

PRITCHARD WELCOMED BY THOUSANDS OF WORKERS ON HIS RETURN TO COAST

Parade on Sunday Was Biggest in History of the Movement in Vancouver—Thousands Attend Mass Meeting—Lessons of Winnipeg Trials Are Driven Home by Speakers

IF COMRADE W. A. PRITCHARD thought to slip back into Vancouver unnoticed last Saturday morning after doing his "bit" during the past twelve months in Manitoba, he surely missed his guess. Any hope of that kind which may have lingered in his mind was finally dispelled on reaching Coquitlam with his wife and kiddies, aboard the morning train. At that point four familiar faces were in sight on the starboard bow—or it may have been on the larboard watch that he spotted them. Anyway, they climbed aboard with their respective owners, and after warm greetings, broke it gently to him that he had got to face the music.

If, during the dark dungeon days of the past year, Pritchard was ever tempted to think he was forgotten, that thought too must have been entirely dispelled when he landed from the train at Vancouver. Returned men without number, and working men and women of all sorts and sizes, crowded the depot and lined both sides of the street in solid phalanx, cheering as they don't often do in Vancouver and forming a throng estimated in thousands by the local press. One paper, which certainly has little use for "red stuff," placed the number at seven thousand, and though the press notices were as usual incorrect in various particulars, those who were present will at any rate find little cause to quarrel with the statement that the "gathering at the depot outnumbered he people who welcomed the Prince of Wales"—and this in a glaring headline on the front page of a Vancouver "capitalistic daily."

The train came in sharp on time at 9:45 a.m., and the first cheer arose from the friends on the platform, from which the ascent was at once made to the bridge. Here another mass struggled for a grip of "Bill's" hand, as he came smiling through, his pale face above his fur collar at once suggesting Manitoba's frigid climate—and other things. Now it was a street railwayman in his conductor's cap, that won out; then it would be some other type of worker, and for each and all, Bill had the hearty hand grip and the strong faced smile.

"Gangway here, boys. Don't get so excited. You are not the only ones here, you know." So sang out the tall C. P. R. constable as to the manner born, though in no really unfriendly tone, and in answer came the chant of women's voices:

"Though cowards flinch and traitors sneer, We'll keep the Red Flag flying here."

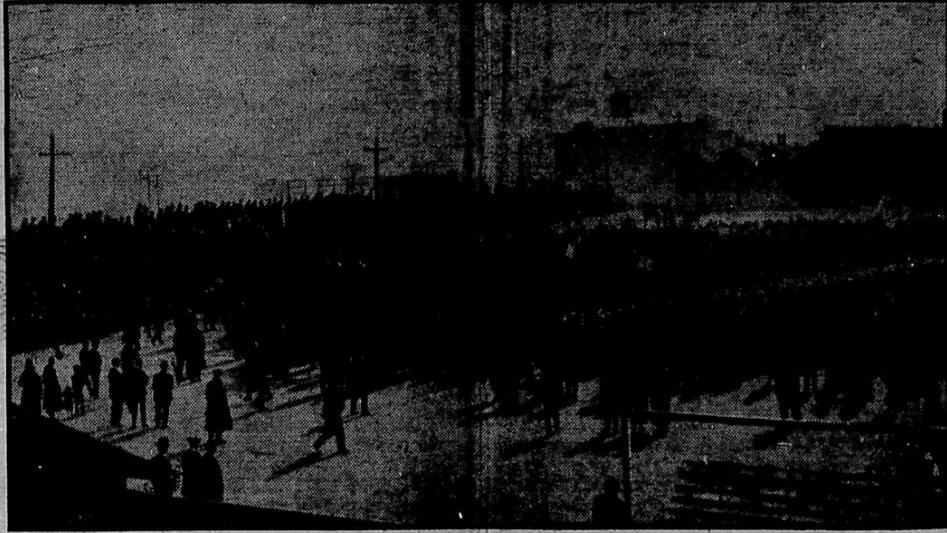
to which one motherly soul added, "We don't care for the others. This is the greatest thing that ever happened."

Out in the street Dr. Curry's auto was waiting, and into it Pritchard and his family piled, amid the resounding cheers. Another car blocked the way; at once willing hands shoved it bodily aside, and away they started for home.

So the some-coming party swept along Cordova street, leaving Spencer's slaves (pardon—Spencer's store clerks) looking down (literally, of course), on the surging crowd, or loungers in the hotels peering out and passing the word that "Bill Pritchard" was home.

Deeply Impressed It took about fifteen minutes for the crowd to disperse and leave the street once more in its comparatively deserted condition. The workers did not seem to be hurrying back to their jobs, if they had any. Slowly and quietly they strolled away in little clusters, conversing together, and it was not hard to realize that they were deeply impressed with the scene and keenly mindful of the fact that the comrade now back among them, was outstandingly one of themselves, and for that reason, and no other, had been made the victim of rule.

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THE MASS MEETING ON THE CAMBIE STREET GROUNDS TO WELCOME COMRADE PRITCHARD

LUXEMBOURG NOW HAS OCCUPATION MOVEMENT

Workers Seize Plants During Dispute With Employers

Trade Unions Sanction Move—France to Keep Out

Paris.—The famous occupation movement of the Italian metal workers is being imitated in the duchy of Luxembourg.

In most of the great centres of the iron and steel industries in the duchy the foundries and blast furnaces have been occupied by the strikers who have recommended work under the direction of committees of shop stewards.

A large number of mines in the neighborhood of Dudelingen, Esch and Delingen were seized by the miners.

The gas works, which were on the point of being closed by order of the employers, also were occupied.

The strike movement originated a few days ago on account of the reduction of wages and the discharge of workmen, which are becoming general in the French industries.

The trade unions, with whose full sanction the occupation has been carried out, proposed an alternative scheme reducing the hours of labor.

The Federated Trades unions of Luxembourg have issued an appeal to their French comrades not to accept offers of work in the duchy, and the executive of the French C. G. T. indorses the appeal.

Help from Alberta

George Burnham of Big Valley, Alberta, collected \$18 for the maintenance fund and says that he will get more. That is the kind of work that counts.

Hand your neighbor this copy of The Federationist, and then call around next day for a subscription.

BRITISH MINERS WALK OFF JOBS

Britain Faced With Another Big Industrial Upheaval

British miners are not only leaving the mines today, but are also taking with them the engineers and pumpmen.

This is the beginning of a great battle between capital and labor. March 31 was the date set for the handing over of the mines by the government to the owners, and also the date set by the owners for a big slash in miners' wages.

Thus the onus for the present troubles lies with both the government and the owners. The miners were opposed to decontrol, as laid down by the government, and naturally to the proposal of the owners to get "back to normalcy" dating from April 1.

The government has proclaimed a state of emergency under the emergency powers act of 1920.

The miners want the control extended to August 31, but the government has turned it down by a big majority.

The executive of the Miners Federation has issued orders, endorsed by the rank and file, to quit all mines today, and with it goes the instruction for all pumpmen and engineers to quit also. This will mean the flooding of the mines, and is the most serious aspect of the war.

The first time the engineers and pumpmen were called out in any large scale in a British coal mine strike was during the Lancashire coal strike in 1919. On that occasion the naval mines were brought in and saved nearly all of the threatened mines, but one or two could not be saved, and it is understood they have remained closed ever since.

GERMAN REVOLT IS PUT DOWN

Versailles Treaty Cause of Revolt, Not the Help of Russia

French invasion of the trans-Rhine region and the entente's demand for 1,000,000,000 gold marks by March 22, produced the uprising of German Communists on March 22, according to advice received.

Proof of the havoc done in Europe by the Versailles treaty is found in the fact that absolutely no surprise is expressed here over the Communist revolt in Germany. And very few informed people are found who believe Russia applied any direct instigation to the rebels. Nobody pretends that Germany can meet the Allied demands, and the French invasion was expected to produce almost anything except gold.

The uprising and general strike advocated by the Communists, according to latest news despatches, has been put down with the aid of troops and security police.

YOUNG FOLKS' DANCE TONIGHT

Junior Labor League Will Hold a Debate April 8

With the standard set by the O. B. U. Women's Auxiliary at the dance held last Friday for The Federationist Maintenance Fund, when the ladies gathered in some \$200 worth of "promises to pay" for the fund, the Junior Labor League is working hard to at least equal that splendid effort. The expense may be greater but the young people want to see it that the surplus for the fund is just as handsome a sum as that contributed last week.

The dance tonight (Friday) is to be held in Cottillion Hall, corner of Granville and Davis streets, the whist drive starting at 8 o'clock, and the dance running from 9 till 12. The big crowd of Federationist boosters that turned up last week are expected tonight, as well as a large crowd of others who, last week, couldn't get into the hall. This is one place at least where the workers can and do unite—to support their own paper.

Next Friday, April 8, the league will meet at the club rooms, 52 Duffin street west, for the educational meeting, when Mrs. Rose Henderson is expected to address the meeting. Six of the members will also debate the subject: "Resolved that the introduction of industrial machinery has done more harm than good," on the same night. The Economic class will meet as usual next Sunday at 2 p. m. in the F. L. P. Hall, 148 Cordova west.

On April 9, the Junior League will celebrate its second anniversary at a concert and dance to be held that evening in the F. L. P. Hall. The concert and reports of officers will be heard from 8 till 11.

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ROSE HENDERSON AT COLUMBIA

Her Last Speech Before Leaving for Points in Eastern Canada

Rose Henderson is to speak in Vancouver once more before leaving for a trip to Eastern Canada. She will lecture at the Columbia theatre next Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Federated Labor Party. The subject of the lecture will be "The Cause of Anarchy in Ireland." Mrs. Henderson has promised to do all she can to boost The Federationist, and get others to do the same, on her way East.

A Correction

The article in last week's issue entitled "The Neglected Causes of World Revolution—A Startling Discovery" should have been credited to the Glasgow Worker. This credit was inadvertently omitted.

France has taken the lid off in Germany.

ORGANIZATION IS GROWING

New Ex-Service Men's Union Is Making Headway

The Canadian National Union of Ex-Service Men is fast becoming the largest ex-service organization in the city, 120 new members having joined up at the meeting held on the Cambie Street grounds following the Pritchard demonstration.

Its constitution and objects of association have a direct interest for those survivors of the late war who are discarding the illusion spread before them by our masters.

The meeting on Wednesday night was addressed by Comrades Wells and Kavanagh. Comrade Wells dealt with the stories that ruling class agencies had spread amongst the soldiers in order to incense them against the workers in industry who were attempting to keep up the standard of living.

Conditions had, however, cleared away these misconceptions from the soldiers' minds on returning home. They then found that while nominal wages had risen, the real wage had fallen and that conditions generally were becoming worse for the class to which they belonged.

Comrade Kavanagh gave an outline of the various waves of immigrants which have swept over this northern continent, and with the way in which the ruling class always encouraged immigration of peoples with a lower standard of living than exists in this country in order to depress wages.

He strongly urged the elimination of all race and color prejudice so that as a class the workers may

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KILL SIX-HOUR DAY BILL FOR B.C. MINERS

B. C. Legislature Thinks Miners Should Produce More

Must Mine Coal and Boost the Profits of Owners

The Legislature turned down Tom Uphill's amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act to cut the working day in the mines from 8 to 6 hours, after the Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, explained to the House that British Columbia already has the shortest working day, and that most miners actually work only 6½ hours on an average, as they are allowed the time it takes them in getting to their face.

"It is always recognized that men in a mine are entitled to a shorter working time than men working on the surface," said Mr. Uphill. "Six hours is ample for any man to work in a mine. The dust, the breaths from the horses and individuals, the fact that there are no sanitary arrangements and that several hundreds of men in a narrow place have to breathe all these odors and the bad air of the mine, make six hours ample."

Mr. Uphill said he admitted that there is something in the argument that B. C. cannot adopt the shorter hour while other provinces and neighboring states hang back.

"But if the province of British Columbia prides itself in being in the vanguard in labor legislation then it cannot do any harm in passing this," Mr. Uphill went on. He predicted that the shorter day would not mean decreased output.

"There are enough miners here who, working six hours a day and four days a week to produce all the coal required," he went on. "Whether we like it or not because of the improvements in machinery the periods of unemployment are coming at shorter intervals."

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O. B. U. MEMBERS MAKE PROTEST

Twin Cities Building Workers Resent Treatment of Finns

At the last meeting (March 22) of the Twin Cities Building Trades Unit of the One Big Union Carpenters, the following resolution was passed, and instructions issued that a copy of the same be forwarded to The Federationist:

"Resolved, That in as much as the workers of Finland gained a majority of seats in the Finnish parliament, and were perfectly content to bide their time to educate and organize to gain this majority, 'constitutionally,' and at no time resorted to 'force,' and by the brutal application of soldiery and foreign bayonets were successful in overthrowing the workers' parliament, after which a white reign of terror' has been instituted by the capitalist interests, during which the workers have been unmercifully persecuted, beyond the power of human ingenuity to describe.

"Therefore, the Building Trades Unit of the One Big Union of Fort William and Port Arthur, protests against this rightful abolition of capitalist treachery and brutality, and demands that the workers be at once restored to the position of power which they gained in all good faith, and in perfect accordance with the stacked cards of the capitalist regime.

"And finally, we thus support the working class of Finland for the reason that their victory is also a victory of the International working class movement for freedom, and their success will be one more link for the working class exploitation from capitalist exploitation.

J. H. THOMAS TELLS STORY OF HOW MEN ARE DONE TO DEATH IN IRELAND

In Speech in British House of Commons Labor Member Shows How Railwaymen Leaving Their Posts Were Shot in Cold Blood—Speech Did Not Appear in the Press

FROM the reports in the daily press it would appear that the members of the Sinn Fein are carrying on a reign of terror in Ireland. All is not, however, told in the press. Like other news, the Irish news is doctored to suit the occasion. No one will accuse J. H. Thomas, head of the Railwaymen's Union and Labor member of the British House of Commons, with being a radical. In fact he has been accused of being a reactionary. Yet in a speech in the House of Commons on February 15 he made such a damning indictment of the methods employed by the authorities in Ireland that the press suppressed it. He told of how railwaymen while still on duty, or just leaving their posts, were shot in cold blood. His speech as reported in the Glasgow Forgyard is as follows:

"On 29th January, Captain King and his wife were shot at near Mallo Station. The wife, in her anxiety to save her husband, rushed in front of him, with the result that she was shot and died the next morning, and I understand Captain King was severely wounded. Whoever was guilty of the crime, there is no punishment too severe for him. We need not mince words about sympathy of any sort or kind, because I have no sympathy for anyone, Irish or English, who would cruelly murder a woman as this woman was murdered. I dissociate myself, and every member of our party, entirely from sympathy with this outrage. Those are the facts of the case. What follows! In Ireland at present, wherever the curfew is in existence, any employee or employer who is called upon to work in curfew hours is subject to punishment as if he was trespassing. Suppose an engine-driver runs into Mallo Station, and arrives at 8.10 at night. He has brought his passengers safe into the station, the engine is taken to the shed, and he gets to the shed at 8.30. That man must stay on the premises all night, because he dare not go home owing to the curfew. If a signalman finishes at 8.10 at night, which is ten minutes after curfew, he must stop in his signal-box because he dare not go home. I want the House to get that fact clearly in mind, because it is the basis of everything that has taken place at Mallo.

Railwaymen Shot
The day after Mrs. King was shot a signalman, named Thomas Moylan, finished work at 8.30, half-an-hour after curfew. He was unable to go home, and must remain in the signal-box. He was in the signal-box at 10.20 p.m., when he heard shots fired. A few minutes later some policemen came to the signal-box door and demanded it to be opened. Upon entering the box they ordered Moylan and the others to put up their hands, and searched them. They were then ordered to go to the platform of the station and to stand with their backs to the wall and with their hands up while the police levelled their rifles at them. The police then said that a woman had been shot, that they had done it, and that if she died 15 railwaymen would be shot for it. At 11 o'clock the police marched the men to the barracks, with their hands above their heads. Let it be remembered that these were railwaymen on duty, railwaymen taken from their posts while discharging their duty. Among the six men were Moylan, Gyles, and Signalman Hayes. They were searched five times in two different cells. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning the occupants of Moylan's cell were taken out to a military motor, and after being beaten by the police with fists, revolvers, and rifles, they were told to go and carry the dead body of a woman to a lower cell. On returning they were again beaten by rifles and revolvers, and detained in the cells till 9.45. They were ten told to run, and while running they were shot at. Three were shot dead when running. (Hon. Members: "Shame!") That is not all. The lady in charge of the refreshment room stated that the police and soldiers broke into the station refreshment room, took every scrap of food and spirits in the refreshment room, and started firing in the refreshment room. The bullet marks in the refreshment room.

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BRITISH SAILORS TO OPPOSE CUT

Americans Also Slated for 25 per cent. Cut in Wage Scale

(By The Federated Press.)
Washington.—J. Havelock Wilson, head of the British Sailors' and Firemen's Union, has cabled Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, here, that the British shipowners, at a conference March 16 agreed to postpone for a month the enforcement of the proposed reduction of about 33 per cent in wages on British ships. Wages are reduced 4-12 pounds per month for all hands. Common sailors were getting 14-12 pounds per month.

Furuseth, alluding to the fact that the American Steamship Association has proposed a 25 per cent cut in wages on American ships, said that it was "marvelous that the British and the American shipowners should be in such complete harmony without ever having conferred with each other."

While the offices of the British union believe that they will be able to save their position and their wages without resorting to a strike, nevertheless they will take a strike vote as a precautionary measure. The shipowners are hopeful that in the event of a walkout they may man their ships with the tens of thousands of negro and Arab sailors who were trained during the war, and who now are unemployed.

Meanwhile a referendum is being taken in the British union on Havelock Wilson, which has been demanded by the Liverpool branch of the organization on the ground that Wilson is a reactionary and out of touch with the seamen's needs. Wilson has accepted the challenge and sent out a ballot to settle the question.

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.

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In Aid of the Federationist Maintenance Fund
COTTILLION HALL
Tonight (Friday,) April 1st, 1921
Whist at 8:15 Dancing 9 to 12
GENTS, 50c. LADIES, 25c.
Tickets can be obtained from any member of the Junior Labor League or at the Federationist Office.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS GREAT SUCCESS

Fitting Wind-up to W. A. Pritchard Demonstration on Monday

The two social functions held during the past week in the Pender Hall were not only successful in the matter of attendance but from every point of view. The Federationist dance held last Friday netted the paper about two hundred dollars, and everybody had a very enjoyable time.

The social which was held on Monday to welcome Comrade Pritchard was one of the brightest and most enjoyable functions that has ever been held in Vancouver. Members of the Socialist Party of Canada, the Federated Labor Party, O. B. U. and other working class organizations joined in the celebration. When Comrade Pritchard at the request of the large gathering took the platform for a minute or two, the now well-known song of the workers, The Red Flag, was sung most heartily. The members of the committee which had charge of the refreshments are to be congratulated on the manner in which they handled the large crowd. Everybody had plenty of fruit, cakes and coffee.

The following contributed to a most enjoyable evening: Piano recital, Papsy Peter; song, Mr. Kennedy; recitation, Mr. Beard; song, Mrs. Arnold; song, Mr. Stapleton; song, Mrs. Trotter; song, Miss Kirby; song, Mrs. Brightwell.

Dancing was indulged in until one a.m., and when the time for the closure arrived the crowd seemed loath to go home, and the general expression of opinion was that the social gathering had been a very fitting wind-up to the welcome tendered by the Vancouver workers to Comrade Pritchard from the Manitoba prison farm.

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.

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

Meetings in O. B. U. Hall For the Coming Week

804 PENDER STREET WEST

SUNDAY—Irish Self-Determination League.

MONDAY—Piledrivers.

THURSDAY—Plasterers' Helpers and Dance, 9 to 12.

SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

Not Enough Pep Yet!

THERE is not enough pep in the way the supporters of the Federationist are going after the money needed to put the paper on its feet. We realize that there are many out of work, but there are many in jobs that have not yet contributed, and there is only 30 days left in which to raise the balance of the amount we set out to get.

There is only one alternative. If we cannot get the money we will have to cut down the service and the usefulness of the paper correspondingly. Surely in these days when there is every appearance of the struggle becoming keener, the workers will rise to the occasion. Subs are being sent in faster than ever before in the history of the paper, but we need the donations in the worst way. May we hope for greater results in the coming days. There is but little time left. Get in and dig. A little more pep will bring the money.

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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 Bearer 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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THE PARADE AS IT TURNED DOWN CAMBIE STREET LAST SUNDAY

MEXICO WELL TO FOREFRONT

Peons Are Making and Unmaking Many Officials

(By Paul Hanna, Federated Press Staff Correspondent) Mexico City—Yucatan overthrew Carranza. That is to say, when Carranza sent his troops into Yucatan and utterly destroyed its Socialist-peasant-co-operative regime he proved to the workers and peons of all Mexico that he was an enemy of the producers. One year later Carranza was driven out of Mexico City and killed by his own escort.

Many liberals in the United States still have a pretty good opinion of Carranza. Well, many liberals in Mexico still have a high opinion of Woodrow Wilson. My impression, formed since I came here, is that the two men were very much alike. They both possessed the highest ideals. They were eloquent disciples of liberty. Neither one could tolerate an opposite opinion. Both of them imprisoned men for disagreeing with them. Both coveted a high place in history and both were repudiated by their own people.

After he had mopped up the peasants and workmen of Yucatan the old "First Chief" thought he would be free to save Mexico in his own benign and superior way. A next step in Mexico's salvation was to be the election of Bonillas to succeed Carranza. But the organized workers of Mexico City and other towns were so enraged by the way Yucatan had been turned into an "Ireland" by the military that they began demonstrations against Carranza and all his work.

This made Carranza as mad as Wilson was when the country elected a Republican senate in 1918. He was still president, and he would give the mob another lesson. Troops were called upon again, and the Labor unions all suppressed. That is, all the unions Carranza could reach were suppressed. Some of them he couldn't reach. Most important of all, he couldn't reach the Yaqui workers and peons of Sonora.

Plutarco Elias Calles was governor of Sonora. And Adolfo de la Huerta agreed with Calles and was his peer in the admiration of Sonora. Carranza knew these two men and their compact followers must be destroyed. So he ordered mobilization against Sonora, whose government he called disloyal. Sonora's answer was this: "Let the blood be upon Carranza's head. He has declared war. We call upon the workers and peons of the whole republic to join with us." There might have been a long civil war if Carranza had not fixed it in advance. He had shown his hand so clearly in Yucatan and against the unions that the whole country flocked to De la Huerta and Calles. After serving his term as provisional president, De la Huerta is now minister of finance, while Calles is prime minister and minister of the interior.

At this moment Calles is in Yucatan receiving continuous ovations from the workers there, whose co-operatives have been fully restored, along with all their other advantages as free producers. Some details of Calles' visit to Yucatan are reported in Mexico City papers. I quote from a dispatch descriptive of General Calles' address at Merida, capital of Yucatan, on February 20: "General Calles declared that before being a minister he was a revolutionist, a title which he would not exchange for any other. In the course of his peroration, he said the reactionary press called him a Bolshevik, as if that were an insult, whereas he desired every one to know that he was of the party of the proletariat, and believed the programme of the Socialist Party would save humanity."

In presenting Calles to the audience a leader of the Yucatan Socialist Party said the principles of his party had won champions in every part of the republic, "as witness the leadership of Aguirre in Colorado in Tobacco, Guadalupe Sanchez in Vera Cruz and Calles in Sonora." In Yucatan a "Socialist" is a man who has procured from the revolution a piece of land that he can call his own and who cherishes his red card as the symbol of his membership in an organization which gave him the land and will fight to help him retain it. These peons shouted for Calles because he endorsed their party and its principles. In hopeful Labor circles one is told that Plutarco Elias Calles will be the next president of Mexico. That is dangerous prophecy, because the next election is nearly six years away. But if foreign interventionists permit, and the choice of the people prevails, Calles has a better chance than anyone else now in sight.

Studies in the Evolution of Man The Origin and Evolution of the Gods

"The rise and set of sun, the birth and death of day, rain and snow, the shroud of winter and the many colored robes of spring, the serpent lightning and the thunder's voice, earthquake and strange eclipse, frost and fire, the marvels of the earth and air, the perfumed flower, the painted wing, the waveless pool which bears within its magic breast the mirror of the startled face and the inverted sky, the mimic echo, the pathless forest and the boundless deep, the ebb and flow of tides, the miracle of birth, the mystery of dreams and death, and over all, the silent and immeasurable dome—these were the warp and woof, and at the loom sat love and fancy; hope and fear and wove those wondrous tapestries where in we find pictures of gods and fairyland, and all the legends that were told where nature rocked the cradle of the infant world."

This was one of the readings given by Dr. Curry on Monday the 21st of March, and these natural forces and conditions were the warp and woof out of which primitive man created his gods: sand devils, his heavens and hells—many of which are still with us.

Herbert Spencer was the first to push the "Ghost theory" as the prime cause of belief in a spirit world. This beginning of religion, so marked an epoch in mankind's growth. The god explanation of phenomena meant the man had begun to enquire into the cause of things. Unfortunately for the god theory, its natural tendency is to be either or reactionary. It is ever ready to brake on the wheels of progress, and yet in spite of this, religion is today undergoing a mighty transformation, if it is not changing to something else.

When Dreams Were Believed Real The gods and ghosts evolved not directly from forces of nature outside of man, but are the product, first of dreams and later were attached to objects and forces.

When we sleep, we dream of places and people, of objects and conditions which, however ridiculous and impossible, at the time we sleep seem quite real and reasonable. One feature of the dream-mind or sub-conscious mind, is that it cannot reason inductively. This is the mind which is operating in hypnotic subjects. The mind which sees rats or snakes or devils in visions of delirium through alcohol or fever.

We now know much re the psychology of dreams, and we know things we see there have no objective reality they are purely subjective. They exist only in our brain. But to our ancestors who first made the gods and ghosts the experience in dreams were realities and seeing in the dreams their dead friends produced the belief that these dead people were after all, alive in a spirit form. The savage believed that when he slept, his spirit could leave the body and travel around, and when they died the spirit did not come back to the body, but lived on in another plane, and this belief is still common among us.

Ancestor Worship In dreams the spirits of the dead were even more active and powerful than when these people were living, and the chiefs of the tribes when dead were the greater ghosts, and in time became the tribal gods. When tribes grew to nations and nations to empires, the gods grew proportionately. The established Church of England has a prayer for the King in which God is termed "King of Kings, and Lord of Lords." Grant Allan, in his work, "The Evolution of the Idea of God," shows us how churches and temples evolved from the tombs of the dead. "Christianity," he says, "is linked into ancestor worship by its tars, relics and invocation of saints."

The savage knows nothing of natural forces or of the sequence of cause and effects. He believed the spirits of his friends or enemies had a direct influence over him through what we now know to be natural forces. The lightning and thunder, the pestilence or famine were the direct influences of these ghosts or gods, and in the Church Prayer Book, there is still a prayer for rain.

The Priesthood The chiefs or medicine men were naturally the first priests, since they had more influence over these "spirits," whom these children of our race could see in the clouds, and hear in the winds and voices of nature. In time this business of supplicating the spirits by prayer or offerings and sacrifices became the duty of specialists, and today we have millions of priests and preachers who carry on this work. If not luxury, it at least means ease and influence. Sacred wells and shrines are supposed to be the

Religion the Opium of the People

Deep in the stone door posts of certain cathedrals in Russia, the Revolutionists have engraved the above text. Religion is perpetuated because it is the way the priest-hood, a large and powerful class, gain their living, and because superstition with its fears and hopes, is a powerful factor in perpetuating economic servitude. It was so under chattel slavery, and under the power of the Feudal church, and it is today a support of capitalism.

The Evolution of the Bible God In that complication of documents known as the Bible, we see the evolution of the idea of God operating. The God of Noah, of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob was an easy term with these patriarchs, eating meat with one, wrestling with another, often coming down to see how things were going, a jealous, revengeful, brutal and ignorant conception made by savage men in their own image.

We see a steady development, and some improvement in Jehovah. At first he commanded elaborate ceremonies and sacrifices of lambs, bulls and goats, etc. Later he decried burnt offerings, "an abomination." He wanted justice and mercy. While the conception of Jesus was that God was the unusual spirit of truth and mercy, a vastly higher conception than the war god, worshipped by the empires, by the priesthood and their disciples of today. He was the god of Communism. What could the Nazarine have thought of the war demoh worshipped by the war lords and profiteers of today.

CLEANING FROM RUSSIA

Demobilized Red soldiers of the Moscow district have passed the following resolution: "Returning to civil life, we solemnly pledge ourselves to aid in the industrial and economic development of the Socialist mother country. Should the workers' and peasants' government need us again for defense, we will report at the first call."

The foremost artists of the Moscow opera and stage will render a special programme commemorating the anniversary of the great Ukrainian poet, Shevchenko.

The Petrograd Economic council is preparing to construct buildings and improvements on Soviet farms in the Petrograd Province with the opening of the spring season. A special wood-sawing train has been outfitted at Petrograd to carry a crew of workers to the forest regions. The train is fully fitted with the necessary tools and is equipped with all comforts for the workers.

A report from Moscow tells of the issuing of an announcement by the Russian Commissariat for Health to the effect that "necessary abortions" will be performed free by the doctors in the district hospitals, but that such operations for private gain, will be at the risk of punishment of the doctors concerned.

THE RAPE OF ERIN

Bound by steel bonds of ruthlessness and might, She strangling, writhes in agony and pain; While vandals, Huns, with baleful creed; their blight Doth cast, with subtle breath upon her name. Her virgin body flayed by callousness and hate, Her plenteous breasts this thing doth seize With vicious avariciousness; this ghoul incarnate; That ravishes and loots, its lustful hunger to appease. Her verdant pastures peaceful, now bespattered; With blood of patriot and gore of he Who with grim, brute ferocity hath battered, All noble principles of she who would be free. Her spirit yet undaunted, still defying massed formation of the hordes of hell, Her liberty though challenged, yet undying, Will yet pervade this land of lake and dell. Her chastity though outraged, yet so pure Will lauded be some day, with voice and lyre. And these foul acts in guise of lawful contour Will relegated be, to funeral pyre.

—T. F. M.

AN HISTORIC U.S. DOCUMENT

A War-Time Act That Sent Thousands to Jail

One of the last acts of President Wilson was the signature of a resolution repealing the amendment to the Espionage Act that was passed on May 16, 1918. The Espionage Act itself remains, in a state of suspension, until the next war automatically revives it, but the amendment, which, to say the least, was so widely at variance with American traditions, has been wiped off the books. We must be thankful for that. At least it is a step in the right direction. The amendment was a typical product of war hysteria. Let us recall some of its provisions. Under its provisions a fine of \$10,000 or twenty years imprisonment or both faced any one who, while the United States was at war, should "willfully utter, print, write or publish any disloyal, profane, scurrilous or abusive language about the form of government of the United States or the Constitution. . . or the military and naval forces. . . or the flag of the United States. . . or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States. . . or the flag. . . into contempt, scorn, contumely or disrepute. . . or suggest the doing of any of the acts or things. . . enumerated. . ."—The New Republic.

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.

If you want some sample copies of this paper for your neighbors, call around to the office and get them.

Not all were cleared—

There are still a number of Suits, Coats and Dresses greatly reduced. BUT so comparatively few that there is no need of holding an extra sale—we want to clear them quickly—the prices are even lower in some cases than our Month-End Specials. All garments are in new spring materials—smartly styled. Come and see hundreds of other special Famous Values.

FROM MAKER TO WEARER Famous 623 HASTINGS ST. W. Near Granville CLOAK & SUIT CO.

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."

Form for pledging money to the Workers of Canada fund, including fields for Name and Address.

DOLLARS AND WORDS

As both writers enclosed the sum of \$5, which speaks much more fluently than words. Nine hundred and ninety-nine \$5 bills are needed surely some members of the working class think that The Federationist is worth that amount. GET IN THE FIGHT 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. Help the Fed. by helping our advertisers.

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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

Camp Reports

SUBURBY DISTRICT.

The members in A. C. Ry. Mile 135 (via Soo, Ont.) camp have decided to reject the credentials of Matti Koski Del No. 1477 on account of his actions against the rules and regulations of the organization. In plain words, M. Koski went to the camp as a worker, after being present in the meetings with the members, he decided to call a strike in the said camp. I have written to Koski but have received no answer. Members, look out for this scabby soul and have no dealings with him. Also his credentials and supplies should be taken away wherever you meet him. Anyone who willfully disregards the ruling of the rank and file, and so forgets the principles to such an extent, is not fit to be a member in the organization. Men of that character have no spine, and therefore belong to the class of reptiles.

In camp A. C. R. Mile 148 (via Soo, Ont.) the scale of wages and hours in the coming drive was discussed under discussion with the following results: by a vote of 21 for, and 10 against a \$5 per 8-hour day, but after the vote was taken, all the members unanimously decided to go after these demands.

Take this up in your next camp meeting, and let's have a united front to meet the bosses, for they'll surely set us up if we are not solidly organized into one union covering the whole industry. The bosses have their industrial unions, chambers of commerce, employers and manufacturers' associations, etc. That is why they are on top. Why not the same for the workers? Why not, "Don't forget they will do anything, but get off your back," so let's get down to business and see to it that they will get off, and stay off. By organizing industrially we are building a structure for the future also, a union that will weather the storm, and be able to function after the storm.

Members beware! There are a couple of snakes in Suburb, who are reported to be collecting dues for the O. B. U. without any credentials or receipt books. They are using a pocket memorandum book for the purpose. Have nothing to do with any one without an official receipt book and complete credentials, and see to it that the credentials have not expired.

Yours for Solidarity,
JUKKA TOIVAR,
Suburb District, Secy.

SUBURBY DISTRICT.

Here is an item of "news" that may be of interest to some slave in this part of the country, as well as in other places it may be interesting to know the conditions we are existing in, and the abuse we are subjected to.

(In the Suburb Star) Sault Ste. Marie, O. Lanier was brought before Magistrate Mackay Thursday on a charge of feeding to the man in a lumber camp at Goudreau, horse flesh which was unfit for human consumption. He was fined \$25 and costs, for a breach of the Ontario Health Act.

In regard to the above, the District Health Inspector declared: "That the meat was unfit for human food, as the horse had been sick (do you get this—S-I-C-K SICK!) when killed," and the offender is "fined" \$25 and costs. What do they care about \$25 if they can keep on doing similar things all the time, if most of the camps are not up to the standard of the above.

"The Health Act of Ontario," and "will not be, before the men on the job are organized, and on the strength of organized power, compel the bosses to come across. They'll feed you like swine, and let you live like swine, if you, Mr. Slave don't realize what your historic mission is in this beautiful and "democratic" country.

The Gov. Emp. Bureau in Suburb is shipping men (no fooling) to farms for \$15 per month, and to lumber camps and mills for \$35 and \$40 per month. If you are only looking for a job and don't care about the hours or other conditions on these jobs, then hit for Suburb. But if you want to be sitting wages, then stay out. And besides, to those jobs you've got to pay your own fare, savvy. So if you aren't quiet broke yet, why just take a shipment and finish the job properly.

The Murray mine recently laid off about 700-800 men. The other mines are reducing their forces, putting part of the men on part time, and cutting wages too, of which the "Star" announces: "that the men took it in 'quietly,' because it was known for some time that a reduction would be necessary." Yes. We have always known that the bosses are ever-ready to lower the standard of living, if they even have a ghost of a chance, in order to make more profit. They don't give a darn if you even exist Mr. Slave, because there are hundreds at the present time to take your place, and a new one born every minute, as long as there is an overproduction in human labor-power, the bosses just grin at you when you are compelled to ask for a job, but you will, they were singing a different tune. They have always been classified as human beings and patriotic citizens of "our" (heavy on the our, for it is their country by special privilege through original graft, etc.)

The Steel Plant on Soo, Ont., has given a "French leave" to about 1500 workers. In January last it made a cut in wages, and now, cut them out altogether. Mr. Slave. Take yourself and family to some pleasure resort, sunny California, Florida or elsewhere, where you can enjoy life and feel contented amidst plenty in every direction. Now you have time, and so work to do, because at the time of "increased production" you surely worked yourselves out of a job, and out of bread and butter at the same time.

Do you think that there is something wrong with the present form of society. If so, then dig in and do your part in changing these conditions by joining an

The Old Revolutionist and the New Revolution

The Evolution of Revolution, by H. M. Hyndman (Grant Richards, 21c).

M. R. H. G. WELLS shocked the Bolsheviki the other day by blaspheming against Marx's beard. That set us laughing; but let us hope, it set them thinking. William Blake, following a tradition as old as the Olympian Jove, always represented God as a man with an impressive beard. Marx grew a beard so godlike that, as Wells said, it could be considered to have been unintentional. But he did not look like God in Blake's Job. Bakunin, a rival revolutionist who loathed Marx, also cultivated a beard, but was still less like the God of Blake and Job. But Mr. Hyndman, who would as soon have thought of aiming at a semblance to Samuel Smiles as to Jehovah, was born with exactly the right beard (at least, no living man has ever seen him without it), and has always resembled Blake's vision so impressively that it is difficult to believe that he is not the original, and Blake's picture the copy. No body in the British Socialist movement has ever produced this effect or anything approaching it. Mr. Wells is so hopelessly delirious that his avowed longing to shave Marx may be the leonocism of envy. Mr. Sidney Webb's beard, a Badinguet is not in the running. My own beard is so like a turt of bleached grass that pet animals have nibbled at it. William Morris' Olympian coronet of claustrating hair, and his Dureresque beard, were such as no man less great could have carried without being denounced as an impostor; but he resembled the Jovian God in Aephael's Vision of Ezekiel, not the Jehovah of Blake. Mr. Hyndman alone, without effort, without affectation, without intention, turning his platform, which was often only a borrowed chair at the street corner, into a heavenly throne by sheer force of beard and feature. Even he himself could not ignore his beard, though he was the only man who could not see it. It cropped him to wear a frock coat when his natural and preferred vesture would have been a red shirt. He had to preach the class war in the insignia of the class he was fiercely denouncing. When in desperation he discarded his silk hat, the broad-brimmed soft hat that replaced it immediately became the hat of Wotan, and made him more godlike than ever. Mr. Wells has succeeded in making Marx's beard as ridiculous as the no-nag. Let him try his hand, if he dares on Mr. Hyndman's. He will try in vain. A glance at the excellent portrait which forms the frontispiece to Mr. Hyndman's latest book will carry conviction to this point.

I expatiate on this solitary majesty of Mr. Hyndman's because it is significant of his part in the Socialist movement. As a Socialist leader—and he was ever a leader—he was never any good for team work. It was not that he was quarrelsome (though on occasion he could be a veritable Tantalus); it was that he was not quite ready to meet him half-way at any moment in this respect. Nor can it have been that the beard carried with it the curse of the first commandment. It was that he had what is very rare among practical politicians in England, the cosmopolitan mind, the historical outlook, the European interest. For mere municipal Socialism, which he called Gas and Water Socialism, he had no use. Also, as a thorough revolutionary Socialist, he knew that the trade unionism, a part of capitalism, being merely the habit side of the capitalist account, and that co-operative societies within the capitalist system are no solution of the social question.

Now it happened that during the most active part of Mr. Hyndman's public life, the Co-operative Wholesale was developing prodigiously, and the huge new machinery of local government throughout this country made an unprecedented extension of Gas and Water Socialism possible for the first time. Mr. Sidney Webb saw the opening, and jumped at it with the Fabian Society behind him. Mr. Fabian disclaimed it, and would not admit that the road to Socialism lay through the suburbs and along the tram lines. Morris, always fundamentally practical, was no fonder of the suburbs than Mr. Hyndman; but he saw that Webb's work had to be done, and gave it his blessing from a distance with the apology (for the distance) that it was not an artist's job. Sidney Webb saw too, that the efforts made by Morris and Hyndman to organize the workers in new Socialistic societies had failed as hopelessly as the earlier attempts of Owen and Marx, and that the Socialists must accept the forms of organization founded spontaneously by the workers themselves, and make them fully conscious of this achievement of theirs by making their history and scope known to them. Hence the famous Webb treatise on "Industrial Democracy," a labor of Hercules which nobody but Webb or his extraordinary wife would face or could have accomplished. Mr. Hyndman, interested in the evolution of revolution, frankly scorned such spade work. He was eloquent about Chartism, Marxism and the First International, but simply bored by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and its past.

Pritchard Welcomed by Thousands of Workers On His Return to Coast

(Continued from Page 3)

all. In that country people might be starving; but they were not starving in the midst of plenty. There they were working for the children, with whom rested the social regeneration.

Bill continued speaking earnestly for quite a while, though manifestly very tired, and then gave way to Richardson, and proceeded to the Columbia. Here Kavanagh spoke as a capitalist in the first person, showing his slaves how he put it over them, and how alone they bear him to it.

Dr. Curry presented the early Christian movement in the light of a proletarian revolt against the master class of the Roman Empire; and Mrs. Corse, as chairman, took the opportunity to warn the parents against the militarisation of their children as Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Comrade Pritchard made the closing address, again mentioning Russia's care for those in human society of whom it was said: Suffer the little children to come unto Me; "but whom Christian civilization does its best all the time to forget."

Once more the "Red Flag" was sung—third time at this meeting—and the curtain fell on the most glorious Easter Vancouver has ever known.

Only passing mention has been made of the special C. N. U. X. meeting at Cambie street, and the rousing address of Dr. Hardrick to the returned men; which, it may be noted, was the subject of editorial comment in the daily press. This was, of course, only a sort of side show to the main celebration, and yet there was nothing in all that day's happenings more inspiring than to stand on the fringe of that great throng and witness the applause of full-blooded British men and women listening to Hardrick's passionate protest against the brutality of imperial oppression, as he stood there boldly to say to John Bull, Junior, and John Bull, Senior, too: "We want no more of your blood-stained empire!" To see those hundreds of returned men standing solidly and determinedly for the policy of "Hands Off India!"

Distinctions of race or religion, of caste or color, became non-existent; the most sacred shibboleths of state-craft and priest-craft were discarded and derided. And as the old shackles were broken and cast aside, it seemed as if the milk of human kindness welled up like the sap in the greening trees, and the native worth of sheer humanity—the inherent goodness of the common people—burst forth and blossomed like a rose.

ORGANIZATION IS GROWING

present a solid front in the struggle for their emancipation.

Membership cards and constitutions were distributed. The office of the C. N. U. X. is now situated on the first floor of the Loggers' Union Hall, in the room at the rear. A propaganda meeting will be held next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Pender Hall.

Look at his portrait, and you can see in his face a sort of sarcastic despair left by his continually disappointed expectation of intellectual adequacy in his colleagues. But for them he would certainly have won the seat in parliament which he very nearly did win in spite of them. But it is not clear that he could have done anything in that doomed assembly; he has never suited pompous fools gladly; and the beard does not conceal his contempt for people who cannot think politically in terms of a very comprehensive historical generalization; that is, for ninety-nine hundredths of his fellow countrymen, and ninety-nine point nine per cent. of their chosen representatives. His real work, like that of Marx, was the pressing of that generalization, in season and out of season, on a civilization making straight for the next revolution without the same sense of its destination or its danger.

It is with this generalization that Mr. Hyndman challenges us in his latest book. It is a compact of history, and an important one, because it propounds a Sphinx riddle that cannot be answered by mere opportunists. Mr. Wells has put his masterpiece into the form of an outline of the world's history. Mr. Chesterton, having taken the Cross and followed Godfrey of Bouillon to Jerusalem, has come home in a historic ecstasy. Mr. Belloc urges the view of history that the Vatican would urge if the Vatican were enlightened and as free as Mr. Belloc's and all this at a moment when the threatened dissolution of European civilization is forcing us to turn in desperation to history and social theory for counsel and guidance.

I am not sure that Mr. Hyndman's book is not the most pressing of all these challenging essays. Mr. Wells, though ultra-revolutionary, has deliberately, and for his purpose necessarily, excluded theory from his magnum opus, simply preparing a colossal explosive shell crammed with all the relevant historical facts, and hurriedly thrown together with a competence, ignorance, obsolescence and naive brigandage of the State as we know it. Mr. Chesterton, though he never has a theory, has a cry and a theme; and his extemporizations and variations on them are imaginative, suggestive, inspiring, resounding to the last human limit of splendor in that sort of literary orchestration; but the cry is "Back to the Middle Ages," and the theme is "Cherub the Juit"; neither of them within the modern conception of the fellowship of the Holy Ghost. Mr. Belloc is leading a forlorn hope; for Ibsen's Third Empire will not be the Holy Roman Empire. All three either ignore evolution or virtually deny it. Mr. Chesterton and Mr. Belloc even ridicule it, not without plenty of materials, thanks to the antics of some of its professors. But Mr. Hyndman has a theory, and an evolutionary one. It is not confined to the Middle Ages, official Catholicism and Judaea; it has proved itself capable of engaging the faith of small bodies of thoughtful Europeans, and the fanaticism of large bodies of thoughtless ones. The march of events has confirmed it, not only before its promulgation by Marx and Engels (all theories fit the past on the 'ray of publication' because they are made to fit it), but since. Mr. Hyndman's clear, close writing, always readable, always carrying you along, never confusing or seducing you by the extravagance of his diction, the temporary digressions of writers who, having no military objective, stop repeatedly to play with history, obliges us to entertain his book seriously, and either confute it or let his case win by default. It is quite competently put, with no nonsense about it. There is no attempt to conciliate the reader or propitiate public opinion. Mr. Hyndman does not believe, nor pretend to believe, that tout comprendre, cest tout pardonner; on the contrary, he rather concludes that the better you understand history the more you condemn its makers. He spares neither invective nor eulogy; and he words them without the smallest concession to any feeling but his own. He uses tact to make his presentation of his case effective, never to make himself agreeable. In the end you will dislike him, especially if he dislikes you; but his case is there to be answered. Mr. Wells' case is unanswerable; but its acceptance is the only road to Marxist Communism. Mr. Belloc's case is strong case against parliament, and would have us discard it and face a really responsible monarchical (not royal) government by a president and cabinet; but he associates this with a strenuous advocacy of private property on the ground that it will do us no harm if we have little enough of it and are as ignorant as Tenyson's Northern Farmer. It is Mr. Hyndman who shows you that if there is anything in history, private property, in its modern reduction to absurdity, is capitalism, is tottering to its fall, and that we must make up our minds to be ready for the new Communist order or for a crash.

But Mr. Hyndman has yet another claim to urgent attention over his competitors in the survey of history. His book comes just when the hugest of the European powers is putting its doctrine to an experimental test on an unprecedented scale. And this situation is the fact that Mr. Hyndman repeats Lenin as completely as he repudiates Cromwell or Robespierre. The English arch-Marxist has been confronted with the fulfilment of all the articles of his religion; the collapse of capitalism, the expropriation of the expropriators, the overthrow of the old society pregnant with the new by Sage Femme La Force, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the obliteration of all bourgeois as a social order. And instead of crying Vive la Revolution! and packing his traps for Moscow to inaugurate the

latest status of Marx, he out-cherishes Churchill in his denunciation of the Bolsheviki. This is interesting; we want to know how he justifies it. At first sight he seems to cover his position by setting up the mature Marx as a historic materialist against the immature Marx of the Communist manifesto, apparently forgetting that in a previous chapter he has knocked the historic materialism into a cocked hat. Bolsheviki Marxism, I may explain, is the Marxism of the manifesto, taking a hint from Rousseau by calling its administrators Commissars. Mr. Hyndman declares that to make force the midwife of progress is to discard the full Marxist doctrine (insisted on at the end of every chapter in his book) that force can not anticipate the historic moment, and that premature revolutions are bound to fail, like the Peasants' war and the insurrection of Babouv.

But this, though true, does not prove Bolshevism premature. The undeniable fact that no midwife can deliver the child alive until its gestation is complete by no means that the birth will be difficult and bleeding a strong hand and a strong arm, and possibly killing the mother. Who is to say that the historic moment has not come in Russia? Certainly not Mr. Hyndman, who has so convincingly proved from history that the historic moment is as often as not a psychological moment. All that the Marxist historic moment means when analyzed is the moment when the bourgeoisie loses its grip on industry and on the armed forces of the government, and lets them slip into the hands of the leaders of the proletariat when these leaders are what Marx calls class-conscious; that is, fully aware of the relations, actual, historical and evolutionary, between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, and well instructed as to the need for and nature of the transition from capitalism to Communism which they have to operate. Surely these conditions are realized in Russia at present, and nearly as they are ever likely to be realized in Russia, whilst we, up to our eyes in debt, are not only tolerating it, but heaping luxury upon luxury upon it in the midst of starvation, then I am much more inclined to cry "Bravo, Lenin!" and more "More fools we!" than to share Mr. Hyndman's apparent horror. As to the Bolsheviki being in the minority, Mr. Hyndman cites with approval "the marvellous transition effected by Japan in forty years from Feudalism to capitalism." Immediately before this he says that "permanent social revolution and Communist reconstruction can only be successfully achieved when the bulk of the population understands and is ready to accept the new forms which have, consciously or unconsciously, developed in the old society." But he cannot believe that the Japanese man-in-the-street understood what was happening when capitalism was substituted for Feudalism or accepted it in any other sense than letting it happen to him, just as the British laborer, at the New Poor Law and the enfranchisement of the bourgeoisie happen to him. There never has been any such conversion of the majority of the people; all the changes have been imposed by energetic minorities. We should still be under the rule of the shepherd kings if Mr. Hyndman's Liberal generalization were true or even one-fifth true. What is true enough for practical purposes is that until the live wires of the community are charged with a new current, or with a higher potential of the old one, neither the majority nor the minority can change the social system. Even Peter the Great, with all his gibbets and racks and knouts, could not have imposed his ideas on old Russia if his retinue of able blackguards had not been as tired of old Russia as he was. The old Russians were in a stupendous majority all through. What Mr. Hyndman stigmatizes as "the tyranny of the minority" is an indispensable condition not only for the society forward (or backward as at present), but for keeping it alive where it stands. In England the majority will never be converted to the need for government at all; nine-tenths of us are born anarchists.

Finally, Mr. Hyndman falls back once more on historic demeritization, and declares that the Bolsheviki must fail because the economic conditions are not ripe. This impales him on the point of his own theory, which will conquer the world, but only for the best chapter in his book called "The Limits of Historic Determinism," contracts those limits to a tiny space in which there is room for a monument inscribed Hic Jacet Carolus Marx, but not room for Russia. It is, he says (and proves it) "a demonstrable truth that similar forms of production sometimes have wholly dissimilar governments imposed upon them." He shows that a single man with a conviction, like Mahomet, can start a movement which will conquer half the civilized world, whilst movements that have the sympathy of four or every five men in the country wither and are stamped out by a few unpopular rascals. Does not Mr. Hyndman then, as a Socialist leader, take an unnecessarily heavy risk in denouncing as untimely an attempt to do for Communism what Mahomet did for Islam, when he himself has shown that none of the Determinist arguments against the possibility of its success will hold water? He repeats that he has to be that he has set his heart on England being the Holy Land of the Communist faith; John Bull again. Also, curiously enough, on the transition being a peaceful parliamentary one. The old internationalist is a patriot at heart, the old revolutionist a pacifist.

The petulance of the days when Mr. Hyndman was a spilt child of nature and fortune still flashes out from time to time in his writing. One can see that he can no more work in double harness today than

J. H. Thomas Tells Story Of How Men Are Done To Death In Ireland

(Continued from Page 1)

room were seen last night at 8 o'clock, when I had the last report.

Fired Volley Into Men

The next case is that of Michael Mahoney, one of our members. On the night in question he went on duty at 8 o'clock. Everything went on as usual until 10.30, when he heard rifle shots from the direction of the platform. He was in the locomotive yard attending to an engine, but on hearing a couple of shots from the goods yard, immediately opposite the locomotive yard, he thought it was getting a bit dangerous, so he went into the drivers' waiting room in the shed where he found five or six other men. He had only been in the room about five minutes when the door was opened by a man in khaki, who shouted: "Hands up! This man was accompanied by another in police uniform, by asking the men where they had been that night, he ordered them to walk to the platform with their hands above their heads. As they passed the North signal-box the policeman, who was behind, fired several shots above their heads. On arrival at the platform they were confronted by two men in civilian clothes, one of whom Mahoney recognized as the head constable. These men asked how they could account for being out at that time of night, to which he replied that they were railwaymen on duty. What is the state of a policeman or soldier who marches men out from a signal-box or from an engine shed, where they are working, and then asks them what they are doing out at that time of night? I ask the House to draw their own conclusions. The men were then ordered to walk to the police barracks with their hands above their heads. On going out of the station another man in khaki ordered them to "halt," then ordered them to "double," and afterwards to "run." Immediately they started to run, but before they had got 12 yards away a volley was fired into them. Three men fell in front of Mahoney. One was Dennis Bennet, a cleaner, another was Paddy Howe, a driver, but third man was not recognized. Mahoney was shot in the hands and the right knee. The police did not follow them, but persisted in firing whilst they were injured and stumbling along as best they could. Mahoney eventually sought shelter in a garage, where he remained for over an hour. He then made an effort to get home, but his right leg was so painful that he had to move along on his back. His home was only a quarter of a mile away, and he crossed some gardens and a lawn. It took over six hours to get there. The bullet passed right through his knee. He is still in hospital. But he persisted in firing whilst they were injured and stumbling along as best they could. Mahoney eventually sought shelter in a garage, where he remained for over an hour. He then made an effort to get home, but his right leg was so painful that he had to move along on his back. His home was only a quarter of a mile away, and he crossed some gardens and a lawn. It took over six hours to get there. The bullet passed right through his knee. He is still in hospital. But he persisted in firing whilst they were injured and stumbling along as best they could. Mahoney eventually sought shelter in a garage, where he remained for over an hour. He then made an effort to get home, but his right leg was so painful that he had to move along on his back. His home was only a quarter of a mile away, and he crossed some gardens and a lawn. It took over six hours to get there. The bullet passed right through his knee. He is still in hospital. But he persisted in firing whilst they were injured and stumbling along as best they could.

More Shooting

Here is the statement of another man, Morrissey. He states that he was in the North signal cabin with Signalman Greenwood and a porter named Devitt. Here again, the men were in the cause of the curfew. The policeman went to the box and demanded admission. Morrissey opened the door, and the police then gave the order, "Hands up!" The men were next ordered out of the box, and Greenwood, who is 70 years of age, was thrown down the steps. When he got up again he protested that he was on duty. That is to say, that he was the signalman responsible for the lives of the travelling public. After throwing him down the steps, the police said: "How did he get here?" and he said: "I'm on duty." After he had protested, the police said: "Damn the signal-box, damn the railwaymen, and damn you!" Greenwood, however, was ordered back to the box, but Devitt and Morrissey were marched, with hands up, to the platform. A policeman kicked Devitt, and told him to put his hands up higher. He then said to Morrissey: "I suppose you have a gun hidden?" Morrissey said that he never had one, and he would not know how to use it if he had. The policeman said: "If I suppose you belong to the organization, anyway, you belong to the railway, and that is enough for us!" One of the policemen had a bottle of whisky, and he asked the soldier to have a drink, which he refused. The men were then ordered to run, but Morrissey got a bullet immediately he started. He was shot in the right elbow and in a finger. He hid in the ruins of an old creamery, and remained there until 4 a. m. He states that he will refuse to resume duty even when discharged from hospital until he can get some guarantee for his personal safety. He knew nothing about the woman having been shot until he got to Cork Hospital at 7 o'clock next morning. The next case is that of Driver Maher. Here is a man who is now in Cork Hospital, badly wounded, and who arrived in Mallow at 9.20 p. m. on the day following the murder, and who knew nothing of any murder having taken place at Mallow. He brought his train there from another place. It is like an engine

he could when he and Morrissey kicked over the traces of the Democratic Federation nearly forty years ago; but the general effect is one of mellowness, which encourages us to believe that Mr. Hyndman's later years have not been the least happy of his tempestuous life. Certainly his beard never became him better than it does today—G. B. S. in the London Nation

Kill Six-Hour Day Bill For B. C. Miners

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Sloan, minister of mines, said that British Columbia has to combat with neighboring coal producing communities and predicted that if the six-hour day were brought in, the mines at Fernie would have to close down and those on Vancouver Island would have to go on half time, as they have to meet outside competition. He pointed out that of the 5,945,000 tons of coal produced in British Columbia last year, more than \$300,000 were sold to the United States.

Produce Too Much

"The workers here produce too much and it is because they produce too much we have hundreds of miners without jobs," said Samuel Guthrie. "If you make the six hours instead of eight hours, you will make room for many of the workers who are now walking the streets."

Mr. Uphill's six-hour proposal was lost without a show of hands being called for.

Hon. Mr. Sloan accepted Mr. Uphill's amendment to strike out the section of the act which makes it not compulsory for inspectors to inspect those parts of mines where explosives are not used and where safety lamps are installed. The minister explained that inspection is being carried on there anyway.

Want Outside Inspectors

Mr. Uphill's third amendment to permit the miners to name on their committee of inspection anyone from outside or inside the mine instead of being restricted as now to choosing these men from their own number in the mine, was lost by a vote of 17 to 15.

"Any man who is working for a corporation has to look for his meat-ticket and the men are scared if they give a true report of conditions which will be victimized," said Mr. Uphill.

"The fear is that if the men can appoint whom they like they will appoint some Bolsheviki who will come in and stop the mine. But the men don't want to stop the mine as that is where they get their living."

"All the men want to know is that a certain amount of safety exists in the mine. Under this amendment they would be able to appoint the secretary of the union or check weighmen who are not subject to the whims of the corporation. You will not find that people will go in there and stop the mines just for the sake of stopping them."

Not for Nainaimo Miners

Mr. Uphill told of five men in the interior, three of whom are returned soldiers who are now victimized and cannot get jobs because they are blacklisted by the companies.

"It is a mistake to infer that the mining companies don't want a true report of gas conditions in the mines," said the Hon. Mr. Sloan. "The miners in Nainaimo object to this proposed change as they say men from outside are not able to take the same interest in the mines."

S. Guthrie asserted that miners do want these amendments. He told of how Oscar Mottishaw was "fired" because he dared to report conditions at Extension, and how this led to the strike in 1913.

"PUSH"

In spite of the "hard times" a number of our friends have been able to gather in a few more readers for the Federationist during the past week, and we are very pleased about the result. It's no easy matter, we know, but if you only succeed in rounding up one a week it will aid in spreading the working-class message. Try it.

Somebody in the Sointula Socialist Local put in a boost for the Fed. and added sixteen readers to our mailing list. Your local would be a good place to take up the subject, with maybe even better results.

Our old friend L. A. Austin of Nelson does not want to be beaten in the sub-hustling "push," so after hard work rounds up seven more for the Fed.

J. N. Hinta of Gibson's Landing says he is again on the job from now on, and forwards us two batches of three apiece.

J. G. Sutherland of Vancouver and A. Makepiece of Holberg, B. C., knowing that the Fed. should be more widely read, both introduce it to the homes of three more families.

Sending them to the Fed. in pairs is pretty good work and is of great help to the paper at this time. Some of the following places are "one-horse villages," but our readers succeed in getting subs. The following have sent in two apiece: J. G. Hay of Winter, Sack; S. N. Johnson of Arbour, Man.; J. G. Smith, Vancouver; J. Naylor, Cumberland.

And the following have each rustled up one more subscriber: W. S. Kilner, Geo. Dingwall, H. Taylor, W. F. Fruit, J. Price, E. N. Crandell, H. Martle, S. Johnson, R. C. Mutch, W. W. Wren, Mrs. V. Ingram, J. Downie, R. S. Barber.

And the subs are still rolling in.

The British National debt is \$40,000,000,000. Her annual expenditure, according to British reports, is \$4,500,000,000; the population is 47,000,000.

Patronize Fed. Advertisers.

driver starting from Paddington to run to Cardiff. Someone is killed at Cardiff prior to his arrival at Cardiff, but when he arrives he is immediately shot down because he is supposed to be connected with the murder that happens at Cardiff. That is the position of this particular man. In these cases the facts are from the sworn statement of live men. One poor fellow, who died yesterday, leaves a widow and seven children, and another child is expected.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World
FRIDAY, April 1, 1921

CAN we stand still in a world that insists on moving, asked Comrade Pritchard last Sunday, and his answer was, no. That things have been moving since he was sent to gaol by the agents of the Dominion Government...

And what has caused this change? The conditions that prevail, is the answer, and the government of this country is part of the conditions that has been instrumental in bringing home to the workers the fact that all governments in capitalistic countries are class governments.

The workers of Vancouver have taken up the challenge that the Dominion Government threw out when it interfered in the Winnipeg strike. Not only have the workers of this city taken up the gauntlet, but the workers of the Dominion have recognized that governments, even though they reign in so-called democratic countries, are but the executive committees of the ruling class.

But giving nervous shocks to political nondescripts will not solve working-class problems. Parading will not bring emancipation to the workers. Neither will speech making. It will take intelligence and organization. Pritchard realized this some time ago.

Notwithstanding the fact that the workers have filled the warehouses to a point where their labor-power is no longer required by their masters, the workers are in need of the very things they have produced. But no law will give them bread and the necessities of life under the present system.

EVERY step taken on the path of progress is met with some opposition. Science has been hampered by metaphysically minded individuals, and if mythology and superstition have not stood in the way of advancement, then some vested interests have done everything possible to prevent the introduction of new methods.

that class can turn every master-class assault into a victory, and the Dominion government is welcome to all the satisfaction that it can get out of the Winnipeg strike. The workers won, and they showed that they knew it on Sunday last. But they must now clinch their victory by seeking more knowledge and the perfecting of the working-class organization on a class basis.

WERE IT NOT tragic, it would be comical to witness the contortions of the saviours of the present form of bourgeois democracy. It is impossible to pick up a daily paper in these days, without seeing where some one has devised a means of making things better for the dear people. They advocate anything as a cure for the present industrial depression.

If laws which decree that certain people shall not do this or that thing, would fix things, then the people would be fixed to a nicety. In fact the workers are nicely fixed if they would only realize it. Every law on the statute books of this country is a law which in some way or other, deals with property.

In that slavery, laws will not assist the workers. Bourgeois politicians may pass laws against the sun rising, but the position of the workers will remain the same as long as they are subject to the exploitation that exists today. No law can change their status, and no law can do away with unemployment, hunger, starvation and the horrors of war as long as the present system lasts.

Notwithstanding the fact that the workers have filled the warehouses to a point where their labor-power is no longer required by their masters, the workers are in need of the very things they have produced. But no law will give them bread and the necessities of life under the present system.

EVERY step taken on the path of progress is met with some opposition. Science has been hampered by metaphysically minded individuals, and if mythology and superstition have not stood in the way of advancement, then some vested interests have done everything possible to prevent the introduction of new methods.

and the people were able to understand at least the rudimentary principles of the practice of medicine. However, like all other business, the medical business is not for the purpose of curing the sick; but for profit. It is perfectly true that there are many doctors who work long and weary hours for the relief of suffering humanity. Many men have given their lives in seeking cures for human ills which have increased under the present system, but the basis of the practice of medicine must, under the present system, be governed by the dollar and cent rule.

THE CHARGE that was made by A. M. Johnson (deputy attorney-general and J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of Labor, to the effect that O. B. U. men had framed up on, and got D. McCallum, an official of the Provincial government drunk, in order to prevent an investigation into the strike in the Nelson and Silverton districts, are of such a nature that some explanation is demanded.

We fully realize to what lengths some people will go to discredit the O. B. U., and this appears to be another attempt to take a slam at an organization which represents the real interests of the workers, and we have no hesitation in calling on the Provincial authorities to sift the matter to the bottom, and to urge the Labor members of the Legislature to see that it is done at once.

The individual who wrote a letter to the Sun re last Sunday's parade, and suggested that soap and water would have done those that were in the parade good, might not have noticed it; but if he had any brains, he would have noticed that the paraders knew what they were doing, and that is more than he did when he wrote the letter in question.

The struggle of the miners in Great Britain is taking on a political aspect. It is not a struggle so much with the immediate employers, as it is a struggle with the government, as the men demand that the state shall guarantee them the wages that they have been receiving.

The Provincial Government has introduced a measure to provide funds for workers in their old age. The workers and employers are both urged to contribute to this fund. We wonder where workers who cannot get employment are going to get in on this, especially when it is recognized that they cannot even get the necessities of life when they are young.

WOULD SMASH UP AUSTRALIAN UNIONS

Captains of Industry Take Advantage of Unemployment

London Directors Play Part in Shipping Strike

(W. Francis Ahern) (Exclusive to The B. C. Federationist from Australia) The more one analyses the industrial situation in Australia, the more one is convinced that the forces of organized capitalism are going in concert to provoke industrial upheavals throughout that country.

The capitalists know what is ahead of them. The war didn't bring the victory they hoped for. It has been left the workers stronger than ever—perhaps not so much in numbers as in intellectual force. The unionists of Australia in all other parts of the world, have their eyes open. They have been promised a "new world" made "safe for the workers" by the capitalists.

Smash the Unions There is only one hope—smash the workers' organizations while there is growing unemployment, and make them too impotent to be able to put up a fight. That is what the capitalists aim at doing in Australia.

Some time ago, the Australian capitalists set about ways and means to present "a united front" (grand term, that) to the workers of that country. They aimed at setting in action the necessary machinery "to combat the danger threatening industry by the action of the employees in ceasing work."

Recently they forced a fight in Western Australia on to the railway men. They wanted to smash the railway men there. They failed because the railway men were supported by all other unions in some-thing after the fashion of the Council of Action idea in England recently.

The Shipping Trouble Recently we have had a shipping hold up. The stewards went out on strike, and after six or seven weeks, announced their intention to return to work on the old conditions.

C. N. U. X. Headquarters

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never method of fighting a strike—that of getting on the job at all costs. It is easier to fight a strike on the job with a full stomach than on the outside with an empty one. But the shipping bosses refused to let them back on the ships. They said they were not ready for a resumption. First of all it was that the ships needed overhauling. Then later on they wanted guarantees. They asked the stewards for guarantees that they would not put the job control system into operation once they got back—the boss evidently is getting well educated to industrialism. The stewards were willing to give any guarantees to get back. It paid them to do so. The main thing was to get back.

But the bosses had another card up their sleeves. They wanted like guarantees from the seamen. The seamen, by the way, have had the job control system in operation for some time, working it with small committees on each ship—with marked success to the seamen. The seamen have likewise signified their intention of giving guarantees to relinquish job control. They, too, must get back on the job at all costs. But the bosses somehow have the idea in their heads that union guarantees haven't any backing behind them, and are still preventing the stewards and the seamen (the latter were not on strike, only locked out) getting back.

And why? Here is the reason, as supplied in a cable message, which came from England on January 19 last: "Early in the dispute the London directors, who controlled the biggest part of the ships, intimated that they had made up their minds that this would be the last of shipping industrial troubles in Australia. Australian owners agreed with them, and for that reason the ships were laid up, and the owners refused a conference with the stewards. The London directors have decided to make a final stand, and secure the peaceful working of ships, for a reasonable time, at any rate."

Thus the shipping lock-out still continues at the time of writing. There, at least, we have definite proof that the bosses want to make a fight against the unions in order to smash them so that they may secure "the peaceful working" of the industry. Close the Mines In other directions, the bosses in Australia, are getting busy. They have closed down all the metal mines, "owing to the disastrous fall in the price of metals."

And don't forget that all this time the capitalist press is spreading the poison in the minds of the people that strikers are traitors to their country and responsible for all the misery that exists. They are also making a specialty of stating that the strikes are due to the presence of "foreign agitators." The bosses think they have a great game under way. But they haven't. The Australian workers are being warned, if they do not already know it, that traps are being set to catch them, and they are taking heed thereof. The bosses won't find it so easy to smash the unions of Australia as they think for the simple reason that there is a healthy spirit abroad amongst the workers in that country. They are rushing towards big unionism, and moving rapidly to the left. And they're getting mighty scientific into the bargain.

No. The bosses may try to smash unionism in Australia. It will be futile. And starving the workers in a great deal more risky today than it was before the war. The idea of taking control is worming itself deep in the minds of the Australian workers today. They speak of it openly, and they mean business. Be sure, there will be no smashing of the unions in Australia.

A POINT TO REMEMBER

Some merchants in town do not think your custom is much to be worth, 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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Scale 9 and 26 W. D. Smith Oranges, per doz. 60c 30c 20c
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Scale 30 and 33 Horros Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Daily. Open Evenings till 10 p.m.
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New Subscribers' Numbers.
Please consult the pink sheets, which will be found inserted between the pages of the new March list directory, for all names and numbers not regularly listed, before calling regularly, as all new numbers allotted since the main section went to press, up to and including February 15, will be found on these sheets.
British Columbia Telephone Company

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UNION MEN'S ATTENTION

Spring Furniture HOME Furniture Co. 416 Main Street. Includes text about furniture quality and prices.

Slater's Free Delivery. Lists various food items like meat, fish, and produce with prices.

Webb Shoe Co. A Miniature Shoe Factory. Advertisement for shoe repair and sale.

MAKES PLEA FOR CHILDREN Soviet Russia Medical Relief Committee Issues Appeal. Text discussing the plight of children in Russia.

Pritchard Welcomed by Thousands of Workers On His Return to Coast. (Continued from page 1) Text describing the welcome for Pritchard.

Believe in this cause, to come to the aid of the children of Soviet Russia at once. Text continuing the appeal for aid.

Nothing Like It Before But if this brief description fails (as it must) to give any adequate idea of Saturday's happenings, it is practically impossible to picture in words the monster demonstration on Sunday. Text describing the demonstration.

WELCOME FROM STONY MOUNTAIN TO VANCOUVER. Text describing the welcome from Stony Mountain.

These deplorable conditions prompted the cablegram which we received on March 15th from Dr. N. H. Semashko, the people's commissar of public health in Soviet Russia. Text discussing the conditions in Russia.

As to that motto: "We never forget" was that true? Text discussing the motto and the demonstration.

At Cambie street he was playfully sarcastic in his reminiscences of the famous Winnipeg trial so far as they concerned the "K. C." bunch—the Coynes and Andrews—those \$850-a-day "saviours of democracy". Text discussing the Winnipeg trial.

At Cambie street he was playfully sarcastic in his reminiscences of the famous Winnipeg trial so far as they concerned the "K. C." bunch—the Coynes and Andrews—those \$850-a-day "saviours of democracy". Text discussing the Winnipeg trial.

NEW SPRING SUITS SEE OUR NEW SPRING SUITS IN BLUE SERGE AND TWEED MIXTURES. Advertisement for suits.

But What Are You Doing For Your Own Press? ARE YOU WAITING FOR GEORGE TO DO IT? Advertisement for a press.

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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 those 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 7th instalment this week. This work was published in the Old Land by the British Communist Party.) [By Nikolai Lenin] (Continued from last week)

APPENDIX. While the problem of publishing this brochure was being solved in our country—robbed as she was by the imperialists of the whole world, who are wreaking vengeance upon her because of the proletarian revolution, and who continued to rob and blockade her in spite of promises to their own workers—there came from abroad additional material. Not pretending to make in my brochure more than general remarks of a publicist, I shall only briefly touch upon some points. THE Split of the German Communist Party. THE split of the German Communists has become an accomplished fact. The "Left" or "Opposition in principle" has established a separate "Communist Labor Party" in contradistinction to the "Communist Party." There is evidence that Italy is also approaching a similar split. I make this statement subject to correction, as I only possess the additional numbers—numbers 7 and 8—of the "Left" paper, "Il Soviet," which openly deals with the possibility and the inevitability of a split. There are also discussions concerning a forthcoming conference of the "Abstentionist" group (in other words, of the group of boycottists or opponents of participation in Parliament) a group that was, hitherto, part of the Italian Socialist Party. There is reason to apprehend that the split with the "Left" anti-parliamentarians, and party also with the anti-politicals (who are in opposition to the political parties and Trade Union activity), will become an international phenomenon, similar to the split with the "Centrists" (i.e. Kautskians, the Longueurs, the Independents, and so forth). It is no. A split is, at all events, preferable to a muddle, which is a hindrance both to ideological, theoretical and revolutionary growth; a hindrance to the maturing of the party and to its organized work of practical preparation for the dictatorship of the proletariat. Let the "Left" make an attempt to prepare (and then to realize) on a national and international scale, the dictatorship of the proletariat; let them attempt to do this without a strictly centralized, disciplined, party, capable of leading and managing every branch, every variety of political and cultural work. Practical experience will soon make them wiser. Every effort must be made in order that the split with the "Left" shall impede or hinder as little as possible the amalgamation into one common party of all the proletarians of all participants in the Labor Movement, who are sincerely and whole-heartedly in favor of the Soviet system and proletarian dictatorship. It was a peculiar stroke of luck for the Russian Bolsheviks that they had fifteen years of systematic and decisive fighting, both against the Mensheviks (that is to say, the opportunists and "Centrists") as well as against the "Left," long before the direct mass struggle for proletarian dictatorship. The same work has to be performed now in Europe and in America by means of "forced marches." It may happen that individual personalities, especially those belonging to the category of unsuccessful pretenders to leadership, will, through the lack of proletarian discipline and "intellectual honesty," adhere for a long time to their mistakes. As far as the working masses are concerned, when the moment arrives they will amalgamate naturally, and unite all sincere Communists under a common banner into a common party, capable of realizing the Soviet system and the dictatorship of the proletariat. I shall make the following remark with regard to the question of the future amalgamation of the "Left" Communists (anti-parliamentarians) and Communists generally. As far as I can judge by the acquaintance I have formed of the newspapers of the former or the latter, the Communists in general have the advantage over the second in that they are better agitators among the masses. I have repeatedly observed something analogous in the history of the Bolshevik Party—though on a smaller scale, and in individual local organizations, never on a national scale. For instance, in 1907-08 the "Left" Bolsheviks had, upon certain occasions and in many places, better success in propaganda among the masses than we had. In a revolutionary moment, or at a time when revolutionary recollections are still fresh, it is most easy to approach the masses with the tactics of mere negation. In the however, can have no effect as an argument for the correctness of such tactics. At all events, there is not the least doubt that the Communist Party, which actually wishes to be the advance guard of the revolutionary class of the proletariat, and which in addition wishes to lead the general masses (not only the wide proletarian masses, but also the petty-bourgeois and exploited), must necessarily be capable of propaganda, or organization, and of agitation in the most accessible, most comprehensible form; must demonstrate clearly and graphically, not only for the town and factory man-in-the-street, but also for the whole of the village population.

Communists and Independents in Germany. IN my brochure I have ventured an opinion to the effect that a compromise between the Communists and the "Left" wing of the Independents is necessary and useful to Communism, but that it will be difficult to effect this. The newspapers which I have subsequently received have confirmed both aspects of my opinion. A "statement" of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party on the military outburst of Kapp-Lüttwitz and on the "Socialist Government" has been published in No. 32 of the Red Banner (Die Rote Fahne, the organ of the Communist Party of Germany, March 26, 1920). From the point of view both of basic principle and of practical conclusions, this statement is perfectly correct. Its basic position is that an objective basis is lacking at the present moment for proletarian dictatorship, in view of the fact that the majority of the town workers are in favor of the Independents. The conclusion arrived at was: The promise of a "loyal opposition" to the Government, that is to say, a repudiation of an armed coup d'etat, provided that this be "a Socialist Government excluding all capitalist and bourgeois parties." Undoubtedly this was correct tactics. But, if it is hardly worth while to dwell on trifling inaccuracies, yet it is difficult to pass over in silence such a glaring misunderstanding as the one caused by the official statement of the Communist Party; the government of social traitors is called "Socialist"; it is hardly possible to speak of "the exclusion of bourgeois-capitalist parties" when the parties of both Scheidemann and Messrs. Kautsky-Crispien are petit-bourgeois-democratic; it is hardly permissible to write such things as those contained in paragraph 4 of the declaration, which is to the following effect:— In order further to gain the sympathy of the proletarian masses in favor of Communism, a state of things under which political freedom can be fully utilized and under which bourgeois democracy could in no case manifest itself as a dictatorship of capital—such a state of things is of great importance from the point of view of the development of proletarian dictatorship. Such a state of things is an impossibility. Petit bourgeois leaders, the German Hendersons and Snowden (Scheidemann and Crispian) cannot possibly abandon bourgeois democracy, which in turn cannot but be a capitalist dictatorship. From the point of view of the attainment of practical results, as correctly pursued by the Central Committee of the Party, there was no necessity at all to write such a statement, incorrect in principle and politically harmful. If one wishes to indulge in parliamentary language, it is sufficient to say "So long as the majority of the town workers follow the Independents, we Communists cannot possibly interfere with the workers in their desire to live out their last illusions of middle-class democracy (consequently, also bourgeois-capitalist illusions) in practical experience with their own governments." This is sufficient for the justification of the compromise, for which there is a real necessity, and which means that, for a certain period, all attempts at a violent overthrow of the government will be abandoned, in every-day mass agitation, unconnected with any form of officialdom or Parliamentary politeness. It is, of course, quite possible to add: "Let such knaves and fools as the Scheidemanns and the Kautsky-Crispiens actually reveal the full extent to which they are

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themselves deceived and to which they deceive the workers; their "pure" government will itself make the "cleanest" possible sweep of the Augean stables of Socialism, Social Democracy and all other forms of social treason." There is no foundation for the statement that the present leaders of the German Independent Social-Democratic Party have lost all influence; in reality, they are more dangerous to the proletariat than the Hungarian Social Democrats, who styled themselves Communists and promised to "support" the dictatorship of the proletariat. The real nature of these leaders has asserted itself repeatedly during the German Kornlov period—i.e. during the Luttwitz-Kapp coup d'etat. The short articles of Karl Kautsky serve as a miniature, but vivid, example. These are entitled "Decisive Moments" and appear in the Freiheit, the organ of the Independents (March 30, 1920). There is also the article by Arthur Crispian entitled "The Political Situation" (ibid, April 14, 1920). These men are absolutely incapable of thinking and reasoning like revolutionaries. They are sentimental middle-class democrats, who are a thousand times more dangerous to the proletariat when they proclaim themselves to be adherents of the Soviet system and of proletarian dictatorship, for, as a matter of course, they will, upon every critical and difficult occasion, commit acts of treason—sincerely! confident all the time that they are assisting the proletariat! Is it not a fact that, when the Hungarian Social-Democrats quailed and whined before the agents of the Entente capitalists and the Entente executioners, they claimed that all the time their one desire was to "assist" the proletariat? And these were men who had undergone a Communist baptism, but who, owing to their cowardice and lack of character, considered the position of the Soviet Government in Hungary as hopeless. Turati & Co. in Italy. THE copies of the Italian newspaper Il Soviet, referred to above, fully confirm all that I have said in my brochure regarding the error of the Italian Socialist Party, which suffers in its ranks such members and groups of Parliamentarians. It is still better confirmed by a layman, in the person of the Rome correspondent of the British bourgeois Liberal newspaper the Manchester Guardian, whose interview with Turati is published in this paper on March 12, 1920. Signor Turati, writes this correspondent, is of the opinion that the revolutionary peril is not such as to cause undue anxiety in Italy. The Maximalists are fanning the flame of Soviet theories only to keep the masses awake and excited. These theories are, however, merely legendary notions, unripe programmes, incapable of being put to practical use. They are useful only to maintain the working classes in a state of expectation. The very men who employ them as a lure to dazzle proletarian eyes find themselves frequently compelled to fight a daily battle for the extortion of some trifling economic advantages, so as to delay the moment when the working class will lose their illusions and faith in their favorite myths. Hence a long string of strikes of all sizes and with all pretences, up to the very latest ones in the mail and railway services—which make the already hard conditions of the country still worse. The country is irritated owing to the difficulties connected with its Adriatic problem, it is weighed down by its foreign debt and by its inflated paper circulation, and yet it is far from realizing the necessity of adopting that discipline of work which alone can restore order and prosperity. It is as clear as daylight that the English correspondent has let slip the truth—which in all probability is partly concealed and improved upon by Turati himself, his bourgeois defenders, assistants, and inspirers in Italy. The truth in question is to the effect that the ideas and the political activity of such men as Turati, Treves, Modigliani, Dugoni and Co. is active and precisely such as that described by the British correspondent. It is social-traitery, pure and simple. It is so symptomatic, this defence of "order and discipline" for workers who are wage slaves, for workers who toil to enrich the capitalists. And how well we Russians are acquainted with all these Menshevik speeches! How valuable this recognition that the masses are in favor of the Soviet form of government! This inability to conceive the revolutionary importance of the strike wave, growing irrepressibly, how stupid and how meanly middle-class it is! Yes, yes, the British correspondent of the bourgeois Liberal paper has rendered an ill service to Messrs. Turati and Co., and has well confirmed the just demands of Comrade Bordiga and his friends of Il Soviet, who are insisting that the Italian Socialist Party, if its intention to go with the Third International be real, should expel from its ranks with all the ignominy they deserve Messrs. Turati and Co., and should become a Communist Party not only in word but in deed.

Incorrect Conclusions Drawn From Correct Premises. YET Comrade Bordiga and his "Left" friends draw from their correct criticism of Messrs. Turati and Co. the wrong conclusion that parliamentary participation is harmful generally. The Italian "Left" are incapable of bringing forward even a shadow of serious argument in support of this view. They do not know (or they are trying to forget), the international instances of actual revolutionary and Communist utilization of the bourgeois parliaments—a utilization which is essential for the proletarian revolution. They simply fail to conceive the new tactics and, repeating themselves endlessly, they keep up the cry regarding the old non-Bolshevik utilization of parliamentarism. This is their cardinal mistake. Communism must introduce its new method, not only into parliament, but in every sphere of activity. The aim of this new method is, whilst retaining and developing all that is good in the Second International, radically to break with the traditions of that International; but without long and persistent labor this cannot be effected. As an instance, let us take the Press. Newspapers, brochures, proclamations fulfil a necessary work of propaganda, agitation and organization. Without a journalistic apparatus, no single mass government can go on in a more or less civilized country. And, to carry on the work of the Press, it is absolutely necessary to employ the services of men from the bourgeois-intellectual class. No outcry against leaders, no kind of pledge or promise to preserve the purity of the masses from their influence, can abolish this necessity, can abolish the bourgeois democratic setting and atmosphere of property in which this work is being carried on under capitalism. Even two and a half years after the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the achievement of political power by the proletariat, we still see around us this atmosphere of mass (peasant and craftsman) bourgeois-democratic, property relations. Parliamentarism is one form of activity, journalism is another. Both can be Communist and should be Communist, when the active workers in either sphere are really Communists, are really members of the proletarian mass party. Yet in one as well as in the other (and, for the matter of fact, in any sphere of activity), under the system of capitalism and during the transition period from capitalism to Socialism, it is impossible to avoid those difficulties which are inherent in their present organization. It is for the proletariat to solve the problem of utilizing for its own ends its assistants, press or political, of a bourgeois turn of mind; of gaining a victory over the bourgeois intellectual prejudices and influences; of weakening and, ultimately, of completing the transformation of the petit-bourgeois atmosphere. Have we not all been witness of an abundance of instances, in all countries prior to the war of 1914-1918, of extreme "Left" Anarchists, Syndicalists and others denouncing parliamentarism, and deriding parliamentary Socialists who became middle-class, flaying them as place-seekers and so forth, and yet themselves making the same kind of bourgeois career through the Press and through syndicalist trade union activity? To quote only France, are not the examples of Messrs. Jouhaux and Merheim typical enough?

That is why the "reputation" of participation in Parliament is mere childishness. Those who would boycott Parliament think it possible to "solve," by such a "simple" and "easy," alleged revolutionary method, the difficult problem of the struggle against bourgeois democratic influences within the labor movement, they are closing their eyes to difficulties, and satisfying themselves with mere words. And there is no doubt whatever that capitalism universally generates, not only outside the labor movement, but also within it, certain prevailing characteristics, such as shameless place-hunting, a bourgeois readiness to accept soft jobs in the Government, a glaring reformist corruption in parliamentary activity, deplorable middle-class routine. But this capitalist and bourgeois atmosphere disappears but slowly even after the overthrow of the bourgeoisie (owing to the fact that the latter is constantly reborn from the peasant), and the same atmosphere tends to permeate every sphere of activity and life, still reappearing in the form of place-hunting, national chauvinism and middle-classness of outlook and attitude, etc. To yourselves, dear boycottists and anti-parliamentarians, you seem to be "terribly revolutionary," but in reality you are intimidated by comparatively small difficulties in the struggle against bourgeois influences within the labor movement, when actually your victory—i.e. the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the conquest of the political power by the proletariat, will create these very difficulties on an infinitely larger scale. Like children, you have become frightened of a difficulty which confronts you today, failing to understand that, tomorrow and the day after, you will have to learn to overcome the same kind of difficulties, but on a far larger scale. Under the Soviet form of government, both our and your parties are invaded by an ever-growing number of bourgeois intellectuals. They will find their way into the Soviets, and into the courts of law, and into every sphere of administration, as it is impossible to build up Communism otherwise than out of the human material created by capitalism. Since it is impossible to expel and to destroy the bourgeois intelligentsia, it becomes indispensable to conquer this intelligentsia, to change, to retain and to re-educate it, just as it is necessary to re-educate, in the process of a long struggle, the proletariat itself, on the basis of proletarian dictatorship. The proletariat cannot abolish its own petit-bourgeois prejudices at one miraculous stroke; this can be accomplished neither by the command of the Virgin Mary, nor by any slogan, resolution, or decree, but only by dint of a long and difficult mass struggle against petit-bourgeois influences. The same problems which at the present time the anti-parliamentarians brush aside with one hand so proudly, so loftily, so childishly, will, under the Soviet system of government, arise with the very Soviets themselves, within the Soviet administration, with the Soviet "legal defenders." We have done well to abolish in Russia the bourgeois law fraternity, but it is reviving here under the cover of Soviet "legal defenders." In the case of the Soviet engineers, the Soviet teachers, and the privileged (i.e., the better skilled and better paid) working men at the Soviet factories, we observe a constant revival of absolutely all the negative traits peculiar to the bourgeois parliamentarism. It is only by dint of a constant, untrailing, long and stubborn struggle of proletarian organization and discipline that we can gradually conquer this evil.

(Continued on page 7)

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NEW RANK AND FILE MOVEMENT British "Unofficial" Bodies of Workers to Hold a Unity Meeting Manchester — An important movement is afoot for uniting all the "unofficial" bodies of workers in England, Scotland and Wales, which in their various industries represent the shop stewards or their equivalent element. The National Administrative Council of the Shop Stewards has recently conferred with representatives of the miners from five areas, the dockers, and the Scottish movement, and it was concluded that the time has arrived to coordinate all the unofficial organizations in the various industries. To this end a conference will be held at Wicker, Sheffield, from March 31 to April 3, attended by representatives of the Workers Committees, Reform Committees, Vigilance Committees and the like. Common Policy The business will be to outline and elect a national committee, consisting of two representatives of each of the areas, North England, South England, Scotland, Wales and to outline a policy for co-ordinating through that committee the activities of all committees operating at the point of production. A report will be presented on the relationship of the Shop Stewards and the Workers Committees to the Communist Party and consideration will be given to these on: 1. The world revolution and the immediate task before the industrial organizations of British workers. 2. The unions and dictatorship. 3. State ownership and control of industry. 4. Unemployment. 5. The dictatorship of the proletariat. 6. Relationship to the Red International. Minutes of miners, railwaymen and engineers are likely to be strongly expressed. Who is "Union Button"?

COURT CREATED WORKERS RIGHTS Can Take Them Away Says Supreme Court of New York (By The Federated Press.) New York.—The fact must not be lost sight of that the right to picket, which is regarded in the eyes of the union as a sacred one, was created by the courts and solely by them, and it is that tribunal which must correct abuses if any arise under the determinations made by them." Thus speaketh the Supreme Court of the state of New York, in adding one more to the long series of injunctions granted at the behest of employers. The discovery that a right is or has been "created by the courts and solely by them" is announced in a lengthy opinion by Justice Erlanger in which labor unions are scolded. The injunction was granted to the management of the El-Catalan Restaurant against officers and members of the National Federation of Workers in the Hotel, Restaurant, Luncheon, Club and Catering Industry. About 100 employees of the restaurant went on strike in February. Two other paragraphs in the opinion throw a striking light on the attitude of the judiciary. One of them refers to court rulings which countenance peaceful picketing. The other follows: "Picketing, unaccompanied by threats and intimidation, is a useless weapon. Its effectiveness and its very essence is in the terror that it excites. If done peacefully it would be futile." In view of the judicial tolerance of peaceful picketing, followed immediately by the judicial declaration that peaceful picketing is a "useless weapon," labor organization officials and members here are asking just what may be the solution of the riddle. Can it be that the courts were having their little joke when they conferred upon labor unions the "right" to picket peacefully and "uselessly"?

ANOTHER ORGIE BY PARASITES Girls Bathe in Champagne at Strange Paris Banquet Britishers, Canadians and others who went overseas to protect France from the terrible (?) Hun, and in the effort, thousands of lives were lost, thousands of others were maimed for life, and thousands of families were deprived of their bread-winners. And today, while thousands of these fighters and their families are feeling the pangs of hunger, walking the streets looking for work, and generally making a miserable existence, we read the following news item, reprinted from the London Sunday Pictorial: Paris has been left breathless by an orgy of voluptuousness within a stone's throw of the Arc de Triomphe. The scene was a mansion, and the actors were FOREIGNERS, WHO HAD MADE WAR FORTUNES IN OIL, and a bevy of beautiful women. The house had been decorated to resemble a harem. Heavy curtains hung from the walls, low divans and huge cushions took the place of chairs, the rooms were bathed in soft violet light and a hidden orchestra filled the house with languorous music. The meal was a succession of extravagant dishes, and the climax came when the curtains concealing a space in the middle of the oval table were drawn aside and revealed a bathing pool fed by fountains, from which gushed champagne, in which two beautiful girls were swimming. Before the revels concluded the whole of the women guests had joined the bathers. 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. Just a few copies of that remarkable book "Red Europe" left. Rush in your order. Fifty cents, post paid from this office.

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Chicago—Reports coming into the headquarters of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America show an overwhelming vote in favor of a strike should the government of the United States refuse to release the packers to maintain the eight-hour day in compliance with the agreement entered into with the United States department of Labor. The returns to date are \$5,339 for and \$97 against.

labor parties of each province. The provincial branches can take care of their own separate province in the local houses, but the national party would look after the federal legislation. I hope you will publish this letter, and if it should meet favorably with other provinces, I would suggest that such a convention would take place the week following the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The time would be most convenient, as delegates to the Trades and Labor convention who are interested in such a move could have credentials to attend. Such a course would save a considerable expense in transportation, as they (the delegates) would be on the spot. In conclusion let me add we are glad to read in your paper the confidence that is placed in F. J. Dixon an W. D. Bayley by the affirmation of the men who signed this declaration, who, I feel sure, are proud to call such men colleagues in the Manitoba Parliament. Also I wish you every success in your drive for funds to maintain your paper. It is the best labor paper in Canada, without exception, and I hope it will never cease to exist and hope its circulation will be doubled. I am advocating it as a solid labor paper, but at the present time it is hard to get along, as we are only working half time in the mines in Cape Breton, and subs are a difficult question. Wishing the Federationist and yourself, Mr. Editor, every success I have the honor to remain,

Yours very respectfully,
JOHN W. WATSON,
President C. B. Branch of
the I. L. F. of Nova Scotia,
Dominion, N. S., March 19.

South Vancouver Unemployed
Editor B. C. Federationist: Re the South Vancouver unemployed merging with the Workers' Council. Speaking as a member of the unemployed, and also a member of the Federated Labor Party, I would take it as a favor if you would insert the following in the next edition of your paper. We the unemployed body of South Vancouver received a letter from the Workers' Council asking us to merge our forces in their body, stating they would carry on business for us by a sub-committee elected by the Workers' Council, our own committee to be dispensed with. We as a body turned this down, on the grounds that any body should be governed by itself and its officers and committee be elected on the floor in its own meetings. Now we as a body welcome the formation of a Workers' Council. We sent and have been sending our delegates to the council. Now the council as a body say we are not one of them at all. I will to see it. I may be dense, but will the council publish their views. At this time we can't afford to bicker. Let us get an understanding, so that we can get something done toward the time when we can produce for use and not for profit. Yours truly,
JOSEPH ROBINSON,
3229-47th Ave. E., March 24, 1921

"Left Wing" Communism —An Infantile Disorder

(Continued from page 6)

True enough, under bourgeois domination it is most "difficult" to conquer bourgeois habits in one's own party;—i.e., the labor party; it is "difficult" to expel from the party the accustomed parliamentary leaders who are hopelessly corrupt with bourgeois prejudices; it is "difficult" to subject the absolutely necessary, even if limited, number of bourgeois intellectuals to proletarian discipline; it is "difficult" to form, in the bourgeois parliament, a Communist Group worthy of the working class; it is "difficult" to ensure that the Communist parliamentarians do not engage in the bourgeois parliamentary game of wire-pulling, but take up the necessary and actual work of agitation, propaganda and organization of the masses. All this is most "difficult," there is no doubt about it; it was a difficult thing in Russia, and it is a still more difficult thing in Western Europe and in America, where the bourgeoisie is far stronger, and where bourgeois democratic traditions, and so forth, are more hide-bound.

Yet all these "difficulties" are playthings in comparison with the same kind of problems with which the proletariat will inevitably be confronted just the same, and which it will be obliged to solve for the sake of its victory, both during the revolution and after the conquest of power by the proletariat. During the period of proletarian dictatorship it will become necessary to re-educate millions of peasants and small-owners of property, hundreds of thousands of employees, of officials, and of bourgeois intellectuals; it will become necessary to subject them all to the proletarian State and to proletarian leadership, to suppress and conquer in them their bourgeois habits and traditions. In comparison with these truly gigantic problems, it becomes a childishly easy matter to establish under the bourgeois dictatorship and in the bourgeois parliament, a real Communist Group of a real proletarian party.

If our "Left" comrades and anti-parliamentarians fail now to learn to overcome even such small difficulties, we may assert with confidence that they will prove incapable of realizing proletarian dictatorship, of dealing on a large scale with the problem of changing the bourgeois intellectual and the bourgeois institutions. Alternatively, they will have to complete their education in a hurry; and this haste will render great harm to the cause of the proletariat, and will cause it to commit more errors than usual, and to manifest more weakness and inefficiency than usual.

So long as the bourgeoisie is not overthrown, and, subsequently, until small economy and small production have utterly disappeared—the bourgeois atmosphere, proprietary habits, middle-class traditions, will impair the proletarian work from without as well as from within the labor movement; not only in the one sphere of parliamentary activity, but in every branch of politics, culture and life, this bourgeois atmosphere will manifest itself. The attempt to brush aside, to do away with, one of the "unpleasant" problems or difficulties in one field of activity, is a profound mistake and one which will have to be paid for dearly. It is necessary to learn and to master every sphere of activity and work without exception, to overcome all difficulties and all bourgeois habits, customs, and traditions. To put the question in any other form is to refuse to treat it seriously, and is mere childishness.

May 13, 1920.
In the Russian text of this book, I in some degree misrepresented the conduct of the Dutch Communist Party, as a whole, in international revolutionary politics. I therefore take this opportunity to publish the letter, given below, of the Dutch comrades on this point, and, further, to correct the expression "Dutch Tribunists," which I used in the Russian version, and to substitute for it "some members of the Dutch Communist Party."

A Letter From Wijnkoop.
Moscow,
June 30, 1920.

Dear Comrade Lenin,—
THANKS to your kindness we, the members of the Dutch Delegation to the Second Congress of the Communist International, could look over your book, "Left Wing" Communism: An Infantile Disorder, before the translations into the Western European languages were published.

In this book of yours, you emphasize several times your disapproval of the role some of the members of the Dutch Communist Party played in international politics.

We, however, must protest against your making the Communist Party responsible for their deeds. It is utterly incorrect. Moreover, it is unjust. For these members of the Dutch Communist Party hardly, or not at all, participated in the every-day fight of our party; also, directly or indirectly, they are trying to introduce oppositional slogans in the Communist Party, against which the Dutch Party, and everyone of its organs, with all their energy, have fought and are fighting, up till today.

Fraternally yours,
(For the Dutch Delegation.)
D. J. WIJNKOP.

UNITED STRUGGLE BY IRISH LABOR

All Sections of the Labor Movement Show Fight to British

(By Helen Augur, Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)
Ireland would have a workers' government if she were free today. The two trim young men who made this statement are Frank Dempsey and Donald O'Callaghan, mayors of Mallow and Cork. Just now they are fighting for Ireland's life and trying to enlist America on their side. When they are through with that fight, they will go on with the battle for a co-operative commonwealth. The British landlords must go first, then the Irish, they say.

Dempsey and Engineers
Dempsey is a member of the Associated Society of Engineers of Ireland. He says he is just like the other Irish union men. When your country's life is threatened, you've got to forget everything else and try to save it.

The Lord Mayor of Cork looks like an American college man. But one curt, stern sentence from him transforms that impression. You now know that he is a revolutionary, who is not forgetting that of late it has meant death to be the Lord Mayor of Cork. He seems to have fought out all the vagaries and indecisions of youth, and to have dismissed sentiment and regret and fear.

Irish Labor Is Powerful
Dempsey is the more typical Irishman of the two, as far as coloring goes. There is a high color in his cheeks, frank red in his hair, and a dazzling gleam in his eyes. O'Callaghan fights silently, Dempsey with a song or a joke on his lips. They both fight all the time, with that unmistakable concentration of an Irishman who drew revolt in his mother's milk. I saw that same concentration in Annie MacSwineys face, any years ago in Mrs. Sheehy Skellingtons.

Ireland has the most complete mechanism for a Labor government in Europe, said Dempsey.

"Tell me what country has 90 per cent. of its workers organized," he demanded. "In the Irish trade union congress both the craft and industrial unions are united. Even the radical shop council movement, which is particularly strong in the milling centres, belongs to the congress."

"The war with England has bridged the natural group divisions in the Irish Labor and Radical movement. Under normal conditions these differences in philosophy and tactics would be as distinct as in other countries, but the national drama has brought even the Communists into a united struggle."

"In the last general election no

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ment representative arrived in Italy on March 17, thus opening a new avenue of Russian international relations.

"All this is the appropriate answer to the international birds of prey who wanted to celebrate Soviet Russia's funeral. Nevertheless the supply of American journalists who write fancy alarmist news about Russia is not yet exhausted. For instance, our wireless today caught a message sent by Floyd Gibbons of the Chicago Tribune from Bucharest, stating that Odessa had been bombarded by anti-Bolshevik forces and that violent fights were in progress around Odessa and in Southern Ukraine. All that is an absolute lie.

"The recently ended convention of the Communist party of Russia resolved, as a temporary measure of relief and an inducement to peasants, to re-establish free trade in surplus agricultural products and to introduce a fixed tax in place of requisitions. This will necessitate important measures for stabilizing Russia's monetary system."

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

Back to the Land

Editor B. C. Federationist: If any member of the working class thinks he can better his condition by going on the land, let him read on.

A number of people in North Burnaby have spent the best years of their life in clearing up small plots of land by the most primitive methods, and laborious work, (which is the only way a poor man can clean up a piece of land), after all that drudgery they are just able to eke out a bare subsistence. Then, just as they are beginning to figure out whether they are really, after all, better off than the unemployed in the city, the government steps in and decides the question for them, by ordering them to pay for a re-survey, which was made of their lands, and also compensate people who had bought land from other parties, part of which never existed, except on the map. Most of the stump ranchers have to pay from \$100 \$400, besides ordinary taxes this summer or the land will be sold. So the question has been decided, and lots of them are saying, "What's the use." We might as well join the unemployed.

So if any worker wants to go back on the land, let him work for the cause of Socialism, then when the Co-operative Commonwealth is established, he can start on the land right, and with the aid of up-to-date machinery and scientific knowledge, and working collectively, in a few hours' work every day, can have all his material wants satisfied, and then will have time for leisure and enjoyment.

J. B. AMOS,
Lochdale, F. O., Burnaby.

Re Dixon and Bayley
Editor B. C. Federationist: Kindly give me a little space in your

very valuable paper in reference to a news item of March 11 about the attitude of some members of the Dominion Labor Party to F. J. Dixon and W. D. Bayley. I read about the censorship and several remarks of several members of said party in the Winnipeg Labor News, and found it a little strange that these men should be ridiculed for leaving the D. L. P. and joining up with the I. L. F. We in the maritime province of Nova Scotia have a very high regard for these two men, especially F. J. Dixon. One just has to read of the presentation of his case before the jury at Winnipeg to know the calibre of such a man, and we are not surprised that they left such a crowd composed of men such as Robinson, Hoop, Rigg, etc. These men have demonstrated by their actions that they are only the small cogs of the Gompers, Moore and Draper machine. Anyone in the Labor movement today knows that if ever the laboring classes are to be emancipated it will not be through the A. F. of L. or the Trades Congress of Canada. We will have to have something more progressive, and we believe that the Independent Labor Party of Canada will be that body in the future. I cannot distinguish the difference between the D. L. P. of Canada and the F. L. P. of B. C., and the I. L. F. They are working-class parties politically, and should function for that class alone. We in Cape Breton have been organized since 1917; in 1920 we branched further and became a provincial organization, and I now think the time has arrived when all the Labor parties of Canada should come under one flag and one organization, to be known as the Independent Labor Party of Canada. There cannot be any need for all these different bodies where labor is concerned. We should all get together and become a national body to legislate for all the working class of Canada. To further this end I would suggest a Dominion convention from coast to coast to embrace all the different

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Pritchard Addressing the Crowd on Cambie Street Grounds

An Eye, And A Tooth for a Tooth." (Applause.)
Tom Richardson told the meeting he was "a born optimist," yet he admitted, there have been moments when I have not been feeling so hopeful by a long way as I do today. He had in fact been conscious of a feeling of doubt and pessimism just beginning to grip him; this demonstration had somewhat lifted that feeling.
"I sincerely hope the appeal of Kavanagh and Pritchard is going to be realized; that we are going to give evidence to a point of demonstration, by sacrifice if need be, that we believe in the oneness of the working class."
Referring to the mottoes carried in the procession, he said there were "possibly in the crowd a handful of men and women who had not received kindly the suggestion that they were of the same class as you and I. They and the ruling class would do well to make mental note of this: You cannot imprison an idea. Though you put a pistol to a man's head and blow out his brains, you can't kill that idea." They might have power, at the moment, to imprison a Pritchard or an Ivens, but they would not succeed in killing the aspiration of the workers. "They might avert calamity by making mental note that they have signally failed when they imprisoned Pritchard and his companions." (Hear, hear.)

so low." (Applause.)
As to the front page of that morning's Sun, with its society divorce revelations and all the rest, it was a complete indictment of the capitalist system. "I could not indict capitalism further if it stood here and preached till I dropped," Harrington declared.
Thus were the victims of the system doped and made to tar and feather their fellows, ride them on rails, paint them yellow, and otherwise do the dirty work of their masters, to whom they were taught to bend the knee. When dealing with those masters, the workers had no combativeness in them; with conciliation on their part and aggressiveness on the other, they had habitually conceived themselves to be inferior.

In the animal world, that combativeness was naked and unashamed; so it was among savages, and slaves would fight when they had the chance. "In modern society, you have an entirely new viewpoint; and that is the viewpoint of your masters."
Seeing what forces were operating for the protection of property, let it be an inspiration to the workers to reach out to dislodge that property basis on which society rests, and substitute a new form of society, the speaker urged. "That has happened more than once, and it will happen again."
Comrade J. S. Woodsworth said he was glad to be here with the others to welcome Pritchard. It was about two years ago that he was on the same platform as Pritchard before, and he made such an effective speech on that occasion, that they both got into trouble. At least they were both in bad with the authorities, who apparently thought Pritchard was the more dangerous, while Woodsworth was safe to let loose upon society. He had since been wondering what was accomplished by sending those men to jail.

Appeals to Canadians
To him, a Canadian-born citizen, it seemed that "Canadians are mighty hard to get to understand the new era to which we have come. Born in unlimited opportunity for expansion, they find it difficult to realize the change as we have passed more and more into the capitalist era."
The trial in Winnipeg showed just what the situation was—that the government was hand in hand with the interests and did not represent the great mass of the people. Legislation was passed that took away every semblance of trial by jury from those not born in the country. "You Englishmen, who boast that Britain owns this country (laughter) haven't even the rights that your forefathers won 800 years ago at the time of the Magna Charta."
With the mounted police brought out to help break the Winnipeg strike, he said: "It becomes apparent to the dullest of us all, that the government stands to represent certain small minorities in this country." As to the proletarian dictatorship—"we've got a dictatorship of a very few financiers."
"They broke that strike at the expense of the reverence a good many had for the courts of this country—courts as we had them down in Winnipeg." It was broken at too great a cost to those who controlled the situation. Never had there been such a demonstration to the working class of this country. There had been aroused a sentiment, from Atlantic to Pacific, which it would have taken years otherwise to rouse.

Yes, there was something more than wanting better wages, though that was the cause of the Winnipeg strike. "Some of those in authority have sensed a menace to the existing order; that we intend to control the conditions under which we live; no longer be hewers of wood and drawers of water for somebody else."
A Desire for Freedom
All over the world was coming a desire for freedom; not the vaunted freedom of speech (and spies), of press, of assembly and of representation, as they had them today, but individual freedom. The scene had largely shifted from the political to the industrial field. The forms of political freedom were absolutely useless to them unless they controlled the means by which they made a livelihood. The war to make the world safe for democracy surely had demonstrated that this civilization was absolutely a failure.

"We have to work out, for ourselves and our children, a system where we can live together and all have a chance—a system that will abolish jails, that will abolish exploitation, that will abolish war of nation against nation. We can't hope this thing will come without sacrifice; we will stand shoulder to

shoulder for the better day that is to be."
Promptly at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, Chairman A. S. Wells opened the meeting in the Empress theatre, which was packed to the limit. He warned the audience that the other theatres were just as full, and so they might just as well stay in their seats and listen to other speakers when Pritchard had finished; as there was no chance of hearing him anywhere else. "The Red Flag" was sung standing, and then another ovation was given to Pritchard as he faced the crowd.

He was cheerful and humorous; and, though he referred to jail as "a very bad place for a man or woman with an ordinarily active mind," he repeated that he had no regrets, "except that I could have been having a whole of a time in the fight outside." Mentioning Ivens, he said: "We did a year under conditions that were a picnic to the conditions under which Russell did his. There wasn't a regulation that we didn't break."
"About the trial," he said, "a man with the ability and the time could pen the finest satire ever written." He again expressed his amazement at the ignorance of those concerned—"from his eminence on the bench to the office boy"—and gave amusing illustrations.

In Winnipeg, he said, it was the teaching of the Marxians that was getting hold of the workers' minds, including the women; and Ivens' far-famed church had gone far beyond him. S. P. C. teaching formed 80 per cent. of the mass of printed "evidence" at the trial, and the masters know why. Pritchard insisted it was the kind of teaching that must be given; he didn't care a cuss under what auspices.

Harrington also spoke again at the Empress, and Mrs. Rose Henderson held forth with poetic eloquence on the sort of temple the workers are building today, and the only temple that's worth fighting for.

At the Avenue
At the Avenue, where J. G. Smith was chairman, R. P. Pettipiece was holding a full house, explaining in his vigorous fashion how the worker paid for the privilege of earning his own wages, and urging the unemployed to go on parading and the like. In fact, having discovered what the ruling class of Vancouver and British Columbia don't like—increased the activities in that direction. "The wheel that does the squeaking gets the grease," he reminded them. "Now get out and squeak!"

Before getting out, however, they enjoyed anotherspiel from Pritchard, giving him a warm reception when he came forward. He said he was glad to be back in Vancouver, where some things had happened which he had missed, as well as in Europe. Even things in Russia went on happening, while the Canadian Bolsheviks were in (Turn to Page 3)

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Pritchard Welcomed by Thousands of Workers On His Return to Coast

(Continued from page 5)

that was being aroused among the working class of this country. "So long as there exists a class which holds and controls the means by which others exist, so long men of your class will be put in jail for raising their voice against the institution of private property."

The Consciousness of Power
Touching on the bond that must exist between the workers as members of their class, the psychology of a crowd like this and the consciousness of power that must remain as its sequel, the speaker warned his hearers that the time was closer than they imagined when their masters "will go beyond the jail—will line us up against the wall and shoot us." He urged that the workers must organize "so that our men shall not be taken or, if they are taken, then—An Eye For

The Future Is Ours

As to another motto: "The future is ours." If they went forward, informing their minds and disciplining their wills, in five years those now in the seat of authority would be out of a job. (A voice—"Breaking rocks"), and the workers not on the scaffold but on the throne. But they must organize, with the fuller co-operation of the women and with a clearly-defined policy, so as to be able to attack the citadel of capitalism at every opportunity. "Are we going to rise to the occasion and dominate that we have the will? (Sives!) "Then I want to remind you of the absolute certainty of that motto: The Future Is Ours."
Comrade Harrington next took the platform, and a fine spiel he gave in his usual splendid style. He said Kavanagh's prediction about shooting the workers, needn't qualify. "The chances are they'll miss them and shoot some of their own bunch." (Laughter.)

Slaves Now Fight

"In the old civilization the masters did the fighting; the slaves stood around the city walls and cheered on the enemy. (More laughter.) Had they armed their slaves they would not have needed to go outside the walls of their city to find their enemy." In Rome the legions were filled with citizens who had community interests, and not with slaves. After the Carthaginian, Hannibal, wiped out the Roman army at Cannae, the Romans armed their slaves—freed them and made them soldiers. "Then the entire communal relations of ancient society fell down, and a new set of relations—relations of property—arrived."
But the slaves of Rome revolted, and when Spartacus and his gladiators took to the hills, every face in Rome was blanched. They did not fear the Carthaginians; but they dreaded their slaves. Terror reigned, and revealed itself in the actions of the master class; when they again got the mastery of their slaves, they crucified them by thousands.

Serfs Not Armed

In Feudal times again, the serfs were not armed; but only the owners of property; and at the time of the French Revolution, every member of the aristocracy carried a "tooth-pick" with him, which he used whenever there was occasion. "But come to our time. You can look at the master class everywhere, and none of them are armed. It is to us they look for protection from an enemy abroad or an enemy at home."

Herbert Spencer's dictum, that "where there is a slave chained, you will find a master chained to him" was not true now. Why? Because the slave's minds were filled with master class concepts; they thought in terms of their masters' affairs, and not of their own.

As showing how the press was made to cater to this slave psychology, the speaker compared the Vancouver Province's petty account of Pritchard's home-coming with the fulsome display on Gen. Cushey's arrival, when they had barriers to keep the crowd off, though, said Harrington, "they could have kept them off with a yellow dog." (Laughter.) As to the paltry Pritchard paragraph, it was not necessarily the reporter's doing; but "whoever was responsible for that item could take his dinner with the pigs and not stop



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