

# THE INTERNATIONAL

## CO-OPERATION OF LABOR POSSIBLE IN ENGLAND

Blackpool, England, Oct. 10.—An ambitious plan will be laid before the trade union congress meeting soon to be held here which, if accepted, will establish the greatest workers combination in the world. The proposal is to unite the millions of the co-operative movement with the millions of the trade union congress so that every co-operator is a trade unionist.

The promoters believe that if the scheme is accepted there will come into existence an organization which will bring together the whole resources of the workers—industrial, productive, distributive, educational and financial—and will be the greatest combination the world has ever seen.

## BRANTING ACCEPTS OFFICE.

Stockholm, Nov. 1.—The chief feature of the new Swedish government is the inclusion of the Socialist Branting, the strongest man in Sweden today.

Branting this morning announces in the "Social Demokraten" that he relinquishes the position of chief editor of that journal in consequence of his entry into the Cabinet.

## "AVANTI" ON GERMAN MONEY AND FRENCH JINGOES.

"Avanti," referring to the Malvy-Almeyreda scandal in Paris couples the "Bonnet Rouge" and the "Journal" together as militarist organs. "Avanti" takes up the allegation that they had been supplied with German money, as proof that the campaign of hatred against the Central Powers was utilized by German militarists as an argument with which they sought to prove to the German people the necessity of remaining firm and nationally united.

(It is not conceivable that German militarism may provide the funds for certain British jingo organs, or that British capitalism may be behind Count von Reventlow and Tirpitz.)

## WAR WEARINESS IN ITALY.

"Le Journal de Geneve," in a long article on the interior situation in Italy says: "In no other country will one find so many different elements and powerful ones opposed to a national war."

"Le Journal du Peuple," commenting on this says: "Those who felt the public reaction in France after certain military deceptions would not be astonished that a still greater crystallization of discontent could take place in Italy under similar circumstances."

## AUSTRIAN SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY.

In an article on Political Democracy in "the Central Powers the Socialist 'Nepzava,' published at Budapest, says it is easy to understand why all who have an interest in war, who make a business out of it, advocate bloodshed, and vehemently attack those who would encroach upon their political and economic privileges, and make peace. "The Austrian and Hungarian people, as well as the peoples of the Entente countries are all craving for peace, and so is the German people, which for so many years has fought for democracy." "We must redouble our efforts," writes "Nepzava," for thorough democratization. This is the duty of the Central Powers, however bitter the struggle may be to overcome the resistance of the war-millionaires and the privileged ones."

## INTERNATIONALISM AMONG THE FRENCH WORKERS.

The Paris stonemasons, bricklayers and iron workers united in a general assembly on 23rd Sept., protested

against the expulsion by the Government of their Spanish and Italian comrades, simply guilty of being militant syndicalists. The meeting was closed with shouts of "Long live revolutionary syndicalism and the workman's International."

## A GENTLE REMINDER.

The Roumanian Consolidated Oilfields Ltd. (British Capitalists) are claiming as compensation from the British Government for the destruction of the oilfields to prevent them falling into the hands of the German invaders of Roumania, the sum of £1,270,724 13/7. In addition, the enterprising gentlemen want interest at the rate of 5 per cent. from 27th November, 1916, on this sum, and they intimate that they will be ready with fresh claims for compensation against the Germans for any material damage done and leases expired during the German occupation.

The capital of the company was only £1,177,840, with £43,000 debentures. The claim you will observe is for rather more than the total capital.

We have seen a copy of their statement of claim to the British taxpayer—that is, gentle Henry Dubb, you and I—and if we had not been so charitably minded as we believe ourselves to be, we could have had it in our heart to wish these investing adventurers had been Huns.

We pay a heavy price for our kinship with these gentry, Henry; they are our dear relations, our very dear relations, and we are rather afraid we shall require to pay an extra penny tax upon our tobacco to partly compensate and indemnify these our Capitalist brethren who invested their surpluses in Roumanian oils. Partly compensate, observe, for Fritz and Gretchen are on the tally book too; they are to be called upon later. British Capitalists are to partake of German gold at the earliest possible opportunity.—Forward, Glasgow.

## SCHIEDEMANN ON PEACE GUARANTEES.

During an interview by the Berlin representative of the United Press of America, Schiedemann stated that he attached no importance to the violence of either the American or the German Press. Of greater importance was the fact that the resolution passed by the Reichstag on July 19th, affirming Germany's readiness for a peace without annexation or indemnities gained increasing acceptance. Peace in order to be lasting, says Schiedemann, must be guaranteed by the peoples as well as by Governments. Forms for these guarantees, which cannot be too deeply rooted in democracy must be found during the peace negotiations. Schiedemann thinks, that mere exhaustion will prevent another war for a generation, at least. Meanwhile, Socialism will gain power and make stable and secure, and develop all arrangements now possible for the preservation of peace. There is no occasion to continue the war for that purpose, and, says Schiedemann "the sooner the war ends, the quicker democracy will go forward."—The Call, England.

## RUSSIA.

The Maximalists are evidently gaining strength in the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, a proof that their power is also growing, in spite of the fact that they have not secured the government they desire and that the Democratic Conference is not composed as they would wish. The elections for the Constituent Assembly have been delayed again and again, but it seems to us that the mass of people in Russia should demand the

holding of these elections, in which all will have a voice instead of the creation of a Democratic Conference, by the various groups of wirepullers. "Trust the people" is, in the ultimate resort, the only satisfactory motto. We are glad to learn that the courage and perseverance of Finland is to be rewarded by the creation of the long desired Finnish Republic. We have to congratulate both big Russia and little Finland on this desirable ending of the strife.—Workers' Dreadnought.

## LAZZARI NOT PROSECUTED.

The Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, Constantine Lazzari, is not to be prosecuted for writing to some 300 communes where the local council has a Socialist majority, suggesting that the Mayors and Councils resign en bloc at a given signal, in order to stop the war by paralyzing civic life. The mot d'ordre of the resignations was to be "No more winters in the trenches!"

At the time Lazzari issued his circular invitation, there was no Italian D.O.R.A.; but a new string of freedom expanders based upon the best British model have been advertised, and Lazzari is warned of what will happen to him the next time he takes the Pope or International Socialism seriously.—Forward, Glasgow.

## SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL GROWTH.

Among the Scandinavian peoples, undoubtedly the best educated in the world to-day, there is a steady growth of Socialist thought which is registered in the elections. Such hope for the future of Europe as is promised by this growth of Socialism breaks through the heavy clouds of the Imperialist war. According to the "American-Scandinavian Review," the last municipal elections in Norway show a greater gain for Socialism than originally reported. In Christiania the Socialist Party captured 45 seats in the City Council against 35 Conservatives, 5 Radicals, and 2 Liberals. The Conservatives have held their ground, while the two intermediate parties, representing to a great extent Socialistic principles, have apparently gone over to the Socialist Party organization, with the result that Christiania for the next three years will have a Socialist city government. Large gains were also made in smaller places. Now the results of the Swedish Parliamentary elections reveal a triumph for the Socialist Party. The position of the parties at present is: Social Democrats, 80 seats; Extreme Socialist, 10; Liberals, 58; Conservatives, 51. The National Association has three seats, and the Peasants' Association has nine. Nineteen seats, as we write, are yet to be filled in the Lower Chamber.

## SAVE THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The "Rabotchaya Gazetta" discussing the dangers threatening the Russian Revolution, says: "The greatest danger to the Russian Revolution is the prolongation of the war and the economic ruin which it must bring in its train. The rapid conclusion of a democratic peace is a question of life and death for the Russian Revolution. May our comrades in other countries listen to us. May they hasten to help

our Revolution, which is the hope of all the peoples. If only they would understand that the struggle for peace is developing too slowly amongst them, and that in this struggle lies the safety of our Revolution. If only they would understand that the defeat of our Revolution will signify the defeat of the International proletariat."

## MILITARISM IN SPAIN.

According to "L'Humanite," although the state of seige no longer exists in Spain, yet arrests still continue. A soldier, Lopez, appeared before the War Council at Barcelona for insulting his superiors at the time of the last strike, and workmen have been tried by the military authorities in various places, but the results of the trials are not known. Constantine Turicl, Secretary of the powerful syndicate of Bilbao miners the well-known writer Sanchez Rojas, the schoolmaster of the Free School at Lingres and three of his Socialist friends were arrested recently.

Which is the most cowardly—the Government which does not dare to silence Bourassa, Lavergne, or Aylesworth, the influential opponents of conscription, or the people of Ontario who agree with them but allow themselves to be terrorized into silence.

Toryism is hateful. Criticism is despicable. A Union Government is both.

You may have regretted that you could not give a lecture on Socialism, or perhaps write on it, but more than these are required to build up the movement. For instance, could not you secure a few subs. for this paper?

A suggested greeting for the readers of this paper: "How do you do? How many subs. have you got since I saw you?"

## ....PARTY ANNOUNCEMENTS....

### ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meets on the First Wednesday in each month, at 8 p.m., at Mrs. A. Martin's, 10528 98th Street, Edmonton, Alta.

The Dominion executive committee meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of the month at 363 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, secretary, I. Bainbridge.

The Ontario provincial executive committee meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month at 363 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, secretary, I. Bainbridge.

Local No. 71, Toronto—Meets at 165 Van Horne street, every Sunday, at 2.30 p.m.. A hearty invitation is extended to all friends and sympathizers.

J. Cunningham, 219 Wallace avenue, Secretary.

Saskatchewan Provincial Executive Committee—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month. All comrades desiring to join party or organize Locals are requested to write,

F. G. Wetzel,  
Box 151, Vanguard, Sask.

Locals and Executive Bodies may have their Advs. in the Directory for the sum of \$3.00 per year.

## Organizer's Maintenance Fund

The Workers of Canada await the message of emancipation. Send along your dimes and nickels. Drops of water make the ocean; let us have a tidal wave for Socialism.

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