

Labor Produces  
All Wealth  
Unto Labor It  
Should Belong

# THE CANADIAN FORWARD

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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## Unionist Government Hands

### Railroad Magnates' Thirty Million Christmas Present.

This was announced the same morning that the news arrived that the U. S. Government had taken over all the railroads of that country to be operated in the interests of the people for the duration of the war.

This generous action on the part of the Union Government towards the railroad monopolies of Canada, goes very far towards explaining where all the money came from that was so lavishly spent during the late political campaign. It is estimated that this little transaction will put between thirty and forty million dollars into the stockings of the Canadian railroad companies during the coming year. In plain words, this means that these greedy corporations are given the privilege to add about four dollars a year to the living expenses of every man, woman and child of the Dominion of Canada. The railroads put the increase on the freight charges. The manufacturers add this to the price of their goods to the wholesalers, the wholesalers will pass the buck to the retailers, who will in turn pass it on to you and your children.

What's the use of grumbling? If you voted for the Union Government at the late election that is exactly what you voted for. You voted the public powers into the hands of a little group of bankers, railroad magnates and manufacturers, that the newspapers persuaded you to believe had only one interest in securing this power, namely, "to give assistance to the boys at the front."

This forty million steal is only the beginning. Just keep your eyes peeled for further raids by the "Union Government." They are united all right. Don't make any mistake about that. If it were not for fear of the censor and the example of Comrade Bainbridge now languishing for nine months at the Industrial Farm, we would like to get out a pamphlet informing you of "the price you are paying and will continue to pay for

#### REVOLUTION.

No revolution ever arises above the intellectual level of those who make it, and little is gained when one false notion supplants another. But we must some day, at once and for ever, cross the line between nonsense and common sense, and on that day we shall pass from class paternalism, originally derived from fetish fiction in days of universal ignorance, to human brotherhood, in accordance with the nature of things and our growing knowledge of it; from political government to industrial administration; from competition in individualism to individuality in co-operation; from war and despotism in any form to peace and liberty.—Carlyle.

'Union Government.' However, you will probably be able to figure it out for yourselves and the writer will play safety first, as he has no desire to be a martyr.

The following yowl from the Winnipeg Board of Trade the next day after the announcement of the freight increase, puts the situation in a nutshell. In a protest to the Dominion Cabinet the secretary of that organization says: "If the decision is allowed to stand, the public will be compelled to pay from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 per annum more to the railroads. The Winnipeg Board," he says, "is protesting against the action direct to Premier Borden and Mr. Rowell." No doubt the Board's protest will receive the Government's "serious consideration," but you mutts that work on the farms and in the forests, factories and on the railroads will have to dig a little harder and skimp a little closer to pay your share of the railroad's Christmas box.

#### CANADIAN SOCIALISTS' NEWS ITEMS.

The Socialist vote in the recent election nowhere developed strength enough to succeed in landing one of our representatives in the Dominion Parliament. The reports, however, that have arrived at the Forward Office make a very good showing in the districts we contested.

##### Toronto.

Comrade John W. Bruce, who contested the seat in West Toronto, where there was a three-cornered fight between Liebral, Conservative (so-called Unionists) and Socialist, polled 2,204 votes. The comrades in West Toronto put up a splendid campaign in hall meetings, literature distribution and house to house canvass. The vote, as encouraging as it was, did not come up to expectations engendered by the enthusiasm of the campaign. However, now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, and considering the fact that there were two other candidates to corral all the satisfied and dissatisfied voters, the Socialists consider they made a good showing, and are now busy organizing their forces to capture a Toronto seat in the Provincial Legislature at the coming election.

##### Guelph.

Comrade Lorne Cunningham, who contested the South Wellington seat, received 2,205 votes in a straight fight between himself and the hodge-podge candidate labelled Unionist. The Guelph comrades put up a splendid fight and have written to headquarters for a large supply of party application blanks, with the information for the comrades throughout the country that they have already started a vigorous

campaign for new members. The Guelph comrades are a live bunch and will no doubt take advantage of every breeze that is pushing the ship towards the port of the co-operative commonwealth.

##### Kitchener.

Comrade Mervin Smith carried the standard for the Socialists in the riding of North Waterloo in a three-cornered fight between a hodge-podge Liberal and straight out-and-out Socialist. The Liberal succeeded in winning the seat, but the Socialist put up a good educational campaign and succeeded, in spite of all obstacles, in polling over 200 votes throughout the riding.

##### Winnipeg.

A letter from comrade Rigg, who contested one of the Winnipeg seats, has arrived just as the Forward goes to press, from which we copy the following extract. He does not provide us with the figures of the Socialist vote:

I suppose you will have noticed that the forces of reaction were just as competent here as anywhere else in the election on Monday. When you write please let me know how comrade Bainbridge is getting along.

These are certainly dark days for the lovers of democracy and freedom. What the ultimate outcome of the whole situation is going to be is hard to determine. It looks as though you can fool the people all the time. I suppose, however, that it is always darkest before the dawn and we may yet live to see the light of day break on this civilization of ours.

Fraternally yours,

R. A. RIGG.

##### Saskatchewan.

Comrade Geo. Stirling will begin his Sask tour the first of the New Year. All comrades desiring meetings write Fred G. Wetzel, Prov. Sec'y., for meeting dates at once.

##### Hamilton.

Comrade Alexander of the Hamilton Local reports that the Socialists of that city are continuing their educational meetings and regular Sunday afternoon lecture at the Bricklayers' Hall, since being refused further use of the I.O.O.F. Temple, where the meetings were becoming a huge success. For some unknown reason the I.O.O.F. authorities refused the Socialists the further use of that building. He said that the committee were inclined at first to blame the Hamilton police, but that the Chief and Deputy Chief solemnly denied all responsibility for the police demonstration made at the hall the Sunday before election. The last meeting held in the I.O.O.F. Hall was filled to capacity to hear Comrade A. W. Mance's illustrated lecture entitled "The Economic, Geographical and Political Background of the War." The Hamilton lectures will be continued from week to week in the Bricklayers' Hall until further notice. The Hamilton comrades have just forwarded \$40.00 to be applied on the Bainbridge Defence Fund.

Women's Social-Democratic League.  
The Bazaar and Social of the Women's Social-Democratic League recently held at the Finnish Hall, proved

a great success, considering the circumstances of the time in which it was held. The booths were beautifully decorated and the many articles offered for sale were so artistically arranged that one would have imagined that the women had secured the co-operation of one of Catteli's expert window dressers to assist in their hanging. The booths, one and all, proved highly successful from a financial standpoint. When the moment arrived for the Grand Finale, comrade Brown acted as auctioneer and passed out a few final bargains as the clock hands were pointing to 12. His only rivals in business to the last minute were Mr. Loeb and Mrs. Mance, who were still spinning their prize wheel and handing out articles to the holders of the "lucky number."

##### Bruce Campaign Committee Celebrates

Nearly one hundred members of the Social Democratic Party of Canada, who were active in the Bruce campaign in West Toronto, celebrated that event by a Dinner and social evening given in the rooms of the Peacock Inn, Wednesday evening, December the 26th. Short addresses were delivered by H. Perkins, who acted as chairman, and H. Pettitt, A. W. Mance, A. W. Roebuck and comrade Cohen. The speakers dwelt upon the experience gained in the recent campaign and the outlook for the future of Socialism, both from a local and world standpoint. Special reference was made to the rapid growth of the principles of Socialism in Russia, France, Italy and England. A vacant chair was placed at the table in loving remembrance of Isaac Bainbridge, Dominion Secretary of the Party and Editor of the Canadian Forward, who is at present undergoing nine months imprisonment for attempting to tell the people of Canada the "Price They Pay" for the glories of war. After the dinner and speech making the guests retired to the music room, where music, dancing and general social conversation was the order until 12 o'clock arrived. One and all who had the pleasure of being present at this unique celebration voted unanimously that it was a huge success. The evening closed by singing the Red Flag and Auld Lang Syne.

##### THE BAINBRIDGE CASE.

Just as the last copy of this issue of the Forward goes to press, the attorney who is in charge of comrade Bainbridge's case phones the news that the Second Division of the Appellate Court has "granted an appeal in the Bainbridge Case" by a vote of four to one in favor of granting the right of appeal. Application to the Dominion Attorney-General to grant bail providing the hearing will be made at once. This means that the Appeal Court is of the opinion that there is grounds to justify a review of the case.

Comrade Bainbridge's interests are being looked after by Mr. Hardin, who is recognized as one of Ontario's ablest lawyers. The Forward joins with all its readers in sincerely hoping that Comrade Bainbridge will soon be back at his work looking after the interests of the Party in Canada.



# Mother of Canadian Soldier

## Gets Horrible Treatment at the Hands of the Landlord Classes in Scotland.

In the British House of Commons, Nov. 26, 1917, Mr. W. C. Anderson (Lab.), asked the Secretary for Scotland whether his attention had been called to the case of Mrs. Mackenzie of Achnasheen, Lochrosque estate, Rosshire, the mother of a soldier now in France, and who has since been compelled to accept the accommodation of a local work house; whether he was aware that an application on the part of this soldier to the Scottish Board of Agriculture has produced no result, and that an offer to his landlord to pay for a house and small holding has been met with definite refusal.

As our press in Canada has never mentioned these cases, we reproduce the story of the mother of a Canadian soldier from the Forward (Glasgow), which they have under the caption of "The Pure Milk of Prussianism":

Last Saturday's Highland News devotes almost three columns to the story of an eviction at Invergordon, which if it reaches the ears of the German Huns, may have an important effect upon the termination of the war. There is no use in the Germans imagining that they can beat our home-bred article, and they may as well cease at once the useless struggle for pre-eminence in barbarism.

We give some extracts:

As an instance of what deeds of heartless cruelty can be done in the irreproachable name of the law in the Highlands of Scotland—a part of the country whose heroic sons in this dark hour are, in defence of hearth and home, bleeding and dying by the thousand on the blood-red fields of France, Flanders, and Mesopotamia, we may be permitted to picture a disgraceful scene—an eviction—witnessed on Outram Street, Invergordon, on the forenoon of Monday last, one of the most in-clement days of the surliest November experienced for many years.

"The wind blew as 'twad blawn its last,

"The rattlin' shooters rose on the blast" when two Inverness Sheriff officers, named Stewart and Grant, armed with a warrant of ejection, entered a humble dwelling-place on the street named—consisting of two rooms—of Mrs. D. Fraser, a widow on the verge of 70, the part occupier of a somewhat dilapidated building known among the people of Invergordon for several years as "the house with the tin roof," and proceeded, with the usual scant courtesy and customary care of the emissaries of the law of this class, to remove the belonging of the old lady—the gatherings of a lifetime—into the mud and glaur of a thoroughfare little better than the roughest of country cart roads. It was truly a lamentable, a pathetic sight—a sight one would scarcely expect to witness in a civilized country in times of peace or war.

### Invergordon Widow Evicted.

One by one the household goods were taken from their accustomed places by ruthless hands, and bundled outdoors into the cold, blinding rainstorm, while the old lady who had occupied the rooms for almost a decade stood helplessly by, wringing her hands, having not yet recovered from the shock received at the unexpected entry of the law-protected wreckers. A few kindly neighbors gathered round the doorway, and it is almost needless

to say that the language used by them, in their anger, was more forcible than refined. One lady offered to take in the bedding, but would not be permitted to do so.

"I thought I would break my heart," said Mrs. Fraser, with tears in her eyes, "when they threw my late husband's boots—he is dead two years—downstairs." At last beds, bedding, chairs, wax-cloth, pictures, delf, mantle-piece ornaments, etc., lay in a confused mass in the open, and the work of eviction was done, the officers of the law, in a remarkably short time—indeed ere the news had time to spread through the town—having finished their task, and who can say that they had reason to be proud of their accomplishment? They were, however, not permitted to take their departure without some little attention on the part of the school boys, who, headed by a sturdy little fellow, came on the scene during the "meal hour," and who—tell it not in Gath or to the Food Controller—pelted them with potatoes.

Away out yonder, somewhere in the vicinity of Cambal, where shot and shell are flying, where the air is rent with the sound of the guns, the shouts of victorious onward pressing warriors mingled with the groans of those who have fallen, and where the sky is dark with the smoke of battle, Sergt. D. Fraser, of the Canadian Artillery, the only son of the evicted widow, is valiantly fighting in order to safeguard—among those of others—the life and property of the houseowner (the evictor) and his family. He (the son) hoped to have been home last week-end but failed to obtain the necessary leave and we make no apology for saying that the two Inverness men who entered his mother's house on Monday, as indicated, may "thank their stars" that they had not a robust young Colonial soldier, fresh from scenes of strife, to open the door to them instead of a lonely old widow nearing the allotted span. They certainly had the law on their side in so far as that they held a Sheriff's warrant, but it will be admitted under the circumstances and particularly considering the nature of the weather, any son would have been more, or rather less, than human who would have stood meekly by while an aged parent was being rendered homeless on a bleak winter day. In a few days Sergt. Fraser will return, but where now is his home? Echo answers "Where?" Wrecked by officers of the Crown. Is this the reward which a grateful country allows to be meted out to her sons, her defenders, for their patriotism, valour, devotion to duty, and self-sacrifice? Surely not.

There are people in Germany who have come to the conclusion that one peck of potatoes is worth more than the most wonderful dream of empire. —Charleston News and Courier.

Then the people of Germany must be coming to their senses quicker than Canadians.

Yes, Socialism is practicable. That's why it angers the capitalists so much.

The times were never so ripe for the acceptance of the Socialist idea, and such were never so easy to get. Have you gathered any in?

## NOT 100,000, BUT THE "VERY LIMIT."

Gen. Mewburn, the new Minister of Militia, in a speech at Hamilton, said he was opposed to the limitation of the call under the conscription law to 100,000 men. "We are in this war, or should be," he said, "not with one, two, or three hundred thousand, but to the very limit of our resources."

If the war goes on, and the present Government is returned, there is no doubt that the first call will not be the last. Repeated calls will be made until practically every man physically fit is called to the colors, and the work in field and factory left to women, boys and cripples.—From Toronto Weekly Sun.

An old Scotsman was threatened with blindness if he did not give up drinking.

"Now, McTavish," said the doctor, "it's like this—you've either to stop the whiskey or lose your eyesight. It's for you to choose."

"Ay, weel, doctor," said McTavish, "I'm an auld man noo, an' I was thinking I ha'e seen aboot everything worth seein'."

## CHURCHIANITY AND SLAUGHTER.

John Hobson, in his "Psychology of Jingoism," said:

"There is no record of any Church having failed to bless war, and find reasons for representing it to the masses as a righteous war."

Frederick Harrison, in his book on "National and Social Problems," said:

"The Church waits upon the pushing trader and the lawless conqueror, and with obsequious thanksgiving blesses every predatory enterprise."

Voltaire said, in his "Philosophical Dictionary":

"The most wonderful part of this infernal enterprise (war), is that each warring chief carries his colors to be blest, and solemnly invokes God before he goes to exterminate his neighbors."

W. M. Hughes, the greatest patriot any country ever produced, said in Sydney (June 27, 1917):

We draw the attention of Patriot Pearce to this remark of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Tennant, M.P., shining light of the Churches in England, said in the House of Commons:

"The pulpits have been our best recruiting stations."

The clergy, secure in their own exemptions, have eagerly pushed others into the slaughter line. Even before Conscription came to England, able-bodied clerics, well fit for the firing line, were daily shouting to the school teachers of England. "Your country needs you." These clerical patriots in hundreds of cages have taken the places of the school teachers gone to the front, and have drawn for themselves the salaries of the school teachers as well as their own clerical emoluments.

To such an extent has this outrage gone, that at the Conference of the National Union of School Teachers, held in the Memorial Hall, London (April 12, 1917), a resolution was carried not to teach in any school alongside a clergyman of military age who takes the place of a teacher drawn off for war.

On March 27, 1916, Mr. Henderson declared in the House of Commons that 46 per cent. of the male teachers of Great Britain had joined the army. By the end of April, 1917, under the Conscriptionist policy, only 16,000, mostly middle-aged, remained out of 42,000 male teachers before the war.

The number of children between the ages of 11 and 13 employed on farms were:

January 31, 1915	1,413
May 31, 1916	15,753
March 31, 1917	47,206

The "Daily Mail," of March 5, reported that, out of a total of 6,000,000 children of school age, 250,000 were cripples, and another 1,000,000 were so physically or mentally unfit as to be incapable of education.

These cripples and degenerates are the products of the system that makes Greed its god. Starvation is its instrument, and the slum the habitat of its victims. The Church sanctifies the system and hallows it—it stands for the slave state in every form. Its relationship to the system is exactly its relationship to war.

In a book, entitled "The Moral Damage of War," the Rev. Dr. Walter Walsh, a Presbyterian divine of Dundee, Scotland, expressed his opinion in these words:

"The Church, exerting herself in accordance with her principles, could make war impossible; but the Church makes no move; its multitude of ministers stir no finger; preach no sermon, sign no petition, sound no note that the Government can interpret as hostile to their project. The Church is always for the war of the day."

"It is true that, when peace is the popular cry, the preachers are also for peace; but while the white banner yields to the red, the pastors beat the drums of war as savagely as they had previously denounced the savagery of war.

Capitalism speaks—the Churches obey.

Capitalism lays beautiful bank-notes in the collection plate.

So the Church blesses war, and uses the name of Christ to hallow it and sanctify it. Blessed be War! Blessed be its holy name for ever and ever. Amen.—Labour Call, Melbourne.

## THE WORKERS AND THEIR COUNTRY.

The motto of Socialism must be: "Workers of all countries, unite across your frontiers." The motto of patriotism is, "If your country commands it, workers of all countries, massacre one another." Nations came into being by a slow, historic progress. They may be dissolved or amalgamated by a contrary process. There is nothing sacred in the chance of war, which has made most modern nations. For the worker, there is nothing to choose between them.

Go from one country to another, and you will find everywhere the same prisons, the same barracks, the same police, the same brothels, the same Minister of Interior. Cross what frontier you please, and you are still only a living tool, which is worth only its current price in the labor market.

—"War of Steel and Gold."

## BENEFICENT ACTIVITIES.

Since the opening of this century, Russia exercised its beneficent activity upon the Jews in Russia, smashed the Persian revolution, and waged a war with Japan.

France annexed Tunis, Tonkin, Madagascar and Morocco, planted a garrison on the Upper Nile, fought China, and added 4,250,000 square miles to the French Empire.

Italy annexed Tripoli and fought Abyssinia.

England occupied Egypt, smashed the Boer Republics, and added 3,000,000 square miles to the Empire's territory. Lloyd George went to Germany to study social insurance and municipal reforms, and on June 25, 1912, Mr. Asquith said in the House of Commons:

"Our relations with the great German Empire are, at this moment, and, I feel sure, are likely to remain, relations of amity and good will." —Labour Call.

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



## ITEMS OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

### AUSTRALIAN MATERNITY ALLOWANCE.

By Judge Henry Neil, Father of the Mothers' Pension Scheme.

In the Commonwealth of Australia, amongst much of the most advanced legislation that has been produced anywhere in the world for the social happiness of a people, there exists a measure which, five years ago, was brought into existence without much publicity, with the engaging modesty that characterizes the Australian when he tackles a big subject. The Australian maternity allowance is a free gift of the nation to those to whom it is ever in debt—the mothers of its children. To every woman who gives birth to a child, either in Australia or on board a ship proceeding from one port to another in the territories of the Commonwealth, a sum of \$25 is paid by the Commonwealth Treasury. Most State grants are loaded with many "buts." The maternity allowance has only those which are needed to safeguard it from imposition. It asks for no contribution from the recipient, either before or after the event. Simply it is laid down that it shall be payable only to women who are inhabitants of Australia or intend to settle in that favored country. And the allowance is naturally made only in respect of a child born alive, or certified as "viable"—i.e., capable of sustaining life. But the essential point of the scheme is that the money is paid to the mother. Simple means are provided for conveying the money to her. A minimum number of documents is presented, in ordinary cases, for the certificate of the mother's attendant. Where the child is not born alive, or dies within 12 hours after birth, a medical certificate (unless the case be exceptional) must be furnished certifying that the child was a viable child.

The Act of the Federal Parliament which initiated the grant was introduced in 1912 by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, now the High Commissioner of his country in London. He had to meet a great deal of public opposition. There is in Australia, as in all countries, a considerable section of conservative thought that is opposed to anything new. Strangely enough, the most vehement opposition came from the churches, Anglican as well as Non-conformist churches regarding it as a "premium upon vice." However, the prelates notwithstanding, the Act was placed upon the Statute Book. In the first year of its operation, 1913, 83,475 claims were paid, amounting to \$2,086,875. In 1914, 134,998 claims, amounting to \$3,375,050. In 1915, 138,855 claims, amounting to \$3,471,375; in 1916, 131,943 claims, amounting to \$3,298,575. The cost of administration amounts to something like 1 2/3 per cent. The allowance is availed of by all classes in Australia. It is administered at a minimum of expense, and with a maximum of facility.

—Women Dreadnought, July, 1917.

### ASKS FOR CHANCE

N. S. W. Premier Speaks for Opposition Leader.

London, Dec. 27.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—Premier Holman, of New South Wales, who supported Premier Hughes' pro-conscription policy, expresses the hope that the Federal Parliament of Australia will afford Mr. Tudor, leader of the Federal Opposition, every reasonable opportunity to test his doctrine regarding voluntarism.

Mr. Tudor opposed the Government's conscription policy in the recent election.

### RUSSIANS INTERNED.

The Russian Foreign Minister demands the release of George Tchitcherine, Mr. Petroff and Mrs. Irma Petroff. When interned, Tchitcherine was engaged in spotting Tsarist spies and tracing their connection with Scotland Yard. This work he had undertaken at the request of M. Skatloff, Commissioner of the Russian Provisional Government. Russian public opinion cannot tolerate the imprisonment of Revolutionary heroes while intriguing counter-revolutionary Britons remain at large in Russia.

### BEER AND BREAD.

The "Manchester Guardian," writing on the above subject on November 6th, says: "It is not generally known that whereas under Order in Council millers may not pay more than 62s. 9d. per quarter for barley, malsters may pay up to 68s. The result, a correspondent in Lincoln tells us, is that in his part of the country the millers cannot get barley to increase the sum total of bread. Thus beer is being made directly at the expense of bread, and while the Government is urging upon us all the necessity of economizing our bread supplies it is reducing them itself by the measures it is taking to increase the supply of beer. The balance sheets of the brewers show that this policy of the Government is exceedingly profitable to the brewers, but it is injurious to the national interests out of all proportion even to the profit it gives to the brewers. These are facts which must be perfectly familiar to the Government, and in particular to Lord Rhondda, who is supreme over both beer and corn. Is it the fixed policy of the Government that there should be more beer and less bread?"

### Australians Against Conscription.

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 27.—Latest figures in the referendum are 870,000 for conscription, 1,050,000 against, including the first returns from the Australian forces, which it is officially announced are 17,000 for and 23,000 against conscription.

### BRITAIN RELEASES RUSSIANS.

London, Dec. 27.—The British Embassy at Petrograd has announced, according to a Petrograd despatch to the Times, the liberation of Tchitcherine and Petroff, two Russians who have been under arrest in England, and they will be permitted to return to Russia.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—An order-in-Council passed on December 24 provides for the payment of a reward of \$10 to any member of the civil police or any police officer who arrests and delivers into military custody a man who is absent without leave from the military forces of Canada through failure to comply with the Military Service Act. The order-in-Council also provides for the payment of expenses incurred in effecting the arrest and while the deserter is in civil custody.

### WHAT BOLSHEVIKI AND MAXIMALIST MEANS.

Bolshevik (plural, Bolsheviki, accent last syllable) is a Russian word meaning literally "majority," "the most." In present-day Russian politics, the Bolsheviki are the most extreme radical members of the Social Democratic party. Menshevik (plural Mensheviki) literally meaning "the least," "the smallest," "the most moderate of the Social Democratic adherents or party; really, the idealists believing in gradual social revolution. Maximalist and minimalist are the

French terms for the extreme and moderate Socialists, respectively.

### ONE-TIME PACIFIST URGING VICTORY.

Norman Angell, pacifist of international repute, and author of "The Great Illusion," a book showing the futility of wars, declared that he was unqualifiedly in favor of the carrying on of the world conflict until German militarism is defeated. In an interview with an American journalist, the noted British publicist made clear his view that the winning of the war by the allies would alone make possible the international peace he advocates.

Mr. Angell characterized the pacifist attitude which opposes the war as "wrong-headed," and declared that radicals in all countries should be made to realize that this is a war for radicalism, not for capitalism or private or national aggrandizement.

A warning for America to prepare a policy for peace was sounded by Mr. Angell. The wrong policy, he said, would undo the results achieved through the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Angell denied vigorously reports that he had been imprisoned by the British military authorities for opposition to the war. He said he had merely opposed the government policy of silence with regard to war aims, and that when these aims were made clear he had thrown himself wholeheartedly into the struggle. Although he is past conscription age, Mr. Angell said that he enlisted in an ambulance unit at the beginning of the war, and served for three months in the thick of the fighting on the Flanders front.

### Long Favored War.

Mr. Angell said yesterday:

"By way of clarifying some of the issues with which we have to deal, may I make a confession of political faith with reference to the war?"

"I was an early advocate of American participation in the war, of the abandonment of American neutrality. It seemed very clear to me that the outcome of the war would be more truly democratic if America were a participant than if she were not. Neutrality in a war of this character is an impossible position for a great people who want to take their part in organizing the world and making it safe. I am not in favor of a "patched-up" peace. I believe that it is absolutely necessary to defeat and thoroughly discredit German militarism, and that until that institution is destroyed the world will never be safe. "Yet sincerely as I believe all that, I am also convinced that it is not enough, and that victory itself will be rendered futile unless we know how to use victory when peace comes. We are in real danger of wasting the great gift which the soldiers will purchase with their lives, of rendering it futile, by the mad politics of us civilians who are left behind. More, I am convinced that our bad politics have already added to the difficulties of the soldiers' task.

### Military Victory Needed.

"It is absolutely necessary to secure a military victory over Germany if the world is to be free. The story of most military victories of the past in Europe is that the results which might have been secured by them have been sacrificed at the peace table—generally by the disintegration of the military alliances that won the victories. And America might contribute to that catastrophe, or, perhaps, render it inevitable by a wrong line with reference to the alliance after the war—by joining, or refusing to join, as the case may be, one group as against another; by making, or refusing to make, a naval alliance with Great Britain. If, through unpreparedness for peace, America adopts the wrong policy, she may render inevitable the re-creation

of the very danger which she set out to destroy, and undo the work of our soldiers.

"If the German people are to be brought to see that they are not fighting a war of defence; if the support which they gave their government is to be undermined; if Germany is to be democratized; if the way is to be prepared for territorial concessions necessary for the better Europe, it must be made plain that the allied policy offers to a democratized and law-abiding Germany a security greater than that which she can enjoy under a militarist and autocratic regimen. And that cannot be done by a mere general diplomatic declaration of ultimate intention.

"The actual step which would carry that principle into effect would be the convening of the inter-allied conference with this declared object:

"To frame the international arrangements for mutual protection, by which, after the war, the nations of the alliance—and ultimately those of the world—are to be assured military security, national independence and economic rights (access to raw materials and markets, equality of opportunity in undeveloped territory like Africa, Asia and South America; access to the sea for states that have insufficient or no ports, etc.); some plan for a league of nations, such as that forecast by Mr. Wilson, and approved by the other leading and allied statesmen.

"All this does not mean that we have not got to defeat Germany. It means that the defeat cannot be complete until we have added wise political management to the military effort."

—Toronto Sunday World.

Reading Socialist literature, listening to Socialist lectures and chatting with Socialist friends are very pleasant and all very well, but more than these are required of a good Socialist. He must do something towards making more Socialists, such as getting subscribers to the Canadian Forward.

### JOTTINGS

Would it be confiscation or restoration to take from the capitalists the industries they have created by social effort and that are properly the property of society? Restoration, we think—a word the capitalists would do well to learn the meaning of.

Officer—What do you intend to do in America?

Immigrant—Take up land, sir.

Officer—Much?

Immigrant—A shovelful at a time.

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

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

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

Local No. 71, Toronto—Meets at 165 Van Horne street, every Sunday, at 2:30 p.m.. A hearty invitation is extended to all friends and sympathizers. J. CUNNINGHAM, 12 Boustead Ave., Secretary.

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

Box 151, Vanguard, Sask.

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



# THE INTERNATIONAL

## THE INFLUENCE OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

By Harvey Harrigan, in the New York Call.

Something entirely new has arisen in international politics. Something not looked for and not desired. It is the working class of Russia. This war has certainly played some nasty tricks on the autocrats and diplomats. Crowns and plug hats, ermine and frock coats will soon be relics of a bygone age when camoufleurs hid their true purposes behind a boiled shirt and a walking stick. It would almost seem that the world is now bent on democratizing democracy. If the Bolshevik movement in Russia may be taken as a criterion, the world is finding itself, drawing its necessary particles together, and throwing those elements toward the discard which have been a hindrance rather than a help.

Countless prophecies were made by Russians and others prior to the revolution last March to the effect that once the spirit—the soul—of Russia was freed from autocracy and orthodoxy the sweep of the revolution would not be checked until it had cleared Europe of its last vestige of imperialism, bureaucracy and political hypocrisy. It would seem from what is now transpiring in Russia that propheteering were not such a bad business after all.

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The Bolshevik Acting Government of Russia is not camouflaging. It knows its mission and is bent upon the task of performing it. Lenine and Trotzky are certainly not pro-Germans. They are both international idealists groping through mazes of intrigue, striving to sidestep the snares and traps that have been laid for them by cunning cadets of internal and external imperialism. It is doubtful if any two men in history ever undertook a bigger job than that shouldered by Lenine and Trotzky with all the political cards stacked against them.

Trotzky, addressing the Petrograd Workmen's Council on Friday, November 30, is quoted as saying:

"In no case shall we allow a wrong interpretation of our principles for a general peace. We shall confront our enemies with questions which will admit of no ambiguous answers. . . . Be assured, comrades, that the prosecutor in the person of the Russian Revolution delegation will speak with thunderous accusations against the diplomacy of all Imperialists. . . . It is all the same to us how the Allied and enemy imperialists treat us. . . . We shall carry on our independent class policy whatever they do."

We take it that the most wilful intellectual pervert could not construe the statement of Trotzky's to imply any friendship or conciliatory spirit with the Imperial German Government, or any other imperialism, no matter in what guise it may appear.

It appears that at least four great powers among the warring nations are willing to yield to dispassionate discussion and intelligent negotiations in settling their dispute. These nations are Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Roumania. Two allied nations and two of the Central Powers. An armistice is favored. Certainly, one cannot settle a dispute by waving a club. Our best and wisest statesmen admit this. Even the President favors the "sitting-down-and-talking-it-over" policy between capital and labor.

Now, what will this armistice amount to? In the first place, the very least it could accomplish would

be testing the strength of the revolutionary movement within the Central Powers. It should be borne in mind that German imperialism is no friend of Russian Revolution. German imperialism is taking great risks by entering into any negotiations whatsoever with the Bolsheviks.

On the other hand, the risk of the Bolsheviks is not so great. The Bolsheviks, it is pointed out by authorities, comprises the majority factions of the Social Revolutionary party and the Social Democratic party of Russia. Bolsheviks is another name for majority. The main thing to be considered in connection with these terms is the fact that the spirit and the letter of Socialism is embodied in their program and activities.

The cleverer of two tricksters takes the "jack pot." But when a trickster meets a straightforward contestant his trickery is of no avail. In this case German imperialism is the trickster, and Russia the blunt, candid contestant. The Russian revolutionists realize that so long as there is war in the world, being waged on all sides of them, their great achievement is menaced. A German revolution would certainly strengthen the Russian revolutionary state. The fire of freedom would spread to other powers, and all Europe would be painted red, not with blood, with the revolution and its hand-maiden, reconstruction.

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From a military point of view, Germany can well afford to make an armistice with Russia. She is yet powerful, and in an exaggerated sense, the conqueror. That is why Germany is so anxious to negotiate peace. She comes to offer a conqueror's peace, not a humane peace. And none know this better than the Russian revolutionaries. They know the hectic flush of victory by autocracy when they see it. They are not to be fooled. But the main point to keep in mind is that the moment Germany definitely enters into peace negotiations with any power, that moment German Imperialism becomes a memory and German revolution becomes a fact.

That is why, from the viewpoint of humanity and this vaunted civilization, Germany's enemies should give her all the rope necessary to hang her imperialists. There is no fundamental division of interest between the German workers and the Russian workers.

But suppose the present embryonic peace negotiations fail? In that case the Allied Powers, assisted by the bulk of America, would, no doubt, prepare to make short work of Germany; and a humiliating defeat of Germany would be followed by a revolution, anyway. On the other hand, in countries like Italy, where Socialist feeling and thought is a smouldering volcano that may at any time shoot its lava skyward, the imperialists and ruling classes would find little comfort in the thought of being cast into the political discard the moment that convulsion occurred.

It would certainly seem that the time has come when the world is about to be painted red—not by blood—by revolution. It would seem that out of the political travail there will come justice and equity between men. There is no reason why this should not be looked forward to in the same spirit as we look forward to the recovery of a dear friend from a serious sickness that threatens his life. The human mind instinctively looks for the good; for the bright, for the better, and strives to attain the best.

The processes of evolution are inexorable. They are ever at work. For myself, I disbelieve that it is possible

for human agencies to control evolution. That is why I believe in the inevitability of social revolution. Were it possible to check social revolution all the combined forces of reaction of the earth would seek to thwart it. But it cannot be done. The river, left to its course, flows on to the sea, whose spray washes all shores. If it is possible for human agencies to control evolution, it is significant that they don't control it. We have all heard people say, and perhaps have said it ourselves, that in the early stages of the war it was possible for one man to bring to bear the tremendous influences of his great office in the direction of peace. The human will is frail and withers before the processes of evolution.

The world is moving on toward reconstruction, and the Russian revolution has made an excellent stride in the direction of sanity.

## LLOYD GEORGE.

Speaking at the American Luncheon Club on April 12, 1917, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"They (the Americans) naturally did not know at first what we had endured in Europe for years from this military caste in Prussia. It never reached as far as the United States of America. Prussia was not a democracy. Prussia was an army. It had great industries, highly developed. It had a great educational system. It had its universities. It developed its sciences. But all these were subordinate to the one great predominant purpose of an all-conquering army which was to intimidate the world. The army was the spear-point of Prussia; the rest was merely the shaft. That is what we had to deal with in these old countries. We knew the whole time what it meant. What we did not know was the moment it would come. This is the menace, this is the oppression from which Europe has suffered for fifty years. It paralyzed the beneficent activities of all States. They had to think about this menace, which was there constantly as a cloud, ready to burst over the land."

Yet, although Lloyd George knew that the German menace was hanging over England for the last fifty years, he, a few months before the war broke out, told the people of England, through the "Daily Chronicle" (Jan. 1, 1914), that:

"The German army is vital, not merely to the existence of the German Empire, but to the very life and independence of the nation itself, surrounded as Germany is by other nations, each of which possesses armies about as powerful as her own. We forget that, while we insist upon a 60 per cent. superiority (so far as our naval strength is concerned) over Germany being essential to guarantee the integrity of our own shores, Germany herself has nothing like that superiority over France alone; and she has, of course, in addition, to reckon with Russia on her eastern frontier. Germany has nothing which approximates to a two-Power standard."

Speaking at the American Luncheon Club on April 12, 1917, Lloyd George said:

"You recollect what happened some years ago in France when the Foreign Minister was practically driven out of office by Prussian threats of war."

The incident referred to by Lloyd George occurred in connection with the Moroccan crisis of 1905. Delcasse entered into a secret agreement with the British Government unknown to his colleagues. This agreement related to the partition of Morocco, and under it the British Government agreed to support France by sea and land in the event of Germany making its exclusion from Morocco a cause for war.

Germany got to know of the terms of this agreement, and protested to M. Rouvier, the French Premier. Delcasse admitted the facts, and his colleagues in the Cabinet called upon him to resign. Delcasse had been notoriously anti-British, and his sudden and secret conversion was astounding. The Hon. Bertrand Russell, in his book on "The Policy of the Entente," quotes the Frenchman, Pressensee, as saying:

"M. Delcasse, inebriated by the Entente with England, of which he had been but an eleventh-hour partisan, hypnotized by the favor of the Czar, thought the hour for heroic enterprise had come."

Three years after the incident, Lloyd George spoke in the Queen's Hall, London (July 28, 1908), and this is what he said:

"Here is Germany, in the middle of Europe, with France and Russia on either side, and with a combination of their armies greater than hers. Suppose we had here a possible combination which would lay us open to invasion; suppose Germany and France, or Germany and Russia, or Germany and Austria, had fleets which, in combination, would be stronger than ours, would we not arm? Of course we should."

Now Lloyd George says that he knew the German menace had been hanging over Great Britain for fifty years. Was he a pro-German in those pre-war years?—Labor Call, Melbourne.

Even the free air and sunshine are denied the poor who are huddled together in the cities.

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Don't expect anything from parties which depend on the exploiters for their campaign funds.

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What is commonly catch-phrased as "economic law" is in fact little more than economic anarchy.

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The "economics" of the jungle are those of tooth and claw. Wherein does the economics of capitalism differ?

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Capitalism cannot be made safe for democracy. The only security for democracy lies in the extermination of the profit system.

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The pious capitalist takes a dollar out of your pocket on Saturday and then puts half of the dollar on the collection plate on Sunday.

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The Socialists are crazy enough to believe that if the workers are able to build fine houses they ought to live in them.

## Organizer's Maintenance Fund

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

NAME..... AMOUNT, \$..... C.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY..... PROVINCE.....



# 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.

**Advertising Rates—**

Advertising in this paper is charged for at one standard rate, viz.: 5 cents per agate line (50c. per inch). For rates on contract and agency commission, application should be made to the Business Manager. Locals and Executives desirous of advertising meetings are given a special rate.

**Correspondence—**

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

Vol. 1, No. 28 TORONTO, CANADA December 24, 1917



It has always been the opinion of broad minded statesmen that to take away the liberties of subjects is to incite the license of rebels.—G. F. Stirling.



**WE SEEK YOUR SUPPORT.**

We are receiving a large number of congratulatory letters on the outspoken policy of the "Canadian Forward," for which we return thanks. However, we cannot live on good wishes, and to keep the fight up boodle is wanted, and that can be obtained by our admirers pushing the circulation of the "Forward" and getting as many subscribers as possible. Also Trade Unions, Laborites, and Brotherhoods can do a great deal towards a lift along by seeing that this paper is boosted in their organizations. It is within the power of Socialists, Laborites, Trade Unionists and Brotherhoods to make the "Forward" a weekly—that is, if every one decided to get a new subscriber every week, thus supporting the paper that stands courageously for Social Democracy. **Make a start now!**

The Liberal Weekly, Nov. 16, 1917, published the following list of some twenty-three office seekers who between them will draw salaries amounting to over 80 thousand dollars. As the patronage system is abolished you will be looking for some Social Democrats on this list. But only Conservatives have got the positions from this Great Union Government.

- J. H. Fisher, Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to Senate, salary of \$2,500
- Richard Blain, Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to Senate, salary of \$2,500
- Lendrum McMeans, a prominent Conservative, appointed to the Senate at salary of \$2,500
- D. O. Lesperance, an ex-Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to the Senate at salary of \$2,500
- G. G. Foster, a Conservative, and Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, appointed to the Senate at salary of \$2,500
- R. S. White, a Conservative, and owner of the Montreal Gazette, appointed to the Senate at salary of \$2,500
- R. H. C. Pringle, a Conservative, appointed to the Senate at salary of \$2,500
- A. C. Macdonnell, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to the Senate at salary of \$2,500
- Aime Benare, a Conservative

- M.L.A., appointed to the Senate at a salary of \$2,500
- Clarence Jamieson, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to the Civil Service Commission at salary of \$5,000
- Hon. W. J. Roche, a Minister in the Borden Government, appointed as Chairman for the Civil Service Commission at a salary of \$6,000
- A. A. McLean, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed as Controller of the Royal North West Mounted Police at a salary of \$5,000
- G. H. Barnard, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to the Senate at a salary of \$2,500
- J. D. Taylor, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to the Senate at a salary of \$2,500
- F. L. Shaffner, a Conservative Member of Parliament appointed to the Senate at a salary of \$2,500
- W. B. Willoughby, a Conservative Leader of Saskatchewan Legislature, appointed to the Senate at a salary of \$2,500
- E. N. Lewis, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed as Junior Judge at a salary provided by statute.
- E. J. Hearn, a prominent Conservative, appointed as Junior Judge at a salary provided by statute.
- A. C. Boyce, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to the Railway Commission at a salary of \$8,000
- G. H. Brabazon, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed Supt. of Reservoirs, Upper Ottawa System \$2,500
- Hon. F. Cochrane, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed Chairman C.N.R. Board at salary of... a good salary
- Hon. J. D. Hazen, a Conservative Minister in the Borden Government appointed Chief Justice of New Brunswick at a salary of \$7,000
- Hon. Geo. H. Perley, a Conservative Minister in the Borden Government, to be High Commissioner for Canada in England, at salary of \$10,000

**NOTES AND COMMENTS.**

The "election" is over and Borden has won a "great victory." For the time being the jingoes and profiteers are in the saddle and there is no doubt they take full advantage of their power to ride roughshod over everything and everybody found in their way! The "election" was the greatest travesty ever perpetrated in any country outside of Mexico in the days of Diaz, who kept himself in power for thirty years by just such methods. Speaking of the Government's methods of "winning the election," an old newspaper man who was through the campaign in northern Ontario said: "If I were to write it down as I know it has been conducted, even my friends would consider it a gross exaggeration." All of which only goes to show what people must stand for in war time.

**LABOR AFTER ELECTION.**

Canadian labor has emerged from its first serious effort to use its political power in its own interest on a large scale. The results are not what they should have been, nor what many of us expected. There is, however, no reason for pessimism in the showing made. If the tens of thousands of earnest toilers and their friends who voted for what they wanted will each now set to work in his own way and in his own circle of influence, an educational movement among the workers will be inaugurated that will result in final victory in the not distant future.

Labor in Canada, as in all other democratic countries, has two main sources of power: the one political, the other economic. The machinery for using this power consists of an organized political party and strict attention to the upbuilding and maintenance of the union organizations. The political power can only be utilized at stated periods, while the economic power may be used at any time by the different groups to improve their living and social conditions.

So far as the campaign of the old parties is concerned, their work is over until a few weeks before the next election. The labor party, however, should at once proceed to inaugurate a campaign of education in the various localities where branches of the labor party exist.—Industrial Banner.

The Campaign Committee of the S. D.P. met at the Peacock Inn, 112 Yonge street, when they did justice to a splendid dinner. Speeches were delivered by Jack Bruce, the candidate in Toronto West, Alfred W. Mance, and A. W. Roebuck the Labor candidate in Cobalt district. A vacant chair was left at the table for Isaac Bainbridge, who was detained by His Majesty at the Industrial Farm, Richmond Hill. Below we print the program:

**BAINBRIDGE DEFENCE FUND.**

Previously acknowledged	\$409.40
Mrs. Cook, Toronto	2.00
R. Mezzatesta	3.00
W. Whitmore, Watrous	1.00
C. C. Manning, Winnipeg Central Committee	60.00
R. Godding, Carcross	2.00
A. L. Bergen, Ferintosh	5.00
W. A. Douglas	1.00
H. Lessman	1.50
A. L. Beamish	4.00
D. Hadland, Local No. 39, Wellington	10.50
A. K. Feodouck, Wroxton	1.00
R. Lockhead, Pt. Arthur	1.00
E. Carruthers, Vulcan	1.00
J. S. Elliott, Yeoford	1.00
Wm. Ashworth, Kitacoty	2.00
Hamilton, Local No. 61	40.00
	<b>\$545.40</b>

It is up to YOU to forward a mite to the Bainbridge Campaign Fund.

**THE FINGER OF DESTINY.**

The moving finger writes, and having written moves on.

On the wall of human society to-day is being written in characters that need no interpreting, the death notice of things as they were and are.

Exactly what the immediate future holds in store for us it is hard to say. But we can state with certainty that old things, and the resultant ideas and methods of thinking are in the melting pot. The system of society known as capitalism is pounding on the rocks, making its last bow.—New York Call.

**Rheumatism**  
A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

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

Mark H. Jackson, No. 6187 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true—Pub.

Do it now, boost for labor and make things move right.

There is no class of employes who have been so hard hit as the clerical workers during the war. On this subject the Detroit Labor News comments as follows:

"Lots of clerks will not join a labor union for fear that some person or persons will think that they actually work; then some day they expect to owne the store. Meanwhile they are content to work for less wages per day than is paid the common laborer. If they would wake up and demand better wages by organization, they would be able to buy the store out much quicker."

The janitors, scrub-women, delivery wagon clerks and window washers who work in and around department stores are organized and demanding their; why not the clerks?

In the Leicester Pioneer, England, Nov. 9, 1917, an article appears under the caption of "Militarism in Canada," by Mrs. Gertrude Richardson, which says:

Militarism is strange to us here. Great consternation filled the best of the people when the news of the arrest of the Editor of the "Canadian Forward" came through. There have been several arrests in Quebec of anti-conscriptionist orators (French Canadians), but this is the first of the newspaper men. The "Canadian Forward" is a small Socialist paper, somewhat of the type of the "Labour Leader" (which we are not allowed to have here now).

The Editor of the "Forward" was not arrested because of what he published in his paper, though this has been full of anti-conscriptionist matter, but because of a certain pamphlet called "The Price We Pay," written by an American, Irwin St. John Tucker, and showing the reality of war.

Mr. Bainbridge, the Editor of the "Forward," is an English gentleman. We are sending protests and requests for his release from all over the country. The jingo papers seem to exult in all suppression and all tyranny.

There is small danger of their suppression. They are too valuable to the militarists.



# WIN THE WAR

(A Story.)

The ban which Mr. Lloyd George's Government placed upon the foreign circulation of "The Nation" has been removed; and we are glad to find that this journal is now taking an even stronger stand for a reasonable and liberal settlement of the war than was the case before the ban was placed on it earlier in the year. We quote from an article, "War Aims, 1920." This is one of a series of satirical articles describing what an Englishman who is supposed to have been absent from England learns from friends in the Government as to the state of affairs in 1920:

"I say, Poynton, here is Charteris complaining that he can't find any up-to-date, explicit, and intelligent statement of the objects of the war!"

"Explicit and intelligent statement!" exclaimed Poynton, "Good Heavens! I should hope not. Why, the whole effort of our Committee is devoted to baulking the curiosity of the people who are not satisfied to see the show, but want to go behind and see how it is worked. These people have no notion how difficult and delicate a task it is for statesmen to keep a great war like this going. Why, if we were to issue weekly bulletins of the latest up-to-date revised objects, we should have the whole war-fabric tumbling about our heads. It would not be possible on such lines to keep going even a seven years' war, much less one of a really creditable durability."

"But why, may I ask, do you call yourselves a War Aims Committee, conducting a War Aims campaign, if you don't really intend to tell the people anything about it?"

"Oh! but we do. The people are quite satisfied with what you call our rhetorical stunts about the liberation of small peoples, the rescue of the world from German domination, making the world safe for democracy, and so forth. They bite their teeth with these glorious phrases, and so keep their noses out of the real business of the war. It's just fellows like you who try to butt in and spoil the game."

"The game, you call it. A pretty costly game, isn't it, to some of your fellow-countrymen?"

"The game of war-aims? Well, it may perhaps be described as killing three birds with one stone. Only when you look upon our war-aim pronouncements from this triple point of view, do all the obscurity, the reticence, the inconsistency, of which you complain, become intelligible."

"Well, what the these three birds, which, from your own account, should themselves be the war-aims. What is it you are really after with your War-Aims Campaign?"

"Well, first and foremost, what we are after is national unity. And that bird is sometimes very shy. Why, if we were to make the explicit and intelligent statements you desire, the nation would be rent with controversy. Let me give you one or two illustrations: Suppose we were to remove what you call the veil of rhetoric from the Paris Economic Resolutions and reduce them to hard business, Free Trade and Protectionist would be at one another's throats. Or, if we brought down our committals to a League of Nations from its safe Utopian elevation to the ground of real and immediate politics, its utter inconsistency with the future both of Protection and Militarism would raise a howl of anger from both these quarters. Why wantonly disturb the public mind by telling them things they are perfectly contented not to know?"

"Yes," I interjected, "I suppose you are right in thinking that the price of unity is ignorance. But what

about your other birds?"

"Well, the second is also unity, the unity of the Allies. A certain amount of reticence, or must one say even of illusion, belongs to the cement of every alliance. Were we to meet once a month and put down in plain black and white all the secret pledges and undertakings made under stress of circumstances, and all the particular claims, territorial and other, each Ally had pegged out, we should soon find ourselves in Queer Street, to say nothing of the policy which these Russian idealists still persist in pressing on us, the policy of 'No Annexation.'"

"But I thought we'd accepted that long ago."

"So we have. But only, you must remember, as a 'matter of principle,' and with the qualifications which that expression carries to practical statesmen. If we had to do what you seem to require, reduce the principle to terms of concrete War-Aims, we should be at once in the soup."

"I don't understand you. Surely no territorial ambitions of ours brought us into the war. We shall get nothing out of it."

"Oh! I wasn't thinking of what we were to get. Though, of course, there are those German colonies and those pickings in Asia and Palestine. It would be awkward to explain how we didn't want these things, but couldn't give them up now that Providence has put them under our trust; and how that the British Empire was one for the making of war, but five for the distribution of the loot. Neutrals simply can't be got to see the logic of the British Empire."

"However, as I said, I was thinking not of ourselves, but of the other Allies, all of whom have also pledged themselves to accept the principle of 'No Annexation.'"

"Then, what's the difficulty?"

"Why, just this: It compels us to keep that atmosphere of vague generalities of which you complain. For if we were to explain to all and sundry how that our interpretation of the principle excluded all cases of 're-annexation,' 'historic rights,' 'defensive frontiers,' 'territorial adjustments,' not to mention 'colonies,' and that we only proposed that the principle should be applied to the enemy Powers, not only the Russians, but other foolish stricklers for so-called consistency would gibe at us."

"You said that you had three reasons for, shall we call it, reticence. What is the third?"

"I wonder you should ask. In order not to inform the enemy."

"You mean that if the enemy learnt our demands, he would be better able to baffle their attainment?"

"No. Much worse than that. He might accept them, and then where would our war be?"

"You mean that we might get all we asked for and yet not what we want?"

"Well, that is perhaps one way of putting it."

"Let me try another. Perhaps all your war-aims, manifestos, speeches, campaigns, are mere camouflage for your real aim, which is to win the war."

"Rather say to crush Prussian Militarism and make the world safe—"

"Oh! spare me the rhetoric, please. We are not a public meeting. I have just one comment. Winning the war may be the way of attaining our war-aims, but it can hardly be itself a war-aim."

"Never mind your quibbling. It's the thing we're after. And the danger is lest we should get all your definite intelligible objects before we reach this goal. This, I don't mind telling

you, is the final and all-sufficient reason for keeping the other war-aims dark. And Fritz plays up nobly on his side. Why, his pronouncements are quite as unintelligible as ours. Take that splendid claim of his about 'the freedom of the seas' and his play with 'material securities.' As long as we can keep this sort of thing going, there is no serious peril of a premature peace."

"But is then the aim of the War-Aims Committee to keep the war-ires burning?"

"I must say, Charteris, that your jesting seems to me singularly ill-directed. Surely you will admit that our supreme consideration should be to ensure that the millions of precious lives we have spent shall not have been sacrificed in vain."

"And this you certainly ensure by pouring millions of more lives after them? But does it never occur to you that after all they may be sacrificed in vain, if the policy of conducting the war is such as to preclude the attainment, of any definite intelligible objects?"

"Charteris, you are incorrigible. But let me tell you, once for all, this talk about aims that are definite and intelligible is treasonable, for nothing is more likely to interfere with the unity of purpose in this nation and among the Allies for the conduct of the war."

"I apologize," said I; "I forgot for the moment that our one war-aim was the continuance of the war."

When Poynton left us, Roxburgh turned to me and asked whether I was satisfied. Instead of answering, I asked him whether he was still dabbling in astronomy, in his spare time.

"Yes," he replied; "I do a little at it; but why do you ask?"

"Well," I answered; "I remember how you used to talk to me about the possibility of human life in Mars and in some of the other planets and stars. Now, as Poynton was talking, it came into my mind to ask you this question: 'Has it ever occurred to you as possible that this planet may be the lunatic asylum of the Universe?'"

## WHOSE WAR?

The present European war is not a people's war. It is not a race war. Prior to its outbreak no national boundaries were menaced, no national honor was assailed. Even to-day, after eighteen months of conflict, there is no agreement as to what the war is about. Four hundred million people are engaged in a death struggle, fifty billions of wealth has already been wasted, all Europe is a charnel house, and the cause of it is shrouded in mystery. The war is not a struggle of Slav and Teuton, of Anglo-Saxon and Latin. There is no race surge, no race hunger for lands of other peoples; there is no lust for overseas expansion as an outlet for an overcrowded population at home. There is no such thing as race hatred among the people. This is a fiction of the Press, of foreign ministers, of the war classes. People do not want war. War springs from causes wholly outside the lives, interests and feelings of the people, or are wars made by peoples. There would be some excuse for wars if they were. Not even in democratic countries are the people consulted. No poll of the voters is taken; no effort is made to ascertain public opinion. Even the elected representatives only register their assent to an accomplished fact. Tens of millions of men have been taken from their homes and sent to the trenches for reasons, which have not been explained to them or by virtue of secret alliances in whose making and as to whose pro-

priety the people had no voice. Wars are made by irresponsible monarchs, by ruling aristocracies, by foreign ministers and diplomats. Wars are made by privileged interests, by financiers, by commercial groups seeking private profits in foreign lands. Wars are made in the dark behind closed doors. War is still the plaything of ruling classes, much as it was in the time of Richelieu and Mazarin, of Frederick the Great and Napoleon.

—Frederick Howe in Conservator, 1916.

If you let a nation of men who have risen to that height of moral cultivation that they will not declare war or carry arms, for they have not so much madness left in their brains, you have a nation of lovers, of benefactors, of true, great and able men. Let me know more of that nation; I shall not find them defenceless, with idle hands swinging at their sides. I shall find them men of love, honor and truth; men of an immense industry; men whose influence is felt to the end of the earth; men whose very look and voice carry the sentence of honor and shame; and all forces yield to their energy and persuasion. Whenever we see the doctrine of peace embraced by a nation, we may be assured it will not be one that invites injury; but one, on the contrary, which has a friend in the bottom of the heart of every man, even of the violent and the base; one against which no weapon can prosper; one which is looked upon as the asylum of the human race and has the tears and the blessings of mankind.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, in Conservator.

## TEUTON TERMS OF PEACE BASED ON RUSSIAN PROPOSALS

No Foreible Annexations or Indemnities the Keypnote — Pledge Demanded From All Belligerents.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)  
Petrograd, Dec. 26.—The Central Powers, so Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, told the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk yesterday, favor a general peace without forcible annexations and indemnities.

The chairman of the Russian delegation said the war could not end without the re-establishment of the violated rights of little and oppressed nationalities, and Russia would insist on guarantees that their lawful rights would be protected in a general peace treaty.

### Basis of General Peace.

Count Czernin read his statement at 10 o'clock Tuesday evening, as follows:

"The delegations of the allied (Teutonic) powers, acting upon the clearly expressed will of their Governments and peoples, will conclude as soon as possible a general peace. The delegations, in complete accord with the repeatedly expressed viewpoint of their Governments, think that the basic principles of the Russian delegation can be made the basis of such a peace. The delegations of the Quadruple Alliance are agreed immediately to conclude a general peace without forcible annexations and indemnities. They share the view of the Russian delegation, which condemns the continuation of the war purely for aims of conquest."

### A "Solemn Declaration."

"The statesmen of the allied (Teutonic) Governments in programmes and statements have emphasized time and again that for the sake of conquest they will not prolong the war a single day. The Governments of the allies unswervingly have followed this view all the time. They solemnly declare their resolve immediately to sign terms of peace which will stop this war on the above terms, equally just to all belligerents without exception."

(Continued on Page 6).



# Radicals Rule Russia

The following extracts, taken from a news despatch from Philadelphia, throws some light on the fight in the dark going on in Russia. The article printed here is based on the information given to the outside world by a Dr. Wm. J. Ellis, who has recently returned from a tour through Russia.

**Philadelphia**—"America must recognize the Bolsheviks and do it quickly if it is to prevent the Germanization of Russia, and a great prolongation of the war, in which Germany may obtain the aid of Russian armies, munitions and food. The diplomacy of Great Britain and France have failed to counteract the effect of German propaganda in Russia. It is now up to America to save Russia to the allies, for only this nation's diplomacy can overcome Germany's influence there."

This is the message brought from Russia by Dr. Wm. T. Ellis of Swathmore, writer and traveller, who returned on Sunday night after seven months in Russia investigating the effect of the war upon religious and social conditions. Dr. Ellis toured remote country districts of Russia, gathering information first hand. He was among the last Americans to leave Petrograd.

## Germany Gets Prisoners Back.

"There is very grave danger of Germany having her way with the Bolsheviks," said Dr. Ellis, "and prolonging the war for years, costing hundreds of thousands of American lives. Germany, besides strengthening her armies on the West with troops from the Eastern front, is getting back about 1,500,000 prisoners and large stores of artillery and munitions captured by the Russians. But this is as nothing compared with the possibility of Germany organizing a large Russian army."

"All this is contingent upon Germany's ability to have her own way with the Russian radicals. I am by no means sure, however, that she is going to. While Germany has tools among the Bolsheviks and is using the present Socialistic drive in Russia for her own schemes, it is a fundamental mistake to assume that the Bolshevik leaders are in the pay of Germany. The radical Socialists who are ruling Russia are men who, whatever their mistakes, have a genuine social passion."

## Russia Not Kaiser-ruled.

"It serves Germany's purpose for the people of the allied nations to join the cry of the futile Russian aristocrats that the Bolsheviks are only 'dirty swine.' The controlling force in Russia to-day is not Germany, but a deep, blundering purpose to preserve the revolution. America, to be true to her own ideals of democracy and to her real place of leadership in Russia, should be the first to recognize the reality of the aspirations of the Russian Radicals. Our mutual friendship should not be fogged by any German smoke."

"Radicalism will rule Russia for a long time, and all the dreams and desires of a man on horseback to lead a reaction play directly into the hands of the enemy. It was in the United States that most of the present leaders of Russia got their inspirations and training. It would be tragic for us to fall them now."

## Strong for America.

"The heart of Russia is warm for America. The Russian people look upon America as the ideal democracy, and will treat with great consideration any overtures this country may make. In fact, they will accept the assistance of this country in the guidance of their ship of State before that of Germany. America must take advantage of this condition at once. Delay will mean

peril.

"I went all over Russia, and at every point met with the most earnest consideration from all classes because I was an American. I rode in private cars, in private yachts, had military escorts, special reservations on trains and boats, and heaped-up and lavish courtesy, all because I was a citizen of the great American Republic."

"Whatever the peace party does in the parleys with the Germans is, after all, the action of only a small group; Russia itself, the great country at large, will still have to be reckoned with. Peace to the Russians simply means 'stop fighting'; they all will tell you they are tired of war. That is their great peril, for because of this they are selling their country and their allies."

## Allies Miss Opportunity.

"The Cossacks, who have had a shining record during the last year, are obliged to stay near home to take care of their own property, to prevent it being distributed by the Bolsheviks. I see no prospect of Cossack control of the Government or of the success of any similar scheme. Kerensky has lost his influence and is busy there trying to save his life. The allies missed a great opportunity to use him to bring about a stable power in Russia to continue the fighting against Germany."

"All hope of a strong man of Russia coming to the succor of the nation is now nullified by the fact that the moment he would appear on the horizon there would arise the cry of EIGHT-FORWARD. On that point the people are overwhelmingly of one sentiment. All that is wrong with Russia now is but the logical fruit of autocracy's misrule. The two greatest forces in the life of Russia are the Church and the vodka. So long as the people had vodka the old regime was safe; but when vodka was taken away and Russia became sober the people began to think, and of course the end of the old order was inevitable."

## Lack of Principle to Blame.

"Russia wants peace and prefers it to any thing else, at any cost. If anybody wants an answer to the colossal mission of pacifism let him look at Russia. The war has come to a crisis when the deciding factor is the public mind of the world. We shall be blind if we miss the message of Russia."

## PATRIOTISM.

For an hour the captain had been lecturing his men on the duties of a soldier, and he thought that the time had come for him to test the results of his discourse.

Casting his eye around the room, he fixed on Private Murphy as his first victim.

"Private Murphy," he asked, "why should a soldier be ready to die for his country?"

The Irishman scratched his head for a while; then an ingratiating and enlightening smile flitted across his face. "Sure, captain," he said, pleasantly, "you're quite right. Why should he?"—Chicago News.

When convicted grafters sit in judgment it is no disgrace for honest men to be in jail.

The Golden Rule was not meant for a yardstick with which to measure profits.

A ballot resembles a bullet in this: It has to be aimed right in order to be effective.

## INCREASED COST OF RAILWAY SERVICE A CALAMITY TO CANADA.

A fifteen per cent. increase in Canadian freight and passenger rates authorized by the Railway Commission will add over \$40,000,000 per annum to the \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000 per annum now paid to the C.P.R., G.T.R., C.N.R. and other railways.

The proceeds of the fifteen per cent. surcharge will be divided approximately as follows:

C.P.R. extra revenue per annum	\$20,900,000
G.T.R., approximately	8,000,000
C.N.R., approximately	7,000,000
Other railways	5,000,000

Total extra annual tax on the people of Canada for passenger and freight service at least \$40,900,000

Coal and wages are great contributing reasons for the increased cost of railway service. The increased price of coal and added cost of labor might have demanded a ninecent increase if wisdom instead of insanity had presided over the shaping of Canada's railway policy.

Canadian commerce, agriculture and industry must submit to being bled for an extra \$40,000,000 per annum for freight and passenger service. Toronto's share in that enormous yearly burden will not be far from \$10,000,000 per annum. A fifteen per cent. increase in freight and passenger rates will take almost as much out of this city as the twenty-three mill tax rate yields on the entire civic assessment. Toronto's burden will be partially transferred to the shoulders of Toronto's customers. The extra charge of \$40,000,000 per annum for passenger and freight service is an appalling addition to the obligations of a war-burdened people.

The increased cost of labor and price of coal do not explain the origin of the calamity that now comes upon the country to the extent of \$40,000,000 per annum. That calamity has for its chief architect Sir Wilfrid Laurier and for its clerk of works Sir Clifford Sifton. The Laurier-Sifton-Globe-Star policy of over-capitalization and duplication began with the Crow's Nest Pass iniquity and was continued in the C.N.R. and G.T.P. deals. The calamity of a yearly addition of \$40,000,000 to the cost of passenger and freight service is a logical and direct result of Canada's faith in private ownership and Canada's surrender to the anti-public ownership triumphs of Laurier's and Sifton's anti-public statesmanship.—Telegram.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—The Dominion Railway Commission has allowed the railways:

Fifteen per cent. increase in passenger rates in all parts of Canada (except in British Columbia, where the maximum rate is now 3 cents a mile).

Ten per cent. increase in freight rates in Canada west of Port Arthur.

Fifteen per cent. increase in freight rates in eastern Canada. The freight increase is subject to certain specific limitations and also (all railways included) to the limitations of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, made by the Canadian Pacific Railway with the Government, and by its provisions rates on a large number of commodities are reduced.

## Rys. Need More Revenue.

The judgement points out that there can be no question, in view of actual results, that the railways require greater revenues, and must have them if proper efficiency is to be maintained and the demands of the country for transportation at all adequately met." Costs of labor, coal

and materials have been increasing, with the result that the expenses of the Canadian roads are mounting at a much swifter rate than earnings. The increased rates allowed, states the judgment, will certainly not equal the increase in costs to which the railways are subject, and which are not in any way attributable to the railway management.

## Must File New Tariffs.

No mention is made in the judgment of the date on which the increased rates will come into effect. This is because the railways will have to file new tariffs based upon the judgment, and these must receive the approval of the board. It is quite probable that several weeks will elapse before the higher scale of freight and passenger rates comes into force.

## Minimize Passenger Travel.

With regard to the increase in passenger rates, the judgment states: "It is in the public interest, with a view to conserving coal, railway facilities and man power that passenger travel should be as light as possible, so as to facilitate efficient freight movement."

## Special Rates.

On coal, an increase of 15 cents a ton is allowed; 5 cents a ton on clay, sand, gravel and crushed stone; on grain to Lake Superior ports, 2 cents per cwt. (approximately 10 per cent.); grain and grain products, etc., in the west, other than for movement to Fort William, and also on the movement of these from Fort William east, an increase of 15 per cent., subject to a maximum of 2 cents per cwt. Fixed graded rates are made on lumber in western Canada, while from British Columbia to eastern Canada the increase is 10 per cent. and between points in eastern Canada, a 15 per cent. increase, which works out a maximum of 3 cents.

Transcontinental class rates may be increased 10 per cent. No increase is allowed in transcontinental commodity rates. In British Columbia an increase of 10 per cent. on freight rates is allowed; no rates to be lower than the prairie rates as increased.

Railway tolls incidental to transportation, switching demurrage, reconsignment, sleeping or parlor car accommodation, weighing, refrigeration, heating, car diversion, or other special services are not allowed any increase.—Telegram.

## AND NOW HE'S FIRED.

"What do you mean by whistling like that in this office?" demanded the merchant.

"Well, sir, I thought I'd like you to know that I'm bearing up cheerfully in spite of my miserable salary," answered the clerk.

You can fool some people all the time. Some people some of the time. But you can't fool all the people all the time.—Abraham Lincoln.

## REFUSAL OF OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

In the Isle of Man there are no old-age pensions. The Manx Legislature has decided to impose certain estate duties, the revenue from which is to be devoted to establishing old-age pensions. The British Treasury has vetoed the measure. The people of the island have suffered very grievously through the war, the interference with the freedom of the Manx people to establish old-age pensions is nothing short of a scandal. The British should make protests to Members of Parliament and the Government. The Manx should adopt a Sinn Fein policy of resistance to the British Treasury.—Workers Dreadnought.

Blobbs: "So he broke off the engagement, eh? Did she take it to heart?"

Slobbs: "No; to court."



(Continued from Page 6).

"It is necessary, however, to indicate most clearly that the proposals of the Russian delegation could be realized only in case all the powers participating in the war obligate themselves scrupulously to adhere to the terms in common with all peoples."

**Fear One-Sided Agreement.**

"The powers of the Quadruple Alliance now negotiating with Russia cannot, of course, one-sidedly bind themselves to such terms, not having the guarantee that Russia's allies will recognize and carry out these terms honestly without reservation with regard to the Quadruple Alliance. Starting upon these principles, and regarding the six clauses proposed by the Russian delegation as a basis of negotiations, the following must be stated:

**No Forcible Annexation.**

"Clause 1—Forcible annexations of territories seized during the war does not enter the intentions of the allied powers. About troops now occupying seized territories, it must be stipulated in the peace treaty, if there is no agreement before, regarding the evacuation of these places.

"Clause 2—It is not the intention of the allies to deprive the political independence of those nations which lost it during the war.

**Rights of Minorities.**

"Clause 3—The question of subjection to that or the other country of those nationalities who have not political independence, cannot, in the opinion of the powers of the Quadruple Alliance, be solved internationally. In this case it must be solved by each Government, together with its peoples, in a manner established by the constitution.

"Clause 4—Likewise, in accordance with the declarations of the statesmen of the Quadruple Alliance the protection of the rights of minorities constitutes an essential part of the right of peoples to self-definition, indicated by a constitution.

**Division of Damages.**

"Clause 5—The Governments of the (Teutonic) Allies also recognize this principle. (This refers to Clause 5 of the Russian peace terms, stipulating that no belligerent country shall be required to pay contributions and that private persons shall be compensated for losses incurred through the war from a special fund contributed by all the belligerents on a proportional basis.) There is a material possibility of mutual refusal not only to refund war expenditures, but also to pay for damages caused by the war. In this event each belligerent would be required to bear only the expense of its subjects made war prisoners, and to pay for damages caused to civil subjects of an adversary by deliberate violations of international law. The creation of a special fund for this purpose, as suggested

by the Russian Government, can be discussed only in case other belligerents join in peace negotiations before the expiration of a certain time.

**Return of Colonies.**

"Clause 6—Of the four allied powers, Germany alone possesses colonies. On the part of the German delegation, in full accord with the Russian proposals regarding that, the following is declared:

"The return of colonial territories forcibly seized during the war constitutes an essential part of German demands, which Germany cannot renounce under any circumstances, standing the greatest difficulties and the improbability of victory in a struggle against an adversary many times stronger, and who had the advantage of unlimited import by sea, remained in the gravest circumstances faithful to their German friends, may serve as proof of their attachment and their resolve by all means to preserve allegiance to Germany—proof which by its significance and weight is far superior to any expression of popular will.

"The principles of economic relations proposed by the Russian delegation in connection with the above six clauses are approved wholly by the delegations of the small allied powers, who always have denied any economic restrictions and who see in the re-establishment of regulated economic relations, which are in accord with the interests of all peoples concerned, one of the most important conditions for bringing about friendly relations between the powers now engaged in war."

**Russian Reply.**

Chairman Ioffe, of the Russian delegation, expressed gratification at the willingness of Germany to conclude peace on the basis of no annexations, no indemnities and the self-definition of peoples, but pointed out that the self-definition of peoples within the limits granted by constitutions, as stated by the German reply, was not complete.

"Renouncing the application of the right of the stronger nation with regard to territories occupied during the war," he said, "the powers of the Quadruple Alliance at the same time give all their opponents an immediate Likewise, the Russian demand for immediate evacuation of territories occupied by an adversary conforms to German intentions. Having in view the nature of the colonial territories of Germany, the realization of the right of self-determination, beside the above outlined considerations, in the form proposed by the Russian delegation, is at present practically impossible.

**Proof of Native Attachment.**

"The circumstance that in the German colonies the natives, notwithstanding peace ground. They affirm that the right of the stronger, after unprecedented bloodshed, shall be preserved

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with all its integrity within each of the countries with no regard for little and oppressed nationalities.

"The war cannot end without the violated rights of those nationalities being re-established. The Russian delegation insists that those nationalities must in the very next peace treaty establishing a general peace among all nationalities receive, on the basis of international agreement, guarantees that their lawful rights will be protected. The lapse of time in no case legalizes the violation of one people by another."

**Continued as an Indemnity.**

Regarding compensation for the maintenance of prisoners of war, the Russian chairman said it might be construed as an indemnity. He insisted that an international fund be used to pay damages against private persons. He had no objection to Germany's request that he colonies, be evacuated by Entente troops.

Russia's delegation, he stated, in conclusion, notwithstanding difficulties of opinion, thought that the German declaration that Germany had no aggressive plans, offered the possibility of the immediate beginning of negotiations for a general peace among all belligerents. He proposed

a ten days' recess until January 4, "so that the people whose Governments have not yet joined in the negotiations for a general peace, may have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the principles of such a peace as now is being established."

**To Resume Negotiations.**

"At the expiration of the indicated time," he declared, "the negotiations must be resumed, disregarding whether or not other belligerents have joined in the negotiations or how many."

The next session of the conference was set for December 26th.

**WONDERFUL PROGRESS.**

A man in Washington reports some real progress in war economy at last. He says he has emerged from the stage in which he advised others what to do and is doing without a few things himself.—Toronto Star.

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

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