

# THE CANADIAN FORWARD

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

## Correspondence—

All correspondence should be addressed to

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## THE RUSSIAN—PEACE.

We again advise our readers to believe little that they read in the capitalist press about Russia to-day—the more especially that since last week-end all direct telegraphic communication between this country and Petrograd has ceased. Thus we have not had an account of the later negotiations at Brest, but from some of the German comment it is clear that Trotzky has made a good many references to the strikes in Austria and Germany.

In a letter widely quoted in the press, Litvinoff has shown that the documents published by the Petit Parisien are paupable forgeries.

"One of the documents purporting to have been issued by the German Imperial Bank, bears the date of March 2 (new style) which was before the first revolution, which broke out in March 12 (new style). It is a circular to all German banks in Switzerland, ordering them to pay unlimited sums of money for pacifist propaganda in Russia. The demands are about to be made from that country via Finland. The 'propagandists in Russia,' from whom the demands are to come, include Lenin, Zinovieff, Kameneff, and Trotsky. Unfortunately for the 'document,' however not one of these 'propagandists' was in Russia at the date it bears. Lenin and Zinovieff were in Switzerland until late in April, Kameneff was an exile in Siberia, and Trotsky, who was not then a member of Lenin's party, and did not work with him till much later, was in the United States, and did not reach Russia till the early summer.

The explanation of these discrepancies of dates is simple. The forger was evidently a Russian, who forgot that the Gregorian Calendar is used in Germany. He meant March 15 when he wrote March 2. Another time, perhaps, he will be more careful about little things like this.

## THE GERMAN MAJORITY SOCIALISTS.

The attitude of the Majority Socialists of Germany throughout the whole course of the war has been the occasion of adverse comment and misgiving amongst all true internationalists, and their support of the war lords has only served to defame the name of "Social Democracy" the world over. (Shades of Marx and Engels.) The claim put forward by the capitalist press of this country that German Socialism is very accommodating and plastic—susceptible of being interpreted in the interests of the enemies of De-

mocracy, is painfully apparent to those of the Marxian school. It will require more than a pious motion of protest against the junker peace terms forced upon the Russian Bolshevik Government to rejuvenate them in the eyes of those who have refused to compromise the international to the interest of the Prussian Bourgeois Imperialists. The names of Clara Zetkin, Rose Luxemburg, and Karl Liebknecht, their glorious stand for international Socialism and humanity, will for ever represent the noblest product of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. If the present Socialist party is not doomed to total extinction it will be because of the true leaven manifested by these true followers of Marx. If the fates are kind we may reasonably expect the organization of a new party, one that will repudiate in no uncertain manner the imperial ambitions of the war lords, and help turn the tide of reaction that is driving German soldiers to destroy the achievements of their class conscious brethren in Russia—and the destruction of the only truly democratic nation on earth.

## THERE'S A DIFFERENCE.

Cheat the public, cheat 'em well—  
Make 'em feel the fires o' hell;  
Then they'll let you be,  
Oh yes,  
Then they'll let you be.

If it's coal they say you robbed,  
They'll not have you quickly mobbed.  
Oh, they'll let you be;  
Oh, yes,  
Oh, they'll let you be.

Of course, if you're some Henry Dubb,  
Who's gotta work to earn his grub,  
And not some local parasite—  
With plenty gold to back his might,  
There's a difference, you'll see;  
They'll not let you be;  
Oh, no,  
They'll not let you be.

## THE LOADED DICE.

I've lost—  
In spite of pains and labors,  
And eighty years of life;  
In spite of all applause,  
And busts and statues,  
I'm but a mass of bones  
Within an oblong box,  
And both to be dissolved together,  
And kneaded into mud.  
The muffled drum of the ages' rain  
A pathway for the lonesome cows.  
For many generations  
I've lost, 'tis true,  
But then—  
I played with God—  
And now I understand—  
His dice are always loaded!

Paul Eldridge.

## Bolsheviki and Profits

(By Mark Harris—Financier.)

The following insertion which purports to be a financier's method of accumulating more unearned increment, appeals to us as an up-to-date method of advertising. We append it in full for the purpose of future propaganda by our party members. It is a concise summary of the extent to which spoliation takes place under the present system, and to use Mr. Harris's words, presents a view of the capitalists' Eldorado, and their hope for continued robbery. "The earth will be producing riches through all the ages yet to come. The fortunes already extracted are as a grain of sand on the ocean beach."

Over in Russia the Bolsheviki has instituted the greatest revolutionary movement of all history. A hundred years is not a great period when we view things in a large way.

There may seem to be no connection between the two truths expressed in the previous paragraph, and yet, had the Bolsheviki movement been born a hundred years previous, the world would have been just about a hundred years behind its present stage of development.

Bolsheviki means everything for the "common good," with no prizes for anyone. Down in Central America they have had the Bolsheviki for hundreds of years without knowing it, because the native wants and expects no prizes. He is quite content to be born, live without working—and die—because his life is one of ease through climatic conditions and luxurious vegetation. Central America has never produced any inventions, or anything else, for that matter, and outside of its natural products it has not helped the world in any way.

The Bolsheviki movement is spreading. Its rumblings are heard in every land, and even in our own United States its adherents, under one name or another, meet in secluded rookeries and discuss the time when they shall have everything they want without effort.

Following the Civil War the negro ex-slave was a follower of the Bolsheviki movement under the name of "Freedmen." Lincoln had freed him from slavery, and consequently from work. He raided homes and stores until the storekeepers failed to put in more stock, and the householder had nothing. Not until starvation stared him in the face did the negro slowly realize that the Bolsheviki idea was a failure.

Had Washington encountered the Bolsheviki, the revolution would have been a failure and America would still be under the British flag. Had C. P. Huntington, Cyrus Field and Thomas Edison encountered the Bolsheviki, there could have been no transcontinental railroads, no ocean cables and no telephones, because there would have been no incentive to make these things possible, and under Bolsheviki there would not have been the machinery to gather together the capital to accomplish these wonders. The automobile would still be an undreamed-of-marvel. We would still travel the sea in sail boats.

The Bolsheviki is just as certain to fail as did slavery. For a day it may succeed. From Russia its tentacles may reach out and throttle other lands, but its last chapter is printed before the first is written.

Bolsheviki would control the oil product of the world, but in a little while the world would have no use for oil. Presuming that one dissenter should go to Mexico and put down a well and bring in production, as is frequently the case, that would stagger the imagination—under the present Russian idea this pioneer would become merely carrion for the human vultures to light upon. He would be marked, and every success would mean a failure.

Investors who may be frightened by the apparent progress that is being made by this Russian coterie of addled adventurers may just as well lay aside their fears. Progress can not be throttled by such methods, and the work of generations can not be overthrown so easily. As long as there is sentiment in the world there will be commercial prizes, and as long as there are commercial prizes, opportunity and judgment will make the earnings of some men greater than those of others.

In a thousand years it may all be changed—but none of us need worry about that period.

Faithfully yours,

Mark Harris,

Herewith follows the complete record of trading in Cabalt Provincial for week ending February 27:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Bid	Asked	Sales
Toronto Standard Stock Exchange	50	52	50	52	52	53	19,300
New York Curb	49 7/8	52 1/4	49 7/8	52	51 7/8	53	16,400

## NIPISSING

The company started out 1918 in splendid style, the official report showing a production value for the month of January of \$307,019, which was the third best in history, having been exceeded only during last December and September.

The average price of silver metal for the month was 88 3/4 cents, and on this basis the indicated output works out at 345,937 ounces. Costs of production during the calendar year 1916, as given in the annual report were 24.3 cents per ounce, and allowing for an increase to 30 cents an ounce at the present time, operating charges for the month would be \$103,781, and indicated net profit, before depreciation, \$203,238. This is at the rate of \$2,436,856 per annum, or equal to 40 1/2 per cent. on the outstanding capitalization of \$6,000,000, indicating a substantial surplus after the dividend requirements.

## BIG EARNINGS

The monthly reports for 1917, analyzed on the same basis, show indicated profits, before depreciation, of 39 per cent. on the outstanding capitalization, as compared with dividends and bonuses paid of 30 per cent. The company has been paying regular dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per quarter, or 20 per cent. per year, for several years now, and included one bonus of 5 per cent. in 1916, two bonuses of 5 per cent. each last year, and a bonus of 5 per cent. in the disbursement made January 21st last. The next dividend, payable April 21st, will be declared about the end of the month and will presumably be the straight 5 per cent. for the quarter without any bonus. The indications are that total disbursements for 1918 will be at least equal to the 30 per cent. distributed last year.

The annual report for 1917 will be issued shortly and will evidence clearly the very favorable position in which the company was placed as a result of the rise in silver prices from an average of 68.79 cents per ounce in 1916 to

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