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THE CANADIAN FORWARD

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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REGISTRATION And the Social - Democrats

REGISTRATION.

Attitude of Montreal Trades Council to National Service

Montreal, Jan. 5.—“That we, the members of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, while realizing the importance of the question at issue and feeling that the interests of the workers have not been sufficiently safeguarded, do again reaffirm our unqualified opposition to the proposals of the National Service, and that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to the Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.”

This is the most outstanding clause of a resolution carried at last night's meeting of the National Trades and Labor Council by a roll-call vote of 43 to 20. The motion was introduced by President J. T. Foster, representative of the Machinists' Union, who left the chair for the major part of the evening—and seconded by Delegate Maguire. A number of spirited speeches on both sides of the question were delivered, some within the range of the subject, others going as far back as the invasion of Belgium by the Germans.

The vote of Council carried with it a strong denunciation delivered by President Foster against the members of the Dominion Trades Congress Executive. He felt it was time that the workmen should be represented different. He attacked the Government, saying that an order-in-Council was thought sufficient to deal with the “man power” of the country, but when there was a demand to deal with the means of production Sir Robert Borden had retorted that that was a matter for Parliament. There was no order-in-Council, went on Mr. Foster, to force the manufacturers to produce shells at the commencement of the war, and the manufacturers had done so only when they found there was plenty of money to be made.

Z. Lesperance, delegate of the shoemakers, disagreed with Mr. Foster's views and said that as a British subject he would immediately sign his cards. He felt that was the proper course for him, as he was proud of being a British subject. This was a universal war, said he, and he did not want it said elsewhere that the French-Canadians had failed to respond.

Winnipeg Council Passes Resolution— “Tricked by Government,” Delegate Says.

Winnipeg, Jan. 3.—At a meeting last night of Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, the council went on record “as being of the opinion that the best method to oppose registration is not to sign the registration cards.” There were several dissentients.

R. A. Rigg, M.P.P., Western Labor representative at the Ottawa conference, addressing the meeting, said that in view of the reported speeches by Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Robert Rogers on New Year's “could only come to the conclusion that the congress executive had been tricked by the Government.”

The council passed a resolution expressing its confidence in Mr. Rigg, and its belief that in its action on registration the Dominion Trades Congress Executive “erred in its judgment, and that its action be repudiated.” One man objected to this motion.

The speeches referred to were informal addresses given at a banquet that was tendered by the management of the Chateau Laurier, at Ottawa, to returned soldiers. The Premier intimated that more drastic measures would be employed in mobilizing the manpower of this country for the successful prosecution of the world-wide war. Hon. Mr. Rogers said that he realized that the days of voluntary recruiting were practically at an end and more efficient measures would have to be taken.

The Premier, in his statement to the labor delegation, said: “You have asked for an assurance that under no circumstances will conscription be undertaken or carried out. As I stated to you at our interview, I must decline to give any such assurance. I hope that conscription may not be necessary, but if it should prove the only effective method of preserving the existence of the State and of the institutions and liberties which we enjoy, I should consider it necessary, and I should not hesitate to act accordingly.”

Mass Meeting at Port Arthur Resolves Against Signing the Cards.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Port Arthur, Jan. 5.—At a mass meeting of about five hundred men held here under Socialistic auspices a resolution was passed against signing the National Service cards. Everything in connection with the National Service idea was roundly abused by several speakers in the English language and one in the Austrian tongue.

Inclination Seems to be to Await Personal Assurances From the Delegates to Ottawa.

Winnipeg, Dec. 28.—Following are expressions of leading labor men, after hearing of the result of the conference of their representatives with the Dominion Government at Ottawa on national service:

Controller Puttree—“I am not sure how it will affect the situation here, but it seems to me that the action taken by the delegates in Ottawa will very largely govern matters.”

D. J. Dixon, M.P.P.—“I think we should pursue a policy of watchful waiting until we hear from them down East, but my stand is good no matter what action they take. He characterized as “encouraging” the news that the Government proposed to place an additional tax on capital.

Opposed to It.

Ald. W. B. Simpson—“Personally I am opposed to signing the cards, but if the Government is going to make concessions then I would consider it.”

P. MacDonnell, acting secretary of

the Trades and Labor Council—“There will be several meetings held on Sunday and we will deal with the matter as it is presented to us by our delegate, R. A. Rigg.”

Conscientious Compliance.

At Saskatoon, Sask., former Alderman Baillie and J. J. McGrath, president of the local Trades and Labor Council, said they would recommend to union men that the cards be filled in according to conscientious convictions.

Will Want to Know Reasons.

President James McVeity, of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, said: “We will have to wait until we receive official notice from the Executive Council and we will want to know the reason for their recommendation.”

SERVICE CALL A CONSPIRACY.

Winnipeg Socialists Say So.

Protest Meetings Largely Attended by Foreigners, But Rigg, M.P.P., Resents Allegations of Alien Influence.

Winnipeg, Jan. 8.—The socialistic attack on the campaign to mobilize the man power of the nation broke out again last night. A number of meetings were held, and R. A. Rigg, M.P.P., again was a leading speaker before a number of bodies of laboring men. A morning paper asserts one of the meetings of protest was largely composed of foreigners, and the impression that alien influence is largely responsible for the attack on registration has incensed the public keenly. This imputation Rigg heatedly denied several times in his address last night.

Rigg denied that there had been any German influence behind the opposition to the movement which had developed in Winnipeg. He would not lift his little finger to help Germany, he said, but neither could he be swayed from a policy which he had adhered to all his life.

Regarded as Conspiracy.

That national service was virtually a conspiracy on the part of the capitalists to further enlist and exploit the working classes, was the contention of the majority of the speakers at the anti-registration meeting held in the Strand Theatre. With an audience composed very largely of foreigners enthusiasm ran high.

No Time to Hang Back.

The only advocate of National Service was David Forrester, lawyer, who was considerably heckled, despite the protests of the chairman. He argued that in a crisis such as the present it was no time to revive internal troubles. Germany had conscripted all her male population and was now subjecting the men of conquered countries to enforced slavery. The Empire had been provoked into war and was fighting for its existence, and this was not the time to wait until the internal wrongs of the country had been righted before taking the necessary steps for protection. He declared that every man applauded the step taken by Britain in going to the help of Belgium. This statement was greeted by derisive laughter. Later a man asked him whether Britain had entered the war to protect the Belgian workingman or to protect the interests of British capital in Belgium.

Forerunner of Conscription.

F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., argued that “the

best way to end this thing is to never begin it,” in referring to National Service. There was no question now but that it was a forerunner of conscription. The people had been the victims right along, and if conscription were put into force they would lose what few liberties they had gained. The Entente allies had not done the fair thing in not stating what their objectives were in this war. “It is up to the allies,” he said, “to come out and tell us what they want us to die for. I am not afraid to die, but I want to know what they want us to die for. I am not going to die for a myth.”

Exploiting Classes Control.

S. J. Farmer declared that it was the twelfth time that he had stood on an anti-registration platform. The exploiting classes had control of the Government, and the capitalists were more concerned about their dividends than they were about winning the war.

“I am in favor of national service,” declared Ald. Simpson, “but not national service for private interests. I am in favor of patriotism, but, like charity, it begins at home.” He expressed the opinion that the Government had not done its duty as regards the soldiers' wives. At the beginning of the war they had been awarded \$20 a month separation allowance, but this had now shrunk in purchasing value to \$13. The way in which the war had been carried on left great room for doubt as to the Government's sincerity.

Ask Borden to Resign.

Regina, Sask., Jan. 4.—At a mass meeting of working people last night a strongly worded resolution was passed expressing opposition to National Registration, and calling upon the Borden Government to resign. Particular exception was taken to the alleged change of attitude.

Left to Conscience.

Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 4.—The Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, after a warm discussion, last night decided to leave the question of filling out replies to the National Service cards to the individual conscience, so far as organized labor in Edmonton is concerned.

CITIZENS OF GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Opposed to Registration Unless All Industries Affected Shall Come Under Public Ownership.

A mass meeting was held in the Labor Hall, Guelph, to protest the action of the Government in calling for the registration of men eligible for military service. The meeting was attended largely by Labor men and Socialists, and it was agreed to call another meeting for the purpose of giving volume to the protest.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—

Resolved: That we citizens of Guelph, in the Province of Ontario, in meeting assembled, on December 7th, do hereby oppose the scheme for national registration, unless all industries that are affected by registration shall come under the ownership and control of the nation; and all profits accruing from such industries be used for the benefit of the nation as a whole.

(Continued on page three.)

CLIP AND COMMENT

The Capitalist Newspapers Read Through Social-Democratic Spectacles

A Minister Comes from Under in Winnipeg.

A curious feature of the situation is that Rev. Horace Westwood, himself a minister, took an active part in the labor men's meetings against National Service. He has been taken to task by Captain (Rev.) W. J. Hindley, of the First Congregational Church, and replies that he will explain his views from the pulpit on Sunday.

Ministers assert, they can fairly criticize labor since labor interests have been asking, What is the matter with the church?

This refreshing piece of news will be joyfully received by those who for long have claimed that—what they call "The black army of parasites" are the hirelings and lick-spittles of the brutal ruling class. Whatever may be said for this argument, we venture to suggest that "The Shepherds of the Sheep" may in the course of events find out that the sheep are sometimes "hard bumpers."

It would go hard with such reverent swash-bucklers if Labor arose out of its kneeling posture and stood up, like men. Let us arise!

No Truce with Socialism.

Socialism in Winnipeg has disgraced organized labor as Socialism everywhere disgraces organized labor.

The national Government of Canada has power to teach the Winnipeg Socialists a lesson that should also have been taught to Quebec anti-recruiters and every other class of shirker who refuses to even supply the information demanded by his endangered country.

It is no act of condescension for a resident of Canada to fill in the blanks on his National Service card. The Socialists in Winnipeg, the anti-recruiters of Quebec, and malcontents every-where National Service cards, or, in the words of a patriot:

"The Canadian Government should fill the jails so full of the people that their feet would stick out of the windows."—Toronto Telegram.

It would be difficult to designate the form, or mental deformity, the writer quoted is suffering from. It is apparent that he cannot discriminate between "democratic government" and "political boss rule." Signs have not been wanting that anything of a conscript character would be bitterly contested in Canada. The veneer is so thin and the invective of the government's supporters so pronounced, that we do not need to see through a brick wall in order to discern the evil intention.

"The difference between Prussian tyranny and British freedom has its great illustration in the truth that the Prussian leaders in Kitchener are alive and at liberty, after playing the game that pro-Britons could not have begun in Germany 'except with the certainty' of being dead or in jail.

Another example by the same putrid human element. Place this in contrast with the one before mentioned and tell us where to find the Prussians in Canada. Probably in an editorial chair not far from 81 Bay Street, Toronto?

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—Hon. Thos. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster-General of Canada since October, 1914, and for many years an outstanding figure in the public life of Canada, died here this morning after a week's illness, of pneumonia.

The news of the death of the Hon. Mr. Casgrain will be received with diffidence from our party membership. It

is truly said that men's deeds live after them. In looking over the record of Mr. Casgrain's political life, we fail to find anything that would induce us to unite with Premier Borden when he said he possessed conspicuous ability, high character, and long experience, besides a charming personality.

No doubt, from the Premier's class point of view! He will be remembered by the intelligent toilers as a "political despot," who silenced the appeal of the toiling mass by censoring every newspaper that stood for truth and democracy, thus demonstrating his loyalty to the "See of Rome."

The Temps Paris newspaper gave the following from the letter of an officer of a French cavalry regiment:—

"One must develop a new mentality suitable to the circumstances. War is barbarous. We cook a meal on wood splinters like savages. One must assume savage habits throughout. I have become quite a different man and live without trying to understand why or how. When I have five minutes I sleep, no matter where. When I find water of which I'm sure, I drink. When I know to-morrow has arrived I finish to-day. I believe nothing I'm told.

"Naturally, we never know beforehand if we are staying or going to move. Orders arrive and we execute them with no idea of the general plan.

"As for the battle, it is just an informal noise, with the officers bearing orders at a gallop—that's my job—shells bursting all around, but so numerous one doesn't notice them. Even the horses cease to flinch, which shows its habit, not heroism, that keeps on calm. One ceases to think because thinking tires and therefore is too much physical exhaustion. One accepts what comes. It is just luck. In five days' fighting I never saw a single German. Our infantry say the same. We never see them; we only find them dead."

Dr. Dudley Sargent, a leading American authority, says military training does not offer sufficient opportunity for the development of individual power, initiative, or exercise of judgment under trying circumstances. Hence it is apt to foster a bombastic spirit of tin-soldierism and a false sense of patriotism. Could anything be more conclusive than the statement quoted above, by one who is on the job.

Market Otherwise Was Quiet and Comparatively Listless—Brazilian Was Again to the Front.

Comparative quiet prevailed on the Toronto market to-day, and the tone was somewhat listless. The only stock to attract much attention was Nova Scotia Steel, which scored an advance of three points. The opening was at 123½, after which a decline of half a point occurred. Buying then developed, and within an hour it rose to 26.

What the barometer is to the weather so is the stock mart to war's auxiliary "steel." They are sure indicators of coming events. The rise in the price of Scotia Steel followed immediately on the heels of the information—that Germany's peace offer would be repudiated by the Allies. Later we were informed that large munition orders to the United States would be cancelled and the orders transferred to Canada. Now we are being drilled by Cabinet Ministers into the belief that "Conscription is necessary." Whatever these events may portray to the mental uncouth, to those who understand there is but one interpretation, i.e., Guns and gunners are necessary to score a hit of three points for Scotia Steel speculators.

The Toronto stock market was firm in tone this morning, the steel group here, as in New York, featuring with the chief advance in Nova Scotia steel, which rose about four points to 129. Scotia's rise is associated by trades with reports current in New York that \$300,000,000 worth of munition orders have been diverted recently from the United States to Canada, a peculiarity of the rumor being that it failed to adversely affect munition stocks in New York. Steel of Canada and Dominion Steel both advanced over a point further.

It is said that a dividend on Dominion Iron common may be expected in the first quarter of this year, if the company suffers no reverse meantime. An interest closely identified with the enterprise is credited with the statement that the profits of the corporation in November, after all fixed charges, including preferred stock, were slightly under \$0,000,000 and that the earnings would show 30 per cent. on the common stock for the year ending March 31. The company will probably have a surplus of \$15,000,000 at the end of its fiscal year.

profitable bargain, and a patriotic service, "To the shareholders." The patriotism of these people is spelt somewhat different to that designated in the usual plug's grammar. The classical interpretation of this word to the "big bugs" is "profits." To those of us who have had one eye opened, it is not strange that the people most concerned in mouthing patriotism and conscription have made no allusion to the internment or conscription of these valuable assets.

Of course, the modern method of undertaking is comparatively inexpensive. But, \$15,000,000 surplus!

Yes, R. A. Rigg, Socialist M. P. P. for Winnipeg, is one of those rigs that should be upset.—Toronto Telegram.

True, from Mr. Robertson's standpoint. We venture to suggest that the intellectual atmosphere of Winnipeg is not of the "dupe character" that defeated Jimmie Simpson in Toronto at the injunction of a political despot who is reported to have said: "No man can hold an office of civic administration in Toronto without my consent."

"Mine self und Got."

Winnipeg should fill the jails with a few anti-National Service leaders, and there would be no further trouble with the European dupes of English-speaking Socialists.

Canada may have to open prison cells as class-rooms in which Socialists and other demagogues can be taught that National Service cards are not the sort of pasteboards that can be thrown into the discard.—Telegram, Toronto.

It is really amusing to note the kind of drivel the editor of this paper gets away with. What he intends to say is, not what Canada may have to do, but what the enemies of Labor would like Canada to do with those who refuse to spill their brothers' blood at the injunction of hireling scribes and grafting politicians.

It may be well to advise this honorable ass: "That the prison doors have been opened to allow all those who have not been poisoned by the foul atmosphere of the cells to take their places in the firing line, and it is hardly likely that the remaining efficient slaves will be permitted to end the rest of their existence in durance vile, so long as profiteers and political liars exhibit their hitherto fond respect for the dignity of Labor."

An Unofficial Truce.

"I've been in the British Army since I was eighteen years old," said the Major. "But I'm something of a philosopher as well as a soldier, and this war is giving me some sidelights on hu-

man nature that I never had before.

"For instance, there's a certain feeling that many of our privates have for the Germans in the trenches across the way from them. These British and German soldiers know each other by face and even by name, and the astonishing thing is that they don't hate each other. You can't keep up that feeling of blind hatred between the trenches. You know that Christmas truce was a bad thing for the soldiers, from a military standpoint."

And then the Mayor said: "If you wanted to end this war, all you'd have to do would be to let the men have another truce or two like that Christmas one. They'd get to talking to each other and suddenly they'd decide that the whole business was foolishness, and they'd lay down their guns and go back home."

Two years ago, by mutual understanding, the soldiers of the opposing armies on the Western front, stopped fighting and even visited one another. The United Press sent from Paris the above comment of a British army major.

The following Christmas all meeting together was officially forbidden.

March of the Wage Slave.

But what confounds the intelligence is that in all countries the poverty-stricken, the disinherited, the overworked beast of burden, ill-fed, badly housed, badly clothed, badly educated, as are three-fourths of the inhabitants of every country, march like one man at the first call, whatever may be the cause of the war. People who would not take one step to render a service to their neighbors, workers like themselves, march hundred of miles in order to get killed for the masters who sweat them.

—Gustave Hervé.

Social Conscience.

The personal show of real human sympathy always has the two-fold action of a spur and of a magnet.

It speeds people up, and it attracts them to the one showing the personal interest, the human sympathy.

This effect results because most people are interested above all things in themselves. But precisely because most people are chiefly interested in themselves, they fail to show any adequate degree of personal interest in those with whom they have to deal.

By thus failing they often damage seriously their own interests. At all events their neglect to show personal interest is certain to handicap them in any enterprise where success depends on the friendly co-operation of others.

Treat men impersonally, and they will in turn treat you with more consideration than is necessary. Treat them as so many cogs in a machine, and you will find the machine working slowly and inefficiently.

Yet, the use of only a little oil of personal interest will work wonders. If you are an employer of labor, "Hello, Jack," and "How are you, John?" may mean to you the difference between lean profits and fat ones.

Progressive business men are beginning to appreciate this.

They are awakening to the need of showing personal interest in their employees. It is dawning on them that human sympathy is as important an element in guaranteeing business success as is mental alertness.

More and more of them are displaying personal consideration for their employees. More and more are joining in welfare work, are helping the employees to get joy out of life as well as fair wages.

And they are reaping abundant financial returns, in some cases returns amounting to millions of dollars a year. Better still, because of their interest in others, because of their effort for others, they are getting increased dividends in happiness.

(Continued on Page Four)



OUR BOOKSHELF

INDIA A NATION.

Mrs. Annie Besant.

This is a remarkable book by a none the less remarkable woman. A marvel of clear thinking, and lucid expression, it is a clear concise summary of the life, religion, and political aspirations of a wonderful people.

It is probably one of the best contributions ever made to the classic history of the Hindoo people, dealing with the religious, ethical, and political activities of a people not as seen by the outsider, but by one who by association and religious affinity is one of them.

This is the work of a student, a devout lover of the truth as she sees it, an earnest, persevering, and courageous woman with a mission to perform; the greatness of which is only set in relief by the nobility of her character.

The leading figures in Indian thought and culture are here presented with clear delineation, not with a view of placing them on a pedestal or perpetuating their memory, but for the great cause of enlightenment and liberation of an oppressed people.

A chapter is given to the economic questions affecting the people in which the word "drain" has been objected to, as connoting that the burden of the white man on India tends to exhaust her resources. Fifteen pages are given to consideration of an economic nature which leave no room for doubt in the mind of the reader that "India has for several generations been a prey to the profit-seekers of the Western World, who sought to gratify the bondholders and cotton gamblers of Britain, and others who were prepared to take more than they were prepared to return, at the expense of India's man-power and the perversion of her natural resources.

Many excerpts of speeches made by viceroys from the days of Lord Macaulay and others who held prominent positions in the Indian Civil Service are presented at great length. These in themselves are valuable to the student of Indian affairs, as they present the official views and policies of succeeding political parties in power at Westminster, and the deplorable consequences to the governed in India, by the pernicious system of exclusion to all things Indian in every department of state.

The Nationalist movement is almost analogous to the political groups in Ireland. In each case we find the irreconcilables, with their motto, "Home Rule or Nothing," and on the other hand the compromising element who were prepared to suffer indignities and work systematically for the redress of the social and political ills of the people as a stimulus to the greater accomplishment—"Self-government for India."

The chapter on education is extremely interesting, and leaves one deeply moved by the tragedy, enacted to keep the people ignorant and poor in order that they may be kept in submission. Education in the main is carried on by voluntary associations, and the Government has signally failed in so far as the instruction given by the regulated body is exclusive of all things Indian. The book concludes with a graphic sketch of the government of India as an autocracy vested in the Secretary of State, and with a plea for nationhood in the following dramatic words:

"O English Nation! great, free, and proud, cannot you understand that your Indian brothers feel now as you would feel if a foreigner ruled your land. A stranger in your own country, with no rights save those given by authority!"

We recommend this book without reserve to all our readers.—I. B.

THE FUTURE OF WAR AND PEACE.

I.—The Rise of Imperialism.

In the years just preceding the Balkan Wars the newer schools of Pacifism were endeavoring to furnish the different movements against war with social and economic teachings, attacking the question directly, to supplement and give foundation to the sentimental and humanitarian objections which characterized the older Pacifism. Though it was no necessary part of pacifist doctrine that wars were no longer possible, the hope developed in many minds that the economic interdependence of nations would prevent a general outbreak. To be sure, there were disturbing situations. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Morocco crisis were events which at the time did not promise well for the peace of Europe. The averting of war strengthened the hopes of many peace advocates. Yet subsequent history has shown these incidents as but evidences of deep-set antagonisms awaiting only the proper time to break out into open conflict. The age belonged to Imperialism.

The conditions on which a general and lasting peace can be based furnish a problem so many-sided as to cause the widest divergence of opinions. Between the belief that a kindly rationalism in international dealings would be sufficient to prevent wars and the claim that only the entire reconstruction of society can accomplish the desired end, enough room is left for the growth of a myriad of pacifist theories. In considering the future for peace, it is necessary to remain close to the world as it is. Peace cannot be imposed by any ideal created without concern for the factors of modern society. The future is attained not by mere clutching at ideals, but by development out of the present.

There exists a general doubt concerning the possibility of preventing wars which must be disposed of before discussion becomes possible. It comprises an aggregation of objections, sometimes well clothed with plausibility and regularly employed to discount effort for improvement in all directions. The cone of the objection is that human nature, remaining a somewhat constant element of weakness, prevents the realization of man's ideals and makes conflict inevitable in every department of human effort.

Now, human nature is not an entity; it is continually changing, as history shows, by comparison, and it changes because the conditions in which man finds himself placed by birth are constantly developing from lower to higher orders. If we lay so much stress upon human nature as to regard it as the determining factor in social life, how can we explain the many changes and developments in society on the assumption of a constant human character? And if changing conditions are due to a changing nature, must not the idea of human nature as a determining factor be given up? In either case, what does human nature explain—must it not itself be explained? The possibility of permanent peace, like human character, must be sought in the past and present conditions of human life and social and national organization.

Europe at the outbreak of the present war was vastly different from the Europe of a century before. Progress has consisted not in simple additions to the accomplishments of the past, but more particularly in social reorganizations producing an accelerated development. Small units, representative of Feudalism, have become welded into a united France, or Italy, or Germany. Methods of production have been transformed by the use of steam and electricity, and the machine has definitely established its supremacy over hand labor. Agriculture has yielded first place to manufacture and trade. The rise of industry made a shifting of

population to the towns necessary. Western Europe became a workshop, and the production of textiles and general commodities, of iron, steel and coal, increased beyond anything possible under the feudal order.

Some time after the Franco-Prussian War a new note sounded in European politics—Imperialism. Imperialism is a comparatively recent but natural product of European development. Writing for German, von Buelow said: "Only after the union of the States, after Germany had attained political vigor, it became possible to develop German home policy into international policy." Manufacturing once established in the Old World, attention was turned to newer fields beyond the home market. These were necessary to industry not simply for furnishing raw material, but chiefly for the more important purpose of providing room for increased economic expansion. A race developed among the powers for colonies, spheres of influence, concessions and guarantees. The economic necessity for these becomes translated into the political form of Imperialism. Large navies and armies, armaments, preparedness, constitute its military form. German Kultur is simply an expression for Germany's expansive needs; it represents her national feeling of destiny, giving, for Germans, moral sanction to her military acts for the attainment of economic requirements. Modern war is the most diabolical product of the pyramid of competition trade, armaments and Imperialism, which rests on the present form of machine production.

—Mervyn Smith.

DEMOCRACY DEFILED.

Some Hughes—according to a London correspondent of Sydney "Sun."

"The alert, wiry figure and thin ascetic countenance reminded me of Sherlock Holmes."

"The piercing intellect of Mr. Hughes dominated this audience of easy-going optimistic Londoners. A hush fell upon them at his words."

"Germany recognizes that for her, as for us, it is world-power or downfall."

"This is a war between two peoples—nay, more, between two mighty and irreconcilable forces which cannot co-exist on this earth."

"Again and again, like a stiletto plunged into apathetic hearts and brains, came the menacing words, 'If Germany wins this war, the ideals of labor are shattered, the altars of democracy are defiled.'"

It seems to us that whether Germany wins or not "the ideals of labor are shattered, and the altars of democracy defiled." We have a muzzled press, the passport system, and summary arrest and punishment without trial if the Minister for Defence decides to use his powers.

POLICE SCANDAL IN CHICAGO.

Arrest Chief and Four Officers—Extortion, Conspiracy, and Bribery Are Charged—Majority of Captains and Lieutenants Suspected.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Further arrests were promised to-day by State's Attorney Hoyne, in his investigation into an alleged police ring, whose vice manipulations, he charged, have netted thousands of dollars annually. Hoyne charged that "a great majority of police captains and lieutenants of Chicago" are involved in a scandal which resulted in the arrests late last night of Charles C. Hatley, chief of police; Martin White, a police lieutenant, and three others, on warrants charging extortion, conspiracy, and bribery.

Dreams are great things, if dreams do not take up all one's time.

REGISTRATION

(Continued from Page One)

KITCHENER SOCIALISTS OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION.

Local No. 4, S. D. P. of C., Kitchener, Ontario, declares its opposition to either Military or Industrial Conscription, and in the event of any attempt being made to enforce such measures we pledge ourselves to act in the interest of the world-workers, and not the capitalist government of Canada.

Opposed to Registration in Winnipeg.

Socialists representing the English, Jewish, Ruthenian, German, Polish, Lithuanian, women's and juvenile locals, assembled at headquarters of the party, corner of Dufferin Avenue and Salter Street, to discuss registration and conscription. The discussion lasted from 8 o'clock until nearly midnight, J. Penner occupying the chair. Finally the following resolution was agreed upon: "The Winnipeg locals of the Social Democratic party in convention assembled declare opposition to the action of the Dominion Government in imposing registration on the male population of the country. Our opposition is based on the following grounds: Recent events in Great Britain prove that registration is but the first step toward imposing conscription on the male population. If it is argued that all the country's resources should be thrown into the prosecution of the war, then we maintain the first step a responsible government should take would be to register and conscript the whole wealth of the country before calling upon the man-power of that country. On these grounds we believe that it is in the best interests of the working class to refuse to register."

The Recruit.

(From a British Conservative paper.)
In tattered garments, weather-stained and worn,
Homeless and friendless, destitute, forlorn;
His heart embittered by the slights he bore
Whilst begging for his bread from door to door.

Men turned to shun him as he shuffled by,
Or gazed upon him with un pitying eye;
And not one door in all the countryside
At his approach, in welcome, opened wide.

In all the world, not one small spot of earth
To call his own. The land that gave him birth
Had naught to heap upon him but abuse;
For such as he, his country had no use.

But times were changed, and then his country's pride
Was humbled; and to him she'd flung aside
She turned with troubled face and down-cast brow
And said, "My son, your country needs you now."

And, kindled by her call, at once there burned
Within the heart of him whom she had spurned
A flame of filial ardor, and with speed
He turned to help her in her hour of need.

And then, at last, a place for him was found,
A little spot of earth—beneath a mound of turf!
There he who did his best
In safety lies, and takes his well-earned rest!

Socialism would recruit an army for construction instead of destruction.

The Parliament of Man

The Parliament of man, the federation of the world, a world-wide reign of universal law, this to-day is a beautiful dream, said Rev. Wm. Ivens, M.A., B.D., at the Forum last Sunday. Some regard it as merely utopian—the idle phantasy of a puerile brain; to others it is a glorious hope and the present world conflict is the golden door of hope through which the vision may be realized.

A century ago (1815) Napoleon had nauseated Europe with slaughter, the bloodlust of the nations had fought itself to the point of exhaustion, and Waterloo made possible the voice of reason and the establishment of peace.

Lord Castlereagh then advocated a "concert of Europe fully armed" to prevent the recurrence of further wars. He stood alone, his voice was unheard, another century has passed, and again we have the welter of war.

For thirty years the seed of Castlereagh seemed lifeless. But Tennyson was brooding over the same problem and in 1842 gave his wonderful prophecy:

"For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens filled with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens filled with shouting, and these rained a ghastly dew
From the navy's airy navies, grappling in the central blue,
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing rains
With the standard's of the people plunging through the thunderstorm
Till the war drum throbbed no longer and the battle flags were furled—
In the parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

The first part of the prophecy is wondrously true, shall the latter part be utterly unfulfilled? Our answer is, no!

Victor Hugo in 1849 addressed the International Peace Congress at Paris on "The United States of Europe" not as an impossible dream, but as a practicable possibility.

The federation of the world will not come unsought like the sunrise, rather it will come because some body of men get the vision and plan for its realization. It will not come because of a search for the ideal, but will grow out of the necessities of the nations. War will pave the way for the nations to get together to establish peace. Here the peace societies, established first in the terrible year of 1815, come into significance. To establish a permanent peace is their sole aim.

Peace then will be the first task of the parliament of man. This because of fear. Then will come the desire to avoid future causes of friction and international economic laws will be passed. Later a genuine desire for mutual helpfulness will appear and laws governing all phases of international relationship may be expected. The first efforts will be feeble and faulty, this because it will be the work of man, but the end will be vigorous, effective and complete.

Utopians have failed of their full usefulness in the past because the morally inferior intruded their selfishness and egotism and so made impossible complete success. So will it be with this reform, morally inferior nations will, through selfishness and variety make the fullest success impossible. The next few years are big with challenge for Europe and we shall have unlimited chance to observe the progress of the human limitation. The greatest nation of the 20th century will be the nation which leads in the new world order.

A New World Order is at the Dawn.
For 3,000 years civilization has been

based upon forces. Within the last 400 years Europe has been deluged with blood again and again. The price paid for this civilization of force is that the men of Europe are inferior mentally, morally, and physically; a debt unthinkable has been piled up for future generations; and in addition there has been immeasurable suffering, sorrow, poverty, hatred, revenge, disease and retarded civilization.

To-day there is a yearning among the masses for a way out. In every nation there is a growing number of prophetic men who are catching a glimpse of a better world. These men see visions of a new order, based, not on guns, but on gospel; not on force, but on justice; not on battleships, but on statesmanship; not on war, but on law; not on bloodshed, but on brotherhood. A start has already been made.

International Law Has Accomplished Much.

Really there is no such thing as international law. Insofar as it is international it is not law, and insofar as it is law it is not international. It is really a series of elastic agreements which certain nations agree to carry out. But international law is notoriously weak in sanctions. It can make laws, but cannot possibly enforce them, and hence its decisions have not the weight of law. The great bulk of such agreements cover war conditions, what is needed is an international law covering peace conditions.

What Will the Next Century Bring?

There are three possibilities:
1. The status quo may be maintained.
2. A fully armed concert of the nations may be secured.
3. The parliament of man, where all nations would disarm.

The status quo is international anarchy. We claim that we discredit the individual anarchist. Can we then approve the international anarchists? To-day we have such anarchy running wild. We have simply a lawless world. The need is to substitute international law for international war, or anarchy.

The Concert of the Nations.

This seems to be the most probable immediate outcome of the present war. We are not dealing in mere theory here for already the nations are discussing this as a possibility. On November 24th, 1916, the "League of Peace" Conference, at New York, was recognized by the belligerent powers, and this is the proposal aimed at. The U. S. A. is in line. Britain cabled through Sir Edward Grey, "I regard the League of Nations as the best, if not the only way to secure the future peace of the world." Premier Briand, of France, said: "You are certain of being on common ground," and the German Chancellor cabled: "Germany will honestly co-operate to find a practical solution to the question." Ex-Ambassador Bryce recently said we must decri "the spirit of hate against Germany, and the talk of a lasting trade war, and must advocate a league to restrain aggression and to compel arbitration." There seems to be then no reasonable ground to doubt that this is their present plan. At best, however, it is a compromise. It is to be doubted whether Europe will trust Germany if she merely signs a "scrap of paper." Germany may suspect the others also, and if all are fully armed then apparently peace is very far from assured.

The Parliament of Man.

This idea embodies three distinct features:

1. An international parliament. To this parliament will go legislators from every nation on earth. They will legislate for every interest, political, economic and religious, of all the nations.
2. An international judiciary. This court of law will adjudicate in every case of difference between any nations

and will settle every dispute upon the basis of the international law.

3. An international Police. This will be really an army and navy and will enforce the decisions of the above judiciary.

There would be two ways for the enforcement of International Law. First, any nation refusing to accept the award of the court of the nations could be wholly ostracized. If she then continued to be intractable the world army and navy, in the absence of an army and navy of her own, would quickly compel acquiescence. Such in brief is the idea.

Is This an Impossible Dream?

Victor Hugo says it is "not only practicable, but it is inevitable." The law which rules the world must finally be the same as the law of God. That is, not war, but law.

Within the nations we have it to-day, 400 years ago Picardy, Normandy, Brittany, Auvergne, etc., were warring principalities, to-day they are a united France; 300 years ago England, Scotland and Wales were inveterate warring enemies, to-day they are a united Great Britain. Fifty years ago the centre of Europe was a mass of jealous principalities, to-day they are a menacing German empire. Fifteen years ago Britain and Boer were in the death-grip, to-day they are fast friends. Yesterday Russia and Japan were deadly enemies, to-day they are allies in a world war. Has the day of advance ended? No!

To-morrow I see the Dawn of a New Day.

Democracy must go on until it has reached its furthest bound. To-day it is the privilege of the nation. To-morrow we shall have an empire parliament where Scotchmen, Irish, Welsh, English, Canadian, Australian, African,

Indian, etc., will meet on common ground. The day after we shall have the plan complete and we shall see the parliament of man. The need to-day is for man of vision.

"Give us men to match our mountains
Give us men to match our plains,
Men with empires in their thinking
And new eras in their brain
God give us men."

—Rev. William Ivens, reprinted from Winnipeg Voice.

CLIP AND COMMENT

(Continued from page Two)

But a general awakening to this important truth has not yet come. The many have yet to follow the lead of the few. A misdirected-unenlightened egotism still is dominant in human relationships.

Not a few employers merely, but all employers, ought to recognize and make use of the dynamic power of personal interest. And as with employers, so with all of us.

This wide-awake contemporary notes that many very capable writers think that most of our social problems might be solved by a little mutual consideration and sympathy. The practical results, as long as our present individual outlook continues, are unconsciously shown by a writer of the cave period, who contributes to the Toronto Star newspaper. His article advocates showing personal interest in those with whom we come in contact. A human being depending on another for employment is no longer a man or woman but a human dynamo, and has the advantage of coming to the works or office all freight charges paid.

WHY?

Join the Union!

Because. It tends to raise the standard of living, by a shorter work-day and better working conditions.

Because. It places labor where it must be respected. Power wins respect from employers as from all men.

Because. Before the birth of the union movement in Ontario, miners worked ten hours per day.

Because. The union took the initiative in getting the Compensation Act through the Ontario Legislative.

Because. The union stands for the elimination of the hammer drill dust, and for a better system of mine ventilation in an effort to safeguard our health.

Because. The iron miners of Ontario who are not organized are still working nine and ten hours per day.

Because. You as a man ought to be willing to help bear the responsibilities, and share the work of the organization whose benefits you have been receiving.

WORKERS OF PORCUPINE UNITE

Porcupine Miners' Union, No. 145

(Advt.)

W. M. U.

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.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

All contributions intended for insertion to be addressed to the address given below, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication.

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.: 8 cents per agate line (\$1.12 an 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 Business Manager, or
J. BAINBRIDGE, Dominion Secretary, The Forward Press,
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TORONTO, CANADA

January 13, 1917



Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.
—Goldsmith.



A REGISTRATION PILL.

If the arguments advanced by the Political Pill Manufacturers' Association are to be taken as seasoned statements, i.e., that the registration measure is for purely statistical purposes, it is a shameful waste of pasteboard for the benefit of manufacturers, with no compensation to the wage workers in the pay of the postal authorities for their additional labor as pasteboard peddlers; to say nothing of the poor dear taxpayers.

An inventory of the human assets of any country can serve no useful provision to the government in power unless provision is made to force labor under a system named co-ordination, to work as dictated by and for the purpose to which the fathers of the registration scheme are bonded. Any such scheme must inevitably prove futile if the right of free contract is to continue. The only way to get politically free men to accept an avocation that is not congenial to them is to offer such an advanced price for the performance of such duties that they will voluntarily change the specific mode in which their labor has been expended. Perhaps, I am unwittingly handing the cue to our soldier paymasters. Evidently this is a principle that does not enter into the calculations of governments as a means of procuring soldiers, although it is the general practice of the Manufacturers' Association. We do not anticipate that any modification will be made in the prescribed articles governing soldiers pay; as a soldier's duty is not to get good remuneration—but, as Ruskin said, "To die for his country." Such contentions, however, may readily be set aside in favor of a more plausible contention.

An Adroit Move.

So far as the Government's explanation is concerned, it does not touch the vital spot. How are the changes to be brought about without the sacrifice of working-class freedom of contract? The reply to this is enshrouded in official secrecy, unless it was, by the way, handed to the Dominion Trades Congress Executive with the caption, "You are pledged to secrecy." Secret diplomacy led Europe into this war blindfolded. Had an omen of this character entered into the

calculation of Labor's advisors, they would not have entered into a compromise with the arch-enemy of Democracy.

Wise Politicians or Stool Pigeons.

We are not disposed to get on the housetops and shout traitor to the appointed of Labor, as we have a good deal of confidence in the mental make-up of this executive board; but we may be permitted to make the observation that the records of similar circumstances in Britain resulted very unfavorably to the workers—and constitutional liberty. If the results of your acts lead the workers of Canada into a similar state of affairs, we shall curse your compromise, and labor will herald you as stool-pigeons whose names are only fit to be associated with everlasting shame and dishonor. So far as we are concerned, there is only one answer to the registration proposals, viz.: "It is a registration pill administered in order to make conscription a more successful operation."

NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT

Notice to Locals.—We shall be glad to publish each week beneath this heading reports of the doings and activities of any local. Copy sent in should be written clearly on one side of the paper only. Reports should be brief as possible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Comrade D. R. Baldwin, an enthusiastic Socialist from Montana, who, by the way, would not leave home till after he had cast his vote for Allan L. Benson, has taken up a homestead eighty-five miles northwest of Edmonton, and hopes to organize a local there in the near future. When passing through this city he made inquiries right and left until he located the Provincial Secretary, called upon her, and asked many questions as to the movement here.

We have a few comrades in the Garment Makers' Union here, who are not afraid to talk Socialism, and if girls who are slaving in the factory where they make anywhere from three to ten dollars a week don't need it preached to them, I don't know who does.

We Socialist women are planning a social event for the latter part of this month, for the benefit of the paper, and

will report our success at our next writing.

Comrade C. Spence, of Grand Prairie City, former Provincial Secretary, spent the holiday season in Edmonton. He is as ever quietly but steadily working for the advancement of Socialism, and is very optimistic as to the forward impetus that State Socialism, which is being adopted by the various governments, will give to real Socialism.

MRS. A. MARTIN, Secretary,
Edmonton.

NEWS IN WAR TIME.

The Eighteenth Century Comments of Dr. Johnson.

"No species of literary men has lately been so much multiplied as the writers of news. Not many years ago the nation was content with one gazette; but now we have not only in the metropolis papers for every morning and every evening, but almost every large town has its weekly historian, who regularly circulates his periodical intelligence, and fills the villages of his district with conjectures on the events of war, and with debates on the true interests of Europe.

"To write news in its perfection requires such a combination of qualities, that a man completely fitted for the task is not always to be found. In Sir Henry Wootton's jocular definition: an ambassador is said to be a man of virtue sent abroad to tell lies for the advantage of his country; a news writer is a man without virtue, who writes lies at home for his own profit. To these compositions is required neither genius nor knowledge, neither industry nor sprightliness; but contempt of shame and indifference to truth are absolutely necessary. He who by a long familiarity with infamy has obtained these qualities may confidently tell to-day what he intends to contradict to-morrow; he may affirm fearlessly what he knows that he shall be obliged to recant, and may write letters from Amsterdam or Dresden to himself.

"In a time of war the nation is always of one mind, eager to hear something good of themselves and ill of the enemy. At this time the task of news-writers is easy; they have nothing to do but to tell that a battle is expected, and afterwards that a battle has been fought, in which we and our friends, whether conquering or conquered, did all, and our enemies did nothing.

"Scarcely anything awakens attention like a tale of cruelty. The writer of news never fails in the intermission of action to tell how the enemies murdered children and ravished virgins; and, if the scene of action be somewhat distant, scalps half the inhabitants of a province.

"Among the calamities of war may be justly numbered the diminution of the love of truth, by the falsehoods which interest dictates and credulity encourages. A place will equally leave the warrior and relater of news destitute of employment; and I know not whether more is to be dreaded from streets filled with soldiers accustomed to plunder, or from garrets filled with scribblers accustomed to lie."—The Idler, No. 30, November 11th, 1758.

Notice to Publishers.

It has been brought to our attention that articles clipped from the Glasgow Forward has been inserted in our paper without crediting the subject matter to the publishers of same. Please except our sincere apology for this omission. I. Bainbridge, editor.

There is not much question but capitalism before its final demise will do a great deal of work on the foundation of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It will not do this work for love of it, but because in no other way can capitalism prolong its existence.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

N.B.—This is No. 5 of a series of passages culled from the works of the world's greatest sociological writers. In their final form these articles will make a worth-while anthology of Social-Democracy.

SELF-PRESERVATION.

(By Philip Rappaport.)

There is no stronger instinct in either man or animal than that of self-preservation. All other instincts, and, as far as man is concerned, all thought and action are subservient to it. There is one thing that man must have in all stages of culture from the lowest to the highest, and that is the necessities of life for his subsistence. Different as they may be in different stages of culture, the first natural impulse goes toward obtaining them, and the first effort of thought and action is directed toward that end. The manner of finding and acquiring, and, later on, the manner of producing the necessities of life has shaped human sentiment, has brought forth the moral sense and created moral laws, has undoubtedly influenced the development of mythologies, creeds and gods and has developed and given form to social and political institutions. Considering the term necessities of life in the broad sense of civilization, including its comforts and even its luxuries, no moral precept and no institution antagonistic to the prevailing manner of producing them can last. As we find in the history of man, step by step, one change after the other in the mode of production, so we find, step by step, corresponding changes in moral and political laws, in social and political institutions. These changes display an uninterrupted tendency of the latter to set themselves in harmony with the former. If to-day we were to follow all the precepts and commands of the Bible, our whole industrial, commercial and credit system would become impossible. We could have no private property in land, we could take no interest on loans or debts, could keep neither pledge nor mortgage in possession and would not be allowed to suffer any one to become a pauper. Upon the other hand, the moral sentiments expressed in the Old Testament would not prevent us from keeping slaves, not the men from being bigamists or polygamists. I believe to have good reason for assuming that Christ's opinion that it were easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven does not much trouble the conscience of any millionaire, nor hinder any one from striving to become one. If we had continued to look upon women with the same sort of moral feeling as the apostles and fathers of the Church did, the men would still thank God every day for not having created them women, and the latter would still be in the most abject condition.

No conquering nation has ever felt moral scruples to make the inhabitants of another country captives and slaves, or to take and use its land, and modern moral sentiment does not practically interfere with the conduct of bloody wars for the expansion of trade.

CHRISTMAS, 1916.

Watchman, what of the night?—
Ah, child, child, it is long!
Moonbeam and starbeam and song,
Leave it dumb now and dark.
Yet I perceive on the height:
Eastward, not now very far,
A song too loud for the lark,
A light too strong for a star.
—Swinburne.

European tyrants raise armies; American tyrants raise the price of wheat.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

TO WOMEN

Your Country Needs You—Preserve Your Children's Freedom.

The crisis has come! The calamity of war, with all the horrors it inflicts, now threatens us with a new tyranny—conscription. Think! Shall Australia stand for Prussianism?

Women who now say no will forever deserve the gratitude of all Australians.

Never has there been such need for united action amongst us, as at the present crisis. To-day, as in times past, women have been tricked and their sympathies captured to assist in waging war, too often forced upon them by unscrupulous secret diplomacy in foreign policy, and the greed of capitalist profiters, who cry "a righteous war" and grow richer while the masses sacrifice and suffer.

Shall we quietly acquiesce in the demands for more men, and yet more men, to the extent of compulsion, as if cannon and shrapnel and bayonet could ever decide which side upholds the righteous cause—if righteous cause be! We say with all the passion of our womanhood, no man shall go against his will. For what shall it profit the Allies or the Central Powers if they gain the whole world and crush their individual liberty in the process?

We desire no slackers or shirkers in our ranks, but those prepared to serve their country in their daily work—true to the principles they hold, ever helping to ventilate the economic causes which make for war, and never forgetting that peace begins within ourselves.

What Shall We Do?

Women, whether you toil or do not toil, whether you call yourselves Labor or call yourselves "Liberty," if you call yourselves Christian and strive to follow the Prince of Peace—record your votes against conscription, and thus prevent our greatest defeat of all the war. But it should not be forgotten that the principle of this referendum on the slaughter of human beings is not democratic. Life is sacred, and so man or woman, or body of men and women, has a moral right to say that the sons of other mothers shall go forth to the field of carnage. This would sound the death-knell of all freedom.

Do you realize that our liberty of conscience and freedom of speech have been purchased at the price of torture, persecution, and the martyrdom of our ancestors? Will you then forfeit our heritage and submit to men being imprisoned, brutally assaulted, and sentenced to death, as has been the case in England since she abandoned her freedom and adopted conscription.

Women of Australia. We must keep our vision clear and undefiled, for Christ again to-day is crucified by pharisees and religious teachers.

By voting "No Conscription!" on referendum day, you will not only check the growth of Prussianism in our midst, but you will help to further the international cause of justice and truth in the countries of Allies, and enemy alike, you will prevent untold wretchedness being inflicted on countless men and women and children, you will preserve for your children the celestial heritage of freedom, and forever make Australia a great and noble nation founded on the principles of human love and liberty.—Pamphlet issued by the W. P. A.

HUGHES MUST GO.

(To the Editor of Standard.)

Sir,—Knowing as a Labor worker and supporter that your journal is ever open and ready to give to the public a fair deal, I wish to say that there is the most profound feelings of indigna-

tion felt by every woman who is connected with the Labor cause, and also a great many who are not, against Mr. Hughes' action with regard to the burning question of the conscription monster. This man goes to England at the expense of this country, and by the great privileges bestowed upon him, chiefly by the great effort put forward by the women of Australia, who tramp about from house to house for weeks before an election to obtain votes, and who stand all day at street corners and also at polling booths, even up to midnight, in order to give him this privilege. Alas! In Hughes' case, what is he intending to give us in return? He comes back to Australia carrying up his sleeve this huge and many-headed python, commonly called conscription, and bid it crawl into the little homes of every woman, worker or otherwise, who picked him out of the gutter, to crush the heart's blood out of their fathers, sons, or brothers, who are not already gone to the European hell, created by the capitalist, for his own gain—not for ours. We all know, of course, that our "little Kaiser Bill" is suffering from a swollen head, but that does not excuse him for the impudence and cowardice he has shown to the great Labor movement of Australia, besides he is most insincere, as is shown by his ravings, both in England and Australia. When he was in England he cried aloud "Wales for ever best"; when he returned to our shores he cried aloud, "Australia, for ever best," or more than best. Now, what are we going to do with this person? Why keep him in office? I say that if we are true to ourselves, and the great cause that we have at heart, we will dismiss him immediately, and by doing so, we will do our duty to the Labor cause, and also to ourselves. Let there be no mincing matters! Hughes must go.

I am, etc.

—Disgusted.

J. M. Arthur Conner has forwarded to us a copy of a letter he received from New South Wales, giving an account of the conscription fight in Australia. The letter is dated Nov. 14, 1916, and is as follows:—

I would like to tell you something about the conscription fight which Australia has just experienced.

On the last two Sundays prior to the taking of the vote, fully 120,000 people attended the meetings in the domain, and feeling ran so high that I began to wonder what like the polling day would be. That day however proved to be almost deathly still. There was no activity round the various committee rooms, and no attempt to bring out the voters. I travelled in the course of the day from Circular Quay to Abbotsford, a distance of fully ten miles, and including some of the most populous parts of the city, and I saw only two polling automobiles. At the various polling stations only a few people were to be seen moving leisurely in and out. Surely, I thought, the excitement of the past month has been too much for the people, they have exhausted themselves in wordy warfare, and are now too completely "winded" to put the finishing touch to their work. That thought showed my lack of knowledge of the Australian people. They are essentially political fighters, and have developed the habit of going to the booths and registering their votes without the coaxing and strenuous activity which I have seen in an Old Country fight. The voters, men and women alike, rolled up steadily and persistently, and before the day closed a record poll had been taken of the Commonwealth. The counting of the vote is not completed yet, but yesterday it was definitely announced that the anti-conscriptionist vote could not be beaten. The majority for "No" at present stands at 58,000. To you

this may seem a very small majority over a total poll of nearly two and a quarter millions, but, knowing what the anti-conscriptionists were up against, I think it is positively marvelous. Every prominent politician of both the Liberal and Labor parties was out for conscription. The machinery of the Government was used in a most disgraceful manner to bolster up their cause. For instance, "Billy Hughes" appeared before the Labor Council of N.S.W. to state his case. That body turned him down by a majority of over two to one. Hughes instructed the censor not to allow that news to get through to Melbourne, and Melbourne didn't know of that Council's attitude until after Hughes had been to Adelaide and had his proposals adopted there. He refused to allow a message to be sent to Philip Snowden, and he endeavored to discredit Frank Anstey—the leading anti-conscriptionist—by associating him with the I.W.W. That is only a sample of the things which he did during the campaign, but it is sufficient to show you that he would stoop to anything to gain his ends. All the daily papers were conscriptionist, all the pulpits were the same, but here let me give my meed of praise to the Society of Friends. They stood out nobly on this question, had speakers on the anti-conscription platform, and worked with us in an enthusiastic manner. With that one exception, all religious bodies were on the reactionary side, yet despite all these obstacles, despite the fact that they had no leaders and only one weekly paper, the Australian Worker, to argue their cause consistently, the rank and file rose in their might and declared that they would not have this horrible thing thrust upon them. I am proud of the way in which Australian democracy has turned its back upon conscription, and I believe it has rung the death knell of militarism throughout the world. Mark you, we were not fighting this battle for ourselves alone, we were fighting it for you people in Canada as well. The enclosed cutting will show you the truth of my words. We still have the compulsory clauses of the Defence Act here, and the Anti-conscription League are going to continue in existence till they are repealed. Hughes admits he is defeated on the conscription issue, but he is determined to let himself down lightly by calling up all the single men between 21 and 35 for a month's training under the Defence Act. There they are subjected to a most harrowing recruiting speech every morning. There are a large number who have not obeyed the proclamation yet. I am among that number, and I am awaiting developments with equanimity.

Another feature in this fight is rather interesting. The soldiers who have already gone were allowed to vote. It was at first intended to put it into the results as a block vote, and, had it been strongly conscriptionist, you may be sure it would have been used to its utmost. About a week after the poll was taken, it was announced that the soldiers' votes would be allocated to the various divisions from which they came. Thus it would be impossible to tell how the soldiers' vote went, and it was made an offence against the War Precautions Act to refer to it at all. That action is significant, and I don't think it is necessary for me to say any more—especially as the censor may be on the job.

A MOTHER QUESTION.

Mothers! shall assassins train
Gentle sons to dart
Bayonets, to wring with pain
Widowed mothers' heart?

Countless millions die through war,
Have not they sufficed?
Shall the cherished sons you have
Follow "Bobe"—or Christ?

Pacifism without Socialism is like an automobile without gasoline.

THE SPICE BOX

Socialists believe in working less and consuming more.

Equal opportunity for all is impossible under capitalism.

The old parties promise you much and give you nothing. Socialists tell you to capture the machinery of government and give yourself everything.

Socialists have no desire to regulate profits. Socialism will eliminate profit.

The capitalist reformer wants to connect the man and the job. The Socialist wants to connect the man and the full social product of the job.

Ignorance and poverty are the two greatest evils in the world and one breeds the other.

Capitalism operates for the benefit of a few while Socialism will operate for the benefit of all. No sensible man can hesitate in deciding which is best for civilization.

The average man's idea of justice begins and ends with the so-called rights of property.

It may be true, Mr. Worker, that a half loaf is better than none, but why be satisfied with half a loaf when you can have the whole bake shop by voting for it?

We have the men, the machinery and the materials, enough to produce all that we need, why worry about foreign markets?

It is not charity or sympathy that the workers need, but common sense.

Rockefeller now has a billion dollars, so the newspapers say. He is a living example of what a man can do by working (other people) hard and by thrift and economy. Logically, if other men would work hard and be saving of their money, we'd soon be a nation of millionaires. Wouldn't that be nice?

POLITICAL CATECHISM.

What is politics?
A dirty scramble for office.
What is office?
A position with little work and big pay.
What is money?
A tool of oppression.
What is law?
An unequal distribution of injustice.
What is a trust?
A legalized bank of robbers.
What is a bank?
A corporation that lives on the interest of what it owes.
What is poverty?
Hell on earth.
What is riches?
Accumulated plunder.
What is society?
Good clothes, a full pocket and an empty head.
What is civilization?
An agreement among the rich and strong to rob the poor and weak by legislation, instead of by physical force.
What is a crank?
A man with a new idea.
What is a politician?
A man who has the office itch.
What is a patriot?
A man who believes that dying for his country is an easier job than trying to live in it.

...PARTY ANNOUNCEMENTS...

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

WHAT OTHERS ARE THINKING

Bright Clippings from
Wide-a-woke Contemporaries

ECONOMIC BASIS OF PROSTITUTION.

The writer, as secretary of the Canadian Vigilance Association, recently concluded a seven thousand mile trip through to British Columbia, down to San Francisco, Los Angeles, El Paso, and Mexico, and back by the way of Kansas City, Chicago, and Detroit, and thinking that several items from his report to the Vigilance Executive might be of interest to the readers of The Canadian Forward, has sent this communication to the Editorial Committee:—

"In speaking to one of the girls (Minneapolis) in an endeavor to ascertain why she had entered a life of shame (and this the writer did whenever a suitable opportunity presented itself), the information was given that her husband had deserted her, and that, as she was unable to support herself in a departmental store without supplementing her wages by illicit trafficking, she decided to 'go all the way.'"

In the mining city of Fernie, B.C., a very wide-open vice district was found. Here girls called to men 200 feet distant.

"One, a madam, told the writer that she had been on Sullivan and Considine's vaudeville circuit, and her weekly salary was reduced, upon the outbreak of the war, from \$200 to \$60. She said it was utterly impossible, upon the lesser salary, to pay travelling expenses and keep up the necessary elaborate wardrobe, unless she obtained revenue by violating the moral code. She, therefore, decided to run a sporting-house. She now has three in British Columbia, to wit, at Fernie, Elko, and Coihness, all wide open."

Away down on the Colorado River, two miles from the Mexican State of Lower California, is found the flourishing little town of Yuma, Arizona. This is a typically wide-open town, where "everything goes."

"One of the girls (formerly of River St., Moose Jaw, Sask.) told the writer that she had started to work in a factory, but that starvation wages had forced her to become publicly immoral. She said that many other girls in Yuma resorts could tell a similar story."

These and many other incidents which could be published only tend to make more apparent than ever that the only effective way in which public prostitution can be abolished is by abolishing the "wage" system and ushering in the co-operative commonwealth, when all would have enough to keep them from having to offer their virtue for sale. So long as we have the candy factories with their starvation wages (sometimes, as the writer pointed out, nearly two years ago, so low as \$2.75 per week, as at Watson's Cough Drop Factory on Sorauren Ave., Toronto), so long will we have the temptation to prostitution. Socialism points out the way to emancipation, let us steadfastly follow the light we have received.

Meanwhile, by education and agitation, by demand upon medical officers of health and otherwise, let us fight for the enactment in our country of the well and favorably known "Norwegian system," by which it becomes incumbent upon every medical practitioner to report to the health authorities each case of venereal infection, and to secure, at the same time, a signed statement from the patient admitting that he or she has been warned of the severe penalty if infection occurs because of them during a certain specified period. Thus, we shall do our part to stamp out disease, and in the Socialist commonwealth to come, have far less of the burden of inherited maladies to

combat than otherwise would be the case.

THE WORKING CLASS WILL FOOT THE BILL.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons a few days ago that the total amount of votes of credit since the outbreak of the war was 3,852,000,000 pounds sterling, or in Canadian currency, about \$19,260,000,000. In order to really comprehend the vastness of this great war appropriation, we have to deal in terms of a single dollar, with which we are far more familiar than these billion marks, for it is in amounts of one dollar or less that the working class for decades to come will pay back into Britain's treasury the sums adequate for the liquidation of the principal and interest of this war of ideals.

A dollar bill measures, in length, seven inches. If the immense sum were measured by distance in inches, and reduced would form a straight line of dollar bills 2,127,840 miles' length. Allowing 25,000 for the circumference of the globe, at the equator, this world could be encircled by this long line of dollar-bills, joined end to end, no less than 85 times, with enough left over to reach from Toronto to Vancouver. Astronomers estimate the circumference of the moon at 240,000 miles. Britain's war debt would be quite sufficient to extend 8 times around the moon, with a balance which would encircle the earth 8 times and then extend from Berlin, Germany, to San Francisco, Cal.

The C. P. R. "Trans-Canada," scheduled for a 30-mile hourly average, would take 8 years, 1 month and 3 days to make the trip in one direction. And that is not all: Poor Henry Dubbs will have to get on a tall horse if he ever hopes to catch up, for \$28,000,000 is being added to the debt every day, which means that the debt can travel or lay a line of dollar-bills 3,093 miles in length each day, while the C. P. R. can only travel but 720, in other words, it would take the C. P. R. 4 days and 7 hours to go as far as the debt can go in one day. "Some" appropriation!

R. B. ST. CLAIR.

AS TO TAR AND FEATHERS.

With election emphasis the Evening Telegram declares that a labor delegate who would do something corresponding to something suggested by Delegate James Simpson as a possibility in the event of something taking place, should be treated in Canada to a coat of tar and feathers. It is passing strange how the Telegram's enthusiasm runs persistently to tar and feathers. Figuratively speaking, there is seldom anything other than tar and feathers in our contemporary's editorials. As Dr. Lundah Singh or Mr. Albert E. S. Smythe would put it, the Telegram's ego manifests on the tar-and-feather plane of consciousness. The aeon of patience inherited by these philosophers must turn the edge of anger and sustain the flick.

Tar and feathers have played an important part in the early history of this continent, and although their sphere of influence is being gradually restricted, they are by no means confined entirely to the editorial department of the Telegram. This is true both figuratively and literally. Early abolitionists were persuaded to desist by tar and feathers. Prohibitionists, too, have been met by this peculiar combination of the adhering and the airily uncertain. For a time nothing was thought more appropriate or effective toward those who sought respons-

ible government in Canada than tar and feathers. The combination has been used incidentally from time to time with more or less effectiveness. Its practical application is growing rarer, perhaps because it is not in accordance with modern ideas of sanitation.

In a figurative sense tar and feathers can still serve as a substitute for argument. While the Telegram cannot claim to be the only exponent, it would be unfair not to admit our contemporary's wide measure of success. A maxim tells us that one can't handle tar without being soiled. The Telegram's freedom from stain is a flat contradiction. Day after day our contemporary pours the tar of perennial indignation, and scatters the some times heavy-quilled feathers of facetious banter and ridicule while continuing spotless and free—an exemplar in the journalistic fraternity.—Toronto Star.

PREACHER SPEAKS OUT.

(Special Correspondence.)

Nashville, Tenn.—A menal "bomb" was hurled into the camp of Methodist ministers at their regular meeting this week, Rev. R. B. Eleazer, editor-in-chief of periodicals issued by the Methodist Publishing House, addressed the weekly gathering of preachers. His address, in part, follows:—

"I wonder if it has occurred to most of us that the European war is exactly the same fundamentally as the economic battle that the people of the United States are waging in the daily struggle for existence. It is essentially an economic war for the means of livelihood as represented by additional territory, seaports, and markets. Not conflict of ideals, but conflict of material interests brought on the struggle, for whatever reason some of the contending nations may have been drawn into it. It is just the age-long battle for bread raised to an infinite power that is making of Europe to-day a charnel house, a desolation, and a waste."

Horrors Right at Home.

"We have occasional foretastes of its horrors right here at home. Troops sheltered in armored trains shoot down striking miners; hired soldiers set fire to strikers' huts and burn to death innocent women and children; striking car men attack 'scabs' who have taken their places; groups of the unemployed are fired upon in the streets by soldiers or police. These are but outcroppings of the underlying spirit of the economic struggle that goes on all the time under the competitive system of private ownership and profits that so many of us count sacred."

"Beneath the surface of the most prosperous and peaceable times run the conflicting currents of human interest—each man for himself, and each, whether he will or not, against the rest."

"The manufacturer is concerned to produce as cheaply as possible, and to sell as dearly. Consequently he pays as low wages as men will work for and exacts as high prices as men will pay. Precisely the same is true of the carrying agent and the dealer, the contractor and the farmer. Give to others as little as possible; get from others as much—this is the motto of business all along the line. The occasional notable exception only proves the rule."

Struggle of Wage Earner.

"Nor is the attitude of the wage-earner, essentially different, except that he has no chances to take profits from the earnings of others. He struggles constantly for higher wages, for a larger share of the values he produces. He petitions, or threatens, or strikes, as the case may be, and counts the man who is willing to take his job for the same wages or less an enemy just as truly as if the two occupied adjacent trenches and threw bombs at each other."

"For the vast majority of us life is one constant struggle to keep income up to the constantly rising level of outgo. The man who has a margin to

the good is the exception. He who is able to hold his own is fortunate. In the meantime, we are the wealthy nation in the world and are producing wealth faster than was ever done before. There is enough for all and to spare. The trouble is in its distribution. Christ might have prophesied for this very time when he said, 'To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away.'

Hope in Socialism.

"Where is the remedy? Will the competitive order cure its own ills, or will they not rather grow worse and worse? Shall we raise wages by a high protective tariff? What use, when the very same tariff raises the cost of living in corresponding or greater degree? Shall we lower the cost of living by free trade? If so, then down go wages to match. Shall we enact anti-trust laws? Whenever was one effective?"

"But is there no remedy? I see none under the present system. Only in the public ownership of the means of production and distribution, the elimination of profits, and the substitution of co-operation for competition—in Socialism, in a word—do I see any hope of social justice, equality of opportunity, or real human brotherhood such as Jesus taught."

Rev. Eleazer's address was warmly received by his brother preachers, many of whom invited him to occupy their pulpits and explain the principles of Socialism to their audiences.

WHY NOT WEALTH, TOO?

The Winnipeg Saturday Post makes a tremendous attack on "a certain element in labor circles" who complain that before manhood registration is put into practice the registration of wealth should take place. The Post fairly storms at these people.

But after all, why should not the Post calm itself and discuss the question of having a registration of the country's wealth? Is there any objection to it? Why should not an inventory be made of the country's wealth as well as of its man-power? The man who lives on his wages has nothing to sell but his labor and not much to value but his life. If the country is in a position where it is necessary to mobilize the worker and all he has got, if the country has already mobilized an army of some hundreds of thousands of men who offer their lives for the country—is the country to hesitate a moment about registering, mobilizing, using the surplus wealth of the country? A man's life is his one first and last possession. If it be necessary that some give up this for the country's sake, can other men who give otherwise, and therefore give less, complain of any terms the country may exact of them?—Toronto Star.

A correspondent elsewhere directs our attention to the fact that loose-tongued individuals who mount "recruiting" platforms have been extending the speed limit in their railings—not in favor of recruiting—but in screaming at any and everybody who may be opposed to conscription. Despite the fact that the policy of the Labor movement is against conscription, and the Queensland Government at least is still imbued with that policy, these leather-lunged gentry hasten at every opportunity to scatter insults broadcast. From reports that have reached this paper it is advisable for the military authorities and those responsible for the censorship to lift some of these individuals "under the lug." It strikes the impartial-minded critic that the robust-looking man who can make himself heard for half a mile round an hour at a time surely ought to have sufficient wind for a ten-minute rush at the German trenches. That's all that is required in modern warfare in France in order to strike a blow for one's country, not the capacity

(Continued on Page Eight)

PLATFORM

Social-Democratic Party of Canada

We, the Social Democratic Party of Canada in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to and support of, the International Socialist Movement.

By virtue of the ownership of the means of production and distribution (natural resources, factories, mills, railroads, etc.) all wealth the workers produce, accrues into the hands of the capitalist class. This property the capitalist defends by means of the state (the army, the navy, the judiciary.)

The object of the Social-Democratic Party is to educate the workers of Canada to a consciousness of their class position in society, their economic servitude to the owners of capital, and to organize them into a political party to seize the reins of government and transform all capitalist property into the collective property of the working class. This social transformation means the liberation not only of the proletariat, but of the whole human race. Only the working class, however, can bring it about. All other classes maintain their existence by supporting the present social order.

The struggle of the working class against Capitalist exploitation produces a constant state of warfare between these two forces for the control of political and economic power.

As a means of preparing the minds of the working class for the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Social-Democratic Party of Canada will support any measure that will tend to better conditions under capitalism, such as:

- (1) Reduction of hours of labor.
- (2) The elimination of child labor.
- (3) Universal adult suffrage without distinction of sex or regard to property qualifications; and
- (4) The Initiative, Referendum, and right of Recall.

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Where You Get Off (J. M. Work)	10c.

I. BAINBRIDGE, Literature Agent,
363 SPADINA AVE., Toronto.

SECRETARIAL NOTES

The speculative character of registration seems to have absorbed the speculative interest of our supporters during the last two weeks. The subscriptions have fallen to \$26.00 for the period mentioned.

I am still anxiously awaiting some of our Provincial Secretaries' reports, and hope to be in a position to report on general conditions in next issue of The Forward.

Communications received and dealt with:—Poreupine, Timmins, Kitchener, Winnipeg, Guelph, New Lindsay, Peterborough, Burncoat. From Executives:—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Quebec.

We are also in receipt of a communication from the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, stating that our request for the liberation of Hjalmer Lahtinen has been favorably received, and that Lahtinen will be liberated on parole in the near future.

I am instructed by the D. E. C. to request all locals to organize all available forces in order to counter any move by the Government in the direction of conscription. "And do it at once."

There is practically no propaganda being put out in the West, and so far as we are able to judge there is no immediate possibility of coping with the unfortunate circumstances, as many are leaving our beloved land of liberty to get away from the body-snatchers.

I trust, that in the eventuality of the jingoes getting the upper hand, our comrades will not be found lacking in the courage that permeated our great and noble dead. The courage to bear imprisonment, exile, and, if necessary, to make the supreme sacrifice for International Socialism.

I. BAINBRIDGE, Secretary.

WHAT OTHERS ARE THINKING

(Continued from Page Seven)

to eat meat four times a day and keep whiskey or champagne down, or to satisfy a doctor that there is no suspicion of water on the brain, icicles round the feet, or shep's pluck where the heart should be.

There can be no real social comradeship without economic comradeship.

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AN IMPRISONED REFORMER.

Curious Story From the Isle of Man.

The leader of a reform movement in the Isle of Man is in prison under peculiar circumstances.

The actual charge is contempt of court, but there is ground for suspicion that this is merely a blind to cover vindictiveness and fear on the part of the Manx executive.

Mr. Samuel Norris, the man in question, is the leader of the movement for the reform of the mediaeval constitution of the Isle of Man. A petition was recently signed by a majority of the adult population of the island, one of the demands being that the Governor, Lord Raglan, should be re-called. He is a stern opponent of the new movement.

A fact which bears some relation to the agitation is that the boarding-house keepers (who have suffered seriously during the war) have been sued for full rates. Mr. Norris advised that one-third should be paid, leaving the executive to sue for the remainder. In due course some of the resisters were "sold up." A boycott was organized and was successful in preventing the sales. Mr. Norris was held to have been guilty of contempt of the court which issued the executions, and Lord Raglan and the other people whom Mr. Norris has been attacking had the pleasure of committing him to gaol—where it is possible he may have to stay for the rest of his life!

Mr. Norris and his fellow-defendants have since paid their rates in full, in order to clear the way for the reform movement.

The Home Secretary is being asked to intervene and release Mr. Norris.—Worker.

THE HELL HOUND.

"Down all the stretch of Hell there is no shadow more terrible than this." With mouth wide-stretched and calling, At the pitch of voice evenomed, See the War Virago howling On the hosts of Hate to follow— To follow, follow after, 'Mid her peals of dreadful laughter, To the gates of Hell and through them— To the sheer depths far beneath— Where the crime of all the ages Seems gathered, packed and struggling, Where Hate and Desperation, And all of mad malevolence, Where gross primordial Savagery, And lust of Blood unspeakable, Where grief and pain most damnable Lie weltering in death agonies; Where wild and wicked wastage Of young red blood goes wantonly, Where melodrama monstrous is, And Folly's brood fertility— Frenetic fear—and effort Most prodigious for destruction; A cesspool of all rottenness, Obscene with sound most horrible, And stench that clogs the air. Here, full of loathly beastliness, Man sports the elemental, Forgets whilom divinity, Satanically transmitted. And while the War Virago Circles ever fast and faster, Howling loud and ever louder, O'er the charned pit o' Hell, Great vampire wings she flappeth, Driving odors of pollution O'er plains of bestial slaughter, And her peals of dreadful laughter, Of hateful, maddening laughter— Follow after—follow after— Round the world of sickening ruin— And man, forgot of pity, Of mercy, love and loveliness, Hears nothing but her howling, And her very awful laughing, And forgets in turn the tenderness Of home and hope and peacefulness, Follows after, follows after The haunting, hollow laughter Of the damned Sibyl War.

—Sydney Partridge.

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