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THE CANADIAN FORWARD

Official
Organ
of the
Social-
Democratic
Party of
Canada



New Series, Vol. 1, No. 1

TORONTO, CANADA

October 28, 1916

Merely Our Viewpoint

A vivid picture comes before my mind of youthful days at school. I can picture myself standing before my compeers and wistfully reciting "How doth the little busy bee . . ." And then I reflect on the wonderful organization of bee-dom which we were taught to admire. I remember how the lazy, non-producing drones were not allowed to batten off the produce of the workers. And to-day—! A marvel in natural history has come to light—the drones control the bees.

It almost seems like a regular practice amongst those that have to impart these inspiring observations to the receptive minds of those who have not. Think, for example, of the clergy in our churches of to-day. One eminent prescriber of morality assailed my eyes each day for quite a time with an announcement that he would preach on "A Modern Judas Iscariot." Read the headlines of any newspaper published three or four months ago and you will know the subject. No, you can guess outright he did not refer to one of our plutocrat betrayers—Judas would sit amongst the angels when compared with these. For did not a sense of justice make him return the money that his greed had won for him? And then he hanged himself.

Canada has seen splendid exemplification in recent months of the morality of Judas. The commissions which have recently sat at Ottawa were exquisite examples of the political technique known as "white-wash." Nominally these commissions were instructed to probe the traffic in war munitions. It is common knowledge among Socialists everywhere—how else could it be after the exposures made by Dr. Karl Liebknecht in Germany, J. Walton Newbold and Philip Snowden in England, Clyde Tavenner in U. S. A.—that the manufacture of the machinery of human slaughter is in the hands of an International Trust. It is sufficient if Socialists keep this fact in mind when reading of the Ottawa "scandals." Only on this basis can be explained the original difficulty encountered in procuring shell orders, the presence in Canada of Lionel Hitchen, an emissary of the British Armament Ring, and the negotiation of contracts in New York through Sir Trevor Lawson, managing director of the English (?) firm of Vickers, Maxim & Sons.

Among the slogans used to lead the average Canadian into active participation in the war is "Kaiser, Krupp, Kultur." Incidentally (while rightfully incriminating Krupp's as being in part responsible for the machinations which brought on this war, but willfully forgetting to include Krupp's allies—the English, French and American armament firms) the abusers of Germany say that the Kaiser is financially interested in Krupp's. True enough! But let us be frank and point out that the French ex-Minister of War, M. Etienne, could also give large orders

to armament firms in which he was financially interested. Let us add that 8 Ministers of Cabinet rank, 6 bishops, 18 members of Parliament, and scores of lords and dukes are financially connected with English armament firms. And do not let us omit the fact that more than one newspaper in Canada has asserted that the Ross rifle—about the service value of which there is no little doubt—would never have been adopted, or at least would long ago have been discarded, but for the fact that Sir Sam Hughes himself has a financial interest in its manufacture!

Each year there comes to this country an enormous influx of settlers. In the year before the war this influx reached over 150,000 in number. The annual number of immigrants may be much greater after the war. It should be one of the outward signs of the new, onward spirit animating the party to formulate some scheme by which as many of the comrades as possible will be kept within the folds of Socialism.

Patriotism has two aspects. In some people it represents a stage of development and is a serious conviction. But with some patriotism represents profit. Both these classes can be found in the membership of the Canadian and other patriotic clubs. I remember that among the speakers invited to address the Canadian Club as being the embodiment of patriotism was Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. Cut away the glamour surrounding the old sea-dog's name. It is not long ago since the breezy Admiral was urging the British Government to place large orders for a more efficient automatic rifle. The thoughtful man wonders why and turns to "Who's Who in Business," where he finds: "Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, chairman of Henry Andrew & Co., Ltd., of Sheffield, specialists in steel for rifles, swords, shot, and shell." Which class of patriot was being honored in the invitation given by the Canadian Club to Admiral Lord Charles Beresford?

One of the most difficult tasks a Socialist can undertake is to try to make a convert of a farmer. Here is a line of thought which should prove helpful. Under Socialism the farmer could own his own farm, though nominally the final title might be vested in the government. He could borrow money from the government and do away with the present extortionate rate of interest he now has to pay. Freight charges would not be levied on the basis of profit for the railway company, but on the basis of cost of service of a government-owned railway. His implements and machinery could be bought at a price which included no profits for idle shareholders. A cream separator now costing him about \$60 can be produced for \$15. The 45 extra dollars charge is incurred in useless advertising, salesmen's commissions and travelling expenses, and repairing the idlers in the

form of rent, profit and interest. And the farmer would be rid of the obnoxious landlordism.

Ontario has at last achieved another of those reforms which we are accustomed to look upon as epoch-making, revolutionary, "indisputable evidence that the whole (!) community is prepared at last to do its utmost for social amelioration." Maybe it is unfortunate that I'm a Socialist, because the only epoch-making feature about prohibition that appeals to my mind is this: The anti-Socialist hitherto has always fallen back on the argument that the chief cause of poverty lies in drink. Of course, it is well established that that argument is simply a confusion of cause and effect, that drink is the effect of poverty and not the cause of poverty. But with prohibition adopted and poverty, misery, distress and every evil of the capitalist system still rampant, the anti-Socialist will have to fish around for another red herring. Really it is a wonder that the old argument was not killed by the Bible long ago. But the truth is many Socialists know their Bible better and could always turn to the passage in the Book of Proverbs which says: "Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more." An apt paraphrase of which occurs to me as I write: "Let him THINK and remember his poverty, and forget his misery no more."

It is to be regretted that exponents of Social Democratic ideals should have been brought into conflict with the churches. It is to be regretted—but only because of this one reason—that whereas Socialism deals with the political and economic well-being of a nation, the church has one specific province—that of religious and things spiritual. Yet such a conflict is almost inevitable when the church deliberately widens its province and tries to enter into alien ground, as recent conventions of the church have done.

Now that the churches have declared themselves in favor of registering non-fighters so as to enable discrimination to be used in future, let us, too, declare ourselves. Perhaps we shall read one of these days some such resolution as the following: "St. Ann's wishes to place itself on record as having vigorously condemned the action of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, who strenuously opposed the voting of war credits." Poor passion-blinded idiots who have not the breadth of vision to apply their arguments to themselves and see their ridiculous side!

It is difficult to obtain statistics that show any amount of completeness at the present time, but such as are available show that in all the belligerent countries the death rate amongst the children born during the war is going up at an alarming rate. Relatively speaking, this casualty list is higher than amongst the armies on the Continent. This deplorable slaughter of the innocents is brought about because of the accentuated poverty prevalent in the countries at war, which drives out mothers to earn their bread and

leave their babes to—chance. Meantime our war profiteers are squabbling as to the division of their spoils.

The U. S. Government has at last passed the bill appropriating \$11,000,000 for the erection of a government-owned armor plant. The Steel Trust and Armament Ring—including Bethlehem, Carnegie and Midvale—tried their utmost to prevent its passage, even to the extent of making a price-cutting offer and investing in a national advertising campaign. They realize that they stand to lose a substantial and profitable slice of their business, to counter-balance which they have undertaken a "preparedness" campaign. It is well known amongst thoughtful people that the leading spirits behind the national defence organizations throughout the world are the same as the interests behind the armament ring—for obvious reasons. When will it dawn on the peoples of the world that to pile armament on armament, to fling away millions of the nation's wealth in trying to prevent war by conglomerations of armor plate and big guns is no more a guarantee of peace than buying a hundred horse-power automobile for speedway exhibits is a successful form of life insurance? When will they rise up against this folly!

Why should there be war? Reason a-plenty—under capitalism. In the first place, war gives something to do to the millions that were out of employment and sets them to killing each other rather than the masters. Then war provides investment for idle capital, in the way of war loans. And the investment comes right back to the bankers, while the people are tied up in interest forever and ever. War creates a market for battleships, for guns, for ammunition, for food, and for wearing apparel, sold by wholesale. War affords a reason for stopping embarrassing agitation. War makes it possible to censor the news and let the people know only what the masters want them to know. War affords opportunity for some to become heroes and others millionaires. There is every reason for war—from a capitalist standpoint. The more war they can provoke the more business it means for them. Get this groundwork principle of capitalistic institutions clearly in your mind. By this standard of "profit" you will solve the problem of this war's duration, now so much a matter of speculation amongst the ordinary newswriters.

"Tush"

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CLIP AND COMMENT

The Capitalist Newspapers Read Through Social-Democratic Spectacles

Military training transforms a man; it is the finest thing he could have."—Kingston (Jamaica) Gleaner.

Certainly, dear fellow member of this wonderful imperial nation, military training does transform a man. It makes of him no longer a man, but a thoroughly-drilled subservient, tractable machine—a highly valuable acquisition for our capitalist system. Highly valuable, because it is a machine which admits of complete exploitation with the minimum amount of kick—no allowance even being made for the depreciation of the machine.



"In the slumland of a great city there lived and worked an old woman. She was well over sixty years of age, and had known little beyond toil and sorrow all her many days."—"Canadian Defence."

It was interesting to turn from this paragraph headed "Life," and turn to the last two pages giving a list of members of the Canadian Defence League. Unusual interest centred in the vice-presidents' names, among which was noted that of Sir Henry Pelham. It is said that in the great castle owned by this financial king (who is reaping big harvests from firms engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war), even the horses and dogs are better housed and fed than a goodly number of his fellow-citizens of Toronto. Then they say "why Socialism?"



"Nothing but universal service, each man according to his ability and according to the country's need of it, can possibly be just to the men and women who are willing to suffer."—Chicago Tribune.

Your utterance, dear pride of capitalist contemporaries, rather begs the question. Universal service might win some consideration from the workers if those who really had the ability to

sacrifice something for the country's need—the men who have most at stake in the country and its material wealth—were numbered among the men and women willing to suffer. But frankly, are they?



"The part played by teachers in joining the army will automatically promote this ideal (patriotism), and their influence over the children when they return to civil life will be powerfully reinforced."—London (Eng.) Times.

It may be well for teachers to inspire the rising generation with hatred of certain countries, but when the Times—a typical Northcliffe sheet—says to propagate this ideal, it is really laughable. Had not the Times better set a good example to the children by first getting new owners for the many shares held by Germans in this publication? The I. L. P. in England long ago warned the Times about the contradictory character involved in the ownership of this notoriously capitalistic mouthpiece.



Where Was the Censor?

The Russian official communique in the British press (July 8), said:

"During an attack on the village of Vertniki Het Monasterjisk the Germans received our troops with jets of liquid fire. As a result of this conduct on the part of the Germans, all the German prisoners taken after the capture of the village were bayoneted by us. We took prisoners over 1,000 men."

The Times (July 21), from Mr. Stanley Washburn, special correspondent with the Russian forces:

"During the withdrawal from the Polosie region the enemy burned much timber to delay the pursuit. He is said to have done so by spraying liquid fire, which has not been used against our infantry, as has been reported."

THE DIVORCE OF PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE

Maurice Spector

Inconsistency has often been declared to be the striking characteristic of modern capitalist industrial society. The vast gulf between its idealism and its reality, between its religious ethics and its actual social conduct has constantly been a subject of ridicule, scorn and protest to the social dissenter. Yet in spite of all the taunts of the Zolas and Tolstoys, the Ibsens and Shaws, for its hypocritical smugness, its callous indifference or deliberate blindness in relation to social matters, the bourgeoisie apparently go on their placid way with the same self-satisfied righteous feeling. They are as content as ever to endorse and applaud one set of morals on holy days, to practice a contrary set on week days and to defend both with equal zeal. This they consider to be normal behavior, and are ready to condemn anyone as an extremist and undesirable who, having a sense of humor or capacity for logic, will insist on regulating his conduct in accord with just one set of morals. It affects the bitterness of the radical's objections but slightly to know that this anomalous condition is the result of the wedding of inherited traditions and a church influence older than modern society, to economical circumstances stronger than the ethics of the church.

This peculiar psychology of the middle classes seems grounded in the fear that they would lose their power and comfort were they to act in spirit with their religious ethics or were they to resolve their actual economic life into a philosophy to replace those ethics. For in the latter case they would just

as certainly lose comfort and power as in the former, for the realities would become too evident to the proletariat, who would also follow in abandoning religion. Perhaps also, the bourgeois realize the need of some softening influence such as religion to take their minds off the merciless rigors of their economic system.

This accounts for the relative failure of both Tolstoy and Nietzsche's appeal. The former pleaded with the world to become Christian in deed as in creed, preached the Christian virtues of resignation and humility; the latter urged the necessity of making ethics agree with the facts of life, that is the abandonment of Christianity, and boldly proclaimed the expediency of the will to power, the recognition of the claim of the strong to dominate the weak. But Tolstoy's gospel was not in harmony with the facts of industrial life and the middle class regarded him as a visionary who would misplace Sunday ethics. And though in the business world there is no mercy for the weak, and the will of the strong is law, and there is no peace but war, yet the business men (a notable example is the millionaire, Rockefeller) are loyal supporters of the Church. They shudder at Nietzsche's brutality.

This worship of the principle divorced from practice is a disagreeable characteristic of bourgeois society. In the matter of war and capital punishment, in spite of the fact that the state takes the lives of thousands, yet the bourgeois would never think of abandoning the absolute "Thou shalt not kill" and "Love thy enemy." Their point of view is, I suppose, that if there is so much of crime, war, etc., when we have such beautiful moral principles to guide us, there would verily be chaos if we were to lose these formal principles altogether.

Bourgeois society regards the home as a sacred institution, the cornerstone of our social arrangements. No greater indictment can be hurled against any movement than that it is inimical to the home. But the present economic system, besides having turned the home into a very poor thing indeed, is gradually undermining its existence by compelling the wife and child, as well as the husband in the proletariat, to serve in the bleak factory. Very few and far between are the protests of the bourgeois against this attack on the institution "home." Millions of homes are destroyed when fathers and sons conscripted by the state are sent to destruction by the state in times of war. And war is an inevitable result of the capitalist industrial system. But the principle of the home must be upheld.

Another illuminating example of this attitude is the bourgeois relation to property, which is, if anything, more highly esteemed than human life, and is the prop of capitalist society. Socialism is vigorously denounced for its hostility to private property—for Socialists, they urge, would abolish it, confiscate it, destroy it. When that symptom of capitalism, international war looms up, private property is confiscated on the grounds of necessity, and millions of dollars worth of private property is destroyed. (Witness the German cruiser "Emden.") Nevertheless, "all's right with the world" as long as private property is maintained in principle.

A SLANDER.

Satan was Furious.

"I'm going to sue General Sherman for libel," he thundered. "Hell may be bad, but it isn't modern war, by any means."

Thus we see that there is a limit even to epigrams.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A NEW COMMANDMENT

"A deputation from the Clerical Patriotic Association addressed the Synod on the subject of recruiting. Major (Rev.) T. Crawford Brown, Capt. (Rev.) G. R. Patterson, Rev. M. C. MacLean, Capt. (Rev.) A. McLurg, composed the deputation. The delegates specially urged the necessity of urging the call of the King among the rural people of Ontario. The following resolution on the subject was adopted by the Synod:

"This Synod rejoices to see that the clergy of the Anglican Church are organizing to do all in their power to inspire the Church and the nation in truth and righteousness for the furtherance of the great struggle to which this nation and Empire are committed."—Toronto Star.

Rural churches and recruiting stations are close of kin since the churches first "rejoiced to see" the workers of the world desert the Christian principle of human brotherhood. Now that "love one another" is supplanted by "Thou shalt kill," perhaps the "authorities" of the churches will understand the reason why their "righteousness" wins so little favor.

A plea for the right to make, sell and use oleomargarine is the natural result of the high cost of living. It is remarkable the amount of sense developed by necessity after argument has signally failed.—Toronto Globe.

We shall never sheathe the sword till we have the right to make, sell and use, to say nothing of the right to eat, if we are able to buy, oleomargarine. It is a natural result. One class will make and sell, and another class—will use.

Portugal, writes La Justicia (Spain), has decided to re-establish the death penalty which was abolished at the installation of the Republic. Although this is but the logical effect of the war campaign into which Portugal has been drawn; we note with sorrow this retrogression of the Portuguese nation.

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.

CANADA---THE MELTING-POT

The Racial Problems of Canada Discussed
by Isaac Bainbridge, Dominion Secretary

The race-problems that exist in Canada to-day are interlocked with the exigencies of capitalism. But the capitalist politician will touch upon race-problems only in so far as political capital can be made of them. It is a noticeable fact that the old-party "statesman" discusses race-problems merely in their local aspects, stirring up local animosities, riding into power on the local prejudices he creates. But the race-problems facing Canada to-day will not admit of a localized solution. To attempt to base Canada's future development on the patch-work process of settling race problems in a narrow localized aspect is as futile and disastrous as building a skyscraper on a jerry-rammed foundation.

To appreciate fully the race-problem one must necessarily base all understanding on a knowledge and a sympathetic consideration of the historical have passed. Neither Liberal nor Conservative has ever delved into this question with a view to embodying in his final attitude the knowledge that such study would bring. Neither Liberal nor Conservative can point to any feature in this organization which tends to bring within the scope of their work the many races that make up our Canadian population. Only one political party to-day has ever tackled the race-question. The Socialists of Canada can point with no small measure of pride to the splendid organizations which embrace men and women from Finland to Bulgaria, from Scandinavia to Russia, from France to Austria, from Italy to Poland. Why is this? Why is it that alone of all political movements and organizations the Socialists have realized the true nature of Canada's race-problems? Is it because the Socialist organization is based on a creed and hope of universal brotherhood? No, indeed—the reason lies far deeper than that. It is grounded on more tangible ideas than sentiment. It is, in short, found in the economic aspect of society.

Canada is correctly stated as being cosmopolitan in her race make-up. A naturally rich country lying between the continents of Europe and Asia, it was inevitable that the outpourings of these two economically-congested continents should flow to Canada. Here Teuton vies with Saxon and Anglo-Saxon, Mongolian with African, each of which contributes to this complex society their quota of human evolution tinged with divergent traditions, histories, and religions. How to weld together this heterogeneous mass into a compact whole with one central governing principle is a problem that has baffled statesmen, politicians, religions, doctrinaires, and social reformers of every type.

Notwithstanding the expenditure of much thought, time and energy, the elements are apparently still intractable, the "melting pot" apparently still has its work of fusion to fulfill. There are some who have urged a uniform educational system as the only means of bringing together the diffused sections of our population. Whatever may be said about the necessity of education as a medium through which assimilation was looked upon as a logical sequence, it has apparently fallen short of the object the master-mind had in view.

Let us examine the Socialist attitude on this question. Already it has been stated that the Socialist views this question in the same light as he views all other questions—the economic aspect. The history of the present war has proven to many that the German is still German, the Frenchman still French, Turk still Turk. Yet it is not

a far cry back, historically speaking, when the Frenchman stood beside the Englishman against the Russian, when the German and the Englishman stood together against the Frenchman. Why this changed animosity? Wherein lies the secret of this divergent attitude? Is it not to be found in the economic interests of the rulers rather than in the racial antagonisms of the different peoples? The history of the last hundred years goes clearly to show that racial antagonisms can change within a generation. It is not a deep-rooted, ineradicable part of our nature. Between the Saxon and the German such differences as do exist are the product of local requirements. They are greatly outweighed by the community of likenesses. Such differences as do exist have been magnified and used as an instrument to work the changing purposes of the ruling class.

It goes far, yet not beyond truth, to say that the present European alignment is due not to the particular racial traditions of the peoples engaged in this war, but to the economic interests of the rulers in each several nation. Under reverse economic conditions this alignment may be reversed. This assertion can be well demonstrated in the re-alignments that took place in the recent Balkan wars. Just so soon as the economic ambitions of the ruling class of one nation became imperilled by one alliance, a new political and military cohesion was effected.

Throughout the varying alignments of European nations in the last hundred years, the racial instincts of the peoples have been the lever used by the rulers. The capitalists, the governments representing vested interests, have used the medium of their subservient press, the medium of the easily-moulded educational system, to accentuate the race-instinct and so further the schemes which their economic interests required.

We find yet one more problem exists that must be solved before the work of our "melting pot" is effected. The process of economic unification has gone apace in many countries. Yet there still persists in these countries a steady refusal of the religious elements to become fused. Have we not with us the kindred questions of church union and bi-lingualism? Surely an indication that all is not well. Perhaps if we knew the vested interests that lie behind the associations connected with the previous questions we should be in a better position to judge of their worth—ostensibly moral in aspect. Such information unfortunately is the exclusive monopoly of a few, and is guarded as strictly as the records of a secret society. It is a worth-while suggestion that such questions can only be given just settlement by the exclusion of political jobbers and theological mischief-mongers. Suffice to say in this regard that the twin questions of Church Union and Bi-lingualism will be amicably settled when those who have an axe to grind are removed like clogs from the wheels of progress.

One aspect of the racial question inevitably comes uppermost in the minds of those who deal with labor problems, with whom it is now a matter for assertion rather than speculation that capitalism knows no law but profit. Is it not clear that the C.P.R. in its desire for cheap labor failed to appreciate the inevitable social effects arising out of its policy of immigration which has bequeathed to the legislators of this country a vast racial problem with the necessary mingling of the workers irrespective of race, color, or creed. The laborer has been rudely disillusioned about the old traditional concept ac-

AN ANTHOLOGY OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

THE FUTURE, BY ANATOLE
FRANCE.

From the novel: "M. Bergeret a Paris." The adhesion of Anatole France to Socialism is remarkable, because he is the lineal successor of Voltaire and Diderot, and represents a linking of the old revolutionary criticism to the new. His visions may also be suggestively compared with those in William Morris' "News from Nowhere."

"We shall all be happy, papa."

"No. Divine pity, which is the beauty of souls, would come to an end when suffering ended. That will never be. Moral evil and physical evil, unceasingly resisted, will unceasingly share with happiness and joy the empire of the world, as the nights follow the days. Evil is necessary. Like good, it has its spring deep in nature; the one could not be dried up without the other. We are only happy because we are unhappy. Suffering is the sister of joy; the breath of these twins passes over our harp-strings and makes them sound in harmony. If happiness alone blew on them, they would give out a monotonous, tedious sound, like silence. But to the inevitable evils, to those evils at once common and august which result from the state of our society. Men will no more be deformed by an unfair labour by which they rather die than live. The slave will come out of the ergastulum, and the factory no longer eat up men's bodies by millions.

"For this delirance I look to machinery itself. Machinery, which has crushed so many men, will come gently and generously to succour soft human flesh. Machinery, first cruel and harsh, will grow kindly propitious friendly. How will it change its spirit? Listen. The spark which sprang from the Leyden jar, the little subtle star which manifested itself last century to the wondering physicist, will work this marvel. The unknown which has let itself be conquered without letting itself be known, the mysterious captive force, the intangible of which our hands take hold, the tame thunderbolt bottled and discharged upon the innumerable wires which cover the world with their network—electricity, will carry its strength, its succour, wherever it is needed, into the houses and rooms, to the home where father, mother, and children will be separated no more. It

accepted by all races that those of his own race are made of a superior kind of clay to that which the Creator used in the composition of his unwelcome associate in toil. To-day the antipathy that exists between workers arises not from racial interests but rather from the competition for jobs imposed by the economic system denoted by "trade's unfeeling trend." The age-long traditions to which the workers have been kept in bondage are now slowly dying. They are but barely kept alive by those who thirst for dominion, pelf, and place, and were the toilers left to themselves they would cast off this paraphernalia with the grace of one who discards a worn-out, ill-fitting garment, joyfully accepting the new vestment of human brotherhood and equality, woven in days of bitter experience and ungrudging toil.

What, after all, is the fruit of our present-day system of competition? The exigencies born of this brutal system, of this soulless struggle for existence between man and man, class and class, nation and nation, are here in all their intense hideousness. This competitive system serves only to accentuate racial animosity, to breed ill-will and envy.

is no dream. The stern machinery, which shatters body and soul in the factory, will become domesticated, homely, familiar. But it is nothing—no, it is nothing that pulleys, cogs, connecting-rods, cranks, grooves, and flywheels should be humanized, if men remain iron-hearted.

"We look for, we call for, a change more wonderful still. What does the employer say to-day? That he is the thinking spirit, and that without him his army of workers would be like a body deprived of understanding. Well, if he is the mind, let this honour and joy be enough for him. Need a man glut himself with wealth because he is the mind that thinks? When the great Donatello cast a bronze statue with his companions, he was the soul of the work. The price which he received from prince or citizen he used to put in a basket which was slung up by a pulley to a beam of the workshop. Every companion untied the rope in his turn and took from the basket according to his needs. Is there not joy enough in producing through one's understanding, and does this advantage dispense the master-worker from sharing the profit with his lowly fellow-workers? But in my republic there will no longer be profits or wages, and every thing will belong to us."

"Papa, that's collectivism," said Pauline, quietly.

"The most valuable things," replied M. Bergeret, "are common to all mankind, and were always so. Air and light belong in common to everything that breathes and sees daylight. After selfishness and greed have toiled for centuries, in spite of the violent efforts which individuals have made to seize and keep treasures, the private wealth which even the richest among us enjoy is trifling in comparison with what belongs to all men without distinction. Even in our own society do you not see that the pleasantest or the most splendid properties—roads, rivers, forests that once were the king's, libraries, museums—belong to every one? No rich man possesses any more than I do this ancient oak of Fontainebleau or that picture of the Louvre. And they are more mine than the rich man's, if I know better how to enjoy them. Collective ownership, which people fear as a distant monster, surrounds us already under a thousand familiar forms. It is alarming, when you announce it; whereas the advantages which it procures are already in use."

N.B.—This is No. 1 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.

amongst workers—brothers of one class and caste. It perverts morals, nourishes crime, sows discord and anarchy. At the same time it covers a multitude of social evils for fear lest the evil "might know itself and seek destruction." Vainglorious of itself, it governs by what it is pleased to term "superior brains." Its doctrine is—the present institutions must prevail—as exemplified in the utterance of Lord Charles Beresford at Montreal.

Nature has developed through the different races of mankind some wonderful traits of character, but nowhere exhibits the patronage system, the diffusion of her gifts. The traditions, religion, and institutions that exist to-day have their historic basis in barbarism and can be traced back to barbarism. But why perpetuate the logic (!) of the barbarian? His feuds were born of necessity in the main while we (or rather our capitalist masters), foster them for mercenary desire. Suppose we were to practise living with each other instead of living on each other! Could we not by the adoption of such a principle more readily hope to achieve that harmonious relation which is the consummation and desire of all intelligent human beings!

Do You Want Your Paper-- The Canadian Forward?

Two Frank Talks With Your Business Manager and Dominion Secretary

Nothing breeds confidence more readily than frankness. For confidence and willing support are based on complete understanding, which itself is created by complete, unhesitating frankness.

Some eight months ago the old printing institution was forced to assign. It lacked the first essential of business—ready money. Your Dominion Executive, by a stroke of good fortune, was able (by draining the treasury) to purchase the entire plant at one-fourth of its market value.

Now, for the first time in its history, the Social Democratic Party of Canada completely owns, completely controls, its own printing institution. This paper is your paper—you have a direct interest in it.

Then listen. The plant has been removed to a new location—better for business, more conveniently arranged, lower in rental and every other overhead charge.

The cost of producing the Forward has been cut down in every department, in so far as lay within our power. But—we can't run a paper like this by trying to maintain it on a bread-line basis.

Every week, year in, year out, I must have at my disposal \$150. Not one cent less will carry on the business.

That is the first vital fact you must understand. It must be right here in this office—hard cash, not a promised subscription one thousand miles away.

Remember this, comrades. The cost of this paper is barely covered by your subscriptions. We cannot, as the capitalist mouth-pieces do, rely on extensive advertising to provide the necessary finance.

The advertisers who will use this medium will be few—for obvious reasons. Many will want to use it—manufacturers of quack medicines and patent concoctions.

But in future we shall not admit them to our pages—would it be right or compatible when we are out to expose robbery, fraud and beguilements of every form and character?

You need this paper—on that we are surely agreed—for it is the indispensable weapon in our fight. It remains with you whether you have it.

Your subscription is needed NOW. We expect you—every reader—to do your share in supporting the chief working-class paper nationally distributed over Canada. He who helps quickly, helps twice.

To-day is your day. Will you be one of those in the front rank doing your full portion of the

work? Or will you be one of those whose motto is, "To-morrow will do"? To-morrow never comes.

I have no voice in saying whether this paper shall continue. Your answer will decide whether we go on with the fight or we quit. The Social Democrat was never a quitter.

The paper mills throughout Canada are like all capitalistic institutions. They are out for profits and more profits. Prices of newsprint and other stock are soaring heaven-high. And newly in business with a record of financial stringency around our name—we have no credit—spot cash, hard cash, all the time.

There is nothing so irritating to the members of our party as a constant cry for funds. Pay your price now—we then can and will be silent about our financial requirements.

A "Maintenance" Fund has been opened. I look to every comrade, every local, every executive, to put forth every possible endeavor, to make every possible sacrifice, that this fund shall be worthy of our party. Do this right now. Relieve us from financial worries and you will have the live, active, spirited paper you want. But financial worry interferes with our work—wrecks everyone and everything.

Let your first act, right at this moment, be this. Send your dollar now for a year's subscription.

Your next—get busy collecting for the Maintenance Fund. Stir your friends, your local. Get busy after the new subscribers—hustle—"your paper needs you."

No matter how hard we work at this end we are helpless without you. Can I look for your whole-hearted support?

Yours in the world cause of
the worker,

A. ACKERLEY.

Comrades:—

I have been requested by your Dominion Executive Committee to insert an appeal in the first issue of our new paper. I consent on the ground that this appeal will not become a precedent for all future issues, as I desire this paper to become a medium for education and the diffusion of knowledge, and not, as many of the past issues have been—a medium of extortion.

Nevertheless there are a few pungent facts relating to finance that we must face at the outset, and which we must deal with before any substantial progress can be made.

We need at least a circulation of 7,000 paid subscribers. This, I feel sure, will be sufficient to cover cost of one-year's issue at \$125.00 per issue weekly.

Unfortunately there is grave doubt as to whether the postal authorities will allow us mailing privileges on the basis of our old mailing list, and if such adverse circumstances have to be met it will be exceedingly difficult for us to reach this desirable circulation for some indefinite period of time.

We already have a starter of "bonafide" subscriptions to the first issue, sent in during our months of abeyance. It is a good starter, yet small enough to leave our financial treasury somewhat depleted. Consequently we must conscript every available person to sell subs. and boost the paper in every way possible.

Every member of the party is financially involved in this paper, and morally all are responsible for its success or failure. We are fully prepared to give value for the money we receive, but this cannot be given on credit. We have to pay cash for all supplies, consequently you must pay cash for the paper. No cash, no service. The service this paper is specified to fulfil is to reach the masses in such numbers as to rapidly increase the circulation. This, of course, is not a physiological problem in so far as it does not possess legs by which it can automatically transport itself into the domestic circle of the working people. No, we rely upon the rank and file to see that it reaches such destination, even at the expense of your own domestic happiness. Perhaps it would soothe the pains somewhat if the husband and wife were to take it in turns in mak-

ing the customary pilgrimage to visit friends and acquaintances. I feel sure none of our women will object to this arrangement, as they have already proclaimed for the equality of the sexes in both duties and obligations. Here is a chance for them to make good, and it will be an actual demonstration of their equal ability.

The first thing for comrades and sympathizers to do is to subscribe for themselves; send along your dollars.

Next, get after your friends and associates; \$'s ditto.

Get the paper in your public library and create a demand at the news-store for same.

To local secretaries, I would say, get your letter-heads and envelopes printed at our job plant. The manager will quote terms for you. This will help in two ways: firstly, it will help to keep the wheels turning; and secondly, it will help us in systematizing our filing system; and consequently a wonderful saving of time will be accomplished in so far as we shall not have to look all over the letter and envelope to find out from whence it came and who sent it.

There are many other important considerations which I must leave for a later date, but most important of all is "The paper as an asset for educational and propaganda purposes."

Every dollar sent in means a greater range of thinkers.

Every thinker in the working-class is an enemy of the present order, and he ultimately becomes a Socialist.

Every additional Socialist is one less a supporter of the exploiting system.

I feel confident that from an editorial standpoint our new official organ will meet with complete satisfaction. Every article will be commented upon by a capable editorial committee which is composed of comrades representing each phase of our movement.

The rest, comrades, is entirely up to you. You miners of Cobalt, Theford, Nanaimo, peel off from your next payroll a goodly slice for your paper.

You farmers of Manitoba, you ranchers of Alberta and Saskatchewan, now, while your money is to hand, we look for your prompt support.

You industrial workers of Montreal, of Toronto, of Winnipeg, of Hamilton and Vancouver, we look for your loyal support.

All of you are in this fight—all of you are wage-slaves fighting against your common enemy, the capitalist, and the system he supports.

A cent a day is but one-three-hundredth of the money you receive—surely a small enough sacrifice to make for our cause. But a cent a day means \$3.65 a year.

Think it out in this light, and I feel sure that by the first mail we shall receive from you a year's subscription to the paper and two dollars for the "Maintenance" Fund.

Yours in the fight,
I. BAINBRIDGE.

Published at
363 Spadina Ave., Toronto
A. Ackerley Business Manager
I. Bainbridge Dominion Secy.

THE CANADIAN
FORWARD

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Single Subscriptions, One Dollar per Year
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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.

Subscribers Please Note—

Subscribers who receive their paper by post will please note the number on their address label, as it is the number of the paper to which their subscription is paid. If not renewed promptly, the paper will be stopped without further notice. If the number does not correspond with the subscription sent we should be notified at once in order that the error may be corrected.

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 A. ACKERLEY, Business Manager, or I. BAINBRIDGE, Dominion Secretary, The Forward Press, 361 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

Vol. 1, No. 1

TORONTO, CANADA

October 28, 1916



"The Encroachments of Capital can be defeated if the Workers Organize."



THE DEMAND FOR A DISTINCT LABOR PARTY IN POLITICS.

There is no mistaking the psychology of the wayfaring man to-day. Public opinion throughout Canada is turning against the machine rule which has dominated the two capitalistic political parties for the past generation. The ordinary man is frankly disgusted with the many recent exposures of corruption in high places. The exigencies of war have shown in all their naked ugliness the twin evils of favoritism and graft. Labor, temporarily relieved of the old dread of unemployment, is awakening to a fuller realization of its own strength, to a better understanding of the futility of looking to capitalistic profiteers and their myrmidons of the law for a just appreciation of its demands and aspirations.

Tired of the humiliating need of asking and toadying for whatever legislation it feels is due, Labor now feels the time has come to use its own power and initiative to force matters. In short, Labor is becoming more class-conscious. The recent congress held by the Dominion Trades and Labor Councils of Canada was told bluntly by Miss Laura Hughes that "they were the bosses." Before the congress broke up the executive body was instructed to report on the advisability of forming a distinct and independent Labor party in Canada. It is to be hoped that the decision arrived at will be free

from prejudices injected by the strategists favoring the continued regime of the capitalistic parties. It is to be hoped that those who sway the deliberations on this vital question will realize the significance of the appeals made in all parts of the Dominion. For weeks past the British Columbia Federationist has carried appeals from its correspondents, urging the formation of a political unit with a distinctively labor platform. In the East we have the Industrial Banner strongly pleading for the same ideal. The Grain Growers' Guide of Winnipeg, in an editorial strongly asserted that "the present condition of affairs will be hard to remedy until the rank and file of the people are prepared to contribute of their own money towards political campaign funds for the election of men who will be free to represent the true interests of the people." We are strongly of the opinion that the newly-formed non-partisan Farmers' League in Alberta and Saskatchewan is but an expression of this same undercurrent of feeling.

It is not going overfar to say that the Social Democratic Party of Canada looks favorably on the formation of a Labor party that will be truly a Labor party. Not only will the idea meet with hearty endorsement and prompt interest among the majority of Social Democrats, but, we feel confident, any virile class-conscious, untrammelled Labor party will find the S. D. P. of C. actively in the forefront of its propaganda work.

THE SPICE BOX

If big armaments are a guarantee of peace, Europe should be the most peaceful place this side of the pearly gates.

Krupp's profits in the year before the war were \$9,000,000. Heaven only knows what they are to-day. These are the people who in peace agitate for war and bloodshed—the people who profit by war's holocaust when it is kindled.

If this is true of Krupp's—is it not likewise true of Vickers in England, of Bethlehem Steel in the States, of Dominion Steel, Canadian Vickers, and scores of others in Canada?

Listen for the cry "Imperialism" that will go forth in a few months. With peace declared and the huge markets closed, these "patriotic" profiteers will set up a chorus for guns, ships, shells, and all the ghastly machinery of human slaughter.

Let the workers think, think, think, before they let their voices harmonize with this chorus.

We need not killing machines. We need only life-giving machines.

Capital is mobile. It is international. It knows not any country, any king, any patriotism, but—profit.

If capital can be international why should not the workers also break down the antiquated fictitious barrier of nationalism? Unite, ye sons of toil!

For, remember our high-priest's words, "Workers of the World, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains."

It is interesting to note how the letter P serves its purpose in a Plutocrat's vocabulary: Preparedness, Patriotism, Plunder, Powder, Private Property, Profits.

Capitalism promotes honesty, integrity, and morality. That is why every capitalist concern that amounts to anything has a cash register in every corner.

What shall it profit a man if "his country" conquer the whole world and he remaineth a wage-slave—ever on the lookout for a job whereby he may earn the wherewithal to live, ever ready to beat his fellow-worker in the scramble for the job, ever and ever serving the purpose of the profit-loving capitalist?

It is said that the caterpillar cannot see anything at a distance beyond two-fifths of an inch. The man who works for wages or salary, therefore, who cries out against the worker of another country as his enemy, cannot see as far as—a caterpillar.

There are some who have gone to fight in France for their country and "their jobs." The only battleground for such a fight is in the worker's home country—your enemy the capitalist and his long-antiquated system of greed and graft.

If Samuel Johnson were alive now he would feel constrained to elaborate one of his famous sayings and declare that patriotism was the final refuge of politicians, munitions middlemen, lawyers, and some partisan newspapers.

The Socialist dramatist, George Bernard Shaw, in one of his best plays, "Man and Superman," creates a situation in which John Tanner's automobile is held up by the chief brigand, who introduces himself as follows: "I am a brigand; I rob the rich." John Tanner then answers: "I am a capitalist; I rob the poor. Shake hands."



OUR BOOKSHELF

"Ten Years' Secret Diplomacy—An Unheeded Warning" (third edition), by E. D. Morel, published at National Labor Press. Price 40 cents.

Here is a book that should be in the hand of every reader. It is delightfully written and interesting from beginning to the end. Mr. Morel in this book shows that he is an investigator, and that he has the courage of his convictions to tell the public what he considers to be the danger of the few who operate the diplomatic machine to involve the nations in war in which it never had an opportunity to express an opinion. The book is all the more interesting because it was written prior to this great war as "Morocco in Diplomacy," and has been republished as "Ten Years' Secret Diplomacy." J. Ramsay MacDonald in the "Foreword" to the book, says "that the events and the policy exposed in this book form an introduction to the present war.

The story of how the public law of Europe regulating the international position of Morocco (known as the General Act of Algeiras) were framed jointly with the Sultan of Morocco and by representatives of the powers, including France, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, United States, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Russia and Sweden, and of how France (with British concurrence, and Spain following suit) by a secret agreement which in thirty years' time would exclude German interests from Morocco, is ably described by the author.

This work details in a convincing manner Germany's intervention in 1911 when she sent the Panther to Agadir, a step which nearly resulted in a European war at that time and of Germany's final breakdown.

Mr. Morel concludes with an appeal to reason, and one can only wish that it had been acted upon. The sorrow and devastation might not have come upon Europe as a result of the fear and suspicion created by this incident if the diplomats had taken Mr. Morel's advice.

"Let us hold out the hand of friendship to Germany, not ostentatiously, not by sacrificing in the remotest our self-respect, not by offering her absurd 'concessions,' but in a spirit of frank recognition that Germany's industrial progress does but demonstrate the need for renewed activities of our own, in a field of honorable economic rivalry—that as she has learned from us, so may we have to learn from her. * * * In a spirit of determination that we shall allow no influences on our side, no personal prejudices or excitement to suspicion and mistrust, to prevent a gradual but sure advance towards the establishment of those harmonious relations which are alone worthy of two great peoples * * * who come of the same stock, between whom association and history have forged innumerable links, whose respective prosperity and progress are indispensable to each other's welfare, and whose reconciliation would remove the mists of apprehension and uncertainty which weigh like a nightmare on Europe."

Many people, no doubt, will disagree with Mr. Morel's conclusions, but there is no doubt of the ability with which he musters his figures and facts, and the effective manner in which he has dealt with one of the most difficult of the European problems.—J. M. C.

Obtainable from I. Bainbridge, Literature Dept., along with "The War of Steel and Gold."

The "Secret Manifesto" of the German Socialist Minority

References have been made in the Capitalist Press to the manifesto scattered surreptitiously in thousands all over Germany by the "Minority Party." We are now in possession of the text of the manifesto, from which we give the following excerpts:

The submarine warfare was intended to force England to come whimpering and begging for mercy, and thus bring the war to an end with a glorious victory for German Imperialism. Because the German people were hungry, the "holding out" politicians persuaded the nation that the people of England should be forced to be still hungrier.

The crazy imperialistic agitators in the government and in the ruling classes had stupidly provoked the world war, in spite of the fact that they must have known that it would cause the German people to run the risk of being starved out. To the crime of international murder they added that of stupidity, for they knew—they must have known—that nowadays a war against France and Russia might last for years, and that if at the same time the neutrality of England were assured all exports to Germany would be cut off.

And when it really came to that, they began to shout bloody murder and assert that was against international law; that it was a crime against international law to expose a nation of 70,000,000 persons to famine.

To this we may say: "In the first place the German Government has forfeited every right of appeal to international law. If this is to be effective, then above all international treaties so solemnly entered upon must be binding. Such a treaty guarantees the neutrality of Belgium. Despite this, Germany attacked Belgium, and thus gave British Imperialism the excuse to incite the British people to war against Germany.

In the spring of 1915 our brag-garts were cracking jokes. England would not starve us out, but we should starve her out. That was to be done by the submarine. That was foolishness then and it is now. In order to cut off exports to England it would be necessary to watch all the coasts of her islands, and to do that would require a hundred submarines for every dozen that Germany is able to build. And even then the outcome would be in doubt, for there are means of defence and protection against these boats, too.

As the English shipowners are just as big scoundrels as the German food extorters, they raised the freight rates, which caused a sharp increase in the cost of necessities. Nevertheless, there is no use of ever talking about cutting off exports to England.

But in the meantime international law was violated. The English Government acts like a rascal when it imposes illegal conditions upon the neutrals, steals their mails, and in general interferes with their commerce and profit-making, but the German navy murders the defenceless. International law says regarding naval warfare: "Warships are attacked like regiments or forts; but trading vessels, on the contrary, are not objects of attack, although they may be captured and made a good prize, but in the case of a neutral ship this may only be done if it carries contraband. This capture, that is followed by confiscation, is effected through the trading vessel being halted by a warship and brought into port; only in exceptional cases, when this procedure is impossible, may it be destroyed. And even in the latter case the crew of the warship must make every effort to save the passengers and sailors in the merchant ship. For they are non-combatants,

defenceless persons, whom it is plain murder to kill."

These principles are so clear, so logical, that they have been accepted ever since so-called civilized nations have made war on the sea. Furthermore, they have been laid down in all international treaties. There is no doubt in this case.

Can't Civilize Warfare.

But now the German Government says: "The crew of a U-boat is not in a position to comply with these principles of international law. Only in exceptional cases has a U-boat a chance to take a ship into port, and neither has it the space to accommodate the people when it sinks a ship. Besides, as a U-boat can be damaged by a single cannon shot, even by rifle shots, it incurs the danger of being destroyed if it calls upon an enemy ship to surrender."

What is the consequence of this? Common sense says: "As this is the case, U-boats may very well be used against warships, but never against trading vessels, otherwise they commit murder, in violation of international law."

The logic of the German Government and its satellites, including the converted Social Democrats, is different: "Despite the fact that the U-boats are not able to carry on warfare according to the rules of international law, they must carry it on, must murder."

And so it happened. In May, 1915, a cry of horror rang through the civilized world. Without any warning a German U-boat had torpedoed and sunk the great English passenger ship "Lusitania." More than a thousand defenceless beings, among them many hundred women and children, found a grisly death in the waves.

There were American citizens among them, and the Government of the United States lodged a protest against the crime. The German Government was obliged to apologize and to promise indemnity, and promised to abandon this carrying on of war in violation of international law.

They wanted to make war "more human," to "civilize" it! No unnecessary pain should be caused to anyone, but only the soldiers should be put out of action; international law forbids the refusal of mercy and the killing of prisoners who have surrendered; both friend and foe should make every effort to bring swift aid to the wounded. The reality has branded all these pretty precepts as lies. No matter how horrible the means of destruction is, be it dum-dum bullets, be it poisonous gas, it is not scorned. Amid this wholesale murder it is impossible properly to care for the wounded. Leaders of armies issue orders to give no quarter. The cases of the shooting of unarmed prisoners is terrible, and the army commanders and the governments cannot change this, even if they wanted to, because the masses of men in question run into the millions.

With cries for "Revenge for the Baralong" and for "unrestricted submarine warfare," attempts were made to lash the masses, who are suffering indescribably from the war, into a fresh passion for war. Now the Government has called off the pack, because it shrinks from war with the United States, which would seal Germany's fate. But don't let us deceive ourselves. At the next opportunity the provocative agitation will be renewed, because they need the people's war mania in order to continue the war.

Continue it to where? To the final victory by Germany—they say.

But it has already become appar-

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

THE CENSOR'S HAND.

Socialist Papers Excluded From Canada.

The hand of the censor has been busy. Many papers have been suspended, most noteworthy among which are "The Masses" of United States and the "Labor Leader" of England.

A petition organized by Miss Laura Hughes of Toronto and signed by many Social Democrats throughout Canada elicited from the Postmaster a statement that the "Masses" had been barred out of Canada on grounds of anti-clerical, obscene and immoral utterances. Surely the Postmaster's eyes have been closed to the fact that scores of publications circulated in Canada that could safely be banned under this same injunction. Is there not some personal, particularized objections raised in the exclusion of the "Masses."

In regard to the "Labor Leader" of England we regret to announce that the military authorities in the Old Country have seen fit to exclude this publication from Canada, while it still circulates in England. In fact, so far as our knowledge goes, Canada is the only country in whose case such discrimination has been shown. The suppression of "free speech" in Canada by the Imperial authorities surely calls for some protest as an act of "Prussianism" for which no plausible reason has been forthcoming.

Question for general consideration—Who appoints the censor? Our answer—Study the list of censored publications.

JEWS APPEAL TO BRITAIN.

Cablegram from New York Opposes Compulsory Military Service.

A cablegram protesting against a reported attempt in the British House of Commons to deport Russian and Roumanian refugees from England unless they join the British army was sent today to Sir Herbert Samuels, Home Secretary of England. The protest was the result of a mass meeting here last night called by the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish rights, which is said to represent 500,000 workers.

The cablegram sent to Mr. Samuels read as follows: "The Jews are victimized practically now in all the warring countries, in Russia and in Austria, in Roumania, and in Turkey. It would be a great misfortune to the cause of humanity if England, the traditional land of freedom and democracy, should join the forces oppressing the Jews."

Despatches from London in August stated that the British Government had proposed to enact a law to send to Russia the Russian and Polish Jews living in England unless they enlisted in

ent to all intelligent persons that this war can no longer be decided by force of arms. Even if rivers of blood still flow, if the millions of dead and crippled who have fallen victims so far are doubled and trebled, despite all that, no "decisive results" can be obtained. It will go on, like at Verdun, where more than 100,000 men were driven to death and destruction in order to take a couple of unimportant positions. If this madness continues, only the bleeding of the nations white can put an end to this slaughter.

The statement then goes on to say that the war must be brought to an end by the will of the working people, and that now is the time to put an end to it. The pamphlet closes with this appeal:

"Rouse yourselves! Put an end to the international murder by waging the revolutionary class struggle under the banner of international Socialism."

the British Army, but this aroused a storm of disapproval. A committee of leading Russian Jews was then organized to conduct an active recruiting campaign. An offer was to be made to Jews who enlisted before September 30 last to remit their naturalization fees and to organize them into a Jewish corps.

FAMOUS GERMAN SOCIALIST FORESEES TRIUMPH OF HIS PARTY.

Mr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the eminent engineer of Schenectady, N.Y., who is also a famous economist, is predicting the decline of monarchism in Germany and the rise of Socialism. Steinmetz was forced to leave Germany while young because of Government persecution of Socialist editors, of whom he was one at the time. Steinmetz says the English blockade has forced the Government to take out of the hands of private interests the necessities of life. In exchange for aid in the war the Social Democratic party is demanding and receiving the Socialization of successive phases of industry.

Where's the Censor!

(Special Correspondence.)

Amsterdam, Holland.—The Telegraaf has published particulars of a very outspoken anti-war pamphlet which, it learns, has been circulated in Germany. It is entitled "People of Germany, Awake! An Open Letter to German Citizens and Workers," and the author is Dr. Hermann Ruesemeier, who states that he was political editor of the Berliner Morgenpost until September, 1914, when he quarreled with Herr Rudolf Cuno, the chief editor, who declared that "anyone who does not help to deceive the people is a rascal." The author further states that both Herr Cuno and Herr Georg Bernhard, manager of the Vossische Zeitung, explicitly admitted that Germany provoked the war in order to gain the hegemony of Europe. One passage in the brochure quoted by the Dutch paper runs as follows: In informed circles the truth is known, and the German people ought to know it. There are at least 1,250,000 fallen, about 750,000 prisoners, deserters and missing, and about 3,000,000 wounded, of whom about 1,000,000 are condemned to incurable mutilation. That is the sanguinary balance-sheet of war for Germany to-day. Concerning those incapacitated we are silent. Their number eludes all computation but it is certainly enormous. The Telegraaf says it has been assured that 5,000 copies of the brochure are in circulation in Aix-la-Chapelle alone.

"THE EVIL THAT MEN DO. . ."

The Miners' Union of Ayrshire, Scotland, has raised a fund to erect a monument to the memory of the late James Keir Hardie, M.P., who at one time was their Organizing Secretary. An application was made to the Old Cumnock Town Council for a site, but this was opposed by a majority of the council on the ground that he was not born in Old Cumnock. Mr. Hardie made his home in Cumnock over thirty-three years ago, and his wife and daughter still reside there.

Councillor Taylor, who moved the motion not to grant the site, was supported by Provost Richmond, both of whom are known as political opponents of Hardie, and so even in death they have been found to carry on their political prejudices against the founder of the British Labor Party.

The second summer conference of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society was held on September 20 at Sherwood Forest, Maryland. More than 100 were present, representing various schools of radicalism.

The receipt of this paper is an invitation to subscribe. Fifty-two issues for \$1.00.

THE EDITORIAL MAILBAG

These columns are open to all our readers. They are for your use. Any topics on which your individual viewpoint seems desirable should be sent in without delay. If pen-names are used, real name must be given, together with address. Use one side of the paper only, and please write plainly.

THE ROAD TO FREEDOM.

Editor, Canadian Forward:

Socialism aims at the complete abolition of the vested interests which are now held by the capitalist class. It is not without reason that the revolutionary section of the working class seek to end the class ownership of the machinery of wealth production, viz., factories, land, mines, railways, etc. As students of Social Evolution, we have arrived at the conclusion that "man's development in any age depends upon the conditions of life." The circumstances which surround the workers' lives are of such a character that tends to degrade them, making it impossible for them to develop morally, physically and intellectually. It is absolutely impossible for the working class (the only useful portion of society) to become truly free whilst those things that man has to have access to in order to live are held privately by a few. This state of things gives to the idlers an ever-increasing stream of profits, making them parasites, whereas it gives to the creators of wealth an increasing measure of degradation of poverty and misery. To talk ethics under capitalism is a mockery. The first thing to do is to assure to the whole of humanity their economic wants. No reforms will permanently alter our position as "wage" slaves. Socialism strikes the axe at the economic base of existing society. Nothing more, and nothing less than the complete abolition of capitalism will bring about any permanent benefit to the workers. The issue between the two classes in society will only end by the capitalists either maintaining their present supremacy or by their supremacy being overthrown by the concerted action of the workers. It is impossible to reconcile the opposing factions. The machinery of production has been developed to such a high degree of technic that it is no longer possible for the workers to hope for emancipation via craft union methods. According to Census Bulletin 160, U. T. A., 1910, we find that the workers were only receiving 17 per cent. of the social values they created. Owing to new inventions since that time we find that the toiling masses receive less of the values they create to-day. To those who imagine that this system of profit will change by a gradation process I should advise them to produce the facts to prove that the co-operative commonwealth can be brought about step by step instead of by a revolutionary method. To do this implies that they must first show that the workers are consuming more and more of the values that they create. This is impossible for them to do, because under this competitive system there is an increasing proportion of robbery. The struggle of the wealth producers against their exploiters has resolved itself into a political one. Were it not for the fact that the capitalists control the governments of the world it would be impossible for them to legalize the exploitation of the workers. Before it is possible for any class to stand as a ruling class it is imperative that they control the state. The working class can only usher in the co-operative commonwealth by using their political power in an intelligent manner and by seizing the powers of government. Then the forces of the state may be used to abolish all those fetters which make of the workers "slaves" and the idlers parasites. Speed the day when all men may be free. Knowledge of your class position will give you all the power to act intelligently and in

your own interests. The workers should know no enemy but the class which lives by the exploitation of labor.
B. Tromans.

TWO SUGGESTIONS

Dear Comrade,—Enclosed with this you will find suggested referendum.

I may say the locals here intend holding a Party Picnic, the proceeds to go to Party Press funds.

Yours sincerely,

V. LAMB.

July 3, 1916.

Central Committee, S.D.P., Winnipeg:

The below following Propositions for a Party Referendum have received the endorsement of the following locals:

English Local,
Jewish Local,
German Local.

Dominion Convention Referendum.

1. That a Dominion Convention be held next December while holiday rates are in force, the Dominion Executive to fix the date within that period.

2. That such a Convention be held at
I. Winnipeg.
II. Port Arthur.

3. That the representation be Provincial, and as follows: One delegate for every fifty members or major portion thereof. Provinces with less than fifty members to be entitled to one delegate.

4. Language Federations to be entitled to one fraternal delegate; the Federation to bear the expense.

5. That a Convention Assessment be levied from the Locals, computed on a 25c. per member scale; the membership of the Locals to be taken from the report of July 1st current year.

6. That the amount thus collected be divided among the Provinces to defray the expenses of their delegates proportionately to the total expense of each Province.

7. That the difference between the amount that will be allotted to each Province from the Dominion Convention Fund and the total expense of sending their delegates to the Convention, be borne by the Provincial organizations.

Party Press Referendum.

1. That a Party Press assessment be levied from the Locals computed on a 50c. per member scale for the purpose of paying for the Press purchased by the Party. That the membership of the Locals be taken from the report of July 1st current year. That the assessment be paid before the end of this year.

AN IMPRISONED COMRADE.

Eleven years ago Hyalmer Lahtinen, a Finnish comrade, who had been in this country only three months, was convicted to a life sentence on a charge of murder. Many of our Finnish comrades feel that as no interpreter was present at his trial, due consideration could not have been given to his side of the case. A petition has been sent to the Department of Justice requesting his release from close custody. The Minister of Justice reports that the case is receiving consideration and when a decision is reached we shall be able to inform the comrades of the result. In the meantime those who feel inclined to add weight to the representations of the Dominion Executive Committee and of the Finnish Executive should write to the Department of Justice, Ottawa.

This paper is mailed only to actually paid subscribers. One year, \$1; Clubs of 6 for \$5.

WHAT OTHERS ARE THINKING

Bright Clippings from Wide-a-wake Contemporaries

"What Is Coming?"

From Review by Bernard Shaw, of H. G. Wells' Book.

He says that if Germany would give us the guarantee of good intentions involved in her becoming a republic, we should take her to our hearts at once. He repeats this in another place, declaring emphatically that public opinion would not in that case allow any government to go on with the war. I hope this is true, and therefore think it is a wise saying; but let us see how it looks from the other end. Suppose Germany gave the guarantee, and the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs—crowns, thrones and all—vanished forever into blind cave of eternal night! Suppose we said: "Good boys, we forgive you. Cease firing at once." How if the Germans were to keep on firing, and, on receiving a scandalized demand for explanations of this ungrateful and implacable conduct, were to reply: "it is true that we have become a republic; but you have not; and Russia has not. We did not remove Hohenzollern and Hapsburg to make Romanoff cock of the walk."

Ireland, the Political Football.

Forward (Glasgow).

Surely to God the Irish working class of Great Britain have now feasted sufficiently on the political roguery of Liberalism and Toryism to cause them to rise from the table in disgust and decide to devote the future to practical measures for the salvation of the Irish race

Future Democratic Control.

L'Humanite (Paris, Socialist).

Le Temps denies the people the right to examine into the general conditions of peace * * * it declares flatly that the peace which will come will be a peace made by governments. Without hesitation we reply, "It must be a peace made by peoples." Is Le Temps one of those who would say to the French democracy, "The will of the peoples must count no more on the day of peace than it counted among our chief enemies on the day of war?" It is right that the people should be given a share in the decisions that will mould the future, and that will bring forth either a lasting peace or warfare constantly renewed.

An Italian Opinion.

Avanti (Milan, Socialist).

Among the numerous schemes mooted in the press for the prevention of wars, the abolition of secret diplomacy is the most important. This conviction is found not only among Socialists but in the bourgeois press. G. B. Say asserted that in order to make itself indispensable, diplomacy fabricated reasons for dissension between the peoples, and confused their interests, which are simple, with the interests of princes and camarillas; and again Schaffle said: "A part of the activity of diplomacy is even to-day a subterranean work of plottings of a most dubious morality, which in the end becomes fatal: a work which has recourse to trickery, to the corruption of authority, of party leaders, of the press, and of the public opinion of foreign nations."

Anatole France on German Militarism.

Cambridge Magazine (translations).

Populaire du Centre (Limoges Socialist Minority), July 16, notes the re-entry of Anatole France with a declaration in a letter published in the Tribune de Geneve, protesting against the idea circulating in America that

a speedy peace should be concluded. Such an idea comes from "no French inspiration, * * * indeed from no truly humane inspiration. Neither France, nor her allies, nor the world, would gain anything from a peace which would allow the continued existence of this perpetual cause of war—I mean German militarism. No, indeed, humanity would gain nothing thereby, and would lose security, liberty, and even hope."

Le Bonnet Rouge (Paris, Republican evening daily), July, comments on Anatole France's letter (quoted above).

"One had the right to doubt the conversion of a man who formerly had given so many proofs of the liberty of his mind, who contributed so powerfully to the diffusion of ideas which are dear to us.

"Does M. Anatole France really believe that German militarism alone is and could be the cause of the absence of security, liberty and hope? * * * I refer the reader to Book VIII. of L'Île des Pingouins (page 391): * * * 'After having freed herself from the authority of kings and emperors, after having three times proclaimed her liberty, France has submitted herself to financial companies which dispose of the country's wealth, and by means of a bought-over press direct opinion. * * * In future we shall be able to say sadly, when pronouncing this once venerated name, 'the late Anatole France!'"

Another Preparedness.

Tit-Bits.

Rector (going his rounds)—Fine pig that, Mr. Dibbles, uncommonly fine!
Contemplative Villager—Ah, yes, sir, if we was only all of us as fit to die as him, sir!

Exercising Foresight.

The Public (Chicago).

"Throw up your hands," said the highwayman.

"Up they go, brother," replied the victim. "No chance to argue. But, while you are taking what I have got, just tell me what excuse do you offer to yourself for doing this and how do you figure out that you are entitled to what you are getting so easily?"

"Well, now, that's civil enough. Keep that right hand a little higher there. As for your questions, partner: for the first part, I want coin; and as for the rest of it, I exercised foresight, didn't I? I knew you would be coming along here with the money. I knew this was a nice, quiet spot and you couldn't get by me. A little foresight on my part, partner; just a little foresight, that's what it is."

"Hold on, there," said the land speculator. "Just stop where you are and put up your home-building ideas until you get through with me."

"All right, brother," replied the victim. "No chance to argue. I have got to have a place to live. But while you are taking my money, just tell me, what excuse do you make to yourself for doing this, and how do you figure out that you are entitled to what you are getting so easily?"

"Well, now, that's civil enough. Here, stop walking around on that vacant land and stand still. As for your questions, partner: for the first part, I want the coin, and as for the rest of it, I exercised foresight, didn't I? I knew you would be coming along here with money. I knew this was a nice spot. I got here first and I knew you couldn't get by me. A little foresight on my part, partner; just a little foresight, that's what it is."—Robert S. Doubleday.

SECRETARIAL NOTES

The effects of the War have been felt to full extent and we are now down to bedrock. Approximately 50 per cent. of the English-speaking locals have succumbed to its effects—some of them dying of heart failure. The situation looks brighter now than at any time since the War commenced as some of the locals are picking up and others organized or reorganized.

Language Executive.

The Finnish semi-annual report shows 2,145 members on books, with 1,450 in good standing. There has been an appreciable falling off in their number. These can be accounted for, not in going to Europe for the good of their health, but to the United States in order to procure a slave's privilege—"work."

Ukrainian.—We have not received the usual semi-annual report, but from information to hand they are on the job organizing. Comrade J. Popovitch has been touring the Eastern Provinces and reports good work done for "the workers' cause."

B. C. Elections.—Out of four (4) Social-Democrats that ran in the Provincial election, three (3) of them lost their deposits.

Provincial Executives.

The British Columbia Executive has been reorganized with headquarters in Victoria.

Alberta Executive reports nothing doing; things very quiet. They need a reorganization in Alberta. Comrades, take note.

Saskatchewan Executive (New).—The referendum for an Executive in this Province was carried, the voting was as follows: For 68, Against 15. Headquarters located in Vanguard, by decision of D. E. C. F. G. Witzel, Secretary, reports getting into shape, and will hold office until the end of current financial year. The province is troubled with a Non-Partizan Political League. We await further investigation; perhaps another wolf in sheep-clothing? It is worth watching.

Manitoba Executive.—No report, but information to hand points to a period of recuperation. Since Comrade Rigg, M.P.P., took over the secretaryship a good debt of \$104.00 has been paid up. There are rumblings of constitutional unrest in Winnipeg. Investigation pending.

Ontario Executive.—The report to hand gives 19 English-speaking locals, with a membership of 279. In Hamilton, Berlin, Guelph, Toronto, things are looking up. Some of these locals are recruited to pre-War strength, and the winter course in process of construction.

Quebec Executive (New).—The referendum vote carried for the organization of a Provincial Executive; the division lobby count shows: For 98, Against 9. Montreal Headquarters.—No report to hand. From communications received they are like the Irishman's watch, getting quick slowly. The Bourassic acid may help them to slow a little quicker. The Jewish Local is very much alive, and the Comrades are just waking up to the significance of our new Canadian Forward.

The Twin Stamp—"Married at Last."

The referendum for the introduction of the twin stamp, on the second count, shows: For 665, Against 195. This is not sex equality; this is sex preference. It does, however, meet a very important economic consideration in the payment of dues. If I were a woman and not a wife in the legal statutes, I would want to bear equal financial responsibility; this does not prevent them anyhow.

The Dominion Executive Committee has been increased from seven to eleven, in order to make provision for the two important but subordinate committees, Editorial and Management. We are now a business concern, as we have now a permanent business headquarters,

with a printing plant and literature department, all our own.

We are in business to stay. At the time of writing the big press is being groomed down preparatory to her trial spin. "We are going to have a christening and call her Mary Ann." You can all participate in this epoch-making event by sending "solution of green-back," not water—we have of that lots in the Bay.

Comrades are enjoined to send the solution at once, Subs., Donations, Printing Orders, and in your wills you can designate your property "For Mary Ann."

We use the Union Label, not abuse it. Special rate for Executives, Locals, and Unions.

By having your letter-heads, etc., printed at your press, you will help the administration to make good and at the same time systematize and simplify our work.

Order at once! Paper may be up another two points to-morrow.

We want 5,000 yearly subscribers to prevent the Germans getting them. "Be patriotic" to your wives and children. They need you, and we need you, to help the needful.

Who will answer the Clarion Call?

ISAAC BAINBRIDGE,
Dominion Secretary.

Push "The Canadian Forward." It never was so much needed as NOW. It is for "the few against the world," whose failures are always victories. Every reader get a reader. Twenty-six issues for 50c.

Who is Your Favorite Movie Star?

Understand all spoken parts. Read the moving lips. A good Lip Reader understands every word spoken in the SILENT DRAMA. "Lip Reading in the Movies," just published, tells how. Contains a simple key for all Lip Positions and Movements which enables the eye to "hear" the conversation on the screen. Price 25c. School of Lip Language, Dept. C25, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A.

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.

TORONTO SOCIALIST WOMEN IN LINE.

By Gertrude Mance, Secretary Women's Social-Democratic League.

The women of Toronto, in common with the women of all other parts of the civilized world, are experiencing the inspiration of the great forward urge of half of the human race which is reaching out after larger means of expressing itself. The Socialists of every land were among the first organizations to boldly declare for equal political, social and legal privileges for men and women.

For many years the Socialist women of Toronto have taken an active part in all the activities of the various forward movement, but it was not until September, 1914, that the Women's Social-Democratic League was inaugurated. It started with a membership of thirty. Its principal object is to further the propaganda and educational work of the Socialist movement, and more particularly among the women.

The League is not a party branch, but a separate women's organization, open to all progressive women. However, most of its members also belong to the local party branches.

There have been many and varied avenues found for our activities. Entertainments, socials, lectures, and discussions have been held under the League's auspices from time to time, also several debates among the women themselves on various subjects of special interest to women, to which no

men were invited. But probably the best work done by the League was the holding of a very successful bazaar last December. Three hundred dollars was cleared through this undertaking, and we succeeded in wiping out the party debt at that time.

At present, with the cold weather coming on, there is a strong revival of interest. A hall in the Labor Temple has been rented. Our first meeting there will be held the 1st of November. After that, meetings will be held every first and third Wednesday evenings of the month.

We are arranging for a sale of work on the 9th of December. We hope the party members will remember that they will be able to buy at least part of their Christmas presents at this sale. We are arranging to get a consignment of dolls, and hope to sell them "dressed." The money from this sale of work will be used to some purpose in the interests of the party at large, but it is not yet definitely decided what purpose to put it to. Further announcement in regard to our sale of work will be made in future issues of The Forward.

At our next meeting we will begin reading Olive Schreiner's book, "Woman and Labor."

There will no doubt be many interesting meetings, discussions, lectures and entertainments this winter. Every woman party member and all those interested in social progress should join our league.

If we increase our membership and all put our shoulder to the wheel, we can help finance the party for one thing. We can further the propaganda among women, educate and enjoy ourselves. Every woman needs some interest outside of her own home. Let us all make this our hobby. Let us work together socially as well as individually for the better enjoyment of life.

Our league meets but twice a month (first and third Wednesdays) thus enabling every member to get to each meeting. We hope that every woman who reads this will make it a point to visit us at our next meeting, the 1st of November.

The time has arrived for the Socialist women of Canada to put forth every effort possible to guide the awakening interest of women in public affairs along lines which will be effectual in emancipating both sexes from the evils of the competitive wage system.

TORONTO.

Local 71 (Dovercourt).—Active work has been carried on by our local throughout the summer. We are glad to report that by energetic work we have been able to bring this local's membership up to its pre-war strength. Each Sunday evening we have held big, enthusiastic meetings in the open-air, which have been exceptionally well attended. Not the least opposition has been encountered even in this centre of capitalism and conservatism. Our winter programme is now in full swing. Already two enthusiastic meetings have been held. The collections and sales of literature have more than covered expenses. We fully anticipate that before our season closes we shall have brought many more active members within the folds of our movement.

IS THIS TRUE?

Geneva, Sept. 5.—The German Socialist newspapers publish a manifesto of the Union of German Miners in Canada complaining that "our Canadian Socialist comrades instead of working with us as good comrades, chase us away from our jobs, and generally make our lives unpleasant."

Comrade E. W. Brink of Tulsa, Okla., U.S.A., writes asking us to bring to the notice of our readers his little sereed bearing the name "Brain Physic." Spicy stuff we call it—at \$1.00 a year with 100 copies for distribution.

Who Are You?

Have you ever been face to face with having to tell your name, to spell it, write it, or encounter all the embarrassment such a situation involves? Why not a personal card—50 for 75c.?

You storekeepers—Would not your letterheads, your statements, your envelopes be better business-getters if they bore the Union Label? We are in the centre of the paper market—can buy more cheaply than your local printers.

You secretaries of locals and trade unions—we offer you printing done by union men throughout, making no extortionate profit.

To all who use printing we can offer a first-class job, handled by a fine equipment and attended to by men who know printing.

The best of service is waiting—even for the smallest jobs.

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