

101 - RBD

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

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OFFICE HOLDERS A MENACE TO DEMOCRACY

Russia's Looming Disaster.

Socialists must be frank, and we shall be frank; we do not approve of the policy taken up by our Russian friends since they have joined the Coalition Government. They are carrying out the policy of their enemies in the guise of revolutionary action, and they are undermining, not only the work of their own, but also the chances of an international revolution. The Schiedemanns in Germany, as well as the Renaudels, the Vanderveldes and the Hendersons in the West are now able to point out that by assuming office, by sanctioning the "Liberty" Loan and by pushing the army on to an offensive the Russian revolutionary leaders have done precisely the same thing which they themselves have been doing all through the war and for which the Russians were formerly blaming them. What can the International Socialists reply to this argument? All attempts to draw distinctions between the two cases would be futile and insincere. If Russia is defending her new Revolution and her new Republic, so have the French Socialists been defending their old revolution and their old republic, and so has Scheidemann been defending the economic and social progress of his country. And if it be argued that Russia could not have been expected to make a separate peace with Germany or to leave her Allies in the lurch, the Belgians and the British Socialists could also argue in precisely the same strain. The Russian Socialists have succumbed to the system of ideas and to the state of psychology which the war has produced in our ranks everywhere, and unless (which is quite likely) the Russian masses themselves revolt, we shall soon be confronted with a new disappointment, perhaps the bitterest of all. And if we mistake not the possibilities, as seen by foreign eyes from a distance, the situation, as brought about by the Kerenskys and Tseretellis, threatens grave dangers not only to the Russian and international revolution, but also to the existence of Russia as a state. At the same time, if ever such a catastrophe should ensue, we, in the West, in the Allied countries as well as in Germany, will have to bear, in the eyes of history, a good portion of responsibility. We have not supported the upheaval and travail of the Russian nation by any revolutionary action, and we have allowed our Imperialists to ignore Russia's peace formula and to press her people, by flattery as much as by threats, into resuming the war. Is it too late now? We do not know. If it is, we have committed the greatest act of treachery in history.

"By God's help we mean to triumph."—King George.
If the Kaiser had said this the daily papers would have featured it with a big scare-head, "More Blasphemy!"

GOVERNMENT BY JOBBERS—A LABORIOUS HALF DAY ON PATRONAGE, GRAFT, ROBBERY.

1. Sir Sam Hughes stated that Sir George Perley was given the commission as Overseas Minister because of his friendship with Borden, and requested that he might have been given a position where he would not be a menace to the nation.
 2. Mr. Bennett said Sir Sam had appointed General Gwatkin at the time, admitting that he had no more to do with mobilizing the overseas forces than a pageboy, and defended Gwatkin as a man who worked quietly, and did not shout from the housetops or create an Honorary Colonel out of every other man he met.
 3. Three salaried officials provided for without a bye-election, viz.:
Sir Geo. Perley \$7,000 per annum
Hon. Mr. McCurdy 5,000 per annum
Colonel Hugh Clark 5,000 per annum
Total \$17,000 per annum
This to be retroactive.
 4. Liberals scored the Hugh Clark appointment as designed primarily for the duty of drawing up Conservative campaign literature at \$5,000 per annum.
 5. Sir Sam Hughes said he desired Gwatkin around because he had no fancy ideas, although he was inefficient.
 6. Hon. Mr. Lemieux objected to millionaires holding positions and not accepting payment for service rendered, and the undemocratic principle of men holding positions of enollument without the consent of electors.
 7. Sir Sam Hughes said he was suspicious of Perley offering to do the job of Overseas Minister without salary, as men of that type were usually after something else.
 8. Mr. Mackenzie declared that Hughes had been fumigated or smoked out of office (a kind of gas attack).
 9. R. B. Bennett charges Hughes with conspiracy (out of order).
 10. Mr. Edmund Proulx claimed that Hon. Hugh Clark used up his time in preparing Torey campaign literature.
 11. Mr. Graham admitted that he was doing campaign work, but that he was no worse than the leader of the opposition (Laurier), who is drawing a salary of \$7,000 per year, and whose name is at the mast-head of the "Liberal Monthly."
 12. Bennett accuses Graham of writing the editorials of the "Brockville Recorder."
 13. Hughes charges Bennett with killing voluntary enlistment, and preventing the boys at the front getting re-inforcements.
 14. Hon. M. Lemieux moved amendment to strike out the payment to such Ministers from the time of their appointment. He claimed that no person should be allowed to hold a paid office without first getting the consent of his constituents. The amendment was defeated by a vote of (25) for (37) against.
- From a cursory glance at the foregoing, it would be quite in order to have the whole dam lot interned. But we are reminded that there is no law for the political law-makers. Remember the Judicial whitewashing of the Hon. Robert Rogers.

SOCIALISM--THE WORLD'S HOPE FOR PEACE

(By Morris Hillquit, International Secretary of the Socialist Party of America.)

The systematic campaign of misrepresentation waged against the Socialist Party by the capitalist press with the helpful co-operation of a group of "patriotic" Socialist intellectuals was bound to create a certain confusion in the minds of many about the attitude of the Socialist party towards the war. Nothing short of a complete documentary record of the party's authorized utterances on the subject can dispel the confusion. It is a record of consistent adherence to the principles of international Socialism of which the party may be proud.

From the day of the first declaration of war in Europe to the day of this writing the Socialist party has been determined and emphatic in its opposition. It preserved an attitude of strict neutrality towards the belligerent powers before our entrance in the war. It protested vigorously on every occasion when our country seemed in danger of becoming involved in the conflict. It was the only political party and only important organized force in America to maintain an active opposition after our country had been

drawn into the world carnival of slaughter.

Before and after our entrance in the war alike, the Socialist party advocated an immediate and general peace. At all times it has endeavored to reunite the Socialist International and to revive it as a factor for lasting peace within and among the nations of the world.

The Socialist opposition to war is based not merely on humanitarian grounds, potent and compelling as these are, but principally on the deep-rooted conviction that modern wars are at the bottom sanguinary struggles for the commercial advantage of the possessing classes, and that they are disastrous to the cause of the workers, their struggle and aspirations, their rights and liberties.

This attitude need not necessarily imply an equal condemnation of all warring governments or of all methods of warfare, or an indifference to the outcome of the war and to the terms upon which peace will be concluded. Socialists may well recognize that Germany was primarily responsible for the immediate outbreak of this war; that her conduct of the war has been

(Continued on Page 4).

UNTO THIS LAST THE MOTHER CRY IS SUPREME

A pathetic fact of the battle-fields of Flanders and France (told by a woman who has nursed soldiers at the front for a long time) is the fact of the universal dying cry of the poor slaughtered boys, most of them so pitifully young.

"The cry of the poor wounded ones in their mortal agony, she says, "is almost always the cry for 'Mother!'"

Each in his own language—the French "mere," the German "mutter," the British "mother," the same yearning cry is heard for one who represents to those of every race the highest they can understand of love, of goodness, of sympathy.

But to us it is more than this, it is a cry that is also a call. They are asking us to save them, to put an end to the horror that is claiming them, destroying their beautiful young bodies, closing their keen and piercing eyes in death, robbing earth of the priceless treasure of their just-opening lives.

Women of Canada, women with mother-hearts, they are crying to you, to us all. Shall we answer this cry that is a call?

"Why are you so kind to us, only to send us back to that hell after our wounds are healed?" asked another lad, 19 years old, of a Red Cross nurse. "Why do the women do nothing to end war?"

"I work from dawn to dark with a lump in my throat," writes another nurse. "When this war is over, no censor in the world will keep me from telling all I have seen." Thank God for such a brave woman. May we all be equally brave.

Now, I write to thank all who have written in response to my letter in the last issue of the "Forward," headed "The Cruelty of Conscription." Whenever a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed I am answering all these letters personally, in the order in which I receive them.

I hope that a great many more will write. Let us be brave and fearless. While we stand for truth that is unanswerable, we need fear nothing. Perhaps we shall be called "Traitors." Never mind, we shall not be traitors, but the truest of patriots, working and living for the uplifting of humanity. Let us gather in those of every race, regarding none as "aliens" or "enemies." We have no enemies save the enemies of all good—militarists, profit-mongers, exploiters and promoters of international hatred.

We are forming ourselves into a Crusade. The following is the stand we will take, and please, will every woman who believes it to be a worthy stand, come forward and help, for the task before us is a tremendous one. We shall be part of a great international movement, for in every country the women are preparing to unite against the cruel militarism that threatens to swamp and enslave all humanity.

(Continued on page two.)

WHAT OTHERS ARE THINKING

Bright Clippings from Wide-a-wake Contemporaries

"THE MAN AND HIS MULE"

"Come none of your tricks," said a man to his mule.

"What do I feed you for, eh!
If not in return for your labor—young colt;
And yet you've done nothing to-day."

"It is by my labor you live," said the mule;

"And you know very well that is true, So I don't think you feed me at all, my good friend;
But I think somehow think I feed you."

"Well, you know," said the man, "that your work isn't hard

If your food is a little bit course."
"The food," said the mule, "isn't fit for a hog
And the work is too hard for a horse."

"Your father before you wrought hard," said the man,

"On nothing but thistles and grass."
"Just so," said the mule, "but you must understand,
My father was only an ass."

J. Lynn Thompson.

FICKERT INSISTS HELL HANG MRS. RENA MOONEY

Rena Mooney has been acquitted, but she is still in prison awaiting the pleasure of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

The jury has declared that she is innocent. They heard not only the relevant evidence of the case, but also the "conspiracy evidence" relating to strikes and other things not even remotely connected with the crime which was allowed by Judge Seawell and which was designed to hang Mrs. Mooney.

Twelve men whose every prejudice, racial, social, and religious, was appealed to by the snarling beast Fickert, and his "human stiletto," Ferrari (who had the audacity to admit in his closing address to the jury that his star witness, Samuels, had perjured himself), rose above the poisoned atmosphere and did simple justice.

The newspaper extras sold like hot cake. The workers stared at the caption, "RENA MOONEY ACQUITTED," till their eyes bulged. Rena Mooney acquitted! Rena Mooney back in her music studio with her devoted little pupils. Rena Mooney walking the streets of San Francisco despite the perjury gang, the Oxmans, the Kosteres and all their gunmen.

FOREIGN OPINION—IMPERIALIST RIVALS

The "Cambridge Magazine" for June 16, as a vacation number, is practically given up to its supplement, "Foreign Opinion." It is full of immensely valuable quotations, though too many of them bear witness to the truth, cynically flaunted by the Idea Nazionale (Rome Imperialist), May 19, in an article by Francisco Coppola. We draw our readers' earnest attention to the following paragraph:

Imperialism in Italy.

No other speech, no form of international comity was ever so essentially, universally, impertinently imperialistic as this which daily intoxicates itself in verbal abuse of imperialism. Never has the phenomenon of imperialism so saturated the whole earth, and all the seas. . . . Never before have such events taken place, as for instance, the proclamation by Lloyd George, in the name of Great England, the champion of world liberty, of an annual session of the representatives of 400,000,000 men; or as the tracing by the Republican France of '89 of the vast frontiers of an empire of over

50,000,000 inhabitants conquered during fifty years. To-day for the first time the Italy of the "Risorgimento" (entered too late in the world race), has conquered with freely shed blood the right of seizing and holding her new colonies in Africa and Asia.

A French Comment.

That there were deeds following hard on the heels of this plainly worded "Will to Power," let this passage from "Le Temps" (Paris, Republican), June 7, bear witness:

We bow to the perseverance and skill with which Italian diplomacy profits by each phase of the war in her national interest. It is a lesson for those simple-minded orators who consider diplomats as superfluous, and who, by a strange contradiction, claim a sort of plenipotentiary powers for themselves. (The minority Socialists are meant.)

The future map of the Balkans will have to be modelled . . . in accordance with existing engagements and the free will of the nations. But the unity and independence of the whole of Albania under the protection of the Kingdom of Italy—as promised to the Albanians by General Ferrero—can only materialize if the army of General Sarrail is neither diminished in actual strength nor threatened by the plots of King Constantine.

Thus the military necessity of King Constantine's deposition becomes clear.

Pan-Germans and the Press.

"Vorwaerts" for May 27 (quoted in the current "Cambridge Magazine") contains the following paragraph:

The Pan-Germans dispose of a perfect forest of newspapers for their propaganda. However small the number of their real adherents may be, the wealth of the big industrial and the big Agrarian circles behind them, allows them not only to support dozens of papers, but also continually to bring new papers under their influence. A Pan-German partnership has only recently bought up two Berlin daily papers and a supposedly independent local paper has fallen wholly under Pan-German control; part of the Liberal press also follows in the Pan-German wake; add to these the newly-founded periodicals, of which a new one appears almost every month. We had best not underestimate the power of such a systematic working at public opinion.

Pan-Germans, Pan-Italians, or Pan-Britons, the Imperialists of all the lands to-day work with the same weapons, and in all in the same ways the workers suffer and die for ambitions in which they have no part.

The Eastern Question.

"The Eastern question has become a railway question—the problem of securing safe and cheap railway traffic, available for the traders and travellers of all nations from Constantinople, as the railhead of the European rail systems, to Bagdad as the meeting place of the Asiatic systems."—Graham Wallas, in "War and Peace," April.

—"Labor Leader."

PASSED IN WAR TIME, TOO.

Before the great war commenced it was not at all unusual to note many resolutions adopted by various churches proclaiming their adherence to the principles of their professed Leader, the Prince of Peace.

Now-a-days, however, when conferences, assemblies and synods are literally tumbling over each other in offering their allegiance and aid to the God of War, the following resolution adopted by the Erie and Ontario division of the United Christian Conference of the Disciples of Christ, in

June, 1917, is more than refreshing. The resolution reads:

"It is the expression of opinion of this meeting of the Conference of Erie and Ontario Church of Christ, U.C.C., that the command of Jesus to Peter: 'Put up thy sword!' and the matchless teaching of the Master in the sermon on the Mount, prohibiting the taking of human life, are in full force and effect at the present time.

"Therefore, we deplore this present world war, and the unChristian-like attitude too frequently adopted by the churches of the various nations in urging their respective members to participate in it, and we earnestly exhort our members everywhere to so order their lives as to finally receive the approbation of the blessed Christ, Who came not to destroy, but to save."

OPPORCHUNITY

Opporchunity knocks at every man's dure wanst. On some men's dures it hammers till it breaks down th' dure an' thin it goes in an' wakes him up if he's asleep, an' afterward it wurks f'r him as a night-watchman. On other men's dures it knocks and runs away, an' on th' dures iv some men it knocks an' whin they come out it hits thim over th' head with an ax. But iveryone has an opporchunity.—Mr. Dooley.

—"Melbourne Socialist."

WAR TIME INVENTION

According to the Appeal to Reason, the latest and most popular prayer among hungry hobos runs as follows: "O, Lord! help us to get three squares a day, so that we will not be forced to eat yesterday's breakfast for supper to-morrow night."

"BRITAIN HARSH WITH SPIES"

Women Court-Martialled and Shot.

A feature article, under a sub-head, "British Harsh With Spies." The Toronto Mail and Empire of August 4th has this to say with reference to the subject:

"Since the war began hundreds of spies have been executed, among them scores of women, some young and several mere girls. It is said that in the early days of the war the French were aghast at the British procedure with suspected spies. They were tried by drum-head court-martial, and upon conviction were instantly shot. It may be that in some cases the mere suspicion led to an execution, for the British have always been severe in their dealings with persons of suspected espionage."

Was the censor taking a vacation, or can the inaction be explained on the ground that it was not the statement of a "Socialist" paper? Further comment is superfluous.

TO A MOUSE

In a farmer's barn thou dine,
Without thought of thine or mine.
With a wheat ear twixt thy paws,
What to thee are man-made laws?
Thou art hungry, here is wheat,
What is there to do, save eat!

Were but men as wise as mice,
They would alter in a trice
All this wretched thine and mine,
And in pleasant barns might dine,
Where, when hungering for wheat,
Men, like mice, would take and eat.
—R.H.L. in "Melbourne Socialist."

It is true that the disciples of law and order in Butte, Montana, dragged a helpless cripple out into the night and murdered him in cold blood, but what of it? The world must be made safe for democracy.

Although oppression has oftentimes changed its guise, yet it has ever remained essentially the same: the conversion of one man's product into another's profit, the appropriation of the

fruits of labor by a parasitic overclass, with soft hands strangers to spinning. This is the whole meaning of slavery, upon this rock singly is tyranny founded. "Man's inhumanity to man" is the result of man's robbery by man.

THE JUSTICE OF JESUS.

(Dedicated to all clergymen and ministers who preach war in the name of Christ.)

Ye have bidden them slay and slaughter, ye have bidden them go to die, And here in grim heaps, untended, the sons of my suffering lie.

I came from my throne to save them, I suffered that they might live, And gave you the message of mercy—the message of love—to give!

And ye, from my holy temples, have bidden them forth, and blessed The flags of the gathering cohorts, who on to the battle pressed; Behold them, the maimed and dying, the blinded and crushed and dead! Ye sons of the men who slew me, and pressed with their thorns my head.

Not theirs is the guilt of slaughter; not theirs are the shame and sin, For these are the sons of courage, who suffered their crowns to win; Their souls shall by shining angels, be gathered to love and light— While ye who have falsely led them descend to the blackest night.

Go search through the old record that gives to the world my word, And mark how I loved the children, and cared for each flower and bird; Then learn how I saved the dying, and see where I raised the dead, And watched o'er the souls in anguish and lifted the drooping head.

No message for all earth's children, but one commandment, "Love," The lesson I strove to teach you when I came from my throne above. My children of every nation were bought with my blood out-poured; Depart! ye accursed for ever, ye men who have called me "Lord."

When bore ye the bitter burden, when lay ye on battle-ground, All wounded and maimed and bleeding, while the shrapnel burst around? Ye have made but a huge Golgotha of my fair and flower-blest earth, And stayed in your ease and "culture" and laughed in securest mirth.

Ye cowards and murderous traitors, ye have borne my name in vain; Mine, mine are the dead and dying, the wounded and worn and slain; To my love in the Heavens eternal, all gathered for evermore, But ye who have led them falsely shall be hurled from the Sacred Door!
GERTRUDE RICHARDSON.

UNTO THIS LAST THE MOTHER CRY IS SUPREME

(Continued from Page One)

THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE.

We, the members of the Women's Crusade, believing that the men and women of all nations are the Brotherhood and Sisterhood of the great family of humanity, assert our opposition to all war, conscription, and slavery.

We pledge ourselves to support by our influence and voting power only those who will work for freedom and peace, and the suppression of militarism under all forms.

We desire social and political equality—the world for the workers, to whom life of international Socialism it has it belongs, the true religion, which is the fulfillment of the Golden Rule, the creation of a safe and happy world for the unborn.

Mrs. Gertrude Richardson.
Swan River, Manitoba.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

SWISS SOCIALISTS ISSUE PEACE MANIFESTO AND DENOUNCE BOURGEOIS

At the recent general meeting of the Swiss Social Democratic Party, according to the Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung," the question of the attitude of the party to the Stockholm Conference was discussed, and the following resolution was adopted:

"The general meeting of the Party declares itself in agreement with the resolutions . . . and manifestos of the second Conference at Kienthal. The party proclaims its solidarity with the Internationalists in all countries who endeavor to undermine the position of their governments by organization and the continuation of class warfare, and by stirring up revolution to put an end to the war and pave the way for a Social-Democratic peace. The meeting is of opinion that those Socialists who give support to their governments in their war policy are faithless to the class war, and it calls upon the workers in all countries to take action in the spirit of Zimmerwald and Kienthal.

"The General Meeting of the Party declares itself in agreement with the criticisms and condemnation of the attitude of the International Socialist Bureau expressed at the Kienthal Conference. In order to reconstruct a Social Democratic Workers' International the policy of toleration towards those who have renounced the basis of class warfare, and consequently the decisions of the Second International, must be abandoned, and the policy of Social Imperialists and Social Patriots must be emphatically condemned, together with an energetic proclamation of the principles of class warfare. The future International must be founded on these principles and on the determination for joint action."

The following resolution was passed by 222 votes against 97:

"That the struggle against the principles of Militarism and Chauvinism and the bourgeois system of education . . . should be accentuated by:

- (a) Systematic enlightenment of the working classes as to the aims and objects of militarism.
- (b) . . . Opposition to and refusal of all votes of credit and laws which can serve to maintain and strengthen militarism or to call forth the danger of warlike entanglements, by the party and its representatives on administrative bodies;
- (c) Organization of the strongest and most determined opposition of the workers to any participation on the part of the country in any description of war;
- (d) Alleviation of any financial losses which may be inflicted on party comrades who refuse obedience when employed in their capacity as soldiers against the working classes."

The following rider to this resolution was passed by 180 votes to 96: "The Social-Democratic Party of Switzerland declares itself ready, in common with the Socialists of all countries, to renounce the defence of the bourgeois Fatherland and to enter into the battle for peace and the union of nations on a democratic basis, and endeavors to carry on this combined struggle with all the weight of a strong and united party."

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATES ARRIVE

The delegates appointed by the Russian Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates to visit the Socialist and Labor Parties in the Allied countries reached London on Tuesday morning. Among those who were at the station to meet them were F. W.

Jowett, M.P., E. C. Fairchild, Albert Inkpin, J. R. MacDonald, M.P., Tom Quelch, G. Tchitcherine, and B. Kahan. Mr. Arthur Henderson also returned by the same train.

STILL MORE WAR VICTIMS

The Chubwa Tea Company is paying 25 per cent. dividend, together with a bonus of 20 per cent. Dooar's Tea has paid 32½ per cent.; Oriental Rubber, 40 per cent.; Hope Tea Company, 50 per cent., less tax; J. Lyons, 25 per cent.; British Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd., 15 per cent.; Nedeem Tea, 35 per cent.; Glenshiel Rubber Estate Company, 37½ per cent.; Brunner Mond, 27½ per cent. Burmah Oil Company profits this year amount to £1,869,297, and a dividend of 30 per cent. is to be paid tax free.

MONTREAL

The Dems at Montreal are preparing for the fight. Michael Buhay has received the nomination of convention to contest a Montreal seat in the forthcoming election. They are now preparing their manifesto.

ANTI CONVENTION

The convention of those opposed to military service will take place in Port Arthur on September 21st, 1917. It is urgent that a strong representation of delegates should be present.

IRELAND AND THE CONVENTION

Could there be anything more tragic and farcical than the hole-in-the-corner affair pompously styled the Irish Convention? The Irish Nationalists "conferring" with the Ulster men on the future government of Ireland, while the overwhelming mass of the Irish people stand aloof, avowedly and uncompromisingly hostile to both. What do its promoters and participants expect? Do they really think that any compromise which they may bring about will prove acceptable to the Irish nation marching under the Sinn Fein banner? The Ulster men are known to everybody, but who are the Irish Nationalists at this stage of Irish history? They are a discredited and helpless minority without any influence and without any authority. They chose in the past to ally themselves with the Liberal party and to engage in parliamentary diplomacy, and they have earned what they deserve. "Whoever eats of the Pope is doomed to death," says an old French adage, and the Redmond "gang" is truly dead. This is a lesson to all political parties who abandon the ground of uncompromising opposition and adopt the parliament arena as the main basis of their activity. Sooner or later they will land in the swamp of political compromise and will in due course be entirely swallowed up by it. The Irish nation has as much right to autonomy or even separation as any other for which we, on the Allies' side, claim to be fighting, and no democrat, let alone Socialist, has the right to oppose it. Or is the principle only to be applied to Bohemia, Alsace-Lorraine and other countries forming part of the States with which we are now at war? The Irish Nationalists have betrayed their own cause, and are not even Democrats. —"The Call," England.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS PREPARE FOR ACTION

Winnipeg.—The Social Democratic Party has accepted the "Be Prepared" motto in estimating the probabilities of a federal general election in the near future. Ald. John Queen has been selected as the candidate to contest the constituency of North Winnipeg for

a seat in the Dominion House.

A convention of the party was held last Sunday afternoon. The selection, it is said, was made on the first vote. Ald. Queen accepted the honor. Efforts for the immediate future are to be in the direction of strengthening the organization of the party in this, his home constituency, in order to be ready for a campaign whenever it may be brought on.

When the present parliament is dissolved the Redistribution act, which was passed three or four years ago, comes into effect automatically. Under the new act Winnipeg is allotted three seats in the House of Commons. At present, Winnipeg comprises but one constituency and is represented by Hon. Robt. Rogers. The North Winnipeg constituency for which Ald. Queen will be a candidate includes the whole of the city lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Elmwood. The new voters' list, providing the women are left on it for the purposes of the Federal election, comprises about twelve thousand electors.

WARTIME FREEDOM UPHELD

New York, July 24.—A citizen's right to criticize the government was upheld to-day by Justice Peter J. Hendrick of the State Supreme Court, in granting a writ of habeas corpus, setting free Harry Aurin, sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment by a magistrate.

Justice Hendrick said a misconception of the distinction between an "incitement to violate the law and a criticism of the law had arisen. He asserted everyone in the country had the right to criticize the government and the laws that exist.

Reminded by an Assistant District Attorney that the defendant had printed in large letters sentences from the Declaration of Independence asserting it is the right of the people to abolish oppressive government, Justice Hendrick said: "Why that's in the Declaration of Independence. We all believe that, and it is what the united press of the country is urging upon Germany at the present time. It is what the people have done in Russia."

NO CONFERENCE WITH ENEMY

British Delegates Must Not Attend the Socialist Gathering in Stockholm, Government Decides.

London, Aug. 13.—Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman in the House of Commons, told the members of the Lower House this afternoon that the Government had decided that permission to attend the International Socialist conference at Stockholm would not be granted to British delegates.

Mr. Bonar Law said: "The law officers of the Crown have advised the Government that it is not legal for any persons resident in his Majesty's dominions to engage in a conference with enemy subjects. Therefore, permission to attend the Stockholm conference will not be granted.

"The same decision has been made by the Governments of the United States, France and Italy, with which his Majesty's Government has been in communication."

We presume this is a part of the policy known as "Making the world safe for Democracy."

THE SELECTIVE PROCESS

The selecting board is made up of the appointed agents of President Wilson. The members will consist of the local politicians and business men, all of whom will be anti-labor from a to z. The bill empowers the President and his agents to take 1,000,000 of the working people thus selected by the politicians and capitalists, deport them against their will to the continent of Europe and compel them under penalty of death by military law to maim and kill other workingmen with whom they have no quarrel.

Although the bill is described as temporary legislation for the duration of the existing emergency only, it is the consensus of opinion that it establishes a permanent conscript policy for the United States.

By its action to-day the House of Representatives fastened upon the Republic the military caste system which has been the curse of the European monarchies.

Once again the conviction is forced home that the only hope of the workers is International Socialism. Our heartiest sympathy goes out to our comrades in the United States in their uphill battle.—"New York Call."

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

The news from Russia is appalling. The Government turned into a Directory, with Kerensky as the First Consul, capital punishment restored by the very hands which abolished it in the first days of the Revolution, Lenin, Trotsky and other "Extremists" thrown into prison, a severe censorship established over all speeches and writings opposing the war, the Cosacks attacking demonstrations in the streets, a general congress of all the chief organizations of the bourgeoisie, including the Duma, but recently pronounced by Tseretelli to be an assembly of the dead, called together at Moscow, away from the centre of the Revolution—what a change in the few weeks which have elapsed since the Socialists entered the Government in order to save the Revolution! Marx once compared the French Revolution with Saturnus who devoured his own sons. In the Russian case it is the sons of the Revolution who are devouring their mother. Having committed the fatal mistake of entering into a coalition with the bourgeoisie, the Socialists have been sliding down on the inclined plane—at first gradually, and then swifter and swifter until they have found themselves in an Alliance with the bourgeoisie classes against the revolutionary proletariat and its parties. One need not be a supporter of Lenin's doctrines or tactics in order to see that the Russian Gironde has now mobilized its forces against the Jacobins, with a budding little Thiers or Bonaparte at its head. And all this on the pretext that the "Extremists" are sabotaging the war! As if the charges against Liebknecht sounded differently! But, of course, it is a mere pretext. The new Gironde is afraid of the political propaganda of the International Socialist, and the Kerenskys and Tseretellis have simply succumbed to the Imperialist spell.

—"The Call," England.

KAISER IS CHALLENGED TO PROSECUTE SOCIALIST

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung challenges the German Government to prosecute Dr. Cohn, Socialist member of the reichstag, for his alleged revelations regarding the crown council held at Potsdam, July 5, 1914. The newspaper says it knows the revelations published in the London Times came from Stockholm direct and from the German Independent Socialist and it offers to give the fullest evidence in case the Government desires to court martial Deputy Cohn. The London Times asserted that a conference was held in the presence of Emperor William at Potsdam, July 5, 1914, in which the political and military personages in Germany and Austria-Hungary took part when a plan was proposed to let loose the war. The Wolff bureau of Berlin on August 1 said it had been officially authorized to declare that the statement was a pure invention. The news agency said the Times had supported its allegation on statements made by Deputy Cohn in the main committee of the reichstag. These statements, it was added, were refused in committee by the German Government as incorrect.

SOCIALISM--THE WORLD'S HOPE FOR PEACE

(Continued from page one.)

unusually ruthless, and that a decisive victory of German arms would be harmful to human civilization and social progress. But Socialists refuse to accept the naive theory that the great world catastrophe is due solely or even primarily to the sheer love of mischief on the part of an unruly nation, and that the future of mankind would be made safe by punishment of the culprit. The solemn assertion that Germany is the "swashbuckler of Europe" and must be spanked may satisfy the simple minds of English statesmen and American newspaper editors. To Socialists accustomed to look to substantial motives back of great historical events the explanation is singularly inadequate, and the remedy ludicrously inefficient.

Modern penology has long discarded the crude notion that crime is caused by wilful individual perversity and that punishment is either a corrective for the criminal or a detriment for the would-be criminal. Enlightened penologists are unanimous in the conviction that crime is mostly the product of unjust and unhealthy social conditions and environment, and that a radical and permanent cure of crime can only be achieved in the improvement and correction of these conditions.

The Socialists hold that this obvious truth applies to nations in even a larger measure than to individuals. No nation is inherently vicious, but the irrational and inhuman conditions of modern "civilization" are bound to force them all into vicious and savage conduct from time to time.

The contemporaneous social order is based upon the principle of general, indiscriminate and unremitting struggle for life, wealth and power. The struggle is waged within each nation and between the nations, and before the outbreak of war it had reached an acute and critical stage. The ruling classes of each leading country, the powers of money, industry and trade, were reaching out for the commercial control of the world, and their respective interests and ambitions were sharply clashing with each other. The governments of the nations were in all cases primarily the agencies of the capitalistic interests. The commercial quarrels of the latter reflected themselves in the diplomatic intrigues of the former.

The Policy of Imperialism necessitated secret treaties and alliances and active preparations for war. Hence the stupendous militarist regime of Germany, which, be it remembered, was pretty nearly equalled by that of Russia and France, and vastly exceeded by the "navalist" regime of England. The war was thus systematically prepared and organized by the governments of the great European nations in the course of many years. It was due about 1914. Somebody had to begin it. It happened to be the government of Germany that took the odium of the initiative. The Imperial German Government may be the immediate criminal in the world tragedy, but the governments of all other great European powers are accessories before the fact, and back of all of them and damning all of them lies the compelling motive for the crime—the greed of international capitalist competition.

Every great national or international iniquity has ever been clothed by its apologists in the iridescent garb of lofty idealism, and so this war is presented to us as a fight for democracy and justice. No doubt many of our ardent war apostles are entirely sincere in their professions. No doubt the bulk of the emotional masses unquestioningly accepts this idealistic theory.

But this cannot blind us to the fact that the war is essentially commercial in its origin, and that it is largely waged for material gain, at least in so far as the governments of some of the leading belligerent countries are concerned. It is this fundamental conception which largely determines the Socialist opposition to the war and the Socialist program of peace.

American Socialists have little patience with proposed peace terms based upon the desire to repair the wrongs of this war. The wrongs of this war are irreparable.

No power on earth can recall to life the millions of young men, mostly workers, who have been slain on the dread battlefields of Europe, or restore to health the millions of maimed, crippled and disfigured human beings.

No amount of territory or gold will atone for the bottomless havoc inflicted by this war, for the moral and spiritual ruin it has wrought. A peace built on the principle of "reparation" would leave all the active factors and causes of war in full and fatal operation. It would be nothing but a patched-up truce, a prologue to new wars.

The Socialists strive above everything for a peace that will offer guarantees of permanence, a peace convention that will eliminate the danger of future wars. They believe that such peace terms are quite possible, even to-day, before the competitive system of capitalism, the most direct cause of modern wars, is abolished.

To this end, the governments must, first of all, be divorced from the capitalistic interests, and become true mouthpieces of the people. "The world must be made safe for democracy"; not democracy in form and name alone, as so many modern capitalist republics are, but democracy in fact, such as prevails in Russia at this time. This one fundamental basis of peace can not be incorporated in a formal peace convention or brought about by victory on the battlefield. It can only be forced by the people of each country upon their own government, and the organization of the people of all countries for that step is the special task of the international Socialist movement. The other indispensable conditions, which may and should be incorporated in the peace compact, are these:

1. The nations must disarm immediately and completely. There can be no lasting peace so long as armies and navies are held in constant readiness for war. There can be no wars so long as there are no armies and navies to fight them.

2. The world and its highways must be made free for international intercourse and trade.

3. Each nation must be given the right of complete political self-government without interference by any other nation.

4. All nations, large and small, must form a union for peaceful co-operation in the work of advancing international progress and for the rational and peaceful adjustment of disputes.

When these basic and vital conditions have been achieved the question of adjusting the immediate differences between the nations at war assumes a secondary importance. The main object of the terms of immediate settlement must be to reconcile the hostile nations and to prepare them for friendly collaboration. That is presumably what the President, or the United States had in mind when less than half a year ago he announced to the unanimous acclaim of all forward-looking men and women of the country

"that it must be a peace without

victory. . . . Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory, upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand."

This is also the true and deep meaning of the terse slogan of the Russian revolution: "No annexation, no indemnities."

Is such a peace program feasible and practical, or is it merely the utopia of the dreamer?

That depends. If peace is to come through the victory of arms, and its terms are to be dictated by the governments through the conventional methods of diplomacy, the formula of perpetual peace without humiliation or spoliation will remain a mere dream, but, if peace is to be brought about by the workers—those of Germany as well as the other belligerent countries—it will become a reality in fact, as it is already a reality in the official policy of the Russian republic.

As the fatal war progresses, it becomes daily more evident that the sinister forces of social strife and disorder which the rule of capitalism has conjured up are stronger than the conscious will of the ruling classes and the governments themselves. Just as the rulers of the nations have been unable to prevent the outbreak of the war, so are they now impotent to terminate the conflict. The hope of the world rests upon the people of the world, and in the first instance upon the Socialists of all countries.

The International Socialist movement, which in August, 1914, was overwhelmed by the suddenness and violence of the world catastrophe, is beginning to recover. In every country at war, including Germany and Austria, the Socialist opposition to the war is growing daily. If the Socialist International has proved too weak to prevent war, the indications are that it will eventually become a compelling power for the restoration of peace. Of all the forces that operated in modern society before the war, Socialism alone promises to emerge from the abyss chastened and strengthened, victorious and triumphant.

It will forever be to the credit of the Socialist party of America that during the period of the acutest crisis it has not failed or wavered, but has stood loyally and courageously by the working class and upheld the true ultimate interests of human civilization in the face of attacks, persecution and desertion.

Class-Conscious Comments

(By Phillip Thompson, Oakville.)

"When I am dead," said Wendell Phillips, "inscribe upon my tombstone the words 'Infidel and Traitor'—infidel to a religion that sanctions human slavery, and traitor to the Government that maintains it." There is no worse form of slavery than compulsory military service. "Infidel and Traitor" is a good enough epitaph for me or any true Socialist."

One of the loudest-mouthed ballyhoos at the Toronto Windy War Convention was N. W. Rowell, hero by proxy, who has won a high reputation for his courage and patriotism by his persistence in urging other people to fight. But it didn't seem to occur to anyone to ask him why he wasn't in khaki.

The Kaiser—"I smell gas. This is terrible. We shall all be dead in a

minute. Orderly! My gas mask quick!" Hindy—"Calm yourself, Your Majesty. It's only a whiff from the Windy War Convention in Toronto. That kind of gas is quite harmless."

Senator Robertson, alleged labor representative, spoke and voted for conscription. Of course, no capitalist Government would appoint a labor man to such a position unless they were sure he would prove a pifant tool.

The politicians are finding out that they can't buy working class votes as they used to for a slap on the back and a couple of dollars. So now they talk of labor representation in the Government. But it's merely a more specious form of bribery and all the same.

I feel like taking off my hat when I meet a Russian or Chinaman. Both Russia and China have got rid of their autocrats and are at least making an effort to establish republican institutions, while Canadians are still groveling on their bellies before the Connaughts and the Devonshires.

I haven't any ambition to be a martyr, so I don't propose to advise anybody to defy the Conscription Act. But if I were a young man and physically fit, I should certainly prefer a term in jail to the chance of being killed or crippled at the bidding of the British war lords.

So we are to have an election. I am rather glad of it for the same reason that actuated a noted philanthropist, who expressed his pleasure on learning that a prize fight was shortly to come off. "Why, I'm surprised at you," said one of his friends, "you're the last man I should have suspected to be interested in pugilism." "I'm always glad to hear of a prize fight," was the reply, "because however it goes I know that one ruffianly brute will get a good thrashing." Whether Grits or Tories win, one bunch of grafters, tax-eaters and capitalist hirelings will get left out in the cold.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 5.—Owing to action taken by two local clergymen and the Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, the management of the steamer Thousand Islander decided to cancel the call at Brockville to-day.

And a considerable section of the Ontario press has the hypocrisy to denounce "priest-led Quebec." There isn't a community on earth, Protestant or Catholic as much priest-led as this Province of Ontario in general, and Toronto in particular.

Anyhow, if the masses cannot or will not do their own thinking, they might just as well be priest-led as take their opinions from the editors of the evening papers or the political heelers—they are all reactionaries.

It does not matter a particle how many financial exploiters, grafting politicians or intellectual prostitutes receive titles from Lloyd George. The thing that really does matter is the slavish and subservient spirit of the Canadian people, who regard these titles as entitling the holders to honor and respect and come crowding to lick their boots.

A high-salaried trade union official may possibly be class-conscious, but it is usually class consciousness of the wrong kind.

Recruiter—"Now then, young man, how about you? What will you say to your boy when he asks you 'Why weren't you in the great war?'"

Young Man—"Oh, that don't worry me any. I shall say, 'If I had been in the war, my boy, you would probably never have existed.'"

THE CANADIAN FORWARD

To Our Contributors—

The columns of The Canadian Forward are open to contributions from all friends of the cause. Though we can by no means undertake to publish all we may receive, everything, by whomsoever written, will receive careful attention.

Subscriptions (post free)—

Single copies, 5 cents; three months, 25 cents; six months, 50 cents; in clubs of six, \$2.50; twelve months, \$1.00; in clubs of six, \$5.00; United States, Great Britain and other countries, \$1.50 a year.

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Correspondence—

All correspondence should be addressed to
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363 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

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I murder hate by flood or field,
The Glory's name may screen us:
In wars at home I'll spend my blood—
Life giving wars of Venus.

—Robert Burns.



STRONG LANGUAGE AT ORANGE CONVENTION.

Speaking at Hamilton on August 11, 1917, under the auspices of the above-named organization, Canon Walsh concluded his address with a scathing denunciation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He (Laurier) has often quoted the British workman who said, "If Germany wins this war nothing else matters." "Jesuit—I would not be surprised if it were a fact that he has been an ordained Roman Catholic priest all these years."

From our understanding of the interlocking function of Church and State, the venom of Canon Walsh's statement serves to intensify our belief, i.e., whether the State is Jesuitical or Episcopalian, the function is one and the same, and that the cloak of religion is a tool to ensnare the credulous into supporting a political regime that is based upon "Wage Slavery." The struggle between the Anti-Conscription Roman Catholics of Quebec and the Conscript Protestants of the other provinces is essentially a struggle between Protestant and Jesuit. The prosecution of the war brings into relief this feature, incidental to all great wars as a reflex from the struggle for political supremacy. The Masonic Order says "Conscription, yes, for the Roman Catholic Province of Quebec." The Jesuit says "Voluntary enlistment," knowing full well that Roman Catholics will not enlist and thus sacrifice their spiritual welfare (by excommunication). Certainly, the Germans must be licked—but it is more important to them that the biological progenitors of their creed, in the form of mental slaves and wage workers should be conserved. Conscription is dead. Sir Robert and Sir Wilfrid know this. The physical limits have been reached so far as man power is concerned, and the part Canada is to play in sending re-inforcements to the front. The struggle is now for political party supremacy. The Liberal convention confirms this by supporting the Laurier leadership, and hope to carry their party into office on a double deal. The radical rallying cry in Quebec will be "No Conscription," and in the patriot provinces "Conscription," with the Liberals safely in the saddle. Diplomatic expediency will introduce new issues that will leave with us the mem-

ory of conscription, as the last throw of a bunch of profiteering rascals—discredited by all honest citizens; shorn of the power to glut the stinking morasses of the battlefield with the steaming entrails of Canadian workmen, and an idle, voluptuous crew with huge profits coined in the hells of industry with the blood of men, women and children. The workers will still keep on paying the price for their folly by supporting the liberal profiteers, until, at long last, the only hope of social emancipation, "Socialism" shines into their darkened minds with all its effulgence. Then, and not till then will labor receive its just reward.

HENDERSON RESIGNS

The Henderson resignation is likely to be followed by epoch-making events that may bring Europe nearer the revolution now in the making. Revolutions are not made, they are born. It is of no concern to us whether Mr. Henderson permitted a breach of confidence with his colleagues; what matters is that his action has resulted in unmasking the hypocritical pretension of the British Cabinet—to a desire for peace. We may look now for a feverish attempt to achieve a Bourgeois peace in order to placate the peace of the revolting mass that will overthrow the last remains of autocratic rule and military dictatorship.

Haunted by Fear.

The capitalist Imperialists of some Allied countries have recorded themselves against the Stockholm Convention. Russia has not yet been heard from, and we should not be surprised at a hasty peace with the Austro-Germans now that Britain and her western allies have cut the painter with the aspirations of democracy in their growing demand for peace.

The fear that haunts them all is that organized labor of Europe will, after it has established a common meeting of the workers, lay down the law to the governments and say:

"Make peace now and immediately. Here are the terms."

Such an ultimatum, it is feared, would be accompanied by a threat of a general strike throughout Europe.

This would reduce governments to puppets in the hands of Europe's working masses. And the peace these masses would decide would be a peace, it is predicted, that would bring in its

wake a terrific clash between capital and labor and the final emancipation of labor appreciably nearer its glorious consummation.

A Re-iteration.

We again state our position in order that there may be no misunderstanding (due to the malicious and lying statements of the capitalist press).

"We support the resolution of war passed at Stuttgart in 1907, and re-affirmed unanimously at the special peace congress held at Basle, 1913, which is as follows:

"Should war break out our duty is to intervene to bring it promptly to an end, and with all our energies to use the Political and Economical crisis to rouse the people from their slumbers and hasten the fall of Capitalist dominion. Let us rally under the Socialist banner and hasten the dawn of human brotherhood."

THE POPE'S PEACE NOTE

At the moment of going to press we have presented to us what purports to be the peace note of Benedict. Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, the Allies will give this proposal serious consideration if only on the ground that a bourgeois peace settlement would be preferable to a peace forced upon them by the revolting masses.

No doubt the Pope is actuated by humane considerations, and were it not for his deep-rooted antipathy to Socialism we would be prepared to accept his proposition on its face value, as it smacks very much of the popular peace proposals that are being bandied about by Socialist bodies and Radical peace societies, "No annexations or indemnities."

We are somewhat skeptical as to the motive that lies behind these facial precepts, knowing that the Benedictines are past masters in the art of diplomatic word juggling, which, at the time of endorsing a popular demand, are invariably designed for some ulterior purpose. The Historical association of his Order with temporal authority is a sufficient warning to all true democrats—to see that a long-suffering class are not betrayed and cheated into accepting a peace that will deprive the workers of their just reward in toil. A peace founded upon a unity of International Capitalists is not peace—but the prelude to a more bitter struggle between exploiter and exploited, that must go on until the "Hell of Poverty" is filled with the debris of a fallen system, that to-day stands as a bar to all human advancement.

THREE VIRTUOUS SOULS

And Their One Virtue.

"The Doherty Bill may rob the Globe, Star and Co., of their one virtue—the non-publication of liquor ads."—Toronto Telegram, Aug. 13, 1917.

The proprietors of the news sheets referred to should feel exceeding proud of such a confession from their contemporary "The Telegram," lest they should overlook the compliment so gratuitously tendered, and with sincerest apologies for butting in—we beg to state that providence has preserved the Telegram from such an unkindly fate. No compliments are necessary. (The Telegram is above suspicion).

The ultimate price a Labor man pays for honors from above is contempt from below. Labor has no use for the man who "just for a ribbon to stick in his coat," can be used by its enemies. Soon "respectability" will be a term of reproach. The Red Flag will refuse to shelter with equal folds our martyred dead and our titled heads.

Give a Labor leader a handle to his name—and suspend him!

THAT WORD "CAPITALISM"

A Reply to "Voice From the Fog."
(By W. A. Douglas.)

I have read with much more than ordinary care your criticism of my article in "The Square Deal," in which I objected the use of the indefinite word "Capitalism." I regret that your article throws no light on the subject, but seemingly mystifies it still further by a cloud of words.

When a man points out to me that this world is not a manufactured article, but the gift of the Creator to every man equally, and that, therefore, to allow one part of the people to charge the rest for the occupation of the face of the earth, and for access to its bounties, is an unjust privilege, that it violates the equities of brotherhood, that it splits humanity into two classes, so that one must do the whole of the work, while the other without doing any of the work can carry off the bulk of the wealth—when this is pointed out it is as clear as daylight; I have not the slightest difficulty in understanding it. When I am further told that the present method of taxation leaves a large margin of land value to be appropriated by speculation, and that this leads a number of people to gain fortune, not by honest production, but by the spoliation of industry, my moral instincts lead me at once to pronounce that this is unjust. It leads me to support enthusiastically the movement to remove all taxation from industry or the products of industry, and to take for taxes the value of the land.

But when I read that "Capital" is not a manufactured article, that it is an historically produced product of production, and by mere assumption enters into all forms of commodity values, and yet this assumed immaculate potency is absolute impotency in all its concrete embodiments apart from the magic touch of intelligently applied labor—when I read this, then I am most assuredly lost in a fog.

The solution of the all-important problem of a harmonious civilization is not to be worked out by discussing the meaning of the word capital or capitalism. The ideal civilization is that in which justice is triumphant, in which equity brings harmony to reign in the relationships of men. That justice and that equity can be realized, when once our legislation gives the proper interpretation to the double character of value. There is a value which belongs rightly to the community, and there is a value that sacredly belongs to the individual. As the city grows labor strives to produce the greatest amount of buildings, machinery and other commodities. This is multiplication. On the other hand adding to the value of the land as the increased population keeps adding and land is divided and subdivided. Between the increased value of the buildings which comes with their increased abundance, and the increased assessment of the land, which comes with its increased scarcity, there is just as essential a difference as there is between north and south, or an asset and a liability.

So long as the legislation ignores this essential distinction, speculation will carry off the capital as fast as labor can produce it. Let a man live by charging his fellows for the occupation of the land, then he is under no compulsion to do anything for the support of himself or anyone else. He is totally free from the burden of taxation. The burden falls wholly on the industrious classes.

But let the taxation be concentrated on the value of the land, so that no man can use the land to despoil his fellow man, then the impoverishing landowner will be converted into the beneficent fellow helper. That will be the reign of true brotherhood, each doing his best to supply abundance for the common weal.

TRADE UNION NOTES

25,000 MINERS STRIKE FOR UNION DEMANDS

Kentucky and Tennessee Collieries Are Shut Down By Walkout.

Pineville, Ky., Aug. 11.—Twenty-five thousand coal miners in what is known as district 19, comprising territory in southeastern Kentucky and northeastern Tennessee struck to-night. Reports from Harlan and Middlesboro say the miners at those places quit at 4 o'clock. No disorders were recorded.

Various companies operating in the territory affected swore in hundreds of deputies to-day.

Operators, it is said, will undertake to keep the mines open.

An 8-hour day and recognition of the union are demands made by the miners.

GOMPERS FIGHTS WAR APPOINTEE

A. F. of L. Chief Aroused When Amalgamated Representative Gets Place on Board.

(Special to The Call.)

Washington, Aug. 11.—The labor adjustment commission, created Thursday by the National Council of Defense, has been tied up by opposition of President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, because of Gompers' opposition to the appointment of an officer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to the commission. An officer of the clothing workers union was picked for the commission, it is said, because of the importance of the uniform manufacture in all the munitions industries.

Gompers is fighting the appointment of a representative of the amalgamated clothing workers because the amalgamated is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The amalgamated is the dominant union in the men's garment industry of the United States and Canada, with a membership of more than 85,000. Despite this fact, Gompers still maintains that it is a secessionist organization because the main local unions which form the amalgamated withdrew from the United Garment Workers of America in 1914.

All of the contracts for uniforms for the army and navy are being sent to clothing factories in the districts controlled by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Therefore the members of the National Council of Defense believe an officer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is entitled to representation.

BABIES IN FACTORIES

At the Kingston, Ont., Trades and Labor Council it has been reported that children not more than eight or nine years of age are being employed by a local concern, and the matter is to be looked into and the proper authorities asked to take steps to remedy the disgrace.

MUST STAND TOGETHER

Some eighty members of the United Mine Workers of America have been deported from a tent colony near Gallup, New Mexico, according to a message received by William Green, secretary of the organization. Green has wired President Wilson, demanding that the federal government interfere and return the men, saying in his message:

"Unless this is done quickly I will favor strike of the coal miners of the United States until this outrage is righted."

The U. M. W. A. is a labor organization; so is the I. W. W. If lawless "respectables" can deport members of one body and get away with it in Arizona, members of the other in New

Mexico have small hope of federal protection.

An injury to one is the concern of all.

VANCOUVER LONGSHOREMEN OUT ON STRIKE

The longshoremen of this city have gone on strike in order to force an advance of five cents per hour in the wages of the truckers. They did this right in the face of the horrible fact that the net earnings of the C. P. R. for the month of June were but little less than \$3,500,000, a miserable increase of only about a quarter of a million dollars over the corresponding period last year. All of the shipping companies immediately agreed to the advance asked for, but the poor C. P. R. Up to the present moment it has refused to do so. From the figures above given it can be easily seen that it had to refuse or incur imminent risk of going broke.

—B. C. Federationist.

STATISTICS OF GERMAN UNION EXPENDITURES

The latest statistical compilation of trade union expenditures in Germany show that from Aug. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1917, the total disbursements amounted to \$15,000,000. The bulk of the money was spent in providing relief for wives and children of soldiers and for members unemployed during the early period of the war.

ANTI-STRIKE LAW

West Virginia has just passed a law which requires that every able-bodied man work at least 35 hours a week. The penalty attached is either jail or banishment from the state. It is pointed out that under this law it would be possible if men were on strike for a week to imprison them or deport them all. The unions state they will ignore this law when strikes are on or fill the jails so full as to paralyze all the industries of the state.

...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.

HAMILTON LOCAL No. 61—Next open meeting Sunday, Sept. 2nd, 3 p.m.; Bricklayers' Hall (near Lyric Theatre). Address and discussion. Come and bring your friends.

Riverdale Local No. 87 (Toronto) meets at 82 Wroxeter Ave. (off Pape) every second and fourth Friday of the month, at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. Address enquiries and communications to the Secretary, Charles M. Thompson, care 82 Wroxeter Ave., Toronto. (1)

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.

WOMAN'S COLUMN

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES

Helen and Hilda Discuss Patriotism and Democracy.

(By Anna Rapport.)

"You see, Helen, while it is true that no one really wants war, yet, you must admit, that there was no way out of it, and that our entrance into this world conflict will force Germany to come to terms, and thus peace will be restored at last."

"That is where you are mistaken, Hilda. Our declaration of war against Germany only strengthens Germany's opposition, and, in order to parry our attacks, the German people will fight on as vigorously as ever, whereas otherwise the war-spirit would have subsided and there would very likely have been an end of the war by this time."

"What you don't seem to take into consideration, Hilda, is that, at the beginning of the war, the misguided German people thought they had a very good reason to fight. They were told that the Russian bear is at their door, and that they must fight against Czardom. Since the fall of the Romanoff dynasty, however, this excuse no longer holds good. The artificial enmity of both Russians and Germans has lost its bitterness, and the war would by this time have come to an end had it not been for the American capitalists who have nourished it from its very beginning, and who want to keep it up to the bitter end, in order to increase their own power through the weakening of the peoples of all nations. Meanwhile, they, the capitalists, reap the harvest and constantly strengthen, as they think, their position."

"But, Helen, it seems very strange that you don't want to see that German Kaiserism and the junkers must be defeated in order to make the world safe for democracy."

"Now, this, Hilda, is what I would especially like to make clear to you. This talk about democracy is nothing but a humbug. Were we really fighting for democracy, we should have to attack England not less than Germany. I do not have to point out to you the suppression of the recent Irish revolution, or the discontent of the population in India, Canada, Egypt and other British colonies, not mentioning our own revolutionary war. As for Russia—why, our American capitalists have backed Russia under Czardom all they could, and they never thought of attacking the old regime in order to free the Russian people!

"And, besides, our own democracy right here is in danger, with conscription, espionage, suppression of free speech and free press, and all the evils that accompany war. And only through those forces that are working for peace and real democracy, the People's council, the Workmen's council, the Woman's Peace party, the American Union Against Militarism, and above all, the Socialist party of America, will the war-spirit be curbed and our rights and liberties maintained."

"You know, Helen, that I always think much of your logic and sound judgment, and yet—don't you see that, if the war would stop now, Germany would come out the victor, and, as such, could attack us any time?"

"There is no fear of that, Hilda. Germany is too far away from here, and the people are sick and tired of killing and being killed, and would be glad to be left alone. Besides, they have learned their lesson, together with Socialists of all countries; namely, that this was only a commercial war, which did not involve the interests of the people at all. In addition to all this, the nations would have to submit to the following terms of peace as proclaimed by New Russia! No forcible annexations, no punitive in-

demnities, no free development of nationalities.

"So, you see, Hilda, now is the time to work for universal peace, simultaneous disarmament and real democracy throughout the world, and I advise you most earnestly to join the People's council, or, better still, the Socialist party."—"New York Call."

TORONTO W.S.D.L. PLAN A BIG VENTURE

The Toronto Woman's League have decided that, owing to the undemocratic action of a so-called "democratic body" in refusing permission for Socialists to hold their meetings in the Labor Temple, that they will start a general campaign to secure a permanent Socialist Headquarters, so that we shall be under no obligation to the rack renters.

They are now planning a huge bazaar to take place in the fall, and all true patriots are expected to give their quota to this great purpose. All Toronto subscribers to the Forward are given due notice that a deputation of the militant women will wait on them in order to relieve them of financial worry—due to the wave of prosperity.

We extend our hearty thanks to the women for their initiative and perseverance; it is the only form of sympathy we can advance at the present moment for past services and future prospects.

The valuable assistance you have rendered our great cause cannot be repaid in monetary things; accept our best wishes for success.

Under the able administration of your Executive officers, Mrs. Mance, Lucy McGregor, and Miss Georgeson, the effort you are now making will form an historic landmark that in after years will be a source of pride to you, and a blessing to the enslaved wage workers of this city.

JEANETTE RANKIN A TRUE WOMAN

The "New York Call," under the heading "The First Vote of the First Congresswoman," says of the brave woman who voted against war in the American Congress:

Miss Rankin is no idealistic dreamer, but an adept in practical politics, and she knew exactly what it would mean to her "career" to cast her first vote in Congress against war. But all this counted for nothing in comparison with the urge of her awakened woman heart and mind, which told her, with irrefutable clearness, that she could not, in the year 1917, be a thinking woman, with progressive, social ideals, a representative of the people, and vote for the bestial relic of barbarism—war.

A CHARGE OF YANKEE BARBARITY

Miss Hallie Queen, member of the faculty of Howard University, a Negro institution, in urging a congressional investigation of the East St. Louis riots, said she saw a young colored girl whose five fingers had been cut off from one hand and whose other arm had been cut off at the elbow. No, not in Belgium under the Germans—In East St. Louis, I., U. S. A.

Oh, what a glorious victory! But—? "I'll Hang Her Yet!"—Fickert.

The acquittal of Rena Mooney wasn't an acquittal after all. She was hurried back to her cell and as soon as Fickert recovered his breath, he called the reporters together and told them that the acquittal meant nothing to him. "I'll hang her yet," he told them. "There are seven more indictments and I can try her again and again."

Little strokes fell great oaks. 26 issues of the Canadian Forward (50 cents) will overcome the greatest anti-Socialist. Be a fell-er.

THE INTERNATIONAL

CONSCRIPTION FOR ALIENS

Carried in British Commons By Large Majority.

The old scheme, the compulsory alternative for the Russian emigrants either to enter the British army or to return to Russia, which, in fact, meant and still means the destruction of the right of asylum, has at last become an accomplished fact. British Imperialism has succeeded in inducing the young popular Government of Russia to sign a convention for the mutual compulsion of their subjects to military service. The old-established rights of the foreigner are gone. Militarism becomes international, one country conscripts for another, and leaving the country of origin does not mean any more escaping the grip of the home government. Imperialism and reaction have thus made a great step forward on the part of subjecting the Russian Revolution to their own aims, of exploiting it for the purpose of strengthening their power over the masses in other countries.

The Committee of Delegates of the Russian Socialist Groups in London demands the immediate abrogation of this convention, and declares that the International Socialists from Russia to Britain will not surrender to any more of Imperialist reaction. Many of them have gone and will go to Russia in order to take part there in the struggle against world-reaction and Imperialism and in revolutionary action. Those among them who will remain in Britain will continue here the same struggle. They will not yield to the new advance of Imperialism, and have decided to refuse military service here. Through their act of resistance they will protest against British Imperialism, against the militarism of young democratic Russia, against international reaction. Their resistance will be a call to mass-action against Imperialism and for Socialism. They know the consequences of their refusal; they know also that the future is theirs, and whatever they may have to undergo, they see in their action a step forward on the path toward their final victory.

The Committee of Delegates of the Russian Socialist Groups in London.

REMEMBER THE BETRAYERS.

The voting list for the Second Reading is interesting. Only 19 could be found to uphold the Right of Asylum. These included: Anderson, Jowett, MacDonald, Snowden, Harvey, King, Lambert, Outhwaite, and Trevelyan.

The proud supporters of Conscription for every form of human life included—note the names well: Barnes, Brace, Clynes, Crooks, Duncan, Finney, Hodge, Parker, Roberts, Walsh, Wardle, and Wilson.

RED LETTONIA

The Lettish Social Democracy throughout the war has taken an internationalist attitude, though part of its home—Courland, of the Baltic Provinces—was invaded by the Germans and devastated by the belligerents. Lettish Social Democracy held that war is not a weapon in the Socialist armory, and advocated the class struggle.

As soon as the Tsar was hot off the throne the Lettish Social Democrats began their activity in broad daylight. The paper "Zihna" they published at Brussels before the war and smuggled into the Baltic Provinces, they restarted as a daily at Petrograd. Comrade Stutschka, one of the veterans of the Lettish movement, became its editor. He was editor of the legal daily, "Deenas Lapa," suppressed in the nineties at Riga. Stutschka is

also a member of the Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates.

The Riga Council of the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates on May 24th decided to suspend the publication of its own organ, "Sinotajs," and to take over the "Zihna" as its official organ. The management of the Riga Council itself has passed into the hands of the Social Democrats.

Lettish Social Democracy has already won a political victory. The Provisional Russian Government appointed Krastkalns, a lawyer, to fill the place of the Governor of Livonia. The Social Democrats protested, and secured the appointment of comrade Preedkalns, who sat for Riga in the third Duma.

The Lettish Social Democrats belong to the Left of the Russian Social Democratic Party. They held a Party Conference last May; they have about 2,000 members in evacuated Riga, and large numbers are joining the party in agricultural districts. The resolution concerning the war says: "There can be no talk of a war of defence or of a war of liberation, for the war is being waged by classes which are directly interested in the exploitation of other nations and in the annexation of foreign territories. . . . This makes it a self-understood thing that the Third International can be composed only of such Social Democratic parties as recognize the class struggle, even in time of war, and not of the sundry currents."

In regard to new Russia the Lettish Social Democrats demand complete autonomy for the Lettish territories. All large landed estates are being confiscated in favor of the nation. There can be no question of the land being parcelled out to petty owners. The Party is to continue its attitude of no truce with the exploiting classes, and is to hold high the banner of the class struggle till the Revolution is completely victorious.—"The Call," England.

BRITISH WORKERS AND SOLDIERS FROM GENERAL COUNCILS

The workers and soldiers of Britain are getting together. Delegates from trade unions, branches, councils, I.L.P., the B.S.P., and other democratic organizations are now meeting in different parts of the country. Resolutions demanding peace without annexation or indemnities are the order of the day.

ORGANIZED ANARCHY

The sinister methods adopted in Canada and the United States by the enemies of true democracy are being organized in Britain. With reference to the hooligan outrages the "British Call" deliberates thus: "If the forces of 'Law and Order' fail in their duty, then such steps will be taken that will ensure quiet and orderly gatherings." The South Wales Miners are considering strike action in order to obtain this legitimate demand.

FEDERAL AGENTS HOLD SOCIALIST PARTY SECRETARY

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist party, is in custody of federal agents for alleged insolent reference to the recruiting service.

Two men who attempted to interfere when he was arrested were also jailed.

PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES HAVE RIGHT TO DEFINE AMERICA'S WAR OBJECTS—LA FOLLETTE.

(From The Call's Washington Bureau) Washington, Aug. 11.—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin introduced in

DELEGATES TO SASKATCHEWAN CONVENTION



From Left to Right—Standing: Comrades Stewart, Bergdoz, Arrack, Mezzatesta, Smith, Short. Kneeling: Comrades Fahrenkrog, Herriman.

the Senate to-day a peace resolution declaring that Congress has complete authority under the constitution to "declare the objects and purposes" for which the United States shall continue in the European war.

The resolution demands that the United States government shall not assist the allies either to annex new territory or to collect indemnities, and calls upon the belligerent nations to provide a common fund for the restoration of devastated territories, the fund to be allotted by an international commission.

The resolution further declares for a public restatement of the peace terms of the entente allies, and stipulates that the terms must be based on the complete disavowal of any advantages of any sort.

LIEBKNECHT IS FREE AND DYING, GENEVA REPORT

Brave Internationalist of Germany Victim of Tuberculosis and Brutal Treatment.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Karl Liebknecht may be free—and dying. The intrepid Socialist, whose defiance of militarism in Germany won him a sentence of four years and one month in prison, after a trial by court-martial, is reported in a dispatch from Geneva to have been freed by the government for fear of his dying in prison. He is said to be suffering from tuberculosis and "inhuman treatment in prison," and to weigh only 84 pounds. Liebknecht was arrested after the May day demonstrations in Berlin in 1916.

The report is contained in a dispatch from the Temps' Geneva correspondent, who says:

"The news was brought here by a Hollander who has just arrived from Germany. He says the trade union organizations brought pressure upon the government for the release of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, who is now in a private hospital and is not expected to recover, suffering, in addition to the lung malady, from mental depression, the result of inhuman treatment while in prison."

Besides the sentence which he was serving, Liebknecht was reported to have been sentenced to four and a half years at hard labor on a charge of inciting the soldiers of the garrison at Thorn to rebel.

SOCIALISTS IN MINN. 'DEMOCRACY' VICTIMS

J. O. Bentall, Candidate for Governor, and State Secretary Accused by Military Power.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 11.—Opponents of the draft and Socialists in Minnesota are feeling the iron hand of the government.

J. O. Bentall, Socialist candidate for governor, is the latest victim. He was arrested at his farm at Litchfield, Minn., by federal officials and was held without bond. He is charged with "at-

tempting to cause insubordination, mutiny and refusal of duty in the military forces of the country."

A. L. Sugarman, state secretary of the Socialist party, is also under arrest.

City and county officials at New Ulm, Minn., were cited to appear before the state public safety commission to answer charges of participation in a recent meeting there for the repeal of the draft law.

W. F. Bergmeier, editor of the Volkszeitung, German language paper, is in jail, without bond, for alleged violation of the enemy alien proclamation.

Call despatch.

CONGRESSMAN LONDON DEMANDS A STATEMENT OF PEACE TERMS

Washington, D.C., August 6.—Meyer London, Socialist representative from New York, has introduced a joint resolution in the House of Representatives calling upon the legislative bodies of the countries now at war with Germany to elect from their membership an "interparliamentary conference" to reach a common understanding of the basic principles upon which a lasting peace may be established.

The resolution requests the President to convey the invitation to the governments of the nations to provide for the election of the delegates to the conference, which is to be held in Washington.

London's resolution is the first concrete proposition yet presented to Congress placing upon the parliaments of the warring countries the responsibility of determining terms of peace.

CLARENCE DARROW TAKES UP CENSORSHIP OF PRESS WITH PRESIDENT WILSON

As we go to press, word comes from Washington that Clarence Darrow, representing The American Socialist, has had an interview with President Wilson on the question of the press censorship. Full details in our next issue. Darrow has been in the cast for the past two weeks exerting every effort possible to have the administration raise the censorship against the Socialist and Labor press. We are hoping his efforts have been crowned with success.

The Dominion Secretary is taking a few days on the hike. The country air and absence of financial worry will re-inforce him for the work ahead.

The Price We Pay

By Irwin St. John Tucker

Per 1000, -	Prepaid, -	\$3.00
" 500, "	"	1.60
" 100, "	"	.40

Letters To The Editor

301 Dom. Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.
August 10th, 1917.

Canadian Forward,
Spadina Ave., Toronto.

Dear Comrade Bainbridge,—I enclose letter from Sterling. I think he would fill the bill as editor. He did not get enough financial encouragement to take the job as organizer and distances here are very great and expensive while the population is small and scattered.

If Liberals endorse conscription and we put up the right men and a correct platform we should win some seats, and would certainly do great educational work.

We should concentrate on anti-conscription and make this the leading idea: While we stand for peace and plenty yet we are in the fight. A soldier should be paid as much for serving his country as a man in civil life. If he was assured of say \$100 a month there would be tens of thousands of volunteers. Men could afford to enlist, and there would be absolutely no need of conscription, and free and willing men are better than conscripts for fighting. Profits and big incomes should provide for soldiers' pay. Socialism is growing fast, it is the only hope and people are fast realizing that fact.

The general election should be a great day for us. But labor and socialism and anti-conscription must unite. Let us concentrate on this one issue. Our mark has been so big and remote and so abstract that the average person can't see it. And that is one fault of Socialism parties everywhere. We are going to win, not by Marxian economists and hair-splitters, but by people reaching for immediate issues that are on the road to the co-operative commonwealth. And if our party does not now go after practical issues another party will win the prize we have been striving for.

We should have a convention at, say Winnipeg, at once to organize our forces and formulate our campaign. If we do not grasp this opportunity we are not fit to represent the great cause of International Socialism.

Yours for the revolution,
N. J. Curry.

SASK. COMRADES, ATTENTION!

Vanguard, Aug. 9, 1917.

Editor Forward:

Dear Comrade,—Got here Tuesday and had a meeting last night. A good crowd and very attentive; stayed to a late hour and we had a good time. "The field is ripe and ready for the harvest," as far as Socialism is concerned. We have a meeting this afternoon of the Local, and another one to-night in a neighboring schoolhouse.

To-morrow I go thirty miles south to hold about five meetings, from there to Regina, from Regina north for several more in the north of the province.

Everywhere the people are keen on the conscription issue and the majority against it, but the jingoes make a lot of noise. They have the instruments to make the noise with—The Press.

Am rushed for time just now, but will write longer letter within a few days.

Yours in the fight,
F. G. Tipping.

Vanguard, Aug. 10, 1917.

To the Editor:

Dear Comrade,—Comrade Tipping left for locals in the southern part of province to-day. We held two meetings north of Vanguard and they were well attended. I enjoyed comrade Tipping's visit very much and feel that his trip so far is successful. He handles the Socialist subject in good style, and it is too bad we can't keep an organizer in Sask. all the time.

There were requests to speak here which we had to turn down on account of limited time.

Yours in the work,
F. G. Wetzel.

Kitchener, July 20, 1917.

The Editor, Forward:

Dear Comrade,—I am undecided how to vote on the Convention Referendum. The fact that no convention has been held for some years, and questions which have arisen, argue for a convention. On the other hand there are a number of objections, and for the present satisfactory results might be reached by other means than a convention.

Attention should be called to the fact that the English membership of the Party is not as large as it should be. If delegates are selected from districts of 100, the English-speaking representation will not be 10, unless foreign-speaking Comrades choose English representatives. The difficulty comes because of the need of maintaining a just representation for the language organizations and of assuring at the same time a sufficient attendance of English-speaking Comrades to make the convention profitable to the future movement in Canada. Certainly, the Party cannot always remain composed of a majority of foreign-speaking Comrades, and the fact that now it is so composed reflects little credit upon the English-speaking Comrades. How much good can be accomplished at a convention composed of English, Finnish and Ukrainian delegates, many of whom cannot understand each other?

The revision of the Constitution can be done just as democratically by a committee whose work would be subject to a Party vote, as by a committee appointed at a convention.

The assessment of 50 cents seems rather high. A 25 cent assessment might have brought in just as much money.

While there are many important matters to be discussed, they are not necessarily material for a convention. Real important issues seem to be lacking in the Party, and while they are looming up, they have not yet assumed a shape so definite as to become concrete questions for a convention.

My personal opinion is that a Dominion Convention should be preceded by Provincial Conventions, by the interchange of views amongst Executives and by discussion in the Party press. Without this, a convention would be meeting in the dark, and would lose much of its value. If the membership votes in favor, I believe it should not be held until after the war. That seems the best time for adopting measures dealing with problems of the coming period. In the meantime the crying need is for a greater propaganda and organization. And in this we would be aided by the Executives and our press; but the real work must be done by the membership itself. We should not wait to be inspired by a convention.

I hope a further discussion of this convention matter takes place through The Forward. The opinion of the Comrades would aid us all in coming to the best decision in the Party's interest.

Mervyn Smith.

INFORMATION WANTED

Will A. E. Medley, of Harris, Sask., please communicate with the Dominion Secretary, as we have lost track of him, and communications sent to Harris, and Saskatoon have been returned.

All Locals are advised to take advantage of the clubbing offer for Forwards. You can help us, and your Local at the same time. Get the Sub-card with your ordinary supplies and thus circulate the word. Provincial Secretaries are requested to stock Sub-cards for supply.

Notice to Locals.

We shall be pleased to hear from you with reference to the approaching elections. As your Executive are contemplating throwing all our resources into the campaign.

In the Michigan copper field, the copper barons have decreed that the red flag shall not wave. Isn't this an offense to Russia, who is one of our allies?

What happened to the virtues of voluntary enlistment? Placed in the Capitalist junk-basket, we presume.

SECRETARIAL NOTES

The Ukrainian Comrades Convention is booked for August 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, to take place in Winnipeg. Congratulations have been wired, the movement hopes that success may attend their deliberations and that much good to the great cause may result from their gathering together.

John Queen of Winnipeg and Michael Buhay of Montreal will contest seats in their respective localities in the forthcoming federal election.

Rebecca Buhay, of Montreal Local No. 4, will represent them at the forthcoming convention of the Antis to be held in Port Arthur on Sept 12th. She is also taking her vacation in that locality in order to trim up for the great fight that lies ahead.

It is very significant that the anti-conscription convention is billed to take place on the anniversary of Kier Hardie's death.

F. G. Tipping of Winnipeg is receiving a good reception on his organizing tour in Saskatchewan.

The Dominion Executive Committee are preparing a general campaign manifesto for the guidance of candidates in the forthcoming election, and have decided to make every effort to secure the services of George Stirling of Salmon Arms, B.C., as organizer for the Dominion. The B.C. Executive Committee are unable to render any financial assistance in the present disorganized state of the province.

Timmins Local No. 32, re-organized, has now 28 members. Good work.

An informal convention has been held in Vanguard, Sask., 10 delegates attending. The Secretary, F. G. Wetzel, is not on the group picture inserted elsewhere. He is the man behind—the camera.

The Alberta Secretary reports that the organization tour of Comrade N. G. Bergen, which lasted one month, cost \$50 and expenses. The sales of literature and the collections paid all expenses and \$42 towards his wages. Well done!

WANTED VOLUNTEERS.

Men and women who are prepared to assess themselves at sums not exceeding \$10,000, in order to have the message conveyed to the great toiling masses, who are now awaiting the call to arms. Tipping says the western field is white unto the harvest—will you hear the call and assist. The D. E. C. are financially impotent to shoulder the whole burden at the present time. A special appeal for funds will be made in the next issue, but don't wait—send in your dimes now.

THE EDITOR'S RELEASE

We have received several enquiries with reference to the outcome of the Editor's trial on a charge of "seditious libel".

In reply we beg to state that the intimation in the Forward of May 10, 1917, that the judgment was "Guilty" but in view of the fact that he was not a criminal he was allowed out on suspended sentence. This means that no penalty will be inflicted. We desire to express our thanks to all those who assisted financially in his defence. The necessary funds were over-subscribed by \$120, the balance being paid to D. E.C. for the purpose of organization. The trial proceedings will be published as soon as the Military Service Bill is disposed of.

I. Bainbridge, Secretary.

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I. Bainbridge Business Manager
Dominion Secy.

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