on the speaker had no control of the meeting, and not being able to speak consecutively for more than two minutes. His repeated wishes that he had the audience on the other side of the line, and his statement that if his hearers attempted to set up the Red flag in this country, they would find that the imaginary boundary line between this country and the United States did not exist, when a question of suppressing such movement arose, was not lost upon his hearers. The chain with which he tethered his goat mapped very early in the proceedings, and the animal remained loitering the remainder of the meeting. The meeting could be summed up as two and one-half hours of laughter and satire directed against the highest authorities," he said. "Who is the highest authority on Socialism?" "Goldstein," came the answer from a corner of the hall. The speaker, as is usual with his type, dealt largely with the so-called "Free Love" bogey, which the anti-Socialists are so fond of erecting. Unable to continue the meeting, he finally announced that he would answer questions.

Government Says Union Prevented an Investigation

A. M. Johnson, deputy attorney-general, and J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of labor, informed the public accounts committee of the B. C. legislature last Friday that the O. B. U. members in Nelson and Silverton foiled the provincial government in its attempt to investigate the strike situation in that district last year. Duncan McCallum, an officer of the department of labor, was sent to this district to investigate, but these ministers accuse the O. B. U. of making McCallum drunk, and of placing watches and jewelry in his pockets and having him charged with stealing them. This report was published in the daily press, and T. B. Roberts, of Nelson, informs the Federationist that McCallum was drunk before he arrived in Nelson, where he met McCallum, who told him that he had been sent to investigate. Roberts informed him the O. B. U. wanted an investigation, but McCallum had better sober up before he started on the job. McCallum left later for New Denver where he was accused by three strike-breakers of the theft of goods that were found on him while he was drunk.

EX-SOLDIERS TO GREET PRITCHARD

Will Hold Rally for New Members for C. N. U. X.

The Canadian National Union of ex-Service Men held a meeting in the Loggers Hall on Wednesday night. The first part of the meeting was given over to organizing, and to an address by J. S. Woodsworth, who compared the fourteen points of President Wilson and Kirkpatrick's book, "War, What For?" He showed the urgent necessity of every man doing his duty by joining an organization that had for its object the elimination of the profit system.

The meeting was then convened as a business meeting; 18 new members were admitted.

It was decided that the members should join in the parade on Sunday, which had been arranged by the Pritchard demonstration committee, under the banner of the organization.

A committee was appointed to take up urgent cases of ex-service men who had been under the care of the S. C. R., but who had been informed that they could not secure any further relief.

It was decided that the members should parade from the returned soldiers club on Saturday morning at 9:15, for the purpose of welcoming W. A. Pritchard back to Vancouver.

It was decided to hold a meeting immediately after Pritchard's mass meeting on Sunday, on the Cambie street grounds, as a rally for new members. All ex-service men are asked to join the C. N. U. X. at this meeting, and to solidify the movement.

Where is the Union Button?

BIG DOINGS FOR FEDERATIONIST

Junior Labor League Dance on April First

Tonight is the big night with "Feb." supporters, and the indications are that the Pender hall will be taxed to capacity to hold those who will be on hand to add their little quota to keep the "Feb." fighting and defeat the aims of the petty bourgeois of these parts that is trying to strangle the young organ of the workers. The whist is due to start at 8 p.m. and the dance will run from 9 till 1 a.m.

Next Friday night the workers will have the opportunity, and by the way things are going they are taking it, of playing a really worthwhile April-fool stunt on the master class. Friday night next, April 1 will see the big crowd of Fed supporters on the job again, giving their quota and taking their money's worth of enjoyment at the dance organized by the Junior Labor League, to take place in the Cottillon Hall. The whist will start at the same time as at tonight's drive, and the dancing will be from 9 till 12. Good whist prizes are offered for both events and the good time for all that only workers can provide, but more important than these is the fact that it is all helping to put the "Fed" in the healthy financial condition that is necessary.

Those wishing to get tickets either for themselves or to sell for the fund can get them from members of the J. L. L. and at the Federationist office, Pender Street.

In last week's issue an error was made in the phone number of the secretary of the J. L. L., this should have been Fair, 8023L.

It was arranged at last week's meeting of the J. L. L. Economic Class that in the event of the demonstration for Comrade Pritchard being staged on March 27, there would be no meeting of that class. Therefore, the class will not meet again until April 3.

FALSE CHARGES AGAINST O.B.U.

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This strike was the result of a controversy between the O. B. U. and the International, the International being active in placing men on the jobs to fill the places of the O. B. U. men who were resisting a wage cut.

Although the O. B. U. is accused of felling the government, it is the general opinion around the Slokan mining district that McCallum was double-crossed either by the operators or by International union sympathizers in order to get him out of the district and thus prevent an investigation.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED

Instructions on How to Keep Posted on Date Your Subscription Expires

When the month and year tallies with the date on the address label on your Federationist, your subscription has expired. Every paper sent out through the mails is addressed by means of a pink label, which reads like this:

T R Matson Mar 21

It your name precedes the above date on the label or any other month prior to March, it signifies that your subscription has expired. The Mar. or Apr. is the abbreviation for the month, and the 21 or 22 is the abbreviation for the year 1921 or 1922. Make a note of this for your future guidance.

The Federationist, realizing that its readers has not always got the ready cash to renew subscriptions around the date of expiration, attempts to keep them on the mailing list for a short time, until they have the price. Hence unless we hear from our readers upon the subject within a short time, we take them off the mailing list, as we are not financially able to carry them more than a month or two.

A one, two or five-dollar bill to our maintenance fund will be appreciated just now.

Programme for Pritchard Demonstration

THE committee which has charge of the demonstration on the return of W. A. Pritchard to Vancouver has made the following arrangements:

Saturday, March the 26th—Pritchard will arrive via the C. P. R., at 9:45 a.m. All workers who are not otherwise engaged, are urged to be at the depot by 9:30 a.m.

Sunday, March the 27th—Workers parade. Parade will leave the Returned Soldiers Club (Hotel Elysium), Pender Street West, at 2 p.m., and march to the City Hall, where the South Vancouver workers will join the parade, which will then proceed to the Cambie Street grounds, where speeches will be made. Speakers: W. A. Pritchard, J. Kavanagh, Tom Richardson and Jack Harrington. The chair will be taken by W. R. Trotter promptly at 3 p.m.

Sunday evening—Three meetings, at the following theatres: Empress, Avenue and Columbia.

The arrangements at the different theatres are as follows:

Empress Theatre—Chairman, A. S. Wells. Speakers in the order named: W. A. Pritchard, J. Harrington, Mrs. Henderson.

Avenue Theatre—Chairman, J. G. Smith. Speakers: R. P. Pettipiece, W. A. Pritchard, Tom Richardson.

Columbia Theatre—Chairman, Mrs. Corse. Speakers: J. Kavanagh, Dr. Curry, W. A. Pritchard.

Monday, March the 28th—Social at the Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe Streets, commencing at 8 p.m. No charge for admission. Ladies are requested to bring cakes or sandwiches, and gentlemen to bring fruit. Collection to defray expenses.

In the event of the weather being unfit for a meeting on the Cambie Street grounds on Sunday afternoon, a meeting will be held in the Pender Hall.

BRITISH MINERS TO BE LOCKED OUT IN APRIL

Government to Decontrol Mines at End of This Month

It is now announced that the mine-owners have decided that a fortnight's notice shall be given to all the miners in the British coalfield. That means a lockout on April 14.

The announcement is definite: "It has been decided by the owners that as from March 31 a fortnight's notice shall be given to terminate contracts of all men employed in coalfields in the British Isles."

"New terms will then have to be settled, and the mine-owners declare that, to place the industry on a sound financial footing and bring prices down, wage reductions must be made."

What the owners say to the miners is: "Unless by April 14 you accept terms of which we approve, our pits will be closed." If that is not a proposal for a lockout, nothing is.

The differences between the parties disclosed at the negotiations make any settlement in the meantime highly improbable.

They now insist that wages must be controlled by district conciliation boards as in pre-war days, and they proposed that the whole negotiations should be straightway remitted to the old boards.

The situation could hardly be more grave.

The government contributed to the crisis by proposing financial decontrol of the industry on March 31. It is intended that this shall have the effect of cancelling the government's guarantee of war wage (\$8. per shift) and other wartime advances.

But in any case the owners have made it clear that they are determined on a big reduction of wages in addition.

More Employed

The miners are faced not merely with the conflict of national vs. district settlements, but with a formidable assault on their earnings.

They will have to consider also the fact that, even if a settlement were, by a miracle, reached before March 31, scores of thousands of miners are to be permanently thrown out of the industry.

It is intended that, in any case, many of the so-called "poor" colonies are to be closed on the plea that they do not "pay." Old-fashioned methods of production, the

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WORKLESS WANT SOUTH REMOVED

Will Take Action on Hollis and Keohe Cases

The unemployed parade and meeting on the Cambie Street grounds last Sunday was well attended. The usual programme was carried out; the council of workers reporting on the past week's activities.

The question of the sentence passed on the returned soldier named Keohe by Judge Howay was discussed and the following resolution passed:

"That the accused who was sentenced to five years and twenty-four lashes be removed for treatment to Escondido." It was also moved that the original stand taken in connection with the Hollis case be reaffirmed, the original resolution being as follows:

"That this meeting of workers assembled in mass meeting on the Cambie Street grounds, Sunday, February the 14th, instruct the council of workers to interview Mayor Gale; and demand that Magistrate South be removed for the sentence passed on Hollis, which was three months' hard labor."

S. Earp, T. O'Connor and J. Kavanagh addressed the meeting. An appeal was made by the chairman for support for the Federationist, who also announced the arrangements made for the demonstration on Pritchard's return to Vancouver.

A POINT TO REMEMBER

Some merchants in town do not think your custom is much use to them, or they would advertise their wares in The Federationist to secure your trade. Remember this when you are about to make a purchase.

CELEBRATE THE PARIS COMMUNE

Victoria O. B. U. Members and Friends Spend Good Time

The members of the Women's Auxiliary in Victoria were desirous of having a concert and dance to commemorate the Paris Commune on Friday, March 26, but being unable to secure a suitable hall for that night, they made arrangements for Saturday night, and decided to take in the burlesque at the Crystal theatre, provided by one David Goldstein, of the Knights of Columbus. That they had a good time will be realized by the report of the Crystal theatre happenings, which appears in another column.

Saturday night the women folk of Victoria once again demonstrated their ability to take care of the social side of life, and their efforts were appreciated, was evidenced by the many congratulations that the members of the committee, who had the arrangements in hand, received at the

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FRANCE MADE HER ALLIES PAY

Charged High Rate for Damages and Use of Trenches

After adulation offered France by the ruling financial powers in this country during the past half dozen years, the following statement in the February issue of the Coast Banker, organ of the bankers of California, comes like a dash of cold water on the face:

"France, which was on its knees begging the United States to come to its aid, not only charged the American soldiers and representatives far more for what they bought than they did their own people, but they also demanded enormous sums for the use of the ports at which the troops were landed, for the fruit and other treats destroyed in battle, and even—

and this is certainly the limit—charged for the use of the trenches in which the American soldiers stood while defending France from the invader. Everything that the American used, every inch of ground that they occupied, whether in England or France, was charged for at the very highest rates and paid for at those prices."

Reviewing in detail the events which led up to the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, in which the French troops were decidedly inferior both in equipment and food supply, and which culminated in the siege of Paris, the speaker then dealt with the incidents which occurred during the early days of the Paris Revolution of Sept. 4, and the setting up of the Republic.

This was the provisional government of national defence, composed of Parisian deputies of the former parliament of France, and which by mandate to the people, became the government. The Germans were outside the gates, and the army of France was defeated; part of it being shut up in the City of Metz, and the rest prisoners of war in Germany.

General Trochu took command of the troops within Paris, but at the onset made the statement, "that the defence was heroic madness." The siege was a record of bad management and costly mistakes, although there was a superabundance of practical men, engineers, overseers, etc., who might easily have been organized into an efficient force of military officers.

On Sept. 30, a sortie was made, resulting in the capture of a position at Champigny. But owing to the carelessness of the men in command, falling to have tents, ambulances, blankets and food in readiness, the troops, after holding the position all night after severe fighting, were forced to retreat, leaving 10,000 dead behind them. The army within the besieged city,

(Continued on page 2)

HARRINGTON TELLS STORY OF THE COMMUNE

Shows Duplicity of Ruling Class Ferocity When Slaves Revolt

Of all the meetings held at the Empress theatre by the Socialist Party of Canada, there is none more popular, or awaited with keener interest, than the meeting at which the story of the "Paris Commune" is given.

Last Sunday evening a full house was comfortably seated before 8 o'clock, and a great burst of applause greeted Chairman Matheson and Comrade J. Harrington, the speaker of the evening, when they came out on the platform.

After the usual introductory remarks by the chairman, Comrade Harrington opened his address by a reference to the meeting held in the palatial Hotel Vancouver the previous evening, where certain statements regarding the Paris Commune had been made by the notorious David Goldstein, lecturer for the Knights of Columbus.

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GENERAL WORKERS HOLD MEETING

Will Take Part in Demonstration for Pritchard on Sunday

The regular meeting of the General Workers Unit of the O. B. U. was held on Wednesday evening. The delegates appointed on the Pritchard demonstration committee reported that all arrangements for the parade and three meetings had been made, and that a basket social would be held on the evening of Monday, March 28. The report of the committee was adopted and two members elected to act on the social committee.

The delegates to the Council of Workers reported that cases of workers in distress, and who had been dealt with, and the authorities had issued cheques for the rent. It was also reported that final decision had not yet been arrived at on the question of the cutting off of all relief.

The committee which was appointed at the last meeting to go into the question of a central fund reported progress, and stated that no arrangements for holding a mass meeting would be made until after the Pritchard demonstration, and possibly not before the next meeting of the General Workers.

It was reported that a mass meeting of all carpenters would be held in the Dominion Hall on the following evening, at which meeting the question of the cut in wages would be considered. All carpenters members of the O. B. U. were urged to attend this meeting.

All members were urged to be at the C. P. R. depot on Saturday morning, at 9:45 o'clock, to meet W. A. Pritchard. The delegates to the demonstration committee pointed out that while the real demonstration would be held on Sunday, it was essential that all workers that were able to do so should be on hand when their fellow worker, who was put in jail for his espousal of the working class cause, returned to the city.

Another band mounted machine guns on an auto truck which was halted at a street intersection commanding the approaches to the State Savings Bank. The gunners kept the street clear while the vaults were emptied of 300,000 marks. A private bank was robbed in the same way. Another bank robbery occurred in Wauselben.

Later other mobs formed. Fifty rushed the post office, overpowered the clerks and took all the valuable mail they could find, leaving the office in confusion.

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Armored Lorries

Rioters used armored lorries in Mansfield. A large crowd fired on a squad of police early in the afternoon. The officers did not answer the shots and the crowds became bolder.

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Med Flag in Hamburg

Communist workers seized the administration buildings of the Blohm & Voess shipyards in Hamburg and hoisted the red flag. Workers in other shipyards quit work and are organizing mass demonstrations, the despatch adds.

Heavy property losses are reported from Leipzig, Dresden, Rostow and other points of Central Germany, where Communists are attempting to force a general strike.

Working on the public's dissatisfaction with the Allied terms, radicals are seeking to stir up a general revolt. They hope the demonstration would land them in power. The dynamiting of the Victoria Column in Berlin was the first step.

The radical press, led by the Red Flag here, is urging "action with weapons in hand."

Government officials declared they were confident they can suppress the uprising, but admitted that more property damage and bloodshed might result before it was quelled.

Brantford, Ont.—Organized labor is rallying to the support of union machinists, who were locked out by the Dominion Steel Products Co.

COSTA RICA OIL SCRAP

British and American Interests Are Behind the Scenes

A strong smell of oil pervades the organic warfare recently waged on the frontier of Costa Rica and Panama. In fact that tiny stretch of isthmus holds most of the elements both of Richard Harding Davis romance and of international tragedy. There was a little revolution in Costa Rica in 1917, with which oil had something to do, and the United States government refused to recognize the new government. But British oil interests had no such qualms, and secured handsome concessions from the unrecognized Tinoco government. Last August there was another revolution, and the new government, which we promptly recognized, cancelled the British concessions as invalid. Meanwhile American oil interests were very busy prospecting along the Panama border. Now, this border had a bit ill-defined, even before President Roosevelt arranged the revolution which made Panama independent of Colombia. President Loubet of France arbitrated regarding the frontier in 1900, and allotted the Coto district on the Pacific coast to Costa Rica. Chief Justice White of the United States supreme court in a further arbitration fourteen years later, decided in Costa Rica's favor regarding a strip on the Atlantic coast. Neither of these decisions had been executed. Costa Rica's recent invasion of Panama were in execution of them.—Nation (New York.)

SINGING RED FLAG GETTING POPULAR

Sung at Five Meetings in Three Days at Big Meetings Held in City of Vancouver

The "Red Flag" is getting to be quite popular around Vancouver these days. It is sung at the close of the regular propaganda meetings of the F. L. P. every Sunday evening, but during the latter end of the week it was sung with enthusiasm at five different places. It was sung by a big crowd at the celebration of the "Paris Commune" held Friday evening in the S. P. of C. headquarters. It was sung the same evening at a big meeting in the Pender Hall after the address of Dr. N. S. Hardiker on "Labor in India." It was heard again on Saturday evening in Vancouver's biggest and swiftest hotel at the close of the meeting held by David Goldstein when he attempted to lay Bolshevism and soviet rule. The Labor Sunday School, held every Sunday afternoon in the F. L. P. Hall always closes its meeting with the "Red Flag" and propaganda meeting held by the F. L. P. in the Columbia Theatre every Sunday evening also closes with the song, hence it was sung twice on Sunday which makes a total of five times in three days at big meetings.

Who Will Laugh Last?

BIG BUSINESS is laughing out of its turn. We have it on good authority that many members of the employing class of this province think that the Federationist is about to go out of business. Those who laugh last laugh most, however, and we had to smile when we heard just what some of our employers of this great province of unlimited prosperity were thinking.

One member of an International Union in the city came into the office on Tuesday and planted down one hundred dollars as his contribution. Is there a paper that the ruling class could control that a worker would even consider giving such a sum to? This contribution was made by a Street Railwayman, who earns his living by piloting a B. C. Electric Railway street car, who knows the paper, knows its policy, and he has shown just how much he thinks of it, and it is at least one hundred dollars high in his estimation.

But one man cannot give sufficient to turn the chuckles of the ruling class into exclamations of disappointment. Will you give your contribution to give us the laugh? It is up to you who shall laugh last.

REVOLT SURGES THROUGHOUT GERMANY

Banks, Factories and Post Offices Are Seized

Government Says It Can Cope With the Situation

Berlin.—A Communist uprising, spreading rapidly through mid-Germany, cost twenty-five lives Wednesday.

The death list included: Seventeen in Hamburg, three in Freiburg and five in Eisen. The latter town was the scene of a particularly violent demonstration. Street fighting broke out there with the police beleaguered in their barracks.

Express Derailed

The Frankfurt-Berlin express was derailed when Communists tore out a section of track. Twenty thousand workmen at the big Leuna works went on strike, joining the street crowds and making the work of the police most difficult.

Police beat back a great crowd at Hettstedt which stormed a line of officers, demanding that the town hall be handed over to them. Revolutionary banners and flags cropped out in the mob.

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THE OFFICIAL RECEIPT

This is a reproduction of the official receipt that is being issued by the B. C. Federationist, Ltd., for the maintenance fund:

\$5 British Columbia Federationist \$5

1921 MAINTENANCE FUND

THIS is an acknowledgment that the Pearer has contributed the sum of Five Dollars (\$5.00) to aid in wiping out the indebtedness of the B. C. Federationist; increase its field of operations; defend Labor in the every day struggle and to become a bigger and more powerful Workers' News and Propaganda Paper.

\$5

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VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

LABOR IN B. C. LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page 1)

continue a child over the age of sixteen years at school, the regular monthly allowance be continued to the mother or foster mother for that child so long as it continues at school until the age of eighteen years is reached.

"9. Where there are other dependents in addition to the widow provision should be made for compensation to other dependents.

Single Men's Dependents

"10. In the case of the death of a single man without dependents the board to have authority to charge off against the Class Fund in which the employer of the deceased was included the sum of \$1,000; to be placed in a fund known as the "Rehabilitation Fund," and that the board may have authority to endeavor to educate permanently disabled workmen in some work for which they are capable, thereby giving them the opportunity of a fresh start.

"11. Where a single man is killed and leaves a parent or parents who are not dependent, that there be charged off against the class in which the employer is included the sum of \$1,000; this amount to be paid over to either parent or both upon such terms as the board directs."

Closed Towns

Guthrie urged the government to wipe out the "disgrace of closed towns in British Columbia."

"I have worked in one of these miserable camps and I know what they are," he said. "The men are herded in them like a bunch of chattel slaves. In fact, they are just as badly off as slaves chained to their work. The minute the men talk of organization in these closed towns they are fired. That is the position and seemingly the government wishes it to continue. There is no intimation that the government proposes to wipe out this disgrace. Everything should be done to wipe out this disgraceful state of affairs.

"I see in The Sun newspaper that it costs \$43.80 to produce a ton of paper and yet this newspaper is sold for \$130 a ton. It is a disgrace. The government is going into the booze business and it would be a good deal more respectable and better if they went into the paper-making business."

Sam Guthrie concluded with an appeal that the government do something to cope with the unemployment situation and thus show that it was as anxious to protect the rights of the workers now as it was during the last election.

In regard to unemployment, Guthrie stated that the premier said when this question was discussed some time ago, the reason so many were unemployed around our cities, was their love of bright lights. I believe it is entirely untrue. If it were so, why had we not such a problem of unemployment on our hands in the cities during the war? There was no difficulty then, and there is now no difficulty to get workers to go to logging camps or in fact to any other public work, when they are given the opportunity. Again, I would urge upon this government not to delay action in this matter any longer.

Old Clothes

I have a letter from the Council of Workers that I desire to bring to the attention of this House, telling me of a bundle of old clothing that was given to the relief department of Vancouver. This bundle of clothing was sent to me so that I might show it to the honorable members of this House, and I can tell you that this clothing was so dirty and badly worn out that I was really ashamed to bring it and show it to you here tonight. I merely mention this in order to bring to the attention of this House, the great need of something being done for these people at once.

Appointments and maintenance of an efficient staff of first aid and mine rescue men at all mining centres throughout the Province was urged by Thomas Uphill, Labor, Fernie, in his contribution to the budget debate in the Legislature Monday night.

"To accomplish this we must bear in mind that efficiency in mine rescue work and the use of apparatus is only possible where some fair recompense is given to those who undertake the work of rescue," Mr. Uphill told the House. "This recompense must not only be for the labor and time involved but must include provision for safe guarding those who may be left behind in the event that fatalities occur and must cover the risk of and loss of working time as the result of such possible accident while so engaged.

Should Be Insured for \$5000

"Every person while on mine rescue work, either training or actual work should be insured by the government for \$5000," he said. "In the event of a person being injured while on such work, he should be paid his ordinary rate of wages for the time actually lost by such accident and should death occur his dependents should receive the amount that such persons are insured for, in addition to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. Uphill reiterated his plea that mine check weights should be appointed by the miners without interference by the mine owners. As Ottawa, he was informed, had supervision of such matters, he urged the House to ask the Federal government to put the appointment of these officials under the control of the men.

Wants Better Labor Laws

The statement that British Columbia was the banner Province in Labor legislation, Mr. Uphill declared, was incorrect. This Province, he believed, could learn a good deal about labor legislation from Manitoba and Ontario and he regretted that amendments to the present legislation to bring it more in line with the countries mentioned had not been introduced at the present session. The present Workmen's Compensation Act, he said, was inadequate. He believed that 75 per cent. of his regular wages was not too much to pay a man when he was recovering from injuries, whereas 55 per cent. was all that was paid at present.

"With all respect to the women who had just lost her husband

overseas, we feel that widows of industrial workers should be paid on the same basis as the Canada Pension Act," he went on. "We should have a real Mothers' Pension Act, and not a skeleton of a mother at the age of 50 should be as much entitled to a pension, even if she has no children under 16, as a younger mother say of 23."

Urges Higher Wages

Mr. Uphill pointed out that living costs had dropped only about 12 cents a day, while cuts of \$1 to \$1.50 had been made in wages. "That is wrong," he said, "and if we want a good province we should encourage a standard of wages that will enable a person to bring his family up under some kind of living conditions. The government should be a model employer, but when it reduces wages it gives private corporations an excuse for doing likewise. I don't feel proud to belong to a government that will offer to pay a man 27 1/2 cents an hour with board at \$1.25 a day.

Send for Chinese

"They are paying for government road work \$3.50 a day. No one can say that is a living wage. If we want to introduce conditions like that, we should not send out advertising to the Old Country telling of wonderful aptitudes and opportunities. To be fair to ourselves, we should send out to the Old Country and say we don't want white citizens here and should send to China and get a couple million Chinks who are better adapted to these kind of conditions."

RETURNED MEN BEG FOR BEDS

(Continued from page 1)

pay their room rent, hence the complaint.

The finance committee of the city council took the stand, however that Mr. Ireland had exceeded his instructions by giving relief for these men after the date set for the discontinuance.

The two days relief work provided by the city does not give the men sufficient money with which to pay for both food and clothing and the men stated that they were being turned out of the rooming houses and were having their clothes and baggage confiscated in payment for lodgings.

Ald. Hoekins wanted to know how many of these men had enlisted from Vancouver and he was informed by an official of the city that it was about 35 per cent. One of the unemployed said they did not go overseas to fight for Vancouver and that he had spent \$500 in the city since coming to the city. Ald. Hoekins said that he was not concerned with how much money had been spent in the city, he had spent lots of money foolishly himself, fearing that the men had spent their money foolishly.

The council took up considerable time discussing the mistakes that had been made by Mr. Ireland and were generally brought up about the situation for a couple of days by employed demanding that the council get down to business and do something on the situation. If the council did not take action, he said, some of the men would be forced to steal, others might commit suicide, and others may be forced to take other drastic measures.

The council succeeded in shelving the matter by appointing a committee to investigate, and asking the club to take care of the situation for a couple of days by providing beds for those without the price.

The chief of police and license inspector informed the men that they would get the rooming-house keepers to surrender the clothes and baggage and to report such actions to the police should they occur again.

One dollar and fifty cents is the cost for a six months subscription to the Federationist.

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17 EASTER SPECIALS

Stall 1
Shoulders of Lamb, 18c
per lb.

Stalls 2 and 3
Fresh Picnic Hams, 26c
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Stalls 4 and 5 Rennie & Scott
Prime New Zealand Lamb, from, 15c to 30c
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Stall 6 E. C. Brown
Easter Hams, about 8 45c
lbs. each. Per lb.

Stall 7 N. Leclerc
Prime Corned Beef, 12 1/2c
per lb.

Stall 8 Christopher
You will be satisfied if you buy your Easter Fish Here.

Stalls 9 and 26 W. Black
California Seedless Grape-fruit, 5 for 25c

Stalls 10 and 11
Prime Roast Veal, 25c
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Stalls 12 and 13
3 lbs. New Zealand Butter 1.80

Stalls 14 and 21
3-lb. tins 78c

Stalls 16 and 19 Home & Colonial
Our very Best Tea, 50c
per lb.

Stalls 17 and 18 Rose's Bakery
Rich Fig Cake \$1
per lb.

Stalls 24 and 25 W. Black
Prime Rib Roast, 25c
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Stall 27 Harrison
Fresh Cod, 75c
per lb.

Stall 29 Patterson
Cut Flowers, Plants and Seeds.

Stalls 30 to 33
Campbell's Oxtail Soups, 25c
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Stalls 34 and 35
Boxes of Chocolates for Easter, all fresh.

Stall 36 W. James
New Laid Eggs, 40c
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ALL CARS PASS CAL VAN
Opposite Pantages

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Communists are interested in the articles that are appearing in your paper. As a communist, the writer cannot think Comrade Lenin wrote them; if so he could not understand the principle of communism at the time. We object to any affiliation with traitorous labor party. We agree with Comrade Gallacher's opinion of this struggle, that we want a communist party working along clear, well-defined, scientific lines, if we cannot get comrades as one, for this cause, then we say with a loud voice: "For God's sake keep out." As to learn, well as far as it is gone from Lloyd George as it would be a failure. That Lloyd George sought to prove that a close coalition was necessary with the Conservative party (in other words), should combine to crush their common foe, labor. Lloyd George, and Chamberlain, they indulge in mud-slinging in the House of Commons or from the political platform but in private life they are on good terms, their interest are one, and when attacked, they fight as one. To ask us to support the Hendersons, Clynes, Snowdens, etc. (I.L.P.) that they should overthrow the government in our opinion, would not be wise. They are fighting the Lloyd George government, but their interest are exactly the same, i.e. to crush labor. Would you ask us to support Robertson, Moore, Gompers and those well-known Judas of the vilest type so-called labor leaders, who are supposed to represent labor, to support that class on our backs to fight one, and once only. Leftwards may finish as much as they like, but the communists (that is if they are, and believe in the principles of communism) all things in common for the human race. To do away with racial hatred, war, etc. to help to bring truth and peace in the world, this is what communism stands for. They who put their hand to the plough must not turn back, for they will be like the sow, who was washed, and returned to its wallow in the mire, the dog again to its vomit. "Let them beware," that their last state be worse than their first.

E. ROBB.
South Vancouver, B. C.

Discrimination at Employment Bureau

Editor B. C. Federationist: On the 15th March, the writer applied for a job that was marked up on the board of the employment office at 714 Richards street, Vancouver, at the same time two other applicants for this job were present. No details could be given then as to the probable duration of the job, which was in Victoria, in the Hudson's Bay store. The writer has been registered at the employment office for a number of months back, but it was apparent that no effort was being made to give one who was registered, as being out of work, and on the city relief work, any consideration on account of him being thought to belong to the O. B. U. In the meantime, the writer applied for the job direct to the firm, stating his qualifications, and so far no answer has been received. I have also made complaint to J. H. McVety, trying to find out if I have been discriminated against, and I have been told by him that I was not, but it seems strange that the secretary of the O. B. U. should be called up and asked if I was a member, or was around the hall, and if I was, my name was on the list. Well, my travelling card is deposited with the Wood, Wire and Meta Lathers International Union in Vancouver. I am still a member. My union No. is 10288. I would like to state here that when I enlisted, I was not asked if I belonged to the A. F. of L. or the O. B. U., or any other organization. I was examined and found physically fit. I was discharged at Vancouver on account of wounds incurred while on active service before the war was over. My battle honours was the 102nd, and my regimental No. is 704151. I am also a member of the Grand Army of United Veterans. I cannot help but claim, seeing that I was registered as a union man, that the government employment office has been misused in an underhand way. Why was I not notified, and taken off the city relief, when the job has been on the boards for about a week now, from March 15 to March 21. On the 22nd I will be in Stanley Park with the rest of the returned soldiers on the pick and shovel. Yours,
W. M. C. GALLACHER
(Lather.)

CELEBRATE THE PARIS COMMUNE

(Continued from page 1)

close of the entertainment. The first part of the evening was taken up by a concert, and while there was some disappointment through Sam Guthrie not being present to deliver an address on the Paris Commune, the breach was admirably filled by J. Stevenson, who gave a brief but very clear description of the capitalistic press activities both during the Commune and after. He also described the indictive slaughter of the Communards, which included men, women and children.

Songs were sung by Miss Moulton, Mr. Grey, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Reinis, Mr. Smith, Mr. Stanhope, and also a very good recitation by Mr. Johnson. They also had a fine selection by a small orchestra, the members of which were: Mr. Corlie, David, Harry and Herbert Fanthorpe, who also provided the music for the dance with the assistance of Mr. Hole, drummer.

The international was sung, also the Red Flag.

The whist drive was most successfully carried out by Comrade T. Smith.

The refreshments were very ably provided and served by the lady members, Mrs. Litchfield, Mrs. Reinis, Mrs. Bergman, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Brewis and others. A most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by singing the Red Flag.

Always look up the Fed. advertisers before making purchases.

SATISFYING THE RUSSIAN PEASANT

Lenin Maps Out Plan to Relieve Agricultural Troubles

Moscow.—"Our internal difficulties are connected with problems of demobilization, provisioning and fuel," said Nicolai Lenin, in an address to the Communist Party recently. "We have committed blunders in distributing food supplies; that must be admitted. The fuel difficulties arose chiefly from the fact that we started the reconstruction of industry too soon, causing excessive demands to be issued. We overrated the speed of progress. Agriculture is passing through a crisis, not only because of the heritage left over from the old imperialist regime, but because the apparatus of the new government can be evolved only gradually, despite all our efforts.

"The most important political question is the relations existing between the Russian working class and the predominating peasant population.

"The international situation defines itself by the extremely slow development of our world revolutionary movement. The peasants think they are getting too little from their industry to justify the sacrifices demanded of them by the Soviet.

"It is intended that a decree shall be introduced to foster prosperity among the peasantry, by which the peasants shall be given freedom of action to protect their personal interests. A tax will be imposed, but it will absorb only part of the peasants' harvest.

"The peasants shall be permitted to sell their surplus through local trading. Thus the agricultural crisis will be relieved and relations between the laborers and peasants will be improved."

Copenhagen.—Reports from Moscow telling of the establishing of a wireless press telephone service between the Russian capital and the city of Tolyabinsk, point out that Engineer Bonish-Bruyevich has beaten the world records by making wireless telephony practical up to a distance of 450 kilometers (about 300 miles). Through a system of relays, the Moscow wireless phone station is exchanging messages with Omak, Tashkent, Irkutsk and Chita.

POLICE CHIEF NOT GUILTY

Chief Who Shot Head of Detective Agency Is Acquitted

Williamson, W. Va.—Sid Hatfield, chief of police of Matewan, and 15 other defendants, who were charged with murder as the outgrowth of a gun battle at Matewan between city police and gunmen employed by the coal companies, were found not guilty by the jury, after 41 hours.

The men were charged with the murder of Albert Felts, one of the heads of the Baldwin-Felts Detective agency, whose gunmen were employed by the coal miners' employers as strike-breakers and thugs.

The battle in which Felts was killed occurred at the Matewan railroad station, when Mayor Westerman and Chief of Police Hatfield protested to the gunmen under the leadership of Felts against the latter's action in illegally evicting striking coal miners from company

LADIES!

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THE Famous is the style centre for ladies this Spring. New where else has been shown such distinctive fashions—such wonderful style creations.

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When there is a fight on the man who gets in and digs is the one that we like. Get-in now and dig, by patronizing The Federationist advertisers.

DETROIT, Mich.—Members of Electrical Workers Union No. 58 will continue to receive pay until July 1 at the rate of \$10 for eight hours, according to the decisions of an arbitration board.

WE NEED IT NOW

While May Day has been set as the closing date for the raising of \$5,000 for the Federationist, it should be understood that we need it NOW.

The returned Soldiers' Club of Vancouver is begging for old clothes for veterans. This is re-establishment.

During the argument that ensued, it was alleged, Felts shot and killed Mayor Westerman shooting from a coat pocket. Almost simultaneously with the report of Felts' gun, Hatfield, a noted former feudist, whipped out two guns and started shooting. Felts was the first to fall in the ranks of the gunmen.

Hatfield and several regular and special policemen had deputized were charged technically with Felts' murder. The trial has lasted for several weeks, and attracted nation-wide interest.

Toronto, Ont.—Preparations are being made to fight the general tendency to cut wages. Herbert Lewis, business agent of the Toronto district council of the Industrial Association of Machinists, announces.

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Lumber Camp and Agricultural Workers' Department of the One Big Union

THIS PAGE IS PAID FOR BY THE LUMBER CAMP AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ONE BIG UNION. OPINIONS EXPRESSED THEREIN ARE NOT NECESSARILY ENDORSED BY THE FEDERATIONIST.

Labor's Parliamentary Shop Stewards on the Job

OMRADES Guthrie, Neelands, Uphill, are on the job at Victoria, and despite being short-handed, they are, nevertheless, able to make the representatives of the business and financial interests uncomfortable aware of their presence.

Naturally, the public press falls entirely to chronicle the activities of these undesirable, for were they to do otherwise the fact would be made public that the employers open and deliberately ignore the provisions of such labor and health legislation which has already been enacted into the statutes of the province.

Show-time fire works, to please the crowd, such as "Billy" or "Honest John" profess to express their personal opinion of each other's lack of the "higher moral qualities" is worthy of headline display, but no notice is taken when Sam Guthrie, on March 16, asks: "Is the minister aware of the allegations contained in the British Columbia Federationist of March 4, 1931, in regard to sanitary conditions in the lumber camps along the North Thompson River, in Kamloops Electoral District?"

"If so, will the minister cause an investigation to be made?" "If so, when?" "If unsanitary conditions are found on investigation, will the minister direct the prosecution of the offending parties?"

The Minister of Health replied: "That he was aware of the allegations. An inspection had been made, and the company ordered to carry out the instructions. A further inspection was ordered to see that the instructions had been obeyed."

Harry Neelands also was on the job and asked: "Has there been complaint of unsanitary conditions at the Fort Garry Lumber Company's camps at Miworth, in the Prince George Electoral District?" "If so, when?"

"Was it complained that the provincial police, when requested to enforce the provisions of the Health Act there, had failed to do so?"

"What has the government done in regard to these complaints, and what is the report made to it by its officers as to the health conditions of these camps and generally as to the complaints made?"

The minister admitted receipt of complaint made by the secretary of the Lumber Workers' Union. An inspection had been ordered. The camps were overcrowded.

Tom Uphill came along with the enquiry: "Is the minister aware of the allegations contained in the British Columbia Federationist of February 25 with regard to the sanitary conditions of one Simon Taylor's camp at Rampart?"

"If so, will the minister cause an investigation to be made?" "If unsanitary conditions are found on investigation, will the minister direct prosecution of the offending parties?"

The minister replied: "No complaint made at any time referring to camp as belonging to Simon Taylor. Complaint was made of camp at Rampart belonging to East Kootenay Lumber Company, under date of January 6, 1930. Inspection was made and department informed that camp was temporary and would be closed down within six weeks."

"All complaints made to Department of Health are immediately investigated." "Department finds that camp managers are anxious to comply with regulations and carry out instructions of inspectors. When necessary offenders are prosecuted."

When necessary camp offenders are prosecuted! Judging by the government's records along these lines there isn't many such animals as "when necessary," or if there are, they are not to be found among the specimens in the museum of zoology of the Honorable Ministers of Health, Labor, or Attorney-General.

Last year the men employed by the Dollar Company at Union Bay went on strike to get the rotten insanitary camp conditions remedied. After the strike was called the health department condemned the camp and started legal proceedings. The company hired G. McGeer, who was then a member of Parliament, to defend them. The result was very satisfactory—to the company.

It's a deliberate lie to say that "the camp managers are anxious to comply with the regulations." They may be "with the instructions of the inspectors." But, do the inspector's instructions call for the enforcement of the provisions of the Health Act and do the camp managers carry out the instructions?

Not two per cent. of the camps in this province comply with the Health Act. Hundreds of camps openly violate the laws in every respect. Innumerable camps have never been visited by the health inspectors and scores of men are blacklisted by employers, foremen and labor agencies for no other reason than that they have been active in endeavoring to get the laws enforced.

Fees	3.00
Sundries	85.35
District members	54.00
Delegates' remit.	\$368.00
Less commission	8.00
	\$60.00
Bal. on hand Jan. 31	94.53
Total	\$665.88

Wages	\$160.00
Rent, heat and light	12.65
Office supplies	14.75
Organization	77.15
Sundries	3.60
Remitted to headquarters	\$238.10
	\$562.25
Plus cheques protested for n.s.f.	35.84
Balance on hand, Feb. 28	73.79
Total	\$665.88

Statement for Period March 1 to 12	
Dues	\$ 54.00
Sundries	12.25
District members	86.00
Delegates' remit	\$80.75
Less commission	5.30
	75.58
Refund protested cheques	55.44
Balance on hand, Feb. 28	73.79
Total	\$287.03

Expenditure—	
Rent, heat and light	\$ 34.00
Office supplies, mimeograph	40.00
Organization	30.00
Sundries	3.00
	\$97.40
Bal. on hand March 12	189.63
Total	\$287.03

Moved and seconded: That we go on record as favoring the action of the C. E. B. in issuing organization stamps at this time, as we realize that a 25-cent per capita is hardly sufficient for carrying on the business of the general headquarters. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That a list be made of the amount desired of stamps by each member in camp. Carried.

List of stamps required amounting to \$13.50 organization, and \$14.50 literature stamps. Moved and seconded: That we send a list of what literature we desire at this camp to district headquarters. Carried.

List as adopted: Soviet Russia; The Toller; 1; Forum; 1; B. C. Federationist; 2. Moved and seconded: That we nominate a member to the district board. Carried.

Nominations: F. E. Kylling, declined; F. W. Bolton, declined; F. W. Bolton, declined; That Fellow Worker Bolton be nominated by acclamation. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 8:15 p.m. L. BOLTON, Chairman. C. WATSON, Rec. Sec.

CAMP REPORTS

PRINCE GEORGE DISTRICT
Minutes of Meeting, Held at District Office, March 18, 1931
Meeting called to order at 2 p.m. Fellow Worker Kylling in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Under correspondence, several camp reports were read, and ordered filed. These are given under camp reports. A nomination for member to the district board was received by the district office from McRea's camp, Topley, after the date to receive nominations had expired. If this error is found to be due to faulty mail service, the secretary stands instructed to issue a ballot if nominees insist.

A communication from General Secretary-Treasurer Winch was read, which inquired what amount of the debt as shown on the latest financial statement issued by the central office (i.e., \$1,932.04) this district would undertake to pay, and if \$1,500 was struck off, would it be satisfactory to carry forward the balance. Whatever arrangement the district made was said to be satisfactory to the executive.

The secretary's reply to this communication was given to the meeting, which states that under the circumstances it was difficult for the district to commit itself to any specific obligation, and could only assume the payment of such sums as lay within its financial ability, from time to time. With the added assurance that the district could be depended upon to contribute its share to the maintenance of the central office. The meeting endorsed the action of the district office, and board in this connection.

Re the election of member to represent the P. G. & Edmonton district jointly, on the C. E. B. it was moved and seconded, that unless the district office is advised of either nominee's declination by first mail, the ballot be issued at once. (Carried.)

Reports
Secretary's report and financial statement for period Feb. 1 to March 12.
Owing to the fact that a weekly bulletin is issued from this office in which all matters that are of importance to the district are covered, I have not much to report to this meeting. Although several camps have closed since our last meeting, the district is in a comparatively healthy condition both in finances and enthusiasm. The district has responded to the call for financing an official organ for the lumber workers, by buying more stamps than has its proportion of members in any district of the organization. The district office having practically gotten out of touch with the east end of the district, it was considered advisable that Organizer Hansen visit all camps from P. G. to the Alberta boundary, and attempt to reorganize this region, and have the live membership elect camp delegates. I would call the attention of the meeting to the fact that arrangements must be made to have this district ascertain by referendum or otherwise, what the membership is prepared to do towards taking concerted action with all other short-log districts for the elimination of top bunk, and the discarding of blankets through the industry. If the meeting deems advisable we will ask for a referendum on those questions in the near future.

Financial Statement for February
Receipts—
Dues \$ 67.00

like to see the district organized as near 100 per cent. as possible this spring, so that we could carry on the offensive for such concessions as we are able to get from time to time.

(Signed) R.B.W. 100.
MOREAS CAMP
Topley
Business meeting of L. W. I. U. members called to order by Delegate McIntyre, Feb. 23, 1931, at 6 p.m., with Fellow Worker Bolton in the chair, and F. W. Watson, recording secretary.

Correspondence read and filed. Recommendation that Delegate McIntyre explain proposed amendments to the constitution, as set forth in the present general referendum. Recommendation acted upon.

Moved and seconded: That we adjourn until tomorrow night. Carried.
Meeting again called to order at 7 p.m., Feb. 24, by Chairman Bolton.

Moved and seconded: That we go on record as favoring the action of the C. E. B. in issuing organization stamps at this time, as we realize that a 25-cent per capita is hardly sufficient for carrying on the business of the general headquarters. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That a list be made of the amount desired of stamps by each member in camp. Carried.

List of stamps required amounting to \$13.50 organization, and \$14.50 literature stamps. Moved and seconded: That we send a list of what literature we desire at this camp to district headquarters. Carried.

List as adopted: Soviet Russia; The Toller; 1; Forum; 1; B. C. Federationist; 2. Moved and seconded: That we nominate a member to the district board. Carried.

Nominations: F. E. Kylling, declined; F. W. Bolton, declined; F. W. Bolton, declined; That Fellow Worker Bolton be nominated by acclamation. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 8:15 p.m. L. BOLTON, Chairman. C. WATSON, Rec. Sec.

CAMP IN THE VICINITY OF ENGEN

The tin industry of Engen (if such it can be called) is practically closed down for the season. The small "Jippos" have run out of timber, while the rapid melting of the snow roads will automatically close the others. Jennings is operating camp 1 full blast, with about 50 men. Sweeney, according to reports, has about 20 men. Wieso has finished cutting, and Kennedy has tied her up. There are two other small outfits, from which I have no reports. According to all reports, there will be a regular "moving day" for the hicks in this locality within a few days, and what a prospect it is, to roll up and carry your home on your back, besides your own tools of the production. The proletarian struggle to his sorrow, that he is not propertyless on moving day. Unlike his brother in other branches of the industry, he insists on relieving the boss of all responsibility of furnishing those most indispensable items in the manufacture of ties. How long, oh, fellow worker of the "big ape," is this to continue? Remember the issue rests with us alone. Are we going to remain an accessory to this abnormal custom, or will we stand up on our hind legs, and allow the boss to supply those tools to work with, as well as spring beds and blankets to rest your weary bones on? Also bear in mind the fact that you, in some cases, have to wait weeks for an inspection before you receive a scrap of paper, which no one wants, when you try to convert it into the equivalent of "pork-chops." Consider the supposition that you be paid in "coin of the realm," and let us make it a reality.

As the first move in this direction, I have advanced a "breakthrough" of trade relations with the bootlegger. Don't allow yourself to become excited when you hit town. If you do not consider your own a sober, don't make yourself an object of disgust by getting drunk.

Yours for industrial improvement.
Delegate No. 3963.
Send in your camp reports, fellow workers. The purpose of establishing this bulletin, was that it should serve as the bond of unity between the workers, so that when you have to take issue with your common enemy, you will be trained to act unanimously. If this bulletin reaches a camp in which there is no delegate, have one elected immediately. If you find yourself alone, fellow worker, among "William Shears family," better known as the "scissors-bill," don't get dismayed, and say you cannot do anything alone. Instead, grab a sheet of paper, and let Drawer 20, Prince George, know the situation in your camp, and you will have the assistance of your other fellow workers of the district, who are alive to their slave position in society.

C. F. MORRISON,
Secretary P. G. District.

PRINCE RUPERT DISTRICT

On March 2 about 30 men passed through Prince Rupert for the camp at Sedgwick Bay to work on the skidroad. More are expected by the next boat, and logging will soon start. There were also a few men for Camp 2, Cumshewa, and Thurston Harbor.

Buckley Bay camps, according to reports, have been taken over by the Whalen Co. Preparations were being made recently to start up, but for some reason postponed, and orders for provisions cancelled. Only a small camp of about 10 men has started on Forcher Island, getting out piling. Haywire outfit, using plidriver engine for logging. Delegate on the job. About 350,000 feet to be got out.

When this will have to stop as it is beyond the ability of any but a financial wizard to spend money that does not come in—and the writer has never taken a course in wizardry.

Hallett & Mitchell's is a short-log camp working for the Whalen outfit at Swanson Bay. Board, first class with good new bunkhouse, clean and well ventilated. Blankets are not provided. Wage scale—Fallers, \$8.50 and \$8.00; buckers, \$6.00; swampers, \$6.50; skidroad men, \$6.50; hooktenders, \$8.00; teamsters, \$6.50; foremen and cook, \$10.00 per month. Bullock, \$9.00. Board, \$1.50. Information has been supplied of other camps in the same locality and delegate appointed to look after them.

All these camps are owned by the Whalen Co. This company is vociferous in asserting that it is not cutting wages, but gets after the contractors to do the cutting, refusing supplies if they do not.

According to press reports the sawmills at Swanson Bay and Port Alice are to open April 1.

THE COAST

By the same reports about 4,000 or 5,000 loggers will be on the job by April 1. At Hardwick Island and vicinity a lot of the largest camps will be opening up, and twelve others are also reported as starting on that date. Among those mentioned are the Capilano Co., Shoal Bay, Kingcome Inlet, Beal & Johnson, O'Connor and Bendixon, Mosher Log Co., Wilson & Brady, Topaz Is.

Poles and piles are reported in strong demand.
From the Edmonton district bulletin we learn that Arthur Evans, late secretary of Mining Dept. No. 1, of the O. B. U., has taken out credentials from the L. W. I. U. and is busy organizing an industrial union of all workers in the coal mining industry. They will, until strong enough to stand as an industrial unit, remain affiliated with the L. W. I. U.

Mining Dept. No. 1, which was the successor of the A. F. of L. District 18, has practically gone out of existence, only about 200 or 300 members, according to last report, since the O. B. U. convention at Fort Arthur. With the start made to get back an industrial union, which is the only form suitable to protect their interests, rapid progress may be expected in organization. It is to be expected that all camp workers in the Dominion will follow suit. When that has attained an appreciable measure of success it will be in order to approach the membership of the O. B. U. with the idea of getting together again, and if we are successful no more splits are likely to be forced upon the organization by the action of officials with pet schemes of their own as to how the workers should organize. They will have shown in a most effective manner that they know their own business best.

If the O. B. U. is to include both camp and town workers and mainly, which is the only form suitable to protect their interests, rapid progress may be expected in organization. It is to be expected that all camp workers in the Dominion will follow suit. When that has attained an appreciable measure of success it will be in order to approach the membership of the O. B. U. with the idea of getting together again, and if we are successful no more splits are likely to be forced upon the organization by the action of officials with pet schemes of their own as to how the workers should organize. They will have shown in a most effective manner that they know their own business best.

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JAMESON'S & ISRAEL'S CAMP

Port Clements
An attempt was made to cut wages to the association scale in this camp since last report. Two chokersmen who had been led to believe that their wages would be \$5.00 were offered \$5.50, but were paid off at \$6.00. Wages on the boom were to be reduced to \$5.50, but when it was seen that the whole crew were ready to quit the notice was withdrawn. The fare of \$30.00 for men who had just come up was paid. The camp will close soon, as the rafts are completed.

THE BALLOTS
Delegates on the Islands who have not already done so, should send the referendum ballots to Vancouver by the first mail in order that they may be in Vancouver in time.

ASSESSMENT STAMPS
No receipts have been turned in to this office as yet for organization literature stamps.

FINANCES
Funds are urgently needed for the district. Delegates are, accordingly, requested to collect dues and remit by next mail.

J. H. BURROUGH,
District Secretary.

WANTED.
Information concerning the whereabouts of Angus McDonald, was injured in fall of 1920. Went to Fresno, district of California, in October, 1920. Has served in Canadian army.

Anyone knowing the present address of Stephen Anderson please communicate with headquarters, 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver.

TRAP IS SET FOR EXTENSION OF MILITARISM

Want to Eastern Military System on the Colonies
Will Amend Defense Act to Provide for Military Training
(W. Francis Ahern)
(Special Australian Representative)

It is expected that the Australian Commonwealth anti-Labor government—of which the arch-renege from Labor, W. M. Hughes is prime minister—will shortly impose upon that country a scheme of monstrous militarism, which will manacle the young manhood, and turn them into finished products of war, ready to take their place in the trenches either for military service, or for the purpose of enforcing capitalist "democracy" amongst the workers of their own land.

What is proposed in Australia is, briefly, a standing army.
It is proposed to amend the present Defence Act of that country, which provides for compulsory day and half-day parades, throughout the year for all youths, and make a continuous training period of 70 days in camp. This scheme cannot be brought into operation without the sanction of the Commonwealth parliament, but as the anti-Laborites have a majority in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, this will be an easy matter. The Labor Party will put up all the opposition it can, but apart from serving the purpose of propaganda, their opposition will be futile.

Suspicion Abroad
There is a suspicion that the scheme is inspired from abroad, and that the Imperialists of Britain have more than a passing interest in this new scheme of Prussianizing the Australian youths. It is now apparent that it has been growing in the minds of the Imperialists for a long time, though they have managed to keep it well hidden in the past. It is worth noting that a proper atmosphere has been created for the inception of the new system. The Australian people have had visits from Jellicoe, Birdwood and other "blood-and-guts" advocates—each of whom did his share in pointing out to the Australian people the "need" for longer and more up-to-date training of the Australian manhood in the art of legalized butchery. Of course, it is all part of the big imperial conspiracy to shackle the overseas dominions.

The placing of the bloodthirsty swashbuckler Chudrchill at the head of the Colonial office, is perhaps a part of this huge imperialistic scheme to gobble the dominions. It needs men of Churchill's calibre to push this scheme ahead. And it also needs the help of traitors to democracy in the dominions to see that it is carried out. Of course, these men are found as plenty in Australia, so the people of that country need have no misgivings that the dirty work will be done and truly carried out. In due time they will doubtless be able to hand over Australia bound and gagged to the Imperialists.

Diabolical Junkerdom
Meantime the trap is set. All the details of the diabolical junkerdom have been cunningly conceived and ingeniously worked out. They have been culled from the reports and gold-laced understatements of our fat faces sticking out in the distance as a result, and have been put on paper so as to be plain to the perpetrators of the iniquity, while at the same time appearing patriotic to the people. The youthful manhood are to be attracted to the training camps by dandy uniforms, camp recreations, and outside sports. Veterans of the war will have their badges dangled before them as bait. It does not matter about the social or industrial requirements of the country. Everything is to be sacrificed to the mad craze of militarism, intended primarily for imperialistic exploitation, and secondly, for the "safeguarding" of Australia. There will be no Monroe doctrine for the Australian Commonwealth in this business either. The country will be compelled, in the future, to commit itself to any nigger slaughter or commercial raid upon which the British government may choose to embark. The Australian troops will be so fixed that they will have to go and kill whomever, whenever, and however they are told. The alternative will be to be treated as traitors and punished as such. Oaths of allegiance will be exacted, and every possible means taken so that a deceived people will realize their betrayal, and their hopelessness too late. Only when the victims are caught will the people wake up to what is ahead of them.

Continuous System
Just how the Australian people do not know too much about the scheme so far, will take the 70-day continuous training principle, with the consequent lengthy absence of their sons from home, remains to be seen. Of course if they are foolish enough to be gulled by the imperialistic dope that will be handed out to them, that is their own funeral. It is to be hoped that they will have their eyes opened. The same thing applies to business people. Although the government somewhat naively announces that the scheme will be carried out with as little inconvenience as possible to business, the fact remains that their workers will be ordered off to the camps for ten weeks at a stretch without any regard to whatever dislocation

Communism and War

(By R. M. Fox in the Worker)
THE COMMUNIST attitude towards war is a very much misunderstood. Yet it is quite simple. During the late war, the Communist position was obscured, and the Communists were crucified between the patriots and the pacifists.

The Patriots
The patriots delight in tricking out the interests of the employing class with a lot of fine phrases and gaudy tinsel. The flag of the country is always the flag of the ruling class (the employers) in the country. National interests are synonymous with their interests. Therefore Communists have nothing to do with patriotism or with "national interests" at all. We stand by the international class interest of the workers; and appeals to national pride and honor, however bombastically made, leave us quite cold.

The Pacifists
The genuine pacifists—not those creatures who simply use pacifism to keep out of the struggle—are on a far higher level than the patriots. They at least have an ideal, though it remains cut off from earth. They are generally quite friendly and well-intentioned, but they fall absolutely short in understanding the growing working class objection to militarism and war. The source of our Socialist inspiration is quite foreign to them. These good people, often quite unconsciously, misrepresent the attitude of the Socialist absolute conscientious objectors during the war. The bulk of the C. O.'s in prison stood not against war in the abstract, but were against fighting members of their own class in the interest of, and at the bidding of their masters. This is quite intelligible and logical, but our pacifist friends don't see it because they are always chasing the abstract.

Everywhere when this position was stated it won support among the workers; it harmonized with their subconscious feelings and needs. I held meetings in the guard room at Mill Hill and secured enthusiastic support even among the soldiers for this position. The workers instinctively responded to something which squared with their interests as distinct from patriotism or pacifism.

Realism
It is time that the real issue was understood. We can't afford to have sham mysteries and soulful hazes. The majority of the C. O.'s in prison did not object to fighting in the abstract though they wanted a system where it would not be necessary. They demanded the right to choose their own enemies. Whether they should fight or not, depended, in their view, on what the fighting was for. To fight for something obviously necessary and right, i.e., the working class interest everywhere, is only commonsense. To refuse, when necessary, is moonshine.

The Question of Force
Our pacifist friends have a horror of "force." They say that all fighting is bad, but in a conflict of wills superior force must decide. To fight for what is necessary is not bad; it is, on the contrary, very good. The pacifists say that it is all very well to talk fighting for what is good but (they pathetically observe), everybody says that they are right, so what is a poor person to do? The answer, of course, is that a person must think; must decide; must make up his mind. The issue cannot be dodged.

It is quite true that they all say it is in the right. But it is not a question of what people say. Nobody expects the capitalists to admit that they are wrong. The question is: Can they prove what they say? Do the facts bear them out? The Communists submit all questions to the arbitrament of fact and abide by the result. We give evidence. It is plainly to the advantage of the workers that the land, factories, etc., should be commonly owned, worked and controlled, and that the profit-makers, with their bloody track of sweat, tears, sordidness and misery, should go. Therefore it is necessary that, under certain conditions, we should be prepared to fight for this. This does not, of course, imply that we should not make use of the existing political and industrial machinery to the fullest extent. Which side is right? That is the question which you are called upon to answer. The evidence is before you, and you cannot dodge it with amiable generalities.

A Question of Fact
Many of our amiable middle-class friends have a horror of hate being carried over, as a matter of tradition and custom, into the new order. This is because they separate conditions and the emotions to which these conditions give rise. Class antagonism comes from class inequality. Abolish your class inequality, abolish classes, and your class antagonism goes. This antagonism is a weapon which we use for a particular purpose. It is conditioned by certain circumstances. The conditions of Communist society, being quite different, will cause different groups of humanity altogether, and our present class antagonism will be unthinkable. It simply cannot exist.

We demand stern justice, but we want nothing that cannot be justified by the industrial life of the country.

The government states that as it cannot train all the youths at one time, it proposes to establish quotas to take their training in turns, and that for this purpose several military camps will be established in the several states. This means that as one quota comes out of camp, the other quota will go in, which in turn means a continuous system of military camps all the year round.

In all this one fact stands out all too apparent. It is this: In the great war, the Allies succeeded in abolishing Prussianism from Germany. But evidently our junkers so loved the German system that they have no hesitation in instituting it in the overseas dominions.

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MOONEY'S HOPE AGAIN SHATTERED

New Witness Was Threatened With Jail If He Testified
(By the Federated Press)

San Francisco—Tom Mooney's jailers still rule this city, and freedom for Mooney and Billings seems as remote as ever. The San Francisco County grand jury has refused to live up to its pledge of immunity for perjury for John MacDonald, who came three thousand miles to tell the truth about the Mooney case and has even threatened to arrest MacDonald if he repeated to it his account of ex-District Attorney Fickert's frame-up.

Disappointed that he was unable formally to disavow the testimony which he gave and which was instrumental in sending Mooney and Billings to prison and almost to the gallows, MacDonald has left for his home in Trenton. On his departure MacDonald said he was ready at any time to come back to San Francisco and tell the inside story of how he was coached in his testimony in the 1916 Preparedness Day bomb cases.

The enemies of Mooney are making no effort to conceal their machinations. Captain Ducon Matheson, who had charge of the police preparation of the Mooney cases, has been striving for an indictment ever since MacDonald confessed his part in the frame-up. Send MacDonald to jail for giving perjured testimony against Mooney and keep Mooney there on the strength of testimony that would be proved false by MacDonald's conviction, is the way the San Francisco Call summarizes Matheson's attitude.

"Since the revelations of Police- man Draper Hand, of former Police- man Richard Smith and finally of John MacDonald, every powerful influence in California that could be mustered to protect the frame-up conspirators has been at work in support of Matheson and Captain Charles Goff, who, as these witnesses charge, knows more about the frame-up than any one else," continues the Call.

"Last week when the grand jury met in special session to hear MacDonald, three of the frame ring's henchmen were busy in the corridors interviewing members of the jury and boasting that the investigation would come to naught. MacDonald will never appear before the grand jury, was the declaration of Detective 'Billy' Ols, who was recorded by the dictagraph to have boasted of his ability to frame-up 'the damndest lot of stuff you ever saw.'"

"We have 13 men on the jury who are ready to indict MacDonald," was the boast of William McNevin, who accompanied Ols, and we have two taxicabs full of witnesses downstairs to testify against him."

In spite of their boasting the enemies of Mooney are in an embarrassing position. If MacDonald is a perjurer now, his testimony in the bomb trial is discredited. He is shown to be an unreliable witness. And next to Oxman, for whom no one now holds a brief, MacDonald was the outstanding witness during the major part of the bomb prosecutions.

The lockout against the union miners at Brule is still in operation. The company persists in stating that they will operate an "open shop" and workers in the province are asked to stay away from the camp. Rumors that the men are back at work are being spread, but the object of making men believe that conditions in Brule are normal.

GIVE A HAND
Before making a purchase, look up our list of advertisers on page 7, and then patronize one of them, and by so doing give The Federationist a boost.

Stockholm—A group of Chinese students have arrived in Moscow to study conditions in Russia, says a message from the Russian capital just received here. V. Lunacharsky, the Commissar for Art and Education, was the host of the Chinese students at a formal banquet.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY, March 25, 1921

Of all the exhibitions of political skulduggery Lloyd George's defense of the trade agreement with Soviet Russia stands out as monumental. Driven by the forces that are at work in the old land, which include that country's industrial depression and the working-class movement, the British Government was compelled to open up trade with Russia in the attempt to ward off worse things. To justify this action to those that are filled with the junker spirit and the idea of crushing the Soviet regime, Lloyd George attempts to prove that Lenin and the Russian proletariat has become pale pink. In other words, that they are receding from the Communist position. That Lenin understands the position of the British Government is shown by the following extract from a speech that he made late in last year:

LLOYD GEORGE AND PINKNESS

"At the present time, negotiations are still going on with England. But unfortunately these negotiations are being protracted, and not by any fault of ours. We are ready to sign the commercial contracts immediately, and the fact that they have not been signed up till now is exclusively the fault of those in the British ruling circles who desire to sever the negotiations, against the will of the majority even of the bourgeoisie, let alone of the workers. The longer this kind of policy is going to continue the more acute is the financial situation in England going to become; England is only approaching nearer to a full agreement, instead of perhaps a half agreement.

The Soviet regime is not changing its position. It does, however, recognize that the first essential is to establish the new order by whatever means are necessary, even if it is by compromising to some extent. Lenin has repeatedly pointed out that revolutionists must take all circumstances into consideration, and to plan accordingly. In other words, to realize when it would be folly to advance and when it would be profitable to retreat, just as a general would move his forces in warfare to secure an advantage. So it must be with all revolutionary movements. Lloyd George may attempt to cover up the situation and try to fool the people, but the fact is that instead of the Russian proletariat becoming any less red, the British working class is losing its pinkness, hence the trade agreement. In addition to the tendencies of the working class in the old land, events in Europe are not by any means settled. Germany is seething with revolution, and any part in a storm is a good slogan for political mountebanks as well as sailors, and no doubt Russia looked good to the British Cabinet or the trade agreement would not have been entered into. In the meantime the Soviet regime is making headway, and the revolutionary movement the world over is forging ahead, while capitalism is swiftly nearing its end.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN, representative of the Knights of Columbus, anti-Bolshevik orator and heavens only knows what else, is one of those people who delight in keeping as far from the truth as possible. That he has not received a very attentive hearing while in B. C. shows that the people of this part of the world are at least intelligent and able to discern between the truth and piffle peddled for a specific purpose. The particular part of Goldstein's address which dealt with morality, in which he denounced the Socialists as free lovers, etc., etc., ad nauseam, was, however, particularly objectionable to an audience that at least had some sense of decency. One would think, from his remarks, that the people of Soviet Russia were akin to the ruling class of the country which he hails as his own, or even the ruling class of any other capitalistic country.

A QUESTION OF MORALS

One has only to turn to the capitalistic press to find just how much morality there is in the lives of the ruling class, and, as our friend the enemy, has crossed the imaginary boundary line, which he stated would not exist if the workers of Canada got unruly, it might be as well to call the attention of that individual to the mental outlook of the class to which he pays tribute, to the moral concepts of the people of his own country, and also suggest that before he attempts to attack the morals of the Russians, who have abolished all prostitution, he might set about the task of reforming the morals of the class which he represents. During the past week or so we have been regaled in the daily press by stories of the "domestic" troubles of one of the leading families of New York society, namely the Stillmans. Not only has the alleged infidelities of these people been aired in the courts but the directors of the National City Bank of New York have refused to accept the resignation of the male member of this family from the presidency of that financial institution, which in itself denotes the outlook the members of that board have on the

question of morality. Now, while charges have been made against the moral rectitude of J. A. Stillman, serious charges have also been made against the virtue of his wife who, it is said, had a love affair with an Indian guide, and the parentage of the infant child of Mrs. Stillman is claimed to be in doubt, and if the charges are true, then the child's father is the Indian guide mentioned in the charges. If the lying mental prostitutes who would blacken the character of the members of the working class of Russia, can find amongst the Russian people such moral rotteness in that country as can be found in New York among the ruling class, or in any other large city in any country in the world where capital dominates, and which is daily pictured in the press, then something might be said on behalf of the moral mentors, but from all sources, both favorable and unfavorable, we learn that in Soviet Russia women are not compelled to sell their bodies for bread. The womanhood of that country is protected and the children are the first care of the nation. Under the rule of the capitalistic governments, virtue is a commodity, just as is the labor power of the children. Everything from child life to womanhood is commercialized under the present system, and pimps and mental prostitutes such as Goldstein are paid for their perversion of the truth. We prefer a "free lover," to one of the type that prevails in ruling class circles who sells her body for position and power. She is no less an harlot than the member of the working class who, in her dire need, sells her sex favors for bread. In fact, we much prefer the woman of the streets to the former, and would sooner associate with the victim of capitalism than with the vultures that prey on the only moral section of society, the working class, who, having no property concepts, view their womenfolk as human beings and not as property.

JUDGING from the utterances of our so-called statesmen, pulpitizers and other upholders of capitalistic democracy, there is no class struggle. These unsophisticated people would also have us believe that the government of any country—except Russia—is a government of the people by the people and for the people. It has, however, fallen to the lot of the "greatest statesman" of all the ages to tear off the hypocritical mask of our rulers, and to expose just what is the minds of the members of at least one capitalistic government. Speaking in the British House of Commons during the past week, Lloyd George, who knows something of ruling, revealed some of the fears that beset his capitalistic mind. After shedding tears at the loss of one of his supporters, and giving an exhibition of the hero-worshiping type of mind which generally prevails in circles where saviours are looked for, he paid a little attention to the position that labor is taking in political affairs. He also showed to what extent he had realized the magnitude that the class struggle was assuming when discussing the menace of the labor party and the necessity of continuing the coalition. He said: "That the labor party would become the dominating party unless steps were taken to inform the electorate of the issues it was raising." Continuing, he stated:

THEY SEE THE DANGER

"They are issues of such magnitude, they are issues which are so threatening to the whole fabric of society; it is folly to quarrel about trivialities when you are confronted with issues of that character. "I read the other day a newspaper which is subsidized by this party. This is what they say: "No reform, no more nominal preservation or even advance of money wages in a particular industry or locality will ultimately affect the issue. Capitalism means the beating down of the poor into further poverty, and labor will have to face this unless it goes out to overthrow capitalism. "Translated into action, what does this mean? It means the destruction of private property, the destruction of private enterprises, the conversion of the whole means of production into a great state machine. "That may be good, that may be bad—it may be very bad. But make no mistake about it, it is a complete revolution."

It will be recognized from the above statement that very little doubt rests in the Welsh wizard's mind as to the struggle that is facing the British ruling class. It is one, as he says, of revolution. One of a change in the methods of production which, if peacefully brought about, will of necessity be a revolutionary process; because the structure of society will be changed and one economic order displaced by another, which has been the basis of all previous revolutions, whether they have been to change from the system of chattel slavery to feudalism, or from feudalism to capitalism. Denying that the coalition government was interested in conserving the interests of the capitalists, he said:

"It is primarily the business of the coalition to set the interests of the nation as a whole above the interests of any class. "The nation should be our party; the nation should be our concern. We must fight selfish sectional interests because they imperil national interests, and we must fight them from whatever quarter these sectional demands may spring. Our party, if it is to live, must be a really national party."

If the coalition government, or any other government does not represent class interests why does Lloyd George or any other ruling class statesman fear

the change of class ownership in the means of wealth production to one of collective ownership of the means of life. If the government represents all the people why fear the people owning that which they must have in order to exist. Surely Lloyd George has spilled the beans. He fears for the safety of class ownership. He fears the present system will be swept aside by the workers and a new order established. Why does he fear this. Because the class which he represents is the class that benefits by the present system. His fears are based on a materialistic conception of his class interests and not on any desire to serve all the people all the time, or part of the time, he realizes that it is the working class that serves the interests of his class, hence his concern. One thought which was expressed by Mr. George might well be driven home to the workers at this time and it is, "Why deal with trivialities when they are faced, as Lloyd George infers, by the class struggle? Why bother with things that do not count when the ruling class has sent out a call to its members to line up for the final clash between the class that owns and the class that is dispossessed, for the ownership and control of the means of life, which will end in classes and class antagonisms being for all times abolished. Surely the Lloyd Georges and every other statesman's words at this time have a message for the workers, and the message is: The class struggle is on—line up for the final and complete overthrow of human slavery.

In the correspondence columns of this issue there appears a letter from a man who claims that he has been discriminated against at the government employment bureau, because the officials of that institution were of the opinion that he was a member of the O. B. U. While Mr. J. H. McVety has informed the man in question that he has not been discriminated against, yet those who know the individual and his past activities and his general attitude to those who do not see, eye to eye with him, will take his disclaimer with a deal of hesitation. If the government employment bureaus are to be used for the purpose of discriminating against men who hold definite opinions, at the whim of prejudiced officials, then the workers will have to take a hand in the game. Very little complaint has been registered to date with respect to the manner in which the employment bureaus have been used, but the case referred to is evidently one that should be investigated and the working class members of the provincial legislature might well, at this time, dig into the matter and investigate into the manner in which he bureaus are run, and to find out if there has been any change in policy since the appointment of McVety.

Sir Henry Burstall, who is a military man, has some views on Bolshevism. Of course we do not know just what he would interpret Bolshevism to mean, that appears to be like Heinz pickles, something that has at least 57 varieties. If, however, he means Socialism, then the following clipping from a speech made by that gentleman will be enlightening to those who seek a change in the system of society:

"We should take warning from Russia," he said, "and have the militia prepared to deal with any trouble endangering the existence of the state if it became too acute for the local police to handle." Sir Henry defined Bolshevism as the rule of two or three men, aided by men who have no stake in the country." Even an attempt at Bolshevism would warrant the existence of the militia, he declared.

It is hardly expected that those who have a "stake" in the country would want a change, but it might be well to point out that all military forces have not always seen the way that those who raised them did. They have been known to shoot the "wrong" way.

The late war was supposed to have been fought for the self-determination of small nations. Of course the war is now over, and naturally things cannot stand still, and changes are taking place. One of the changes is evidenced by the fact that in spite of the plebiscite taken in Upper Silesia, which was in favor of joining Germany, the Allies are not to allow self-determination to operate. There is too much natural wealth in the district, and they intend to have a share in the spoils. The people of Upper Silesia will get the self-determination that the Allies think is good for them, and no more.

While slaves are looking for work, the members of the ruling class are looking for trade. Strange to say, neither of them can find that which they are looking for. The worker cannot obtain work unless his master has trade. The employers cannot give that which they have not got. If work is all that the jobless want, why not go out and clear some of the stump ranches in the country districts? It is pretty near time the workers realized that it is not work they need, but that right to live, and they cannot get that while they are slaves.

If the interests attempt to compel the capitalistic press to support protection, it can readily be imagined just what they would like to do to a publication that advocates the abolition of the system that gives them their profits.

"Canadian Officials After Trade Routes," states a daily paper headline. Jobless slaves are looking for job routes. It is, however, like looking for a pot of gold at the foot of a rainbow.

That beer question will soon be settled, and then the legislature will be adjourned, the unemployed question still unsolved.

GREETING FROM SOVIET BOKHARA

Louis Bryant Sends Word from Newest Soviet Republic

Chicago.—Louise Bryant, widow of the late John Reed, has recently returned from a trip to central Asia. In the following cable to the Chicago Herald-Examiner, she gives out to the world her impressions:

Moscow—I have just returned from a brief visit to those vast but isolated tracts of central Asia making up Turkestan and Bokhara and I bring to the outside world the first greetings of the people of the new republic of Bokhara.

The honor of being the first foreign—American or European—correspondent to study conditions in this new and far-away democracy fell to me. Those mighty currents of republicanism which were unleashed by the world war, which overthrew kingdoms and empires and which flung aside kings and princes and emperors in the precipitous tidal rush of political freedom reached even into the wilderness of Asiatic deserts.

The savage tribesmen of Bokhara mostly nomadic warriors, who had never known any form of government but vassalage to Russia, were caught in the back wash when a republic was set up in Russia. They decided to establish a democracy of their own and did.

Revolution against the Khanate of the Emir of Bokhara began to simmer last summer. After the Emir had fled from Bokhara taking with him eight bags of gold, and abandoning his 98 legal wives, the new government was set up in the city of Bokhara and subsequently negotiated a treaty with the Soviet at Moscow.

During my visit to Bokhara I was the guest of the republic and was given an extraordinary opportunity to visit the harems and to get interesting side-lights on political affairs.

The officials said they were much pleased with the treaty with Moscow and they wanted to emphasize the fact that Bokhara is now independent and has no part in the Russian federation.

The country is not yet at peace, but tranquility is being restored as quickly as possible. Isolated fighting is in progress with the deposed Emir's troops near the Afghan mountains, but members of the new government declared there was no chance of the monarchy being restored.

Bokhara has an area of more than 80,000 square miles and a population of upward of 2,000,000 souls.

Whist Drive and Dance

Under the Auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the One Big Union In Aid of the Federationist Maintenance Fund PENDER HALL Whist 8 to 10 DANCING 9 to 1 Gents', 50c Ladies', 25c

Meetings in O. B. U. Hall

For the Coming Week 804 PENDER STREET WEST SUNDAY—Irish Self-Determination League. MONDAY—Basket Social; Pritchard Reception. THURSDAY—Dance, 9 to 12. SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

We are selling all our goods at the reduced prices

Stanfields have sent out a new price list which is now on display. Our prices are all marked down to meet it. Headlight Overalls are down 75c a pair. Our gloves run from, per pair85c Special line of Union Label Grey Work Shirts. High or regular collar\$1.75 Men's Blue Chambray Shirts at\$1.00 Camp Blankets from, per pair\$4.00 Khaki Pants, double knee and double seat\$3.50 Shoe Dept. We carry a very large stock of fine boots and working boots. Our very special line of new calf summer boots in black and brown\$7.50 Working Shoes, from, per pair\$5.00

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NOTHING IS MORE HEALTHFUL After a day's labor than a Bottle of BRITANNIA BEER. Ask for it. It's Union-Made. For Sale at all stands. WESTMINSTER BREWING CO.

"PUSH"

Quite a number of our readers are getting sub. husteritus. Its a dangerous disease to the capitalist system, and is very contagious. The more it spreads the better The Federationist likes it, and its growth is one of the very few joys that penetrates the office day by day. Following are a few of the joy dispensers:

Mrs. J. Crow, of Gibson's Landing, leads the list this week with 13 new subscribers from among that little colony of rebels. S. T. Mitchell, of Victoria, picks up eight in that burg in spite of the chloroform that persistently belches forth from the gas house. J. E. Mickelson, of Coalmont, puts it up to some of the miners and secures seven.

Mrs. E. Horne of Vancouver, took a little vacation, and now six more people are reading the working class newspaper.

And Mrs. H. Carr of North Vancouver, rustles up five more, and hopes it will inspire more women to tackle the job.

C. F. Swartz, of Vancouver, helps to pass along the good word by adding three to our ever-growing list. Then we have a little bunch that are on the job of "pushing up the circulation," and who during the past week have initiated two applicants in the noble order of Federationist readers. Among these are: W. S. Kliner, of Kamloops; D. R. Morrison, Cortes Island; J. McKinley, Ladysmith; Oscar Wickstrom, Fort Francis; W. Tucker, Vancouver.

And the following rustled up one apiece: J. G. Laycock, W. Chapman, Jas. Lawrie, R. C. Mutch, A. Manson, J. F. Johnson, J. G. Smith, R. Grims.

Take a look at our list of prices for sub. hustling. Hand your neighbor this copy of The Federationist, and then call around next day for a subscription. Patronize Fed. advertisers.

Easter Gifts There are many who take pleasure in marking the advent of Easter by remembrances to close personal friends. To such, our many departments, with their artistic wares, will prove of more than casual interest at this particular time. Sterling Silver or Silver Plates, French Ivory, Cut Glass, Jewelry, Leather Goods, Mesh Bags, Etc. These are merely suggestions. You can buy worthy Easter Gifts from as low as \$1.00 to as high as you care to go. The House of Diamonds 480-486 Granville Street At Corner Pender C.B. Allan

A POINT TO REMEMBER Some merchants in town do not think your custom is much use to them, or they would advertise their wares in The Federationist to secure your trade. Remember this when you are about to make a purchase. Toronto, Ont.—Union carpenters, engineers, plumbers, steamfitters, sheet metal workers, ironworkers and electrical workers, by calling a strike in sympathy with painters locked out from work in Grinnell's Foundry, forced the contractor to dismiss non-union painters and restore union conditions inside 48 hours.

Get the Love Habit! Buy FURNITURE, STOVES, BEDS, Etc., at cost. Our stock is Big, and so are our Bargains. Watch our Auction Saings. Furniture Bought and Sold. Love & Co. AUCTIONEERS—DEALERS Phone Seymour 2748 570 SEYMOUR STREET

PANTAGES Next Week RHODA ROYAL'S ELEPHANTS Other Big Features

EMPRESS Phone Seymour 5499 NEXT WEEK A Comedy "SICK-ABED" Ray Collins and Margaret Marriott

Home Seekers, Attention! Surely Snaps Below Value \$ 200—L. 4, B. F., D. L. 137 (18x125). \$ 150—Each. Lots 18 and 19, B. 1, D. L. 137 (60x125), half block from 6-cent carfare. \$1300—Two acres. Ten minutes from Hastings East Terminal. Fine soil; easily cleared; water available; good trees; future carline street. P. O. BOX 123 VANCOUVER B. C.

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C. HOLDEN CIGAR STAND 16 Hastings St. E. O. B. U. CARD Patronize Those Who Patronize You!

New Subscribers' Numbers. Please consult the pink sheets, which will be found inserted between the main portion of the new March list directory, for all names and numbers not regularly listed, before calling information, as all new numbers allotted after the main section went to press, and including February 15, will be found on these sheets. British Columbia Telephone Company

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We carry the most distinctive type of shoes for men in town and each pair will win their way deeper and deeper into the owner's affections with lengthened use and rise to the dignity of a cherished possession. It's a good name behind each pair at a modest sum and they wear well.

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SAVE MONEY by using Smaller Grades of Coal
Stove \$12.50 Ton
The demand for this coal is proof of the quality.
This is the best HOUSEHOLD COAL in Vancouver, bar NONE.

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Fifteenth Floor Standard Bank—Corner of Hastings and Richards
Phones: Seymour 603; Highland 2134L
No Knife or Poison Used in Our Treatment—It is ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS
We have again to enlarge our premises as we have installed two more machines. These are the first of their kind in Canada.
THE ELECTRO-VIBRATO-MASSEUR is simply marvellous—vibrates, stimulates and massages every part of the body, tones the muscles, reduces fat and invigorates the entire system in the most pleasing manner.
THE RIESLAND TRACTION COUCH has such a relaxing and soothing effect patients go to sleep on it. Make an appointment and investigate for yourself.
We have the best equipped sanitarium and the only one of its kind on the Pacific Coast, using every method for the elimination of diseases by Drugless Methods
THESE TREATMENTS ARE FREE

The Neglected Causes of World Revolution—A Startling Discovery

(By Prof. D. T. Makukoff)

(Lectures on Dietics and Gastro-nomy. Special Foreign Correspondent of the Morning Post)
PRIOR to the armistice, I pursued the study of dietics in Hungary. In consequence of the policy adopted by the Allies in that country they have succeeded in destroying every sort of diet there. Thus I have been compelled to conduct my scientific investigations elsewhere.
The enthusiasm which I felt for my studies led me to enquire into the social problem, and through that subject I was compelled to pay some attention to social evolution in general. As a result of these investigations I have formulated a sociological theory which, I venture to suggest, will throw new light on many dark corners of history. My theory, in short, is an attempt to prove that there are certain well-defined social laws in operation which point to a social inter-relation between the actions of men and the food they consume. The physiological school of psychology has hinted at this connection, but it has not pursued its own premises to their logical conclusion. In a word, I confidently affirm that history can be interpreted in the terms of diet.

It is an indisputable scientific axiom that physical and mental energy depends upon food consumption. When this is admitted the theory itself is established. But the development of dietics science goes much deeper into the problem. It has deduced some seemingly startling laws. It has established, for example, that just as all human activity is, in the last analysis, governed by the inexorable law of the consumption of food so it is equally true that certain kinds of activity are directly traceable to particular forms of nourishment. The conception of food is a broad one, and thus includes drink. It is a matter of everyday experience how keen is the struggle to consume food either in its solid or liquid form. This must ever be borne in mind if we would understand the whole philosophy of history, which was vividly summed up by the brilliant German scholar who said that "Man is what he eats." The modern cry of dietics science is: "Show us what a man eats, and we will show how he must act."

In my recently published work on "The Dietic Determination of Human Dynamics," which has not yet been translated into English, although it has been printed in America, I cover the ground in detail. In that volume I set the theory historically and prove that changes in food have made and unmade empires. Thus the ancient proverb that "bread is the pillar of state;" at a later date was whittled down to mean that bread is the staff of life. But here again, it is necessary to plead for a broad definition of the meaning of food, which I contend includes drink. One of the greatest services rendered to humanity by the late Peter Kropotkin was his discovery of the far-reaching effects on history of desiccation (drying up) of the Asiatic valley. And even now scientists are busily recording the almost unbelievable reaction upon the American population due to the desiccation of certain States in that country.

The history of recorded society is the history of food struggles. And every social epoch, its institutions, religions, its morality, and legal code, are determined by the mode of food distribution.
The history of Greece is summed up in its method of sub-dividing the food of the country among the different strata of society. Who would dare deny that the Athenian slaves had inferior stomachs to their masters who were the philosophers and orators of the period? And yet the former did not produce a Plato or an Aristotle. But the problem is solved when we realize that the food that passed into the stomachs of the philosophers was superior to that which was thrown to the chattels. Thus in the measure that the nourishment of the latter was qualitatively and quantitatively superior to that consumed by the slaves, so in the same ratio the activity of the philosophers was necessarily superior. Hence the casual correlation of diet to human action can, like my friend Einstein's theory of relativity, be stated in simple terms, but with mathematical precision. In his epoch-making study of Greek tragedy, my esteemed colleague, Prof. Elbert Emm, demonstrates that the gloominess of his beloved Euripides was occasioned by his habit of dining not wisely but well. In the same way certain literary enthusiasts are pressing the dietic conception of mental development too far when they set out to prove that the works of Shakespeare were written by Bacon. The truth rather lies upon the hypothesis advanced by Madame Beeton, who, as a result of her researches, is able to prove that the heaviness and melancholy moodiness of Shakespeare's tragedies, as compared with the bubbling mirth of his comedies, is directly traceable to frequent changes in the quality of victuals, and to the chaotic culinary arrangements, in certain London taverns frequented by the swan of Avon. In my forthcoming volume on the "Gastro-nomy of Interpretation of English Literature" I shall elucidate the hitherto unsuspected association of indigestion as a stimulating force in the inspiration of some of the greatest tragedies in the language.

In the volume above-mentioned, I shall adduce a new system, based upon a dietic analysis, for explaining the amazing contradictions inherent in the writings of many brilliant authors. One chapter shall investigate the affinity of dyspepsia to the rather wrathful style sometimes adopted by Thomas Carlyle. Of equal importance will be the special appendix upon the influence of vegetarianism and its reaction upon certain modern authors. Since it has been firmly established that vegetarianism is not a diet, but rather a weird system of non-diet, it necessarily follows that the devotees of the cabbage and the nut are generally hungry without knowing it. As the famous Greek said: "You may cheat all the stomach part of the time, you may cheat part of the stomach all the time, but you cannot cheat all the stomach all the

War--Employment

THERE IS A CURE for unemployment. Imperialism and autocracy are prescribing the remedy. War, spelt in capital letters, again looms on the cloudy horizon, as the only cure for the prevailing universal unemployment. War, in its burdensome taxes; its widows; its starving children; its mountainous debts; its wooden legs and empty sleeves; its broken bodies and ruined homes, means employment.

The hungry masses must be put to work again; they must build ships to be destroyed and sunk; they must make shells and bullets to blot out the lives of their fellows; they must produce food to be wasted and lost; aeroplanes to crash, clothes to rot, and perform the thousand and one tasks that keep man, the most depraved creature on earth.

Without a war to consume the bounteous productivity of man and nature, how is it possible to keep the wheels of industry turning? How are the ruling classes able to keep down revolution unless another world war is started? It can not be done. Therefore, another war.

Without a war to consume the bounteous productivity of man and nature, how is it possible to keep the wheels of industry turning? How are the ruling classes able to keep down revolution unless another world war is started? It can not be done. Therefore, another war.

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SEE OUR NEW SPRING SUITS IN BLUE SERGE AND TWEED MIXTURES

New prices, \$35.00 and \$38.00. Other prices up to \$40.00

Spring Overcoats \$30.00, \$32.50, \$40.00 and up

Spring Shirts in all the new waives, in the celebrated Arrow, Tooke and best English brands.

Spring Hats in Borsalino, Stetson, Mallory, Broek, De Luxe, Wolthausen brands, at the new prices.

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The United States Treasury Department Refuses to Accept "Bolshevist Gold"

More than TEN MILLION people of Soviet Russia and Soviet Ukraine must suffer, and thousands must die, due to their refusal to sell medicaments to the Soviet Government.

WORKERS OF CANADA!

Can you contribute \$10,000.00 per month towards medical relief for the Soviet Republic?

Pledge \$1.00 per month immediately and do your "bit."

Tear this out and mail to the Secretary.

March 1933.

FRED W. KAPLAN,
Secretary, Medical Relief Committee for Soviet Russia and Soviet Ukraine,
Box 5591, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

Fellow Worker:

Realizing the urgent necessity of sending medical supplies to our stricken comrades of Soviet Russia and Soviet Ukraine, I pledge to contribute ONE DOLLAR per month towards purchase and shipment of such supplies by your committee.

Fraternally yours,

NAME

ADDRESS

\$5,000 And Financial Security

And an Increased Circulation for the Federationist by May Day

We need it in our fight for the working class

How much are you interested in that fight?

DURING the last two years the cost of production has gone up 75 per cent. In addition to that all the active reactionary forces have waged a fight against the Federationist because of its clear-cut and uncompromising policy.

Advertisers Withdraw

Advertisers have withdrawn their support, while admitting the efficiency of the paper as an advertising medium. Some of them have stated openly that unless the policy of the paper was changed they would be compelled to withdraw their patronage. A glance at our advertising columns will disclose just how far this opposition has gone.

No Change in Policy

The directors have faced the difficulties that have had to be surmounted with a determination not to be dictated to by advertisers. Feeling that unaided they could not wage the fight that must be faced if the paper is to give the same service as in the past, a number of workers who have shown interest in the working-class movement, representing all kinds of organized labor, were invited to a meeting to discuss the situation. It was decided unanimously that the workers of the province and country should be appealed to and their aid solicited.

Need for Ready Cash

With restricted finances the highest prices have to be paid for supplies owing to the fact that they must be bought in small quantities. With ready cash this difficulty can be overcome and some saving effected. With the aid of the workers the directors will be able to carry on and overcome the difficulties that face them. But if the fight is to be won it can only be won by the working class and not by a few individuals.

Will You Help?

Will you assist in aiding the Federationist to be in an independent position by May Day? Our fight is your concern. You can aid us and we will assist you, but you must do your bit and do it now.

Close May Day

May Day is International Labor Day. That day has been set aside for the conclusion of the campaign. Five thousand dollars and five thousand new subscribers by May Day. Official receipts will be sent to any officer or responsible member of the working class for distribution. Let us know what you can do and intend doing and the necessary supplies will be forwarded.

More Subscribers Needed

The Federationist has the largest circulation of any Labor paper in Canada. Only two dailies in British Columbia exceed its circulation. As an advertising medium it has no equal when the workers are to be reached. But there are many workers who do not subscribe. This can be remedied. Why not help in placing the Federationist in the premier position regarding circulation?

Will You Help?

Will you assist in aiding the Federationist to be in an independent position by May Day? Our fight is your concern. You can aid us and we will assist you, but you must do your bit and do it now.

WILL YOU ONCE AGAIN PROVE THAT YOU HAVE THE FIGHTING SPIRIT?

Send As Much As You Can and As Often As You Can BEFORE MAY DAY

Let the Slogan be: "Put the Federationist on Easy Street"

Slater's

For Ham, Bacon, Butter and Eggs

Free Delivery
FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT
Real Canterbury Lamb
Special
Not Mutton

- Canterbury Lamb Stew, lb. 18c
- Canterbury Lamb Shoulders, lb. 20 1/2c
- Canterbury Lamb Loin, lb. 22 1/2c
- Canterbury Lamb Legs, lb. 35c

- ### PORK — PORK — PORK
- On sale on Friday and Saturday, our famous Pork Shoulders, and we guarantee them to be fresh killed government inspected pork. (Not frozen.) Weighing from 4 to 8 lbs. Reg. 35c lb. Special, lb. 26 1/2c

- ### PORK — PORK — PORK
- Our famous Middle Cuts of fresh killed government inspected pork. (Not frozen.) Weighing from 2 to 10 lbs. Reg. 40c. Special, lb. 33 1/2c

- ### Prime Rolled Beef Roasts
- Have you tried our famous Prime Steer Rolled Roasts from fresh-killed government inspected beef? (Not frozen.) Reg. 26 1/2c. 3 lb. Special, lb. 21c. In cuts of 3 lbs. and up to 10 lbs.

- ### GROCERY DEPARTMENT
- #### SPECIALS
- Quaker Tomatoes, per tin 15c
 - Quaker Corn, per tin 17 1/2c
 - Choice Peas, per tin 17 1/2c
 - B. C. Milk, 3 for 25c
 - Helmets Older, 35c
 - Vinegar, 35c
 - Kitchen or Table Salt, 25c
 - 3 sacks for 25c
 - 3 lbs. for 25c
 - Orange Pekoe Tea, 45c
 - Slater's Special Tea, 50c
 - Pickles, in jars, 35c
 - Libby's Olives, 25c

- Ashcroft White Beans, 4 lbs. for 25c
- Finest Marrowfat Green Peas, 4 lbs. for 25c
- Finest Tapioca, 4 lbs. for 25c
- Finest Split Peas, 1 lb. 10c
- Fine Salmon, 4 for 25c

- ### BUTTER — BUTTER — BUTTER
- Finest Dairy Butter, Regular 45c lb. Saturday morning, lb. 38c

- ### PROVISION DEPARTMENT
- On sale on Friday and Saturday, our famous Sugar Cured Sausage, Reg. var. price 58c lb. Special, whole slab, 35 1/2c. Special, half slab, 37 1/2c.

- ### BUTTER — BUTTER — BUTTER
- Our famous No. 1 Government Special Creamery Butter on sale on Saturday from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m., 3 lbs. for \$1.75

- ### PICNIC HAMS
- On sale on Friday and Saturday, Slater's Famous Picnic Hams, sugar cured and very mild. Reg. 25 1/2c lb. Special, lb. 24 1/2c

- Sliced Streaky Bacon, 40c
- Sliced Streaky Bacon, 45c
- Sliced Streaky Bacon, 50c
- Slater's Best Streaky, 55c

- ### SPUDS — SPUDS — SPUDS
- Fine dry mealy spuds, Regular 42 sack Special \$1.15

- ### EGGS — EGGS — EGGS
- B. C. Fresh Eggs, 40c doz.

- ### HAM — HAM — HAM
- Slater's finest boned and rolled Hams (not shoulders) real ham, Reg. 55c lb. Special, lb. 49 1/2c. Half or whole.

- ### EXTRA SPECIAL
- Burns' Finest Shamrock Pure Lard, in bulk, Reg. 30c lb. Special, 3 lbs. for 45c

- ### LISTEN
- Burns' Finest Carnation Compound Lard, Special 35c

- Nabob Tea, 55c
- Nabob Coffee, 65c
- Nabob Jellies, 25c
- Nabob Custard, 25c
- Nabob Spices, all kinds, 10c
- Nabob Baking Powder, 25c
- Nabob Currants, 25c
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"Left Wing" Communism

An Infantile Disorder

(Note by Editor—The question of affiliation with the Third or Moscow International, is being discussed in Socialist circles throughout the world. The terms of affiliation have caused more than one split in Socialist parties. In view of these facts, and that Lenin is no doubt aware of all that these terms imply, and that he is a master of working-class tactics, we feel that a perusal of the latest work of the head of the Soviet regime in Russia, "Left Communism, An Infantile Disorder," will be of great assistance to our readers in arriving at definite conclusions as to the programme of the Third International. We therefore publish in serial form the work referred to, and publish the sixth instalment this week. This work was published in the Old Land by the British Communist Party.)

[By Nikolai Lenin]
(Continued from last week)

Some Conclusions

THE Russian bourgeois revolution of 1905 stands out in one respect as a unique turning-point in the world's history. In one of the most backward capitalist countries, a strike movement developed which was unprecedented for its extent and strength. During the first month of 1905 the number of strikers was ten times the average yearly number for the previous ten years (1895-1904) and, from January to October, 1905, strikes grew continuously and in tremendous dimensions. Backward Russia, under the influence of a great many quite peculiar historical conditions, was the first to show to the world, not only the wave-like growth of the activity of the oppressed masses during the revolution—a feature common to all great revolutions—but also the importance of the proletariat, infinitely greater than its numerical position in the population. It showed the world the blending of the economic and political strikes, the latter transforming itself into armed insurrection; it showed the birth of a new form of mass action and mass organization of the classes oppressed by capitalism—i.e., the Soviets.

The February and October revolutions of 1917 brought the Soviets to complete development on a national scale, and subsequently to their victory in the proletarian Socialist revolution. And, less than two years after, the international character of the Soviets revealed itself in the spread of this form of organization over the world-wide struggle of the working class. It became apparent that the historical mission of the Soviets was to be the gravedigger, the heir and the successor of bourgeois parliamentarism and bourgeois democracy generally.

Furthermore, the history of the working-class movement now shows that in all countries it must experience (and has already begun to experience) a struggle before it grows and strengthens towards the victory of Communism. The struggle is, first and foremost, with the opportunism and social-chauvinism of the "Menshevik" element in its particular country; secondly, the struggle is, in some sort, with "Left" Communism. The first stage of this struggle has developed itself in all countries, without, it seems, a single exception, as the fight between the Second (now practically killed) and Third Internationals. The second stage of the struggle can be observed in Germany, in England, in Italy and in America (at least a certain part of the Industrial Workers of the World and the anarcho-syndicalist elements in America defend the errors of "Left" Communism side by side with an almost general, almost unconditional acceptance of the Soviet system). This phase of the struggle can almost be observed in France, where the hostile attitude of a part of the former syndicalists towards the political party and parliamentary action exists side by side with the recognition of the Soviets. This similarity makes the struggle against "Left" Communism not only international but also world-wide in its scope.

But, while it everywhere goes through substantially the same training school for victory over the bourgeoisie, the Labour movement of each country effects this development after its own manner. The big advanced capitalist countries progress along the road much more rapidly than did the Bolsheviks, who were granted by history a period of fifteen years to prepare for victory as an organized political force. The Third International, within the short space of one year, has already scored a decisive victory, has defeated the yellow, social-chauvinist Second International. Only a few months ago the latter was incomparably stronger than the Third; it appeared stable and potent; it enjoyed support from all sides, direct material assistance (Ministerial posts, passports, the Press) as well as the moral support of the bourgeoisie all over the world. Today it is dying.

The main thing now is that the Communists of each country should, in full consciousness, study both the fundamental problems of the struggle with opportunism and "Left" doctrinarism, and the specific peculiarities which this struggle inevitably assumes in each separate country, according to the idiosyncrasies of its politics, economics, culture, national composition (e.g., Ireland), its colonies, religious divisions, etc. Everywhere is felt an ever-widening and increasing dissatisfaction with the Second International, a dissatisfaction due to its opportunism and its incapacity to create a real leading centre, able to direct the international tactics of the revolutionary proletariat in the struggle for the world Soviet Republic. One must clearly realize that such a leading centre can, under no circumstances, be built after a single model, by a mechanical adjustment and equalization of the tactical methods of the struggle. The national and State differences, now existing between peoples and countries, will continue to exist for a very long time, even after the realization of the proletarian dictatorship on a world scale. Unity of international tactics in the Communist Labour movement everywhere demands, not the elimination of variety, not the abolition of the national peculiarities (this at the present moment is a foolish dream), not such an application of the fundamental prin-

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THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH

of the O. B. U. meets on the first and third Wednesday of every month. All members in this district are invited to attend.

iples of Communism—Soviet power and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat—as well as the right modification of these principles, in their adaptation and application to national and national-State differences. The principal problem of the historical moment in which all advanced (and not only the advanced) countries now find themselves lies here: that specific national peculiarities must be studied, ascertained, and aspects of the single international problem, to overcome opportunism and Left doctrinarism within the working-class movement, to overthrow the bourgeoisie, and to institute a Soviet Republic and proletarian dictatorship.

The main thing—although far from everything—has already been achieved in winning over the vanguard of the working class, in winning it over to the side of Soviet power against parliamentarism, to the side of proletarian dictatorship against bourgeois democracy. Now all efforts, all attention, must be concentrated on the next step, which seems, and from a certain standpoint really is, less fundamental, but which is, in fact, much nearer to a practical solution of the proletarian revolution. That step is to discover the forms of approach or transition to the proletarian revolution.

The proletarian vanguard has been won over to our ideas. That is the main thing. Without this, not even the first step to victory can be taken, but victory is still distant. With the vanguard alone, victory is impossible. It would be not only foolish, but criminal, to throw the vanguard into the final struggle so long as the whole class, the general mass, has not taken up a position either of direct support of the vanguard or at least of benevolent neutrality towards it, so long as all probability of its supporting the enemy is not past. And, in order that really the whole class, the general mass, of toilers oppressed by capitalism may come to such a position, propaganda and agitation alone are not sufficient. For the fundamental law of all great revolutions, now confirmed with striking force and vividness, not only in Russia, but also in Germany. It has been necessary, not only for the backward, often illiterate, masses of Russia, but for the highly cultured, entirely literate masses of Germany as well, to realise, through their own suffering, the impotence and characterlessness, the helplessness and servility before the bourgeoisie, the dastardliness of the government of the knights of the Second International, the inevitability of a choice between the dictatorship of the extreme reactionaries (Kornilov in Russia, Kapp and Co. in Germany), and the complete dictatorship of the proletariat—in order to turn them resolutely towards Communism.

The problem of the day for a class-conscious vanguard in the international labour movement (i.e., for the Communist Parties and those groups with Communist tendencies) is to be able to bring the general mass—still, in the majority of cases, slumbering, apathetic, hidebound and ignorant—to their new position; it is to be able to lead, not only their own party, but also the masses, during the transition period. Some feel that the first problem—that of gaining the conscious vanguard of the working-class to the side of Soviet power and proletarian dictatorship—is impossible to solve without a complete ideological and political victory over opportunism and social-chauvinism. If this is so, the second problem—that of bringing the masses over to their new position, which alone can assure the victory of the vanguard in the revolution—cannot be solved without the liquidation of Left doctrinarism, without completely overcoming and getting rid of its mistakes.

So long as the question was, and still is, one of gaining the vanguard of the proletariat for Communism, just so long and so far will propaganda take the first place; even sectarian circles, with all the imperfections of sectarianism, here give useful and truthful results. But when the question is one of the practical activities of the masses, of the disposition—if it be permissible to use this expression—of armies numbering millions and of the distribution of all the class forces of a given society, for the last and decisive fight, here propaganda alone, the mere repetition of the truths of "pure" Communism, will avail nothing. Here one must count by millions and tens of millions, not by thousands, as, after all, the propagandist does, the member of a small group that never yet led the masses. Here one must ask oneself, not only whether the vanguard of the revolutionary class has been convinced, but also whether the historically active forces of all classes of a given society have been properly distributed, so that the final battle will not be premature. One must make sure, first, that all the class forces hostile to us have fallen into complete enough confusion, are sufficiently at loggerheads with each other, have sufficiently weakened themselves in a struggle beyond their capacities, to give us a chance of victory; secondly, one must ensure that all the vacillating, wavering, unstable, intermediate elements—the petty bourgeoisie and the petty-bourgeois democracy, in contradistinction to the bourgeoisie—have sufficiently exposed themselves in the eyes of the people, and have disgraced themselves through their material bankruptcy; thirdly, one must have the feeling of the masses in favour of supporting the most determined, unselfishly resolute, revolutionary action against the bourgeoisie.

Then, indeed, revolution is ripe; then, indeed, if we have correctly gauged all the conditions briefly outlined above, and if we have chosen the moment rightly, our victory is assured.

The differences between the Churchills and Lloyd Georges (these political types exist in all countries, allowing for trifling national variations) and between the Hendersons and Lloyd Georges are quite unimportant and shallow from the viewpoint of pure—i.e., of abstract—Communism, that is, of Communism which is not yet ripened into practical mass political activity. But from the viewpoint of the practical activity of the masses, these differences are exceedingly important. The Communist who wishes to be not only a class-conscious convinced propagandist but a practical leader of the masses in the revolution, must carefully estimate these differences, and determine the moment of the complete maturity of the conflicts which inevitably weaken and debilitate all these "friends"; herein lies his whole work, his whole problem. It is necessary to co-ordinate the strictest devotion to the ideas of Communism with the ability to accept all necessary practical compromises, manoeuvrings, temporisings, zig-zags, retreats, and the like. This co-ordination is essential in order to hasten the rise and fall, the realization and the withering away, of the political power of the Hendersons (the heroes of the Second International, to mention no names, the representatives of the petty bourgeois democracy who call themselves Socialists); it is essential in order to facilitate their inevitable practical bankruptcy, which enlightens the masses precisely after our ideas precisely in the direction of Communism. One must precipitate the inevitable quarrel and conflicts between the Hendersons, Lloyd Georges and Churchills (Mensheviks, Socialist Revolutionaries, Cadets and Monarchists; Scheidemanns, bourgeoisies, and Kapps, etc.) and choose correctly the moment of the maximum disintegration between all these "battresses of sacred private property," in order to defeat them all in one decisive offensive of the proletariat, and conquer political power.

History in general, the history of revolutions in particular, has always been richer, more varied and variform, more vital and "cunning" than is conceived of the best parties, by the most conscious vanguards of the most advanced classes. This is natural, for the best vanguards express the consciousness, will, passions and fancies of but tens of thousands, whereas the revolution is effected at the moment of the exceptional uplift and exertion of all the human faculties—consciousness, will, passion, phantasy—of tens of millions, spurred on by the bitterest class war. From this there follow two very important practical conclusions; first, the revolutionary class, for the realization of its object, must be able to master all forms or aspects of social activity, without the slightest exception (completing, after the conquest of political power, sometimes with great risk and tremendous danger, what had been left undone before this conquest); secondly, that the revolutionary classes must be ready for the most rapid and unexpected substitution of one form for another.

Everyone will agree that the behaviour of that army which does not prepare to master all types of weapons, all means and methods of warfare which the enemy may possess, is unwise and even criminal; but this applies even more to politics than to armies. In politics it is still less possible to foresee which means of struggle, under the varying future circumstances, will prove applicable and useful to us. If we do not possess all the means of struggle, we may suffer a heavy—at times even a decisive—defeat, if the changes in the situation of other classes which are beyond our control should make the order of the day that form of activity in which we are especially weak. Possessing all the means of struggle, we surely conquer, once we represent the interests of the truly foremost, truly revolutionary class, even though circumstances may permit us to use all the weapons most dangerous to our enemy, weapons which the more quickly deal him deadly blows.

Inexperienced revolutionaries often think that legal means of struggle are opportunistic; for the bourgeoisie often (especially in "peaceful" revolutionary times) use such legal means to deceive and fool the workers. On the other hand, they think that illegal means in the workers' movement are revolutionary. This is not true. What is true is that the opportunists and traitors of the working class are those parties and leaders who are unable, or who do not want ("Don't say 'I can't,' say 'I won't'") to apply illegal means to the struggle. Take, for example, such conditions as prevailed during the imperialist war of 1914-1918, when the bourgeoisie of the freest democratic countries deceived the workers with an outrageous insolence and cruelty, prohibiting the truth as to the marauding character of the war to be spoken.

But those who cannot co-ordinate illegal forms of the struggle with legal ones are very poor revolutionaries. It is not at all difficult to be a good revolutionary once the revolution has already broken out—when all and everyone joins the revolution from more enthusiasm, because it is the fashion, sometimes even from considerations of personal gain. It costs the proletariat labor, great labor and I may say excruciating pains, to rid itself after the victory of these pseudo-revolutionaries. But it is far more difficult, and yet more valuable, to know how to be a revolutionary, even when conditions are yet lacking for direct, general, truly mass, and truly revolutionary action; to be able to defend the interests of the revolution by propaganda, agitation and organization, in non-revolutionary institutions and often times in downright reactionary surroundings, amongst masses that are incapable of immediately understanding the necessity for revolutionary methods. To be able to find, to sense, to determine the concrete plan of still incomplete revolutionary methods and measures, leading the masses to the real, decisive, final, great revolutionary struggle—this is the chief problem of modern Communism in Western Europe and America.

Take, for example, Britain. We cannot know, and no one is capable of predicting truly, how soon a real proletarian revolution will break out there, and what, more than any other, will be the cause which will awaken and inflame the now slumbering masses to revolution. It is therefore incumbent upon us to carry on our preparatory work so as to be "shod on all four feet," as the late Plekhanov was wont to say, when he was yet a Marxist and a revolutionist. Possibly it will be a parliamentary crisis which will "break the ice" possibly it will be a

(Continued on page 6)

LAWRENCE MEN REGRET ATTACKS

Do Not Like the I. W. W. to Be Called Down

A successful business meeting of the local General Workers Unit of the O. B. U. was held at 166 Maple Street, Sunday, March 6. A large well framed picture was given to the local O. B. U. Unit by a Russian fellow worker, who is leaving for his native country.

Besides dealing with problems in the local, the meeting added several members to the membership committee, which has planned to cover each one of ten districts in the city by means of a committee of five to each district.

The following statement submitted by the press committee, and endorsed by the membership, was sent to the editor of the Selma, California Workers Bulletin and the Chicago office of the O. B. U. The statement was drawn up in answer to some slanderous reflections on the I. W. W. in an article contributed to issue No. 2 of the Workers' Bulletin by the publicity committee of the O. B. U.

"The O. B. U. General Workers Unit of Lawrence, Mass., goes on record as protesting against the use of the name and official authority of an O. B. U. publication for the purpose of attacking the I. W. W. Syndicalism, or any other revolutionary working class philosophy or organization.

"The workers of Lawrence owe everything to the I. W. W., and they know from experience that the I. W. W. has rendered a unique service to American Labor. It has taught the workers the meaning of direct action, of taking power into their own hands, not only to secure better conditions, but to abolish the entire system of wage slavery. Hence the Lawrence workers cannot stand for any slanderous reflection on the revolutionary spirit and dreams of the I. W. W.

"On the other hand, experience of at least two long bitter strikes and the failure of organizations created in the atmosphere of sensationalism to hold the workers together, have taught these Lawrence workers a lesson. They have learned to use their own judgment, to eliminate official interference as well as sensationalism and dogmatism, and to look for actual power in the hands of the rank and file. They find that the One Big Union, as developed from the experience of the Canadian workers, is more effective than the I. W. W., not any more revolutionary in spirit, but more powerful in the tactics of the class struggle. The low per capita, local autonomy and local centralization, together with the absence of official domination and jurisdictional squabbles, make the O. B. U. a more highly perfected machine of direct action, both for securing immediate demands, and for capturing the tottering system of production for profit. The I. W. W., on the other hand, is hampered by its division into industrial unions, and its emphasis on building the structure of the new society within the shell of the old, an educational mirage which is distracting the attention of the militant rank and file from the struggle which must be waged first before the workers get a chance to run industry for themselves.

"But the choice of the O. B. U. in Lawrence was not in any sense a repudiation of the revolutionary class consciousness of the I. W. W. Time will show that the O. B. U. is a more effective weapon in the struggle. It is all a question of power for the workers. In the meantime the Lawrence unit of the O. B. U. asserts its local autonomy, by insisting that the tone of the reflections on the I. W. W. in the above mentioned does not represent

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sent the feeling of the new O. B. U. members in Lawrence, and that the rank and file of both the I. W. W. and the O. B. U. should bring pressure to bear on their respective officials to forward a movement for bringing the two American O. B. U.'s together into one Big Union of the working class.

A POINT TO REMEMBER Some merchants in town do not think your custom is much use to them, or they would advertise their wares in The Federationist to secure your trade. Remember this when you are about to make a purchase.

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WORKERS WANT TO CONTROL THEATRES

Italian Socialists Want to Conduct Theatres in Every Town

Rome—The Italian theatre is passing through a strange crisis. On the one hand actors and all employees are agitating for "control." On the other the Socialist Party asks millions of lire from the government to allow it to conduct a people's theatre in every town where Socialists have a majority in the city council.

The Confederation of Theatre Workers demands the abolition of the actor-manager the despotic producer and the rich man who "protects" certain artists at the expense of the whole class. They have won the sympathy of the Dramatic Authors Union, and its help in drawing up a scheme of control, which has been presented to Premier Giolitti.

The Socialists demand that town councils shall have the right to expropriate any privately owned theatre for the proletariat and to "seize" all seats owned by families which for generations have supported theatres and only get a private box or a seat in return. For the upkeep and decorating of these theatres the Socialists want 30,000,000 lire per commune to be paid by the "middle class" taxpayer, the government to provide the money needed for actors, authors and others concerned.

The scheme is a faintly veiled plan to set free theatres in which to present revolutionary plays.

In Milan and other places where the town council is made up mostly of Socialists, theatres are being requisitioned for that purpose.

10,000 CANADIAN WORKERS WANTED TO ASSIST THEIR COMRADES

A special dispatch has just been received from Moscow, in which Prof. Martinovsky, of the commissariat of Health, advises that there are about 10,000,000 sufferers from malignant malaria in Russia at this time. The quinine on hand in all Russia which to combat this pernicious disease amounts to about 5000 lbs., a mere drop in the bucket. Besides this tuberculosis and typhus are also doing their share in ravaging the populations.

Appeals for funds have from Sept. 19, 1920, to March 14, 1921, resulted in \$20,735.37 been contributed in Western Canada, out of which \$15,000 worth of medical supplies have been shipped to and received in Soviet Russia. It is quite evident that owing to the continued hostility of the Allied governments towards trading with Soviet Russia, it is absolutely essential that the workers continue to give relief to Soviet Russia and Soviet Ukraine. In order to more evenly regulate the system of collections, the medical relief committee for Soviet Russia and Soviet Ukraine, has decided to open up a campaign for contributions of \$1 per month towards this fund. The committee hopes to secure in Canada 10,000 such contributors,

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NEW WAR IS INEVITABLE

Irritation Between French Soldiers and German Citizens

(By Laurence Todd)
Washington—How long before the French in Germany will face a situation such as the British now face in Ireland.
How long before a war of mutual extermination will have resulted from the consent of Lloyd George to the French demand that they be permitted to go in and collect war indemnity from the Germans at the bayonet's point?
Returned war correspondents here, offering advice to the Harding administration, disagree as to the period of time which will elapse before the final tragedy is realized, but they agree that the horror of a new war is now inevitable.
One of the most widely read of these propagandists, who looks calmly for the arrival of a general collapse of European industrial and political institutions as the outcome of the advance of the French beyond the Rhine, paints this picture:
He sees the French soldiers and the German citizens irritating each other into a petty quarrel, followed by the shooting of a few scores of the Germans as an object lesson. Then the German pride will assert itself, and a general campaign of individual acts of violence, emerging from a policy of passive resistance to the French occupation, will be developed. French hunger for war indemnity and reparations will lead to a wholesale seizure and carrying off of personal property from German areas where violence has appeared. Assassination of French soldiers will be the next step. German prisoners will be taken and war will gradually be resumed.
This expert sees the French, in fear of Russian intervention, cutting off and if necessary, destroying all the coal and iron resources of Germany, and finally forcing a retreat to the Rhine, leaving waste the industrial districts as he goes. By this process France will have not only retaliated for German destruction of the industrial region of northern France, but will have destroyed the possibility of early reconstruction of the industrial society of Europe. France can now feed herself, and as she sees the other powers she need not worry over the starvation of millions of workers in Britain and Italy, who will be deprived of employment if Germany is made an economic desert.
This is an extreme—possibly a fantastic—view of the immediate future of Western Europe. Yet conservative newspaper men who spent years in Europe during and since the war are impressed with the desperate willingness of the French government to take a step which would admittedly mean suicide for the existing economic order on the continent and in Berlin. They believe that the European Labor movement, largely represented by the Amsterdam international, is powerless to stop the French advance, or to prevent the war of suppression which will result.

which would net \$10,000 per month, and with other contributions and proceeds of meetings and entertainments, would enable this committee to send some \$12,000 or \$15,000 worth of medical supplies to Soviet Russia, as Canada's share of up-keeping the workers, while these workers are continuing their fight with the counter-revolutionary forces.
Fill out the pledge blank you will find elsewhere in this paper, and mail it to the secretary. You will thus be placing yourself on record as against the inhuman blockade conducted by the enemies of Soviet Russia, and you will be extending a friendly hand to the suffering populations of Soviet Russia and Soviet Ukraine.

"Left Wing" Communism —An Infantile Disorder

(Continued from page 6)

resulting from the hopelessly confused colonial and imperialist antagonisms, which become more and more painful and acute from day to day; possibly from some quite unseen third cause. We are not speaking of which struggle will decide the fate of the proletarian revolution in England—this question does not rouse any doubts in the minds of Communists, this question for all of us is decided and decided finally. We are speaking of what will induce the now stumbling proletarian masses to move towards and directly approach the revolution. Let us not forget how in the French bourgeois revolution, in a situation which, from the international and domestic aspect, was a hundred times less revolutionary than at present, such an unexpected and petty cause as one among thousands of dishonest tricks of the reactionary military caste (the Dreyfus case) was enough to bring the people face to face with civil war.
The Communists in Britain must continuously, assiduously and determinedly, in both the parliamentary elections and every opening offered by the Irish, colonial and world-imperialist policy of the British Government, and all other aspects, domains and spheres of public life, working everywhere in the new Communist spirit, the spirit not of the Second, but of the Third International. Neither time nor space permits me to describe here the manner of the Russian Bolshevik participation in the parliamentary elections and struggle; but I can assure the Communists abroad that it was not at all like the usual West European parliamentary campaign. From this the conclusion is often drawn "Oh, well, our parliamentarism is different from yours in Russia." This is the wrong conclusion. Communists, adherents to the Third International, exist in all countries precisely for the purpose of adapting, along the whole line, in every domain of life, the old Socialist, Trade Unionist, Syndicalist and parliamentarian activities to the new Communist idea. We, too, had plenty of opportunism, pure bourgeois truckings, rascally capitalist dealings in our elections. The Communists of Western Europe and America must learn to create a new parliamentarism, entirely distinct from the usual opportunist, office-seeking form. This new parliamentarism must be used by the Communist Party to set forth its programme; it must be used by the real proletarian, who, in co-operation with the unorganized and very much ignored poor, should go from house to house of the workers, from hut to hut of the agricultural proletariat and isolated peasantry, carrying and distributing leaflets. (Fortunately, in Europe there are fewer isolated peasants than in Russia, and fewer still in England.) The Communist should penetrate into the humblest taverns, should find his way into the unions, societies, and chance gatherings of the common people and talk with them, not learnedly, nor too much after the parliamentary fashion. He should not for a moment think of a "place" in parliament; his only object should be everywhere to awaken the minds of the people, to attract the masses, to trip the bourgeois up on their own words, utilizing the apparatus created by them, the election contests arranged by them, the appeals to the people issued by them, to preach Bolshevism to the masses. Under the rule of the bourgeois this is possible only during an election campaign—not counting, of course, the occasion of great strikes, when a similar apparatus of general agitation may be utilized, as we utilized it, still more intensely. It is exceedingly difficult to do this in Western Europe and America, but it can and must be done, for without labor the problems of Communism can in no way be solved. It is necessary to work for the solution of all practical problems which are becoming more and more varied, more and more involved with all branches of public life, as the Communists tend to conquer one field after another from the bourgeoisie.

Likewise in Britain it is necessary to put the work of propaganda, of agitation and organization in the army, and among the nationalities oppressed and deprived of equal rights in "their" Empire (e.g., Ireland, Egypt, etc.), on a new basis. This work must be carried on not on Socialist but on Communist lines, not in the reformist but in the revolutionary manner. For all these spheres of public life are especially filled with inflammable material and create many causes for conflicts, crises, enhancements of the class struggle. This is especially true in the sphere of imperialism generally, and particularly now when war has exhausted the peoples and has opened their eyes to the truth—namely, that tens of millions have been killed and maimed solely to decide whether English or German plunderers should rob more countries. We do not know, and we cannot know, which of the inflammable sparks which now fly in all countries, fanned by the economic and political world-crisis, will be the one to start the conflagration (in the sense of a spontaneous awakening of the masses); we are, therefore, bound to utilize our new Communist principles in the cultivation of all and every field of endeavor, no matter how old rotten and seemingly hopeless. Otherwise we shall not be equal to the occasion, shall not be comprehensive, shall not be prepared to master all the types of weapons in the struggle, shall not be ready for victory over the bourgeoisie—which is responsible for the creation of all the aspects of public life, but which has now disrupted them, and disrupted them in a purely bourgeois manner. Not without careful preparation shall we be ready for the impending Communist reorganization of society after our victory.

After the proletarian revolution in Russia and the victories (so unexpected for the bourgeoisie and all philistines) on an internal scale of this revolution, the whole world has become different. The bourgeoisie is scared and enraged by "Bolshevism," and has been driven almost to the point of madness. On the one hand it hastens the development of events, and on the other it concentrates its attention on the forcible suppression of Bolshevism, thus weakening its position in a great many other fields. The Communists of all advanced countries must reckon with both these circumstances in their tactics.
When the Russian Cadets (Constitutional Democrats) and Kerensky raised a hue-and-cry against the Bolsheviks (especially after April, 1917, and particularly in June-July, 1917), they rather "overdid it." Millions of copies of bourgeois papers, which are raising all sorts of howls against the Bolsheviks, helped to draw the masses into a study of Bolshevism; and, apart from the newspapers, the whole public, precisely because of the zeal of the bourgeoisie, was taken up with discussions about Bolshevism. At present, the millionaires of all countries are behaving, on an international scale, in such a manner as to deserve our heartfelt thanks. They are hunting Bolshevism with the same zeal as did Kerensky and Co.; they are "overdoing it," and helping us quite as much as did Kerensky. When the French bourgeoisie makes Bolshevism the comparative modern and valuable socialist of Bolshevism, the comparatively moderate and valuable socialist of Bolshevism, the American bourgeoisie, having completely lost its head, seizes thousands and thousands of people upon suspicion of Bolshevism, and creates an atmosphere of panic, spreading alarms of Bolshevik plots broadcast; when the English bourgeoisie (the "sedatest" in the world), in spite of all its wisdom and experience, commits acts of incredible stupidity, forms the richest "Counter-Bolshevik" societies, creates a special literature on the subject, and hires for the struggle against it a large number of scientists, priests and agitators—we must then bow and thank these worthy capitalists. They work for us. They help us to get the masses interested in the question of the nature and significance of Bolshevism. And they cannot act otherwise; for to "pass over" Bolshevism in silence, to stifle it—in this they have already failed.
But at the same time the bourgeoisie sees in Bolshevism only one side—insurrection, violence, terror; it endeavors therefore to prepare itself especially for resistance and opposition in that direction alone. It is possible that in single cases, in individual countries, and for more or less short periods, it will succeed. We must reckon with such a possibility, and there is absolutely nothing dreadful to us in the fact that the bourgeoisie might have temporary success in this. Communism "springs up" from positively all sides of social life. Its sprouts are everywhere; the "contagion," to use the favorite and pleasant metaphor of the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois police, has very thoroughly penetrated the organism and totally impregnated it. If one of the outlets were to be stopped up with special care, the "contagion" would find another, sometimes a most unexpected, outlet. Life will assert itself. Leave the bourgeoisie to rage, let it work itself into a frenzy, commit stupidities, take vengeance in advance on the Bolsheviks, and endeavor to exterminate (in India, Hungary, etc.) more hundreds, thousands, and hundreds of thousands of the Bolsheviks of yesterday and tomorrow. Acting thus, the bourgeoisie acts as did all classes condemned to death by history. Communists know that the future at any rate is theirs; therefore, we can, and must, unite the intensest passion in the great revolutionary struggle with the coolest and soberest appreciation of the mad ravings of the bourgeoisie. The Russian revolution was defeated heavily in 1905; the Russian Bolsheviks were beaten in July, 1917; over 15,000 German Communists were killed by means of the clever provocations and the artful manoeuvres of Scheidemann and Noske, working with the bourgeoisie and monarchist generals; White Terror is raging in Finland and Hungary. But in all cases and in all countries Communism grows and is hardened; its roots are so deep that persecution neither weakens nor debilitates, but rather strengthens it. Only one thing more is needed to lead us surely and firmly to victory, namely, the consciousness everywhere that all Communists, in all countries, must display a maximum flexibility in their tactics. The only thing wanting to Communism, which is splendidly advancing, especially in the advanced countries, is this consciousness and the skill of applying it in practice.

That which has happened to Kautsky, Otto Bauer and others, high-bred Marxists, devoted to Socialism, and leaders of the Second International, could and ought to serve as a useful lesson. They fully appreciated the necessity of pliable tactics, they learned and taught to others the Marxist dialectics—and much of what they have done in that respect will remain for ever a valuable acquisition to Socialist literature. But in the application of these dialectics they made a great mistake; they showed themselves in practice to be so undialectic, and so incapable of reckoning with the rapid changes of forms and the rapid filling of old forms with new contents that their fate is not much more enviable than that of Hyndman, Guesde and Plekhanov. The main reason for their bankruptcy was that their eyes were "fastened" upon fixed form of the growth of the working-class movement and of Socialism. They forgot all about its one-sidedness, and were afraid to perceive the sharp break which, by virtue of objective conditions, became unavoidable; so they continue to repeat the simple, at first glance self-evident truth, once learned by rote; "Three are more than two." But politics resembles algebra more than arithmetic, and it is more like higher than lower mathematics. In reality all the old forms of Socialist movement have been filled with new contents; there appears before the figures, consequently, a new sign, a "minus"; and our wiseacres stubbornly continue to persuade themselves and others that "minus three is more than 'minus two'!" Communists must endeavor not to repeat the same mistake; or, to

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Speak more precisely, the same mistake—committed the other way round by the Left Communists—must be corrected sooner and more quickly in order to get rid of it with less pain to the organism. Not only Right but Left doctrinarism is a mistake. Of course the mistake of the latter in Communism is at the present moment a thousand times less dangerous and less significant than the mistake of Right doctrinarism (i.e., social-chauvinism and Kautskyanism); but, after all, this is due to the fact that Left Communism is quite a young current, just coming into being. For this reason the disease under certain conditions can be easily cured, and it is necessary to begin its treatment with the utmost energy.

The old forms have burst; for the contents (anti-proletarian and reactionary) obtained an inordinate development. We now have, from the standpoint of the development of international Communism, strong, powerful contents at work for Soviet power and the proletarian dictatorship, and these can and must manifest themselves in any form, new as old; the new spirit can and must regenerate, conquer and subjugate all forms, not only the new but the old, not for the purpose of reconciling the new with the old forms, but to enable us to forge all forms, new and old, into a weapon for the final decisive and unswerving victory of Communism.

The Communists must strain every effort to direct the movement of the working class, and the development of society generally, along the straightest and quickest way to the universal victory of Soviet power and the proletarian dictatorship. This truth is incontestable. But it is enough to take one little step further—a step it would seem in the same direction—and truth is transformed into error! It is enough to say, as to the German and British "Left" Communists, that we acknowledge only one straight road, that we do not admit a mistake, which is capable of bringing, and, in fact, has brought and is bringing, the most serious harm to Communism. Right doctrinarism has founded on the recognition of only the old forms, and has become totally bankrupt, not having perceived the new contents. Left doctrinarism unconditionally repudiates certain old forms, failing to see that the new content is breaking its way through all and every form, that it is our duty as Communists to master them all, to learn how to supplement, with the maximum rapidity, one form by another, and to adapt our tactics to all such changes, caused not by our class nor by our endeavors.

World revolution has been given a powerful impetus by the horrors, atrocities and villainies of the world imperialist war, and by the hopelessness of the position created by it. This revolution is spreading more widely and deeply with such supreme rapidity, with such splendid richness of varying forms, with such an instructive, practical refutation of all doctrinarism, that there is every hope of a speedy and thorough recovery of the international Communist movement from the infantile disorder of "Left" Communism.

April 27, 1920. (To be continued.)

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Harrington Tells Story of the Commune

(Continued from page 1)

according to a plebiscite numbered 146,000 men and 7500 officers. Also there was the National Guard of 125,000 men available, but which was despised and made fun of by the old martinet of the regular army. The reason for this

was, that the National Guard was mainly composed of working men, armed proletarians, and the antagonism between it and the government, consisting almost exclusively of bourgeois, soon came to an issue.

On Oct. 31, the working class battalions stormed the Hotel de Ville, and made prisoners of some of the members of the government, but the intervention of middle class battalions freed them again. In order not to provoke civil war within Paris, besieged by a foreign power, the existing government was permitted to remain in office. Further dissatisfaction arose, as the result of treachery and breach of faith on the part of the government, who defended General Trochu. Later on it was discovered that Trochu was hand in glove with the Parisians.

At this time, Gambetta and Thiers were offering the throne of France to whoever would accept it, even to the cunning Bismarck. The siege lasted five months, and the population of Paris was reduced to starvation, eating the flesh of dogs, horses, rats and cats as food. The provisional government finally capitulated on Jan. 28, 1871. The forts were surrendered, the line fortifications were dismantled, the weapons of the line, and of the Guard Mobile were handed over to the Germans, and the men themselves regarded as prisoners of war. But the National Guard retained their arms and cannon, and only entered into a truce with the conquerors. The Germans did not venture upon a triumphal entry into Paris. Only a small part of Paris, consisting mostly of public parks, was occupied, and even then only for a few days. And during the whole time, they, who had left Paris in a state of siege for 181 days, found themselves in their turn, surrounded by armed Parisian workmen, who carefully watched lest any Prussian should overstep the narrow limits of the quarter reserved for the foreign conqueror. The terms of surrender were not yet completed. The basis of the negotiations was, a fortnight's armistice, the immediate convocation of an assembly, the occupation of the forts, the disarmament of all the soldiers and mobiles with the exception of one division. On Jan. 29, the German flag was hoisted on the forts of Paris; 400,000 men, armed with muskets and cannon, surrendered before an army of 200,000. Reviewing the events following, the speaker dealt with the attempt of the representatives of the monarchists to remove the seat of government from Paris, which aroused the wrath of the

Parisian bourgeois, also the lifting of the moratorium, which had been declared during the siege. Paris prepared to take action, and the deputies called for an election. An attempt to disarm the National Guard was made, but failed. Government troops decided to join the workers, and the two generals, Lecomte and Clement Thomas, were shot. The red flag was raised on March 18. Paris armed for resistance, and war was declared against Thiers at the head of the French government, sitting at Versailles. On March 26, the Paris Commune was elected, and proclaimed on the 28th. On the 30th, the Commune abolished conscription, and the standing army, and all military forces except the National Guard, to which all citizens capable of bearing arms were to belong. It remitted all rents from Oct. 1870 to April 1871. The separation of church and state, and the abolition of all state payments for religious purposes, was declared. Also the transformation of all ecclesiastical wealth into national property. On April 6, the guillotine was publicly burned, and later the column on the Place Vendome was overthrown, as being a movement of national vanity and international jealousy. The Commune also ordered the destruction of the chapel erected in exploitation of the execution of Louis XVI. The Commune bore a distinctively proletarian character, being composed of working men, or their recognized representatives. And the class character of the Parisian movement hitherto thrust into the background by the struggle against a foreign invader, came clearly and emphatically to the fore.

The speaker then dealt in detail with the chief incidents of the Commune's regime, the fire at the Tuilleries, and the protection of art treasures by the Parisian workmen, the friction between the practical element, and the noisy talkers with schemes incapable of being put into operation. He referred also to the action of the Prussians, in releasing the French prisoners of war in Germany, and how they were given back their arms, and sent to aid the Versailles troops in their attack upon Paris. He made reference to the change in the attitude of Thiers towards the Commune. His language previously ambiguous and non-committal, now became brutal, threatening an insulting. On May 21, the government troops entered the city, by the treachery of someone within, and the help of the Prussians who occupied the northern and eastern forts. The battle on the streets now began, and after fighting bravely at the barricades, at a fearful disadvantage, the last defenders of the Commune succumbed on the Heights of Belleville. Then the murder of helpless men, women and children began; they were slaughtered in hundreds. The massacre at the Pere la Chaise cemetery was vividly described by the speaker, and referred to as eloquent witness of what ferocity the ruling class is capable of, when the proletarian dares to challenge them.

Dealing with the incidents following the overthrow of the Commune, Comrade Harrington made some telling points as to the need for a clear understanding of their class position by the workers. The ruling class in France maintained their position only by the use of ignorant slaves, eager to do their master's bidding, and so are the ruling class of today kept in power and privilege.

The workers must learn to attend to their own affairs, and let their masters' problems alone. Armed with facts in regard to the class nature of society, the apologists of the bourgeoisie can be defeated. This is the lesson to be learnt from the story of the Paris Commune; let us read it aright, and remember. Various questions were dealt with at the close of the meeting.

The meeting next Sunday will be under the auspices of the Workers' Council of Vancouver, on behalf of the demonstration in honor of W. A. Pritchard's return.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

Dr. Hardikar Gives His Impressions of How It Works

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, a scholarly young Hindu who has been touring the States on behalf of the Self-Determination League of India, favored Vancouver with several of his able lectures in the neighborhood of last week-end, one of those being delivered to a large audience in the Fender Hall last Friday evening, when he spoke on "British Rule in India."

This hall, which has been the scene of various significant happenings in recent years, was on this occasion the rendezvous of many natives of India, conspicuous by their black or white turbans and wearing, probably, at least one half of the throng which filled the seats, the stairways, and the balcony, and even stood in dozens and scores against the walls.

Comrade Rahem officiated as chairman and, in his double capacity as fellow-countryman of the lecturer and old-time adherent of the Vancouver Socialist party, he evidently felt strongly tempted to utilize the opportunity to say a few things on his own account. However, he struggled manfully against temptation, with the good-humored assistance of the comrades present, and more or less briefly introduced the speaker. "What he says will be backed up by the people of India," he declared, as he touched on the scholarly accomplishments of Dr. Hardikar in the present and of the Hindu race in the past. "It would simply surprise you what a depth of knowledge they possessed," he said; though that knowledge was embodied in a language that was now in a measure dead, except to students of Sanskrit like Dr. Hardikar and Comrade Rahem himself. As to British rule, or "rule" in general, it was, after all, a "misérable, insignificant thing; the axis round which the whole thing moved was 'exploitation'."

Not Pleasant Subject Dr. Hardikar began, "My sisters and brothers;" but before taking up his subject, he observed that he had been told that some people had come into the hall to make "disturbance" (with a strong accent on the first syllable). "If you want to make disturbance," he said, "make it, by all means. I have requested my countrymen not to move an inch from their seats. Those who wish to make disturbance—let them make it. Let them add one more thing to the list, and show exactly what this Christian civilization has taught us." (Applause.)

As to British rule in India, he said, "I hate to speak on that subject. It is not a pleasant subject; not a pleasant subject to speak, and not a pleasant subject to hear." However, that was the subject for the evening. "Whether you like it or not, it makes no difference to me—not in the least. I will tell you just exactly what I feel—that is, what India feels. If you don't wish to hear, the door is open; get out!" (Laughter and approval.)

"It was in the year 1599," he narrated, "when the merchants of London gathered together and formed an association—a merchants' association." Receiving their charter in 1600, they started their work of trading with India—the fabulous land which Columbus had sought when he, instead, discovered America. Starting with factories, they went on to forts; from forts to fortifications; from fortifications to garrisons; from garrisons to armies; and from armies to conquest.

Controlling Destinies From 1757 to 1857, this corporation controlled the destiny of the Indian people and, in fact, ruled India. In this latter year, the rule of the company came to an end, and their powers were transferred to Parliament. This was in consequence of the outbreak of the so-called Sepoy Mutiny. A similar "mutiny" which had previously broken out in America—and succeeded—was called the American War of Independence. The Sepoy Mutiny—if successful—would have been called the War of Independence in India, the speaker observed.

Looking back over the period now covered, the speaker described the relations, in the earliest stage, as those of traders with traders. In the second stage, they became those of soldiers with soldiers. In the third stage they were the relations of masters and slaves. And now—"Number four has come," said the speaker.

Interrupting his story at this point, he called on any police or detectives present to take down just what he said; and for their benefit he recapitulated his enumeration of the three previous stages. Then he repeated, "Number four has now come—'Equal'!" "The British Labor Party has at least said so," he added. "We don't know what will happen. The backs of the Indian people have reached the wall. We say, Liberty or Death! We have reached the wall, and we are standing there."

lated in the Punjab. (A voice: "We know that they can.") Today in India—after 163 years of British rule—only one person out of ten could read and write his own language. The average annual income was \$9.50, and the average annual taxation was \$1.60, leaving a net annual income of \$7.90—"790 cents for 365 days," as the speaker put it.

The death rate in India was 32 per thousand, as compared with 14 in England, 13 in the United States, 10 in Australia, and nine in New Zealand. "More than half the population today does not get one complete meal per day. If they want to fill their stomachs, they must drink enough water."

Dr. Hardikar was roundly applauded at the close of his address, during which he had held the closest attention, even during the explanation of intricate details.

British Miners to Be Locked Out in April (Continued from page 1)

failure to apply up-to-date machinery, and the scandalous waste of fuel and by-products would be avoided under a feasible system of mining; but under the present system the employers prefer to close the mines, waste huge reserves of fuel, and cast miners on the already flooded labor market.

Attack on Bonus A new complication has been added to an already delicate position by the announcement that the government will rule that the miners are to lose the 1s. 6d. per shift now being paid to them under the strike settlement of last October.

A Correction The article appearing in our last issue headed "What the Workers Do Not Know," should have been credited to the Socialist Standard, but inadvertently this credit was omitted.

Canadian Engineers The Canadian Society of Certified Steam and Hoisting Engineers held an election of officers Monday night. The following were elected: F. G. Phillips, president; A. Adams, vice-president; H. Isherwood, secretary and business agent; T. P. Rutherford, recording secretary.

Mrs. Henderson Will Speak Mrs. Rose Henderson will speak in the F. L. P. Hall on Wednesday next at 8:15 p.m., on the International Significance of the Irish Political Revolution.



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GOLDSTEIN GETS BAD JOLT IN VICTORIA

Police Called in to Aid Anti-Bolshevist "Orator"

Capital City Workers Have Free Vaudeville Show

Victoria, familiarly known as "Sleepy Hollow," certainly did not live up to its reputation Friday night last, when Mr. Goldstein addressed a public meeting, held under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, in the Crystal Theatre. His address, if it could be called such, was made up of a series of evasions and equivocations, which the audience were in no mood to accept.

He, as usual, began with an attack on Socialism, but the audience had him well in hand, and Mr. Goldstein will not easily forget his visit to this city.

Being the anniversary of the Paris Commune, naturally it was singled out and the usual stock of capitalist lies exploited, which aroused the crowd that the police were called in and in conjunction with the chairman, endeavored to restore order.

From then onward, Mr. Goldstein was "up in the air;" very much so, and his attempts to bottle up his rage and exasperation, were ludicrous, those present admitting that Pantagus was completely outclassed in the line of laughter producing vaudeville.

"Some of the Bolsheviks are getting shot now, and it will perhaps be the turn of some of the Bolsheviks in this audience next," he yelled. This from a lecturer of repute, who had addressed 129 meetings in seven months. He then picked up a book, "The Land Laws of the Soviets." (Have you washed your hands, some one cried), and read a paragraph on the abolition of private property. This produced such loud applause from those present that the lecturer was completely flabbergasted, and said he was sorry to learn that so many people were in favor of thieving in Victoria. The marriage laws of the Soviet government were next attacked, and ostensibly Mr. Goldstein was very much shocked at the idea that all children born in Russia were recognized as legitimate. "Why not?" "What about the war babies," etc., said the audience.

Finally he gave up the attempt to answer the questions, and convinced a crowd who were better posted on the subject than himself, and the last turn was a heroic effort by the six gentlemen on the platform (including two reverend fathers) to sing the National Anthem, which was completely drowned by cheers for the Bolsheviks, and the singing of the Red Flag.

Twenty-four people were killed in Ireland, and twenty-five in Germany, Wednesday, in civil strife.

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