

Not to be destroyed

Labor Produces
All Wealth
Unto Labor It
Should Belong

THE CANADIAN FORWARD

"WORKERS OF
WORLD UNITE"
YOU HAVE NOTHING
TO LOSE BUT
CHAINS, AND A
WORLD TO GAIN.



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC PARTY



New Series, Vol. 2, No. 3

TORONTO, CANADA

PUBLISHED TWICE FEBRUARY 10, 1918.
A MONTH.

Shall We Hold An S.-D.P. of C. Convention?

If So, Where and When, and How Shall We
Finance It?

Letters and personal interviews from Socialists in many parts of the country are urging the necessity of calling a convention of the S.D.P. of C. to meet at the earliest possible date.

The desirability and necessity of a convention is admitted by all. Many problems have developed under war conditions that are calling for consideration and action. Many others are sure to present themselves as soon as peace arrives, which will need the Party's very best thought, if it is to fulfil its historic mission among the nations of the world during the transition period.

Is a National Convention Feasible at This Time?

The problem of financing a national convention with delegates from East and West, meeting at some central point, is the one big barrier standing in the way of a convention at this time. Naming a place, setting a date, and allotting the proportion of delegates, and listing an elaborate number of subjects in an agenda for discussion, will be an easy matter when once the financial problem is solved. A Dominion convention with delegates from East and West to some central point for deliberation in a national convention, with delegates from all the provinces and foreign language locals, is most desirable, and the only kind of a convention which can adequately meet the situation and deliberate intelligently on the many problems that affect the whole country.

Provincial Conventions Suggested.

The Socialists of Guelph and some other points are advocating the holding of a provincial convention of Ontario Socialists. If it is found impossible to finance a Dominion convention, it would be much more effective and satisfactory.

A new Dominion Executive Committee has just been elected in Toronto and also a new Ontario Provincial Executive Committee. These committees are now deliberating on the best means of meeting the situation, and will no doubt reach a conclusion and present plans of action, to be announced in the Forward in the very near future.

Many difficulties present themselves, which may not be plain to comrades in some of the locals who are not conversant with all the facts in the case. Chief among these is the relentless persecution of active Socialists by the Jingoists, who are now riding roughshod all over Canada, outside of Quebec.

Our Dominion Executive Secretary, Comrade Bainbridge, is now serving time at the Jail Farm at Richmond Hill for publishing certain articles in the Forward, which the "powers that be" have construed by a desperate torture of the facts and the law to be seditious. We have not yet given up the legal fight to have him released, and the latest arguments of the attorneys on points of law are now under consideration of the Appellate Judge, and a decision is expected any day and is long overdue. Comrade Wetzel, the Provincial Secretary of Saskatchewan, has recently been arrested, and to secure his release the Provincial office has had to be closed and a promise made that further propaganda from that quarter shall cease.

State Capitalism Arriving.

Conditions, economic and industrial, engendered by the war and the stupid, selfish greediness of the capitalists as a class, is now laying bare the inherent weakness of the capitalist system and demonstrating its impotency to meet the present crisis and the more serious ones that all thinking men and women of all classes see approaching after the war reaches its final stages.

The result, as now apparent, will be that economic and social conditions will necessitate a swift transition from capitalism to state Socialism, or what Socialists generally designate as "state capitalism."

No Other Way Out.

State Socialism now appears to be the road over which the workers of most countries are destined to travel for sometime to come. The big capitalists are wise enough to see that the old game played by the old methods is up. Their tactics from now on will be to unload their watered stock onto the various governments and leave themselves in the position of coupon clippers of government bonds instead of direct profit takers.

If the toilers and wealth producers are to get any benefit during this transition period, it will be because they understand what is happening and are prepared to fight for their interests by every political and industrial weapon at their command.

(Continued on page two.)

JUST PUBLISHED

"The most Sensational Book of the War"

If Napoleon, when he had just returned from Elba, had written a book telling the world what aims and aspirations were guiding his epoch-making manoeuvres; if before signing the Emancipation Proclamation, Abraham Lincoln had caused to be published a startling exposition of his policies, which perplexed even those closest to him, how many millions of people would have bought copies of those books?

The Bolsheviki AND World Peace BY TROTZKY

With an introduction by Lincoln Steffens,
the man who knows and understands him

is the most important and sensational book of the war! It opens the eyes of the war-ridden world to the real aims and aspirations of the Bolsheviki and the remarkable man who wrote it. The man, who six months ago was living in a Bronx tenement, who is now paying off old furniture bills and small loans made to send him back to Russia,

IS THE ONLY MAN IN THE WORLD WHO OBTAINED A DEFINITE STATEMENT OF PEACE TERMS FROM THE MILITARY MAD AUTOCRATS OF PRUSSIA.
—History will perhaps place the name of Trotzky alongside that of Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson.

This book proves what the leading English and French publications now acknowledge, what our own editors now realize—that TROTZKY wants WORLD PEACE, not a separate peace—that the BOLSHEVIKI are ANTI-PRUSSIAN — ANTI-HOHENZOLLERN — ANTI-HAPSBURG. Trotzky tells in this book how he would make the world SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY. He says: "Russian freedom must not be had at the expense of Belgium or France." "Every Nationality must have the right to determine its own destiny."

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THE BOLSHEVIKI AND WORLD PEACE BY TROTZKY

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Bolsheviki and World Peace.

By Leon Trotsky.

(Published by Chas. Musson, Toronto.)

Here is a book that should be in the library of every Socialist. Trotsky is no fool, he knows and tells you plainly that the war is the result of the antagonisms that tear Capitalist society asunder, and in his preface shows how the forces of production which Capitalism has evolved have outgrown the limits of nation and state, and goes on to show how the war proclaims the downfall of the national state and with it the downfall of the Capitalist system. Capitalism, he declares, has created the material conditions of a new Socialist economic system. Imperialism has led the capitalist nations into historic chaos. This war shows the way out by violently urging the proletariat on the path of Revolution, and in the backward European countries brings to the fore the problems of Democracy and national unity.

The first chapter deals with the Balkan Question, and scores the Austro-Hungarian Socialists for their support of the ruling clique in that country, pointing out how the Socialists of Serbia had more cause to support their government, yet refused to vote the war credits. He states clearly the Socialist position when he says "The mere existence of Austria-Hungary, this Turkey of middle Europe, blocks the way to the natural self-determination of the people of the South-east. It compels them to keep constantly fighting against each other, to seek support against each other from the outside and so makes them the tool of the political combinations of Europe." And he deals with the attempt to preserve the status quo and quotes Marx in 1853, "What is the status quo? For the Christian subjects of Porte it means nothing else than the perpetuation of their oppression by Turkey."

In the fifth chapter he shows plainly he is no pro-German, in fact, he betrays an intense hatred of the German ruling class, and despises the Socialists of Germany for supporting

the Imperial Junkers and betraying the International. "The war grew out of Imperialistic antagonisms between the capitalist states, and the victory of Germany . . . can only produce one result—territorial acquisitions at the expense of Belgium, France and Russia, commercial treaties forced upon her enemies, and new colonies. The class struggle of the proletariat would then be placed upon the basis of Imperialistic hegemony of Germany, the working class would be interested in the maintenance and development of this hegemony, and revolutionary Socialism would be condemned to the role of a propaganda sect."

In his last chapter he says "Immediate cessation of the war is the watchword under which the Social Democracy of Europe can reassemble its scattered ranks, both within the national parties and in the whole International. The proletariat cannot make its will to peace dependent upon the strategic considerations of the general staffs," and declares that the task of the Socialists is "To assemble the ranks of the proletariat in a fight for peace, which means again to place the forces of revolutionary Socialism against raging, tearing Imperialism on the whole front."

"The conditions upon which peace should be concluded, the peace of the peoples themselves, and not reconciliation of the diplomats, must be the same for the whole International.

"No contributions;

"The right of every nation to self-determination;

"The United States of Europe, without monarchies, without standing armies, without ruling feudal castes, without secret diplomacy."

The book is exceedingly well written and gives an insight into the purpose and honest idealism which actuates Leon Trotsky, the Russian Socialist Foreign Minister, and the man who, voicing the aspirations of the working people, has compelled the world to take notice.

PARLIAMENT OF SEVEN.

Excelling even the Scottish St. Kilda in loneliness is Pitcairn Island, a British possession in the Pacific, almost midway between Australia and South America. About two square miles in area, the island had a population of 169, including three Americans. The inhabitants are half-castes of Tahitian blood, but English is the only language spoken. A Parliament, consisting of seven members, and boasting a president, a vice-president, and a judge, conducts the affairs of the community. All persons above the age of eighteen can vote, and voting is done verbally. The natives are great music lovers, and take much pride in an organ presented to them by Queen Victoria. Sometime a year passes without the arrival of a mail. Letters are sent from the United States by way of San Francisco and Tahiti, and these lie at the latter place awaiting some vessel that will touch at the island. It once happened that only two vessels called there during a period of twenty-six years.

Canned Democracy An Old Country Recipe.

The methods by which the world is to be made "safe for democracy" become more varied and complicated as the war goes on. At first all we had to do was to beat the Hun, and then stand over him until he completely resorted broken Belgium,

After a while it was not Belgium, but Constantinople that was to be "restored"—to Russia; and to-day it is not Constantinople, but Alsace-Lorraine that must be "restored"—to France.

And all this is accomplished by the one refrain persistently proclaiming the "Prussian Militarism must be destroyed." No reasonable person of the present century can object to this sentiment, because Prussian Militarism is quite as inimical to Democracy as any other variety of the poisonous weed called Militarism; but one wishes that something—a committee of "ways and means," for instance—had been appointed, so that at least a start might be made in this laudable work of destruction. In the meantime, and thinking that perhaps one might find suggestions as to how the downfall of this devouring monster might be accomplished, one dipped into some of the many "war books" written recently, but the only concrete matter one discovered was that the charming young nurse sometimes marries the interesting young officer—most of the books might be written by any war correspondent, so devoid are they of any real information. None of them even attempt to "tell us all about the war, and what they killed each other for"; but we discovered one book the other day with a brand new recipe for the utter destruction of "Prussian Militarism," it is called "All In It," by Major Ian Hay Beith, and is a continuation of a previous volume—"The First Hundred Thousand." It has already been reviewed favorably, but most inadequately, by many of the newspapers. They all overlook the most striking and significant parts of the whole book; for instance, one powerful critic says it is one of the most "cheerful and readable" of recent war books. This we consider to be very unfair to the brave Major—he is much more than just "cheerful and readable"; he is distinctly formative, and he deals conclusively with the vexed question of how to forever preserve the peace of the world. Perhaps a sample of the conversation carried on by a group of officers may be illuminating. As usual, the characters are all officers; the private soldier only appears in the capacity of servant, to give "local color," as it were. After a good hard slap at the "free and independent British voter," and a ferocious condemnation of all conscientious objectors, all people who go on strike during war time, all pacifists and other cranks, we find our heroes rejoicing that "Universal Service is a fait accompli at last, and

without anything very much in the way of exemption, either," and then they exclaim: "Isn't that worth a war?" while still further we find this inspiring sentence: "If the present scrap can be prolonged for another year our country will receive a tonic which will carry it on for another century," and the gentlemen proceed to picture England "populated by men who have actually been outside their own parish." But the thought evidently never struck these gallant officers that if the British—or any other—worker was fairly paid for his labor he might, and doubtless would, take an occasional trip away from home, without waiting for a hideous war to improve his mind by showing him other worlds—and incidentally mutilating his body or ending his career altogether.

Oh, no; the only idea expressed by the characters in this very popular book is, that if we are to become a truly powerful nation, we must at once adopt a purely Prussian system "with nothing very much in the way of exemption"; and the finishing touch is put to this magnificent notion by the Major in the tale, who declares that "War is Hell and all that, but there is one worse thing than a long war, and that is a long peace."

Now, what one is curious about is this: If that sentence had been written by a "Prussian Brute" instead of a British officer, would our critics have described the book as "cheerful and readable"? And if our Canadian boys are dying by thousands in order that peace may be permanently established, is it consistent to encourage such sentiments as these?—and does the fact that they are uttered by a Britisher alter the meaning of them in the least degree?

If we are thus to encourage the destructive impulse, will we not follow the path of all nations of history and bring destruction upon ourselves? It is nearly three hundred years since Milton wrote: "For what can war but endless war still breed?" He is right—or can we destroy Prussian Militarism by adopting it into our own family after the manner described by our British Major?

Harriet Dunlop Prenter.

The circulation of this paper depends on the voluntary effort of comrades. It is not good comradeship to leave sub-hustling to other comrades. Don't be a "shirker."

"Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience, above all other liberties."—John Milton.

(Continued from Page One)

Strenuous Times Ahead.

This transition period is sure to prove an intensely interesting and strenuous time to all well informed and active Socialists, no matter where they may be located. This will be true even here in Canada, where we will likely only be touched by the ripples of the great tidal waves which are about to sweep over Europe and possibly the United States.

In view of the foregoing and much more that might be said that will present itself to our well informed readers, we come to the point—**SHALL WE HOLD A DOMINION S.D.P. CONVENTION?**

If so, where shall it be held and on what date, and how are we going to finance it?

When convened, what shall we discuss? Here are a few points that suggest themselves:

Shall we have a new constitution?

The relation of the Provincial to the Dominion organization.

What is to be our relation to the organized labor movement?

What are to be our relations and tactics concerning the new Labor Party, which is springing up spontaneously in all parts of the country? Shall we seriously attempt to become a major political party of the country, or confine our efforts to propaganda and educational work?

What can we do to awaken the labor organizations to see the grandeur and possibility of the future of the toilers in all lands and inspire them with the larger vision of the Socialists, who thoroughly believe in the imminence of the working class regime?

These are just a few of the subjects which might be placed on the agenda for the consideration of the delegates when they convene.

Shall we hold a convention? Shall it be National or Provincial?

Where and when shall it be held?

Let us hear from you on this subject.—A. W. M.

WAR SONG,

Sung by the Canadian and Imperial troops on the Western Front, first heard after the Battle of Epres, 1914. Still popular.

Far, far from Epres, where the bullets fall,

Rock me to sleep; let me forget the war and all.

Cold is my dugout, wet are my feet, Nothing but bully and biscuits to eat. Sing me to sleep where the bombs explode,

Whizz-bangs and shrapnel fly a la mode;

Over the top helmets you'll find, Corpses in front of you, corpses behind.

Far, far from Epres, I want to be, Where German snipers can't pot at me. Think of me crouching where the worms creep,

Waiting for something to put me to sleep.

Sing me to sleep in some old shed, Where rats are running above my head, Stretched on my waterproof, unhappy I lay,

Thinking of home and far, far away. Sing me to sleep where the camp fires glow,

Far from the star shells I want to be. Lights of old London I'd rather see. Think of me crouching where the worms creep,

Waiting for something to put me to sleep.

"Our country is the world—our countrymen are all mankind."—William Lloyd Garrison.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

SOCIALIST AND LABOR PAPERS ON CANADA'S RECENT ELECTION.

"The Forward," Glasgow, says: "The Canadian papers to hand show us that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, during the recent elections stood for (1) a referendum on conscription; (2) a removal of the 5 per cent. war tax imposed in 1915 against British goods; (3) conscription of wealth; (4) abolition of profiteering and the middleman.

"No wonder Harmsworth papers went frantic with joy at Laurier's defeat."

"Canada has decided to accept conscription," says the "Christian Commonwealth" (London). "In Canada organized Labor was not sufficiently strong as a political force to influence the issue, and anti-conscription sentiment centered around the not very popular figure of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose policy was defeated."

"Mr. Hughes (meaning the Prime Minister) was always a cheap Jack. Free trade was the one course which he championed with real ability. The vote has a censure upon him. He is spent and discredited and is fallen like Lucifer. He depends upon the enemy vote for his support and I hope for the good of Australia and the Empire he will now have the decency to resign.

"Unfortunately Canada is not so wise as Australia The unity of the Dominion has been threatened by the bullying bluster of the Unionists. I regret very much that my friend, and leader of the Ontario Liberals deserted Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He at any rate is a decent fellow and a sincere man. On the other hand, I hope that Mr. Bourassa, the leader of the Quebec Nationalists will not push things too far whatever the consequence may be.

"Quebec has a great part to play in the Empire."—J. Ramsay MacDonald, in The "Leicester Pioneer."

WELL DONE, FRIENDS.

The Executive body of the Society of Friends has decided to continue to issue literature on War and Peace, without submitting it to the Censor, and has stated its conviction that the recent regulation requiring the submission to the Censor of all leaflets dealing with the war and the making of Peace is a grave danger to the national welfare, and that the duty of every good citizen to express his thoughts on the affairs of his country is hereby endangered; and further, that Christianity requires the toleration of opinions not our own lest we should unwittingly hinder the workings of the Spirit of God. They add that it is for Christians a paramount duty to be free to obey and to act and speak in accord with the law of God, a law higher than that of any State, and no Government official can release men from this duty.

The Christian Peace Crusade states that Clause 27c of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, if unappealed, may force its members to become subject to penalties which they will not seek to evade, but which will inevitably lower the historical prestige and reputation of the country as the guardian of liberty of conscience and of religious freedom.—Workers Dreadnought.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR DIES.

Arthur Butler, Stockport conscientious objector, died on December 12, in Preston Prison, of consumption aggravated by pneumonia. He was arrested in July, 1916, and was serving his third sentence of imprisonment with hard labor for refusal to obey military orders. He contracted con-

sumption in prison and had been in a very serious state since November 10, but on the morning of December 12 the Home Office assured a Member of Parliament that he was only suffering from a slight cold. His mother stated that she saw him on December 11. He was gasping for breath, and said he was dying. He begged very hard for her to be allowed to stay with him, but the Governor of the prison said it was against the rules. Butler was educated at Stockport Grammar School, where he won a scholarship and gained the reputation of a brilliant scholar.

In memory of Arthur Butler, who died in prison December 12, 1917, a public meeting was held at the Memorial Hall, December 21. Speakers: Rev. Thos. Phillips, Mrs. Holman, Miss Eva Gore-Booth, and others.—The Christian Commonwealth.

WE SEE THE POINT.

The dissolution of the Spanish Cortes is said to be due to the terrific uproar kicked up by the Socialist members because of the arrest by the Government of so many of their comrades outside of the house. That comes from having these disloyal and riotous ones in the parliament. We have better sense over on this side of the water. We don't send such boisterous and rowdy elements to Ottawa. No, indeed. We send Conservatives, Liberals and "Unionists." By the exercise of such wisdom here and in the U. S., it is possible to pull off the sort of "democracy" that befits our intellectual development. And we are not disgusted with such undignified exhibitions as that which compelled the dissolution of the Spanish parliament. We are real democrats, we are, and not ruffians, and hoodlums, like the Spaniards. See the point?—B. C. Federationist.

LIEBKNECHT ON TAXATION.

"Some people may be surprised that we lay so much stress on the question of taxation.

"It is true that if we could pass over to the Socialist State at one bound we should not need to concern ourselves with taxation at all, because the funds necessary for public expenses would come from the product of social labor. And in a still further stage of development, when all economic functions would be State concerns, there would be no longer any difference between public and private expenses.

"But we are not going to attain Socialism at one bound. The transition is going on all the time, and the important thing for us, in this explanation, is not to paint a picture of the future—which in any case would be a useless labor—but to forecast a practical program for the intermediate period, to formulate and justify measures that will be applicable at once and that will serve as aids to the new Socialist birth."

CANADIAN SOCIALISTS AND THE REVOLUTION.

Revolution! The word which a few years, even days or weeks ago, would have been uttered with bated breath, and in company where the utmost confidence was assured, is now shouted from the housetops as the hope of salvation for the world's downtrodden masses. In fact, we of the Socialist movement have watched the growth in popularity of the word "revolution" for so long that many of us have apparently come to the conclusion that all that is necessary for the fulfilment of our hopes is to sit back and let evolution do the rest.

How often have we seen or heard

such optimistic utterance as appears in the January 10th issue of "The Canadian Forward"? "While the capitalist press throughout the world is vehemently denouncing Socialism and Socialists, the thing itself is coming so fast that it makes it hard for the most hopeful Socialist to realize it." Many times within the last few months has this same sentiment been expressed by Socialists at different places. Too many of us in Canada have jollied ourselves into the belief that Socialism is inevitable. And why not? Have not the Socialists in Russia, almost in the twinkling of an eye, struck from their limbs the chains of slavery that have bound them for many weary centuries?

But what of Russia? Do you Canadian Socialists believe that the Russian Revolution was the result of a spontaneous outburst for liberty, brought about by the evolution of capitalist society? If you do you have another think coming. Undoubtedly the evolution of capitalist production in Russia was a factor, but it was not the determining factor in the events now transpiring in Russia. If capitalist production and the increasing misery that it necessarily imposes on the workers were the only factor, or even one of the greater factors in bringing these things to pass, then the Revolution is long overdue in such countries as England, Germany and the United States—countries that were assuredly more highly capitalistic than Russia.

No! Capitalist production in Russia was only a minor cause of the Revolution. The major cause was the amount of discontent, spread by the Socialists of Russia for decades, with the conditions under which they were forced to exist. The Russian Socialists wanted Socialism, and wanted it bad enough to make it their one object in life. They wanted it bad enough to make all kinds of sacrifices for it. They wanted it bad enough to be prepared to spend a large portion of their miserable earnings to get it. Hence the present Revolution. These men and women not only ran risks of imprisonment, banishment and death, but were prepared to dig down deep in their jeans; were prepared to do without some of the necessities of life in order that their ideal of "Social Democracy" might some day be realized. They bought literature and distributed it, and then bought more and distributed it. To these efforts more than any other agency, continued year in and year out, can be attributed the success of our Russian comrades.

These being the facts, is it not up to us Canadian Socialists to get busy and do likewise? Let each one ask himself or herself if the Russian worker needs the Social Revolution any more than the Canadian worker. Are not the conditions under which Canadian workers exist to-day almost to the breaking point? Are not the "masters of the bread" in Canada as arrogant as in any autocracy?

The success of the Social Revolution in Canada depends on the amount of wage-working brain cells that have been developed to receive the Revolutionary idea. The brain cell can only be cultivated by having them planted with the germs of Socialist thought. This Socialist thought will only be planted by Socialists. The capitalist, through his press, while referring to Socialism, does so only to distort it and make it reprehensible to the working-class reader.

If we want Socialism we must take it to the worker ourselves, and the best way to take it is through the written word. Henry Dubb can't argue with a book, a paper, or a pamphlet. He may get mad and throw it down or throw it away, but if there is a grain of thought worth while in it, that will germinate, and sometime, sooner or later, some event or some

chance phrase will catch his eye or ear that will bring that thought back to him.

Now the question I want to propound to you, my Canadian comrade, is: How quickly do you want the accomplishment of the Social Revolution? How much time and money are you prepared to expend to bring it about? If you want the Revolution, an intelligent Revolution, in Canada; if, in fact, you want to be prepared to keep pace with our comrades in Europe, you must from this day forth live your entire life for Socialism. Spend your money on Socialist literature and see that the literature gets into the hands of Henry Dubb. If you who profess to want Socialism are lethargic and doing little, just simply waiting for it to come, how can you expect the worker, who knows little or nothing of our aims and objects, to dig down in his jeans to buy literature for his own enlightenment?

I know that it is an old stock phrase to say "Let the Dubbs pay for their own education," but I also know that the Dubbs will not pay. And I know that until the Dubbs know what is wrong with the system that I will have to suffer along with Henry.

I want Socialism. I want it quick, and I am prepared to pay! Are you? —Lorne Cunningham.

STANDING TOGETHER.

"We must so raise the status of the worker in our minds that he will at last begin to realize that his labor and himself are things of real worth and consequence to the whole community. We must unite in preaching discontent, and, in so preaching, emphasize the fact that for the workers there is no chance of Social redemption unless they all combine and, by using the power which combination gives, alter the whole basis of our Social life. I do not ask that any of us should preach or practice violence. I am more convinced than ever that violence in any shape or form is an evil, that "we cannot cast out devils by devils," that the workers must discover some more excellent way. Their greatest power is the power of standing still and just doing nothing; but they must all stand still together. Those of us who wish to help them must teach them that they must all stand together or else remain as they are, slaves of the classes who own the land and all the other means of life. Napoleon's motto in all his campaigns was 'Divide and conquer.' The capitalist and commercial classes have learnt the same lesson." George Lansbury in "Your Part in Poverty."

Order a bundle of Forwards for distribution in your locality.

....PARTY ANNOUNCEMENTS....

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, 12 Boustead Ave., 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.

THE INTERNATIONAL

Shaunavon, Sask., Jan. 13, 1917.
Dear Comrade:

If it were not for the enthusiasm of the comrades in Saskatchewan it would be difficult for me to keep my blood from freezing here. Temperature down about 50 below and the wind blowing through the pores of my skin. Whew—it was cold! But you should be here when the weather is real bad," said one of the boys in a comforting kind of way. "Real bad," I said, "what do you mean?" Oh, when we can't get to the barn for a couple of days to feed and water the horses. And when we have to tie a string from the shack to the barn in order not to get lost in the blizzard. One day the wind started the buggy across the prairie and the horses stood in amazement at this new kind of horseless machine, and sniffed in vain for a smell of gasoline." A fellow needs a pretty good organization of his own to organize in winter in this wilderness. If a man was to fix up a boat here with a few mackerel in the bottom of it (just to get the smell of fish) on a calm night, he might easily fancy he was out mackerel fishing on the Atlantic.

At Vanguard I was met by Prov. Sec. Wetzel and Comrade Orrock who drove me in a car to Gasper's School House, about 15 miles N.E. The weather was mild for this part of the country, but I felt as though my nose was rubbing on a piece of ice all the way. We had a meeting on Sat., Jan. 5th, and the boys were so pleased with the result that they asked me to speak again on Sunday, and each one would bring some one else. Sunday's meeting was a greater success, and there is no doubt we managed to sow seeds of our rebellious doctrine in virgin soil.

On Monday comrade Orrock drove me to Pontex, 33 miles, and from there I drove to Buffalo Horn, 22 miles, making a 55 mile drive for the day. The letter of Sec. Wetzel to the Buffalo Horn local had evidently miscarried, as they were surprised to see me. However, they hustled around on foot and on horseback and aroused the district and arranged for a meeting in the school house on Wednesday afternoon. The meeting was well attended, and besides selling \$3 of books, the boys collected \$25 towards the expenses of organization.

At Buffalo Horn the comrades are thoroughly alive. They are starting classes for the study of social science and have taken a course in the Rand School of New York.

In some places, the locals have difficulty in keeping up sufficient interest in the meetings. This is largely owing to the fact that nothing but business is usually transacted. If all comrades of a local would buy some pamphlet such as, say "Value, Price, and Profit," read up a chapter and prepare to discuss it at the next meeting, it would surprise them how quickly it would develop their confidence and their power to speak and express themselves in public. It would also lend added interest to the meeting and would teach them not only to read but to read carefully so as to understand, a faculty which I find is far from being common.

Owing to the weather I could not get out of Buffalo Horn until Friday, when comrade Mezzatesta drove me to Pontex, 22 miles from there. I took the train to Scotsguard.

The Sec. has written to Scotsguard to arrange a meeting, but the party he wrote to had been away for some weeks and nothing was arranged. I could not find any Socialists in the town, but managed to get a few men interested enough to arrange for a meeting on Saturday evening in the

School House. I billed the town, and in spite of the short notice, had a good meeting, about 50 in attendance and sold some literature.

Saturday night I came to Shaunavon expecting to meet with some of the comrades from Amelia, but failed to do so.

Monday I must leave for Regina in order to keep appointments around Saskatoon and Prince Albert.

Yours in the fight,
George Stirling.

MANIFESTO OF THE INTERNATIONAL ZIMMERWALD SOCIALIST COMMISSION

And the Foreign Representatives of the Executive Committee of the Bolsheviks.

"Men and women/workers! On November 7th, in Petrograd, the workers and soldiers won a victory over the Government of Capitalists and landowners. . . . As you read this manifesto the Baltic fleet, the army in Finland, and the vast majority of the soldiers at the front and in the rear are ranged under the flag of the Government of the Workers and Soldiers' Councils. The Government just hurled from power, and which had been set up by the people on the ruins of Tsarism, trod underfoot the popular interests; raised the price of bread in the interests of the landowners; let the war profiteers untouched; gave the masses court-martials instead of freedom; made no attempt to enter into peace negotiations, but continued to drive the soldiers and workers to war, as the hostages of the Allied capitalist classes. The workers and soldiers of Petrograd drove out this Government, as they had previously driven out the Tsar. Their first word is Peace. They demand an immediate armistice, immediate peace negotiations, which must lead to the conclusion of an honorable peace without annexations or contributions, and on the basis of the right of every nation to decide its own fate. Men and women workers! Red Petrograd is appealing to you—to you, before whom stands a fourth spectre of a war-winter, with his ice cold hands outstretched toward your sons, fathers and brothers. The next word lies with you.

"However courageous, the Russian workers and soldiers may be, they cannot, alone, win bread, freedom and peace. The capitalists, landowners and generals of Russia, all the forces of exploitation and oppression, will use every effort to drown the workers and soldiers' revolution in blood. They will attempt to cut off the supply of foodstuffs to the towns; and they will egg on the Cossacks against the Revolution. This internal foe is not the only deadly danger threatening the pacifist policy of the Russian Revolution. The Governments of the Central Powers, as those of the Allies, are enemies of the Russian Revolution, for the latter paves the way for the liberation of the masses the world over. The Central Powers may attempt to take advantage of civil-war to gain new victories, thereby strengthening the waning will of their peoples to continue the war. The Entente countries will help the counter-revolutionaries with money. Workers of all countries—it is a question of your own vital interests, of your own blood.

"If the Russian Revolution is defeated by the combined efforts of Russian and foreign capital, the capitalist classes will drag you from one battlefield to another until you are bled to death. We appeal, not for words of sympathy, but for real help in the fight. Rise in your might; go forth

into the streets, exert pressure on your Governments by every means at your disposal. There must not be a fourth winter campaign. Do not expect high sounding phrases. Judge each Government in accordance with its readiness to conclude an immediate armistice on all fronts, in accordance with its readiness to enter negotiations and to conclude peace.

"We invite the representatives of all parties which intend to take part in this struggle for peace to Stockholm. Make insistent and energetic demands for passports; demand the liberation of imprisoned comrades who enjoy the confidence of the International proletariat, so that they, too, may take part in the work for peace. Let us have a speedy armistice. Let not another shot be heard. Forward for peace negotiations. Rise for the struggle for peace based on the free desires of all the peoples. Long live the International solidarity of the proletariat! Long live Socialism!"

What Australia Thinks.

Canada stands in the unhappy position of having had her ordinary constitutional government overthrown by what is practically a military revolution.

The recent elections in Canada were simply a farce and a fraud from a legal and constitutional standpoint, as they were conducted under war precaution regulations, which permitted great numbers of unqualified persons to vote, and denied the franchise to large numbers of legally qualified Canadian citizens.

The ordinary Canadian electoral roll was set aside, and a manuscript roll compiled by specially appointed officials acting under military regulations, was used.

Canada, under ordinary conditions, has manhood and not universal suffrage, but women representing families who had relatives at the front were permitted to vote on this occasion, and all other women refused enrollment. In addition to this violation of the Canadian constitution by permitting unqualified persons to vote, thousands of legally qualified Canadian citizens who in a previous war census had described themselves as conscientious objectors, were not allowed to vote.

An election controlled by military despots, and carried out in defiance of electoral law, is something quite new in the annals of British constitutional history, and by no stretch of imagination can the present Borden ministry claim to be the constitutional representatives of the people of Canada.

It must be apparent that, from a legal and constitutional standpoint, the recent Canadian election is null and void, and the parliament so elected has no constitutional authority for its acts.

Our local conscriptionist politicians are now bewailing the fact that they did not adopt the tactics of their fellow conspirators in Canada, but it would be a dark day indeed if the frauds perpetrated there could be repeated here.

Canada now stands as the shocking example of what organized force is capable of, even in a British community, and emphasizes the good sense of the Australian people in their refusal to exchange constitutional government for military despotism.—Australian Worker.

THE CENSORSHIP ON THE CORRESPONDENTS.

The methods of the British censorship and its policy towards foreign correspondents are the subject of a letter to last week's "Nation" (November 10) by Mr. Michael Farberman, well known to British readers as a first-class Russian journalist who is in sympathy with the cause of democracy in that country. He there gives

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case. I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-sought-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 616D Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true—Pub.

examples of the mutilation of his messages by the British Censor, from which—if we reverse the process and suppose similar mutilations to be effected by the censors of our Allies before the messages of British correspondents leave Petrograd, Rome, Paris, etc., etc.—the public will readily realize the falseness of the news atmosphere in which it is compelled to live. Granted, however, the Defence of the Realm Act and the censorship, so craftily drawn up and developed by our Liberal and Tory Imperialists, this kind of thing was bound to happen, and it was equally certain that it would be next to impossible to fix the responsibility. Mr. Farberman gives many samples. His explanation of the decisions of the Blackpool Conference on Stockholm in September was deleted. Quotations from the "Morning Post," from "New Europe," from the "Sunday Times" from the "Daily News," have been stopped. But, strange to add, quotations to illustrate the Knock-Out Blowism of the British Press and quotations from the Conservative newspapers, illustrating their dislike of the Revolution, have been let through, though quotations from articles and speeches favorable to a people's peace "have been deleted as if automatically and inevitably." Yet the effect of articles attacking the Russian Revolution must obviously be "to freeze and chill Russian democratic feeling towards the Allies," while those which dwell upon the need for a people's peace were sent by Mr. Farberman "with the deliberate purpose of neutralizing this danger.—Common Sense.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER TO HIS MINISTER.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received by the minister of a Baptist Church from the Church Secretary, who is serving with the Army in France:

If we believe that God is opposed to war, then it appears to me that until God's people fully realize that God is waiting for them to pray and work earnestly for peace, and act consistently with their prayers, peace will be a long time coming. How can God answer the prayers of His people for peace if in the next breath these people are denouncing the advocates of peace, and are urging the continuance of the war and the resulting slaughter?

N.B.—The letter from which this extract is taken was passed by the Field Censor.

A NEW ROUTE TO GLORY.

The patriotic old gent was waxing eloquent on the nobility of the Allies' war aims to the eligible who had not yet enlisted. He finally wound up by declaring that the one who died in the act of slaughtering Huns would straightway go to Heaven. The prospect evidently failed to appeal to the unenlisted one, as he only replied: "That's a hell of a way to get to heaven."

THE CANADIAN FORWARD

Correspondence—

All correspondence should be addressed to
I. BAINBRIDGE, Managing Editor,
363 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

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February 10th, 1918



"If one class is going to be better off than another, then surely it should be the class that does the work."
Philip Snowden, M.P.



RUSSIAN ARMY VOTE.

The following results of the election of the Constituent Assembly have been recorded:

	12th Army	5th Army	Army Finland
Bolsheviks	202,000	145,000	208,000
Rev. Socialists	122,000	45,000	11,000
Ukraines	3,000	21,000	1,200
Cadets	6,000	4,000	700
Patriotic Minimalists	2,500	1,200	340
Minimalists	1,700	1,200	293

In the election of the Government of Kaluga the Bolsheviks obtained the majority of seats, the Revolutionary Socialists and Cadets coming second and third respectively. In the town of Kaluga the Cadets headed the poll. In the district of Kostroma the Revolutionary Socialists returned four members and the Bolsheviks four.

JAPANESE COMMENT ON OUR FREE SPEECH.

Now that America has entered the ranks of the belligerents, the minority who oppose the action of the Government seems to be in no more favorable position than the minority in the other belligerent states. The trustees of Columbia University have expelled two members of the faculty—Professor Dana and Dr. Cattell—for daring to hold views that are at present unpopular. It appears that Professor Cattell, who became professor of psychology at Columbia in 1891, recently wrote to members of Congress expressing the hope that they would oppose the sending of conscripts to Europe—i.e., that conscription should only be for national defence—while Professor Dana, who is a grandson of Longfellow, has been found guilty of participating in the activities of the People's Council, which, under the guise of promoting peace, is striving to weaken the national effort and nullify the national will. In England Professor Bertrand Russell, grandson of Lord John Russell, has been deprived of his lectureship at Cambridge for his opposition to conscription and advocacy of a negotiated peace. In Germany Professor Foerster of Munich, who has strongly supported arbitration and disarmament, has been refused permission to lecture by the university authorities, and has been hounded out of Munich. Under war conditions here, psychology is an interesting study.—Japan Chronicle.

WHY YOU SHOULD BOOST THIS PAPER.

The "Canadian Forward" is without a doubt the best paper in Canada for supplying the news of the wide world Socialist movement.

Let us glance at a few of our achievements and you can see for yourself.

This paper was the first paper in Canada to publish the verbatim report of the British Labor Movement's War

Aims.

This paper also was the first to publish the first official statement of the Bolshevik Ambassador to Great Britain.

This paper published Fenner Brockway's Defence, which was reprinted in the British Columbia Federationist without credit.

The Kingdom of Shylock, No. 8, of a series of pamphlets published by Frank Anstey, Australia, which was reprinted by The Labor Call of that country, and was first published in The Forward and copied later by the British Columbia Federationist.

The Canadian Forward is making arrangements to have a greater service, and asks its readers to help to increase the circulation by 5,000 this year.

It is now recognized as a factor. Many of the editors of capitalist newspapers subscribe to it for their own edification.

In addition, special articles appear regularly by the following writers: Stafford Whitby, Mrs. Hector Prenter, Mrs. Gertrude Richardson, Phillips Thompson, Mervyn Smith, J. McArthur Conner, John Alexander, James Simpson, and Dr. W. J. Curry.

With a contributing staff such as we have and an army of good circulation hustlers, we should be able to make this paper a weekly in a short time.

RHONDDA'S "SOCIALISM."

Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, has announced that he will give the people of Britain Socialism for the duration of the war, but will thereafter revert to individualism. Just think of it. After years and years of sacrifice and agitation on the part of countless thousands of men and women to attain this object, it is bestowed upon them by the act of one man. So superhuman does it seem that we are moved to ask if this is not another fulfilment of Biblical prophecy, for it is written "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away." Yet to the skeptical, matter-of-fact individual, the following quotation from Keir Hardie, which might have been written as a rejoinder to Rhondda's proclamation, will seem a more rational interpretation: "There is all the difference in the world between a form of State Socialism brought about by the exigencies of the moment, and a Socialist State consciously evolved by a united people resolved on their own industrial freedom."

MY PATRIOTISM.

If I am to be patriotic, then my most patriotic desire shall be that my country should so order its life as to elevate a new ideal of national greatness, the persuasive force of whose rightness and fineness should lead all nations to a future in which Patriotism is an anachronism, and hence, war only a sad memory.

If I am to be patriotic, my patriotic

desire shall be that my country should not be content with a partial or merely verbal acceptance of the best ideals of human association, but that, by truly embodying such ideals in its life, it should serve as a shining example, strengthening the faith of others, calling forth the nobility in men of all nations, and leading the human family to a truly human future.

Full of courage, it should engage in the great Human Adventure. Full of faith in man, its basis should be freedom. Its democracy should be the democracy of freedom, not the sham democracy of tyranny and exploitation. Its strength should be in the noble co-operation of freedom, not in the virtuous co-operation of economic and political compulsion; its honor, no longer rooted in dishonor, should rest on the brotherhood of its members; its pride should not be in its efficiency, but in the opportunities which it provided for the fullest development of the human spirit in all its members.

With freedom should go truth. Lies, hypocrisy, and the glossing over of ugliness should no longer enter into its structure, but its social structure should be true throughout. It should not fear truth, but rather should verily believe that "the greatest of all infidelity is the fear lest the truth be bad."

Man should no longer be slave to the economic machine which ought to be his servant. Wage slavery should have gone. No man should exploit the lives of others for his personal benefit. No man's life should be used to fulfil the purposes of another, but each should be free to use his life for his own purpose in order that he might the better use it for Humanity's.

Never should it put money before life. It would not tolerate palaces at one end of the scale and hovels at the other. Education, marriage, organized religion, medicine, journalism should not be sophisticated by economic considerations. No man should have artificial privileges over his fellows. Law should never be an instrument for the defence of special privilege or a means of revenge and brutality.

It should not reckon its greatness by its armed force or by the extent of the territory it controlled or by the number and diversity of the people who owed it allegiance. It would never coerce others or dictate the allegiance of others. It would never descend to exploiting the inhabitants of other countries. It would not reckon its greatness in the volume of its trade or in the numbers of its wealthy and the extent of their wealth.

It would be internationalistic rather than nationalistic in its outlook. And its internationalism would not be a legalistic internationalism but an internationalism inspired by faith in the brotherhood of man. In its relations with other societies it should be directed by a habit of sympathy and reconciliation and by a calm faith in principle. Its security should not rest on force but on the compelling power of its own true greatness and noble benevolence.

If I am to be patriotic, such are the desires of my patriotism.—G. S. W.

CLASS-CONSCIOUS COMMENTS.

(By Phillips Thompson, Oakville.)

It takes a pretty strong individualist these days to be a good Socialist.

The Big Business war is a great object lesson in Economic Determinism. It has produced a condition of great prosperity—capitalist prosperity. Thirty millions of dollars per month are being spent for war munitions and supplies. Profiteers are piling up big fortunes. Workingmen have steady employment, many of

them at high wages. Hence, it is not surprising that anyone venturing to advocate peace by negotiation becomes a target for cheap abuse and ridicule by the prostitute press and pulpit.

"These are the times that try men's souls."—Thomas Paine.

Political liberty without economic independence is an iridescent dream.

The American Draft Act has been pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court. I wonder what would have happened to the Supreme Court if they had pronounced it unconstitutional. The judges are always on to their job as servile tools of the plutocracy.

In boldly repudiating the national debt the Bolshevik Government of Russia simply take the ground that no man should be born with a mortgage on him. Some day the proletariat of other less advanced countries will follow their example.

Conventional morality is merely the line of conduct which is, or appears to be, in the interest of the ruling class.

The Trade Union representatives recently went to Ottawa to beg and beseech the Government not to import Chinese labor. Instead of occupying this humiliating position, the workmen of Canada, had they used their ballots rightly, might have been able to command instead of entreating.

The Canadian Government is a despotism tempered by cowardice. They can come down hard and heavy on pacifists and alleged pro-Germans in Ontario for uttering in private conversation the opinions which are boldly proclaimed week after week by Henri Bourassa and others in Quebec with impunity.

God Almighty Himself cannot emancipate a willing slave.

The re-election of Tommy Church as Mayor of Toronto is quite in accordance with the fitness of things. He is a good Tory, a good Orangeman, a good churchman, and a damned fool. Is there any further qualification necessary for the office?

The statements of Lloyd George and President Wilson as to the aims of the Allies make it abundantly evident that the war is being waged to the bitter end, not to recover Belgium or to defend England or America, but to re-arrange the entire map of Europe. What interest have Canadian workingmen in such an object?

No Socialist wants to see it, but a big influx of Chinese labor which would cut the current wage rate in two would serve the working classes just about right for their subserviency to the old party politicians.

"Newspapers have a fiduciary relationship to the public and they do not wantonly sacrifice the reputation upon which their very life depends," says the Globe in reply to the charge of having been bought. But the relationship of the Globe and other journalistic hirelings to the providers of page and half-page advertisements is a blamed sight more "fiduciary" than their relationship to the general public.

A little tyranny is a dangerous thing. When the public surrenders one freedom, it may except to be asked to surrender others.

"The ignorance of the so-called educated classes is colossal."—Thomas Huxley.

S.D.P. Notes and News

NIAGARA FALLS ELECTS ONE ALDERMAN, AND COMRADE LOVATT LOSSES BY FIVE VOTES.

The Social Democrats at Niagara Falls are jubilant over the success and splendid showing they made in the recent municipal election. Comrade Thomas was elected to the City Council and comrade Lovatt was defeated by only five votes. Comrade Church and Newman ran for the School Board, and although polling a good vote, were unsuccessful.

In sending election returns please give the vote polled.—Editor's Note.

HAMILTON NOTES.

We are still holding aloft the banner of revolt in Hamilton. The success of our Sunday afternoon lectures in the I.O.O.F. Temple (which success was mainly responsible for our ejection) has emboldened us to take a year's lease of the Sons of England Hall. We were fortunate in having Com. James Simpson to inaugurate our occupancy of our new quarters, and right well he did it. Fresh from his association with the revolutionists of the Old Country, his address on the "War Aims of the British Labor Movement" was a straight-from-the-shoulder declaration for Internationalism, and a slashing attack on Imperialism—British and all other. The hall was packed and the audience was highly appreciative. The local press gave prominent (and pretty fair) reports of his speech, giving emphasis, of course, to what they termed his "defence of the Germans." Two of them attempted to offset his address with critical and more-or-less misrepresentative editorials. On the following Sunday Com. Lorne Cunningham of Guelph followed up with a rousing talk on Socialism and Trade Unionism, showing the need for industrial as well as political class action.

Besides the good derived from the lectures themselves, we manage to dispose of a fair quantity of literature each Sunday. We feel the shortage in the supply of capable platform speakers, and are being driven to developing some of our own.—J. A.

NEW LOCAL FORMED AT TISDALE.

Organizer George Stirling reports that he has formed a new local at Tisdale where he held two very successful meetings which were very satisfactory, the people taking part in the discussion and asking many questions. The collections, too, were good.

OUR SECRETARY AND TROTSKY.

It is gratifying to recall that our Secretary, Com. Bainbridge, was among those who protested to the authorities against the detention of Trotsky and the other Russian Comrades at Halifax. No doubt if the occasion offered, Com. Trotsky would demand the release of our Secretary, as he demanded the release of the Independent Socialists of Germany during the Russo-German peace negotiations. Com. Bainbridge's crime (?) being similar in nature to that of our imprisoned German comrades. But our Canadian capitalist press sees repression only in Germany.—J. A.

MONTREAL ENGLISH LOCAL RE-ORGANIZES.

On February 3rd, between fifty and sixty Socialist comrades met and re-organized another English local in Montreal, and they expect to carry on a tremendous campaign for Social Democracy. Already James Simpson of Toronto is booked to address them, and we expect to hear of them oftener in the near future.

KATE O'HARE RELEASED ON BAIL.

Comrade Kate Richards O'Hare, the brilliant woman Socialist lecturer and author, who was recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment for alleged "seditious utterances," has been released on bail pending a hearing of her appeal. In the meantime she is filling dates and speaking to large audiences.

The U. S. Socialists are out after a million dollar campaign fund to be used in the "On To Washington" drive for Socialist Congressmen at the election in November, 1918. The U. S. Socialist party is increasing its membership faster than at any time in its history in spite of the fact that most of the Socialist papers have been suppressed and prohibited from the U. S. mails. Capitalist stupidity and persecution will in the end only bring the Socialists nearer to their goal in advance.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOTES.

In spite of many obstacles, Comrade George Sterling has just completed a successful lecture tour through the Province of Saskatchewan. He had intended continuing through Manitoba and Alberta, but owing to several circumstances has decided to return to his home in British Columbia for the present. Comrade Wetzel, the Provincial Secretary of Saskatchewan, who had arranged Mr. Sterling's tour, was arrested during the time he was on the road on a charge of sedition. The charge was finally withdrawn, but the authorities ordered the Provincial headquarters closed up. Just how Sterling escaped the same fate is an interesting story, which we will tell when the war is over.

The Bainbridge Case.

We had hoped to announce in this issue of the Forward that Comrade Bainbridge was either released or that the court had decided that he had no case and would have to serve his sentence. However, as the last copy goes to the printers, there has been no decision handed down. The arguments and briefs in the case have all been in for several weeks, and a decision is expected any time. We are glad to report that Comrade Bainbridge is being well treated "out at the farm" at Richmond Hill. He has been promoted to storekeeper for the time being for that institution. His wife and family are holding up well under the strain, and owing to the general response to the defence fund, they are being well taken care of, but are lonesome without "dadda." We are all hoping for a return of sanity and justice in the near future, so that our work of education and enlightenment may go on in its usual course.

Hamilton Local Active.

The Hamilton Socialists are continuing their regular Sunday lectures with good success. Comrade James Simpson lectured for them on a recent date to a packed house. His subject was "The War Aims of the British Labor Party." The capitalist press, as usual, attempted to distort what he said to create prejudice in the minds of the ill-informed public. On the whole, about all they succeeded in doing was to give us a lot of first-class publicity and propaganda that it would have been hard to get any other way. Comrade Simpson lectures in Montreal on the same subject on Sunday, February the 17th, where he is sure to have a large audience and a rousing reception.

Montreal Socialists Active.

The Socialists of Montreal are continuing their activities and holding their meetings regularly every Sunday. Montreal is about the only spot in the Dominion of Canada where meet-

ings can be held with any assurance that they will not be interfered with. The Montreal comrades can hardly understand what their friends in other parts of Canada are experiencing these days. They are anxious for a Dominion Convention of the Party and extend a hearty invitation to the D.E.C. to select Montreal as the place of meeting, where there will be no danger of the deliberations being interfered with.

New Local at Fort William.

A new local of the S.D.P. with a fairly large membership has been recently organized at Fort William. The Secretary of the new local is Comrade H. Boyan.

DAWN ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

All around the dark mists were low-lying,
And the river ran silent and deep.
The gaunt trees told a year that was dying,
And, behind all, the town lay asleep

But the sky now all golden is turning
And the river takes up the new light.
All the clouds with rich crimson are burning,
While the mists fade away with the night.

Oh! Glorious light of the Morning,
Oh! Promise of heavenly peace,
Oh! Sign of the world's greater Dawning,
Telling that all wars shall cease!

As the river flows steadily onward,
Leaving the trees grim and bare,
So the old world forever moves forward
Led on by the men who will dare.

And now o'er the world there is glowing,
The light of the wondrous new morn,
The old evils men are o'erthrowing,
Inspired by the glorious Red Dawn!

Oh! Canada, why art thou lagging?
Why slumber when Christ bids you rise?
Why here should the Red Flag be sagging?
When in Europe all conquering it flies?

Awake! Now the world is o'erturning;
Cast off all the shadows of night;
All traitors and falterers spurning,
Take your place in the battle for Right!

—"White Fang."

72a Woodland Ave., Verdun, P.Q.

A village church was holding a revival and placards were placed around in public places each day announcing the services for the night. The villagers were much surprised to read the following on one of the placards.

Revival Services to-night, the Evangelist will preach on Hell. Horace Smith, well-known singer, will sing "Tell Mother I'll Be There."

"ALL AS BAD AS GERMANY."

(By J. Connell, author of "The Red Flag.")

It is enough to fill one with pity, and almost with despair, to see people we believed in thirty years ago now cowering before that narrow Nationalism which they then repudiated. Internationalism—cosmopolitanism—is as sound and true to-day as it was in the time of the International Working Men's Association, which, by the bye, originated in Germany.

The Socialists of Russia have socialized land, production, banking, law, and democratized the army and diplomacy. Moreover, they are ready to fight in order to maintain what they have accomplished. Since I first saw the light I have always held that Socialism was the only thing on earth

worth fighting for. I thought my old comrades shared that view, but I must have been mistaken, for I now see them hounding on their sons, but more frequently other people's sons, to "smash German trade," as Carson said in the Commons.

No one will suspect me of having any sympathy with "German militarism." I hate it. But I hate British militarism—and navalism—quite as much. I do not forget that the morning after the first Dreadnought was launched the "Daily Telegraph" boasted that she could "sink the whole German fleet," nor that, a few years ago, Tariff Reform lecturers talked defiantly about "painting the map red." It was the British Government which refused to sign the Declaration of London, thereby giving the Kaiser and his military malefactors the only excuse they ever had, or ever can have, for the atrocities of the U-Boat campaign. The unprovoked invasion of Belgium was a dastardly deed, but not a bit worse than the invasion and subjugation of Egypt, the strangling of the two young Republics in South Africa, and the centuries long persecution, confiscation and murder of the Irish people. It is too late in the day for anybody to hold up the British Government in the guise of a plaster-of-Paris angel and expect sensible people to admire it. At the very time (Easter week, 1916) when it was waging war in Flanders, ostensibly to liberate Belgium from the Germans, it was shooting Sinn Feiners in Dublin for trying to liberate Ireland from its own oppressive yoke. The French capitalist Government played a similar game in Algeria, Madagascar, and Morocco, and Italy at least tried to play it in Abyssinia, but with more success in Tripoli. It is sufficient to say that they are all as bad as Germany. In face of this fact, "Justice" blames the Russian Socialists for not postponing the realization of their aims until Germany has been defeated. That sort of talk disgusts me. I hold that it is our duty to establish Socialism now, in Russia and everywhere else that we can. If I were in Russia to-day I would be fighting with the Bolsheviks. I would fight because I know that only by establishing Socialism can we enable men all over the world to become brothers. They shall. "It's comin' yet for all that." That voice from the graveyard of Dumfries rings in my ears as I write.—British Call.

BAINBRIDGE DEFENCE FUND.

Previously acknowledged ...	\$603.90
P. Ronianchuk, Hamilton	1.00
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J. Zozulak, Hamilton	1.00
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Miss Kosyklioua, Hamilton25
W. Downey, Toronto	2.00
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C. Hovdebo, Weldor	1.00
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Make all cheques payable to H. Perkins, 363 Spadina Ave.

The real anarchist is the capitalist who acknowledges no law, either of nature or of man, except that of the survival of the wealthiest, the craftiest, the greediest and the most unscrupulous.

The most effective antidote to the poison of the capitalist press is to have the Socialist viewpoint of things. So get your friends to subscribe for The Canadian Forward.

A Message From Litvinoff

Ambassador to Great Britain From the Russian People's Government.

To the Workers of Great Britain. Comrades,—The Russian People's and Peasants' Government has done me the honor of choosing me as its representative in this country and has entrusted me, in this critical moment of history with the task of interpreting the desires and aspirations of Russian Revolutionary Democracy, and of keeping it informed of those of British Democracy.

To this end I consider it my first duty to put before you the real truth about the Revolution, particularly in its bearing upon the War.

Millions of men have been calmly doomed to death, whole countries to devastation, generations of workers, all the world over, to privation, and at last, one may hope, the masses are going to profit by their bitter lessons. Bled to death, bereft of millions of its sons, brought to the very verge of starvation and utter misery, but enlightened by years of Socialist propaganda and inured to revolution by former struggles, the proletariat of Russia suddenly arose and with one stroke freed itself of its bonds, and with the battle-cries: Peace! Bread! Land! Liberty! overthrew its rulers and oppressors. Here I should like to point out that the motto of the February revolution was Peace! and not Continuance of the War! as some people in this country would like you to think. It was, of course, the secret desire of the middle-class parties, involved in the revolution, but doing their best to distort its character, to continue the War. But it was not their revolution, it was the revolution of the working man and the peasant, in mufti and in uniform. For ten months the working men have been the guardians of the revolution, by the wide-spread network of their Soviets (Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates) holding the real power in their hands, permeating the revolution with the social ideas of their class. Unfortunately, at first, some of their leaders were so ill-advised as to share the power with these middle-class politicians, who did everything they could to obstruct and arrest the further development of the revolution, to prevent the masses from realizing their political and social aims and to force them to remain still involved in the War. Ostensibly standing for peace, these politicians actually thwarted the peace movement by proceeding with the arrangements of secret diplomacy. They appealed to the proletariat of the Central Powers, but the obvious duplicity of their policy weakened their appeals, which met with little response, while at home their irresolute and wavering handling of the land question and other problems of the revolution caused disaffection and disillusion among the masses and fed the counter-revolution and reaction. Alive to the dangers of the prolongation of the War and of counter-revolution, the workmen and soldiers of Petrograd, Moscow, and other towns, found themselves compelled to break finally with the middle-classes and to restore full power to the Soviets. And so the second revolution, the true proletarian revolution of November, was brought about and a mighty class-war began in Russia, which is now going on. This second outbreak showed the capitalists and their lower-middle-class helpers a vision of its far-reaching possibilities and now it is that they would move heaven and earth, if they could, to crush the victorious Russian proletariat. No means are too low for them to employ. They shrink from nothing, not even from the com-

plete disorganization of the economic life of the country, not caring how much they add to the troubles already heaped on the people by four years of war.

In the teeth of this bitter struggle the working men of Russia are creating new forms of State organization, carrying on social reconstruction on a tremendous and lofty scale, providing homes for the homeless, introducing an 8-hour working-day, giving land to the peasant, taking control over industry, nationalizing the banks and insurance companies, rebuilding the social structure in every direction. To reveal to the world the Imperialistic nature of this war, the Secret Treaties have been published and decisive steps have been taken to bring about a general, just, democratic peace. The Soviets are forcing the Governments of all the belligerent countries to state clearly their war-aims, thus opening the way for peace negotiations. By giving complete freedom to all the small nationalities of the Russian Empire they prove the unselfishness and sincerity of their treatment of the national or no-annexation question. Their revolutionary propaganda among the German soldiers on the Western front and among prisoners of war is undermining the strength of German autocracy and militarism more effectively than military victories could, and has already provoked a strong peace movement in Germany and Austria. But these endeavors meet with opposition not only from capitalists in Russia, but from capitalists all the world over. The Russian Revolution, with its dash and vigor, has become the focus of the hatred of International capitalism, and now the prolongation of the war, in addition to its former Imperialistic aims, has another aim—to crush the Soviets and the revolution. And so the Russian workers are not only fighting their own battles, they are fighting your battles, too, and they will succumb, unless the workers in other countries come speedily to their help.

Realize this! The further prolongation of the war must lead to the defeat of the Russian Revolution and to the triumph of militarism and reaction everywhere. An immediate, just, democratic peace on the principle of "No annexation, no indemnities," and the right of self-definition to all nationalities will spell the downfall of militarism in all countries. This peace can be achieved, if only Labor will speak in full voice and act with all its might. Workers of Britain—Peace is in the balance! The Russian workers appeal to you to join them in their efforts to turn the scale. Labor—speak!

CO-OPERATIVE IDEAS.

"It is nigh time co-operative societies were realizing that the circulation of co-operative ideas is as important as the distribution of co-operative productions, and that the most effective medium for circulating co-operative ideas in this part of the globe is the "Scottish Co-operator." The aim of each society ought to be a copy of the paper for every co-operator, and we should not be content until this ideal is realized. It is only when the co-operators become conscious of co-operative idealism that they will attempt to emancipate themselves from profiteering, and the society which does not encourage the reading of co-operative literature is compromising with capitalism. Ideas are the fuel of progress."

While the statesmen of the opposed countries make "tactical" speeches against one another, heavy casualty lists continue to bring fresh burdens of anguish and bitterness to their populations. While the rulers man-

oeuvre for position, the number of the dead mounts. Four millions, five millions, six millions, seven millions. . . If those in power cannot feel the war to be a crime, when will they at least recognize it to be a folly?

LIBRARY OF SCIENCE FOR THE WORKERS.

To understand modern Socialism, leisure class. That is why we have you must understand Evolution. So used the slender capital subscribed in cialists predict the speedy end of the small sums by wage-workers to capitalist system as a result of irra-lish the most essential of the facts in-istible Natural Laws, the workings of simple language at low prices. The which have been studied for two gen-ten books here described will give you-erations since their discovery. Most a clear understanding of the great of the books in which these laws are process in which Socialism is the explained are too difficult to read and next step. too expensive to buy, except by the

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AMER. FEDERATION OF LABOR NOT AT GREENWICH TIME.

When the American Labor delegates attended the conference of the British Trade Union Congress last year, the usual procedure of presenting them with a gold watch took place. Mr. Arthur Henderson, in making the presentation, drew the attention of the delegates to the fact that the watches that he was about to present to them was at Greenwich time, and asked that when they returned to America that the Labor movement would be kept at Greenwich time. The message of greeting to W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the British Federation of Trade Unions, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, showed that he was not prepared to keep the American movement at Greenwich time when he declared:

Avoid All Conferences.

"If any call should be issued for an international conference of workers of all countries of the world the American Federation of Labor will not participate. The people of Germany must establish democracy within their own domain and make opportunity for international relations that life shall be secure and that the people of all countries may live their own lives and work out their own salvation, and unless this has been accomplished by the German people themselves the Allied democracies in this struggle must crush militarism and autocracy and bring a new freedom to the whole world, the people of Germany included. Unless these essentials are accomplished, an international Labor conference with the representatives of the workers of all countries, Germany included, is prejudicial to a desirable and lasting peace."

U. S. and Britain Agreed.

The message stated:

"Am gratified that you and a number of other representative British Labor men are coming to the United States. You and they will find hearty greeting and co-operation."

"The declaration of the December British Labor conferences at Bristol is in essence the principles of the Americans in November of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo. The Lloyd George declarations last week to the man-power conference and those of President Wilson to the American Congress are in accord on the question of the vital issues and aims in this war. Thus the official representatives of our Governments and the Labor movements of our respective countries have expressed the will and purpose of the people, the Governments and the workers of Great Britain and America."

LIVE PIGEON SHOOT AVERTED.

The city council of St. Thomas, Ontario, is to be commended for its action in barring a live pigeon shooting meet within the corporate limits

of that city. This is one of the blood sports that nearly every State in the United States prohibits by law. The result of such legislation has been to compel devotees of the cruel practice, mostly American gunmen, to go outside the country to shoot live birds from the trap. St. Thomas has been the resort of these trap shooters, and the International Gun Club for several years has furnished thousands of birds as the targets for sportsmen of the most degraded type. The Elgin Human Society protested against the meet this year; went before the Council with strong arguments, and succeeded in getting the live bird events prohibited.

The Canadian province will ere long put an end to live bird trap-shooting. The practice is unsportsmanlike, cruel, wanton butchery, and every man who is base enough to seek enjoyment in killing, maiming, and causing to suffer birds that are as gentle, harmless and beautiful as pigeons deserves no other name than that of coward.

THE GERMS OF ITS OWN DESTRUCTION.

"Capitalism has no use for a stupid crowd, because of the economic functions performed by the masses, especially by the proletariat. In order to be able to exploit, to make the biggest possible profits (this is its inevitable life task) capitalism is forced by a tragic fate to produce systematically on a vast scale amongst its slaves that very intelligence which, as capitalism knows full well, must be the cause of its own death and destruction. All attempts at skilful manoeuvring and at cunning co-operation with the Church and with the school to steer the ship of capitalism between the Scylla of an intelligence so low that it renders exploitation altogether too difficult and turns the proletarian himself into an unsuitable beast of burden, and the Charybdis of an education—necessarily destructive of capitalism—which increases class-consciousness on all sides and revolutionizes the exploited—all such attempts are bound to fail."—Karl Liebknecht.

NINE-HOUR DAY WON.

Also Recognition of Grievance Committee in G. T. R. Conciliations.

Stratford, Feb. 8.—A general spirit of hopefulness in the difference between the G. T. R. and the Federated Trades was held by representatives of both at the Board of Conciliation today. Discussion of clauses in the schedules presented by the men will last till Monday.

The men have been granted a nine-hour day and recognition of the Grievance Committee, and a compromise has been made regarding overtime wages.

The flag, religion, patriotism, Flavelle, Bacon—all post-cured.

WAR ON WAR.

Do you want to knock the everlasting spots off the war spirit in your community?

Do you want the most powerful, eloquent, unanswerable argument against the present war, and all wars delivered in your town?

Do you want to close the mouth of every preacher in your district who fosters the war spirit and the Boy Scout Movement?

Do you want to make every man, woman and child in your town stop and listen to this speech?

Do you want to revolutionize the thought of your community on the questions of war?

If so, send twenty-five cents to The Canadian Forward immediately for the most revolutionary picture that was ever painted. Its title is "Be Still." The picture was inspired by the present war. It shows the trenches of the modern battlefield. The picture is tense in

action. In the distance is a burning city and bursting shells. Suddenly, on the hillside, Christ appears, to take a look at what His followers are doing. He finds them slaughtering each other in untold numbers. The "Christian Fighters" are awe-stricken. They stop and gaze with upturned faces at their reputed Master. The effect is startling. It teaches a tremendous lesson. Get one. Put it in a frame. Hang it in a down-town store window and watch the results. We do not at this time attempt to describe the painting. You must see it to appreciate its effect. It is better than you can imagine.

The size of the picture is 14 by 20 inches, on 16 by 22 special plate paper, the standard size for framing. It is in several colors.

Send twenty-five cents to The Canadian Forward and the picture will reach you in a few days.

O. K. IN RUSSIA.

Things are looking O. K. in Russia, and Germany (might we not say?) has symptoms of Democracy, if only now the soldier proletariat have enlightenment enough to seize their opportunity. Already Hindenburg shows signs of that madness which precedes destruction. Henderson is making them sit up and take notice in the "tight" little island across seas. Perhaps that "tight" reference has a meaning all its own, for are we Canadians not saving and conserving to send the grain with which they will make beer? My only son, one of my sons-in-law and a nephew are fighting in France and Flanders, where they are safer than in London, for the shells and shrapnel may destroy them physically only, whilst while they are in England the unlimited booze and its concomitant evils may destroy them physically, morally and spiritually. It is time the other allies put the pincers on the English bloated brewers and distillers, if the English Government is afraid to.—Aunt Mabel.

AT LAST

Liebknecht's Suppressed Book.

MILITARISM

This is the book whose appearance in Germany made armed autoeracy shrink and pale. They promptly put Liebknecht in prison and destroyed his book. This translation was made from a copy Liebknecht borrowed from his brother—the only copy obtainable.

To know the mind of the boldest man in Europe—now in prison again because of his passion

To make the world safe for Democracy

you will read at once

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BY

Dr. Karl Liebknecht

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