

THE INTERNATIONAL

WINNIPEG LABOR HONORS RIGG.

The gathering in the Labor Temple on Saturday evening last at the dance and social of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council was altogether out of the common in point of attendance and the representative character of those in attendance. The object of the social features was to make a fitting setting for a presentation to be made to R. A. Rigg on his retirement as the secretary and business agent of the council, and also to H. Veitch, who has just completed his full double term as president of the council. At a suitable juncture in the proceedings of the evening, President F. G. Tipping took up the position of chairman and paid a tribute to the work of the guest of the evening in his introductory remarks. The progress and prestige of the council has grown out of all comparison since Mr. Rigg took over its guidance in 1911, said A. W. Puttee, before making the presentation. Men who accepted the positions which made of them leaders, always got a generous measure of criticism, but the Trades Council and the men who had worked most intimately with him wished to discount that criticism by 100 per cent. in the present instance. The regret with which Labor in this community had accepted the resignation was shared by Labor all over the Dominion.

The following was the address of presentation:

"Richard A. Rigg—On the occasion of your retirement from the office of secretary and business agent, the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council desires to express its deep appreciation of the unstinted and unsparing effort which you have constantly made during the seven years of your incumbency for the building up of this council and the unification of the organized labor movement in this city. The large list of affiliations with the council, and its increased prestige in the community is but a measure of the success which has attended your efforts. Your work in the Winnipeg City Council and later in the Manitoba Legislature, while still secretary of this organization, has been directly to the benefit of the workers of this city and province, and is a cause of gratification to this council, which feels itself honored to bear testimony to the ability and sincerity which you have exhibited. Earnestly trusting that the cause which this council represents may long have your active assistance and continued interest and advice, fraternally.

(Signed)

"F. G. TIPPING, President.

"E. ROBINSON, Secretary."

SWISS WRITER ON "THE CENSORSHIP AND ITS REMEDY."

Dr. P. de Mathie's writing on "The Censorship and the Remedy," in Friedenswarte for November, makes the following remarks: The positive censorship consists of manufacturing public opinion. The negative in suppressing all opinion that is not either official or favorable to the Government. Thus a free nation is prevented from discussing its own most vital affairs. What is more, the censorship involves, directly and indirectly, the falsification of history. "If we do not succeed after the war in creating a press that is genuinely devoted to truth, the nations will very soon be egged on to a new war."

In my opinion the whole of our work for peace will be vain, if we do not find ways and means to create a pacifist international press. We have the requisite spiritual cap-

ital in plenty to assist us; for, the world over, true Christianity and an unaffected love of humanity are still to be found. Our first care must be to finance such a supernational press."

Dr. Mathies thinks each parliament might choose from its various groups, delegates to form a national press tribunal, to encourage independent writers and snub scaremongers and jingoes. He admits that this would be itself a sort of "censorship," but thinks that being above state and government it would be innocuous. He suggests also the creation of an international "Big Press."

HEINE SAYS ENTENTE POLITICIANS DEMANDS SUPPRESSION OF FREE SPEECH.

An exceedingly interesting letter by Wolfgang Heine (a member of the Majority Social Democrats) appears in a Swiss Independent paper, the Neue Zürcher Zeitung. Heine explains that the Social Democrats from the very beginning supported the war only on account of national danger which "compels them to help in spite of errors." They are now, as they were from the beginning, firmly opposed to annexations and oppression. He maintains that this view has now to the vast majority of the bourgeoisie class.

The victory of this view appeared not only in the passing of the Reichstag resolution in July, 1917, but in fact that it inspired the reply to the Papal note, and that successive Chancellors have been obliged to accept it.

"But," proceeds Heine, "the reception which the Reichstag resolution has received from the Entente, its positively contemptuous rejection even by Socialists, certainly imposes reserve upon us, although it is in no way a proof for us that our July resolution was a mistake; quite the contrary. We shall not swerve from our purpose, but it does seem to us that it is now up to the people of the Entente to declare whether they are like their governments bent upon continuing this senseless and immoral war into infinity. It is surely very striking that, in Germany, Bethmann, when he left office, Michaelis when he took up office, and now Hertling, could not reckon upon the approval of the Reichstag unless they declared for a peace by agreement and the abolition of the restrictions on liberty of opinion. Whereas in the Entente countries, even democratic politicians demand of the Government that it shall promise war an outrage and the suppression of free speech, as soon as free speech begins to utter a hope for peace.

Democracy cannot be brought about by a drift or tendency of unconscious purpose; it needs conscious organization and direction by the co-operative will of individuals and nations.—"Democracy After War."

PROHIBITED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The following publications have been banned by order-in-council P. C. 145, so that no person is now permitted in Canada to be in possession of these publications and any to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

The Seattle Daily Call, The Bible Students Monthly, The Finished Mystery, Nature's Suffrage, a book published by the American Association for the taxation of church prop-

erty. "War, What For?" written by Prof. George Kirkpatrick, which has already had over a million of a circulation.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE, SAYS SHEPPARD.

Mr. William G. Sheppard, the representative of the United Press, who has just returned from Russia, in an interview in the Toronto Star, Feb. 18, declared:

"The Bolsheviks have done more in the past three months to realize this aim than the Russian armies were able to do in three years. That may sound strange, but every German regiment that came into peaceful contact with the Russians became a poisoned regiment from that hour and became sympathetic with the aims of the Russian people."

"I am sorry when I see that every paper I pick up contains articles attacking the Bolshevik. I say, give them a chance. It is possible that the Bolshevik will do as much to end the war as the troops which we send against the Germans."

TREATIES DISCUSSED IN ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Signor Beviene in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in appealing for unity against the nation's enemies, declared that resistance is possible and certain of success if the governments are resolute in action and moderate and wise in their war aims and above all, if the masses are given to understand that the struggle is no longer of annexationist against annexationist, but of liberty against tyranny.

Signor Beviene then read a treaty made in secret which determined Italy's entry into the war, which shows that Italy asked for large compensations in Trentino, Venetia, the Julian Dalmatia and the Adriatic Islands, and received confirmation of her rights to Dodecanese Islands, including Rhodes, which virtually has been in her possession since the Italo-Turkish war, but elsewhere only demanded of the other countries appropriated lands not their own. Deputy Beviene tried to console the Chamber of Deputies with the remark: "Italian diplomacy is the one which comes forth from the Bolshevik revelations the least hurt. Our government is the one which has shown itself at least imperialist, the least annexationist and the most repelled by the unscrupulous methods of old diplomacy."

DID RUSSIA CAUSE THE WAR?

Sir Auckland Geddes, the Canadian professor in the British Cabinet, during his man-power speech in the British House of Commons, according to the Forward, Glasgow, Jan. 26, 1918, declared:

"It is right that the country should realize what the events in Russia mean to those nations which came into the war as a result of Russia's action in 1914."

Thus is the Socialist viewpoint vindicated.

UKRAINIAN RED ACTIVE.

Comrade W. N. Kolisnyk, Winnipeg, called at the Canadian Forward office. Our Comrade has been organizing in connection with the Ukrainian organization in Quebec and Ontario, and has been successful in establishing three new locals, and expects to call at several places on the way back, where he expects to organize other locals. Our Comrade also raised \$900 towards the Ukraine's paper, "The Working People," published at Winnipeg, Man. There are in the neighborhood of 40,000 Ukrainians in Manitoba, 15,000 of whom are citizens of Winnipeg.

STIRLING AT BUFFALO HORN.

Organizer George F. Stirling arrived here unexpectedly on Jan. 7, and we had a very successful meeting, considering the short notice and the fearfully cold weather.

Comrade Stirling is a good speaker, and a number who had the pleasure of hearing his instructive and entertaining talk have since joined our local.

Our local held an entertainment and dance on Friday, Feb. 1. A large number of the members were present, together with their friends. The affair was a great success and we expect to hold another reunion before spring.

A class in the "Elements of Socialism" is being held every fortnight under the direction of Roger Mez-zatista. This is free to all.

LET US HAAVE 5,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS THIS YEAR.

The Canadian Forward last issue published for the first time in Canada the result of voting in the Russian Army besides giving Litvinoff's message.

The manifesto of the Russian Government on November 7th first made its appearance in this country in the columns of this paper.

An account of parliament consisting of seven members in Pittcairn Island appeared also in the last issue, so you see we are giving information not to be found in any other paper in Canada. Let our hustlers tell the people this, and we will get the five thousand new subscribers this year. Here are a few who have got on the job:

Jas. Beck, Czar, Alta., sends \$5 for subs., while J. Kirsholt, Grindrod, B.C., fires in \$3.50. John Lindell tried to be the top notcher with \$6, whilst a soldier in France sent \$1. Miss Evans, Winnipeg, leads the way for the ladies by sending \$4. W. H. Clark, Mimico, lands \$6, and J. Lynn, Swansea, pitches to us \$3.50. S. Corfield, Niagara Falls, comes over with \$5, and M. Simons tops the list with \$7.

All together get hustling for the five thousand new subscribers and please mention the Canadian Forward when you patronize our advertisers.

Social Democratic Party

Local 71.

Van Horne Hall Lectures

Corner Van Horne and Dovercourt Road

FRIDAY, MARCH 15th '18

Lecturer

Ex-Controller James Simpson

Subject: British Labor's War Aims.

KUM IN KROUDS.

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, Marcellus Avenue, Manassquan, N.J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

THE FRENCH PREMIER.

"My war aim is to conquer. . . . I do not believe that a society of nations will be one of the results of this war. If to-morrow you propose to me that Germany should be included in a Society of Nations, I should not consent."