

Labor Produces
All Wealth
Unto Labor It
Should Belong

THE CANADIAN FORWARD

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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TORONTO, CANADA

September 10, 1917

THE SECOND CRUCIFIXION

(By Laszlo Schwartz, in New York
"Call.")

"Come here!" called out his majesty, Satan, to the governor of hell. "This is the third anniversary of the day when the dams of Hell were opened by my plute servants to let the Flood of Blood cover the earth. It is a great day, marking the most glorious epoch of my rule, and I will celebrate it befittingly. Let my subjects learn how generous I can be Satan.

"Call the celebrated spirits in hell—let them hear the good news!"

Next moment imp couriers rushed to all parts of Hades and called the eminent spirits to gather.

One by one they came, Luther, Rembrandt, Darwin, Columbus, Ingersoll, Marx, Voltaire, Garibaldi, Jefferson, Kossuth, Michael Angelo, Shakespeare, Wagner, Tolstoi, etc., etc.—the greatest artists, writers, explorers, scientists and lawmakers who have worked, suffered and dreamed for the true emancipation of their fellow beings.

Satan greeted them with due respect and said:

"Illustrious guests! I called you here so you may learn that to-morrow, on the third anniversary of the day when all the world with its churches, charities, schools, hospitals and temples of art, with its puny thinkers, spineless artists and hypocritical and treacherous leaders was brought under the rule of my sceptre, to-morrow, for one day, I will grant you absolute freedom.

"Be it here in hell or up above on earth the road will be open to you, and on your honor—for one day once again you will be masters over your own will."

For a few moments the spirits stood about amazed. The polite Emerson began to eulogize in a sermon on "Gratitude" over the sudden eruption of kindness. Satan silenced him with a wave of his arm accompanied with a malicious grin:

"Of course, gentlemen, this wonderful opportunity will only be given you if you succeed in coming to a unanimous agreement on the desire which is dearest to your heart. I give you one hour to settle this weighty question. Retire to yonder cave, then report to me."

During that hour each of these famous spirits pleaded for the cause closest to his heart.

Rembrandt wanted to give all truly great artists absolute freedom, even if but for one day.

"Exiled Comrades," said he, "let us bring to them one day of glorious independence. Let us knock off the shackles and chains which have enslaved them to petty masters—to so called 'patrons of art,' who, from their untold wealth, toss to them a chunk of bread in payment for their art, and ask for their bodies and souls as good measure."

Darwin begged for the day so he might make further researches, for, after all these years of contemplating, he feared that he had done the ape a

great injustice by naming him an ancestor of man.

Luther wanted to win over his comrades so they might help him fight the dark powers of religion.

"Let us unite, brothers," pleaded the great reformer's spirit, "for even if we are given but one day of freedom, we will leave the world behind with more light and less hypocrisy."

And so it went on, each great soul pleading for his own ideals, till finally it came to Marx's turn. This patient spirit warned them:

"Brothers, we have but a few moments left for decision. You forget that Time is the most merciless of all tyrants. He has robbed humanity of untold opportunities which would have brought freedom and happiness. Heed the lessons, brothers! Let us forget

brutal rule have taught you the lesson of all lessons.

"Begone spirits with good cheer and follow your leader with faith."

With the break of the following morning the small group of spirits slowly approached the last cliffs which divide Hades from our world. They climbed on in silence, dreaming of days bygone when first they followed this path, and guessing about the great treat in store for them.

As they drew closer to earth they heard an unceasing roar of thunder and saw heavy clouds of smoke rolling overhead.

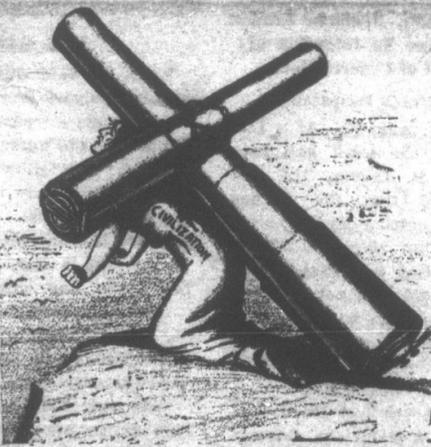
Suddenly, but a few steps from earth a commanding voice hailed them:

"Turn back to Hell, oh pilgrims! Do not step on this cursed earth! I plead with you do not."

REVOLUTIONARY REFORMS.

However justifiable, or even necessary, it may be that the workmen establish labor organizations for the purpose of improving their condition, by lowering the hours of work, and other equally wholesome measures, it were a profound error to imagine that such reforms delay the social revolution, and equally mistaken is the notion that one cannot admit the usefulness of certain social reforms without admitting that it is possible to preserve society upon its present basis. On the contrary, such reforms may be supported from the revolutionary standpoint because, as it has been shown, they stimulate the course of events, and because so far from removing the suicidal tendencies of the capitalist system, they help them along.—Karl Kautsky.

THE SECOND CRUCIFIXION



hobbies and find the supreme wish which hovers above all thoughts and longings.

"Why not ask Satan to grant us a free day on earth, so we may see with our own eyes how far man has progressed since our departure, and so we may muse over their growth upon our return to hell?"

"After all is said and done, brothers, it is not the development of this or that branch of art, science, literature, architecture and other minor or major items of civilization that we should carry closest to our hearts, but the welfare of humanity with its countless millions of souls that should bring to us the message of all messages."

One by one all agreed that Marx's wish was the best compromise.

It was the wish of all wishes; the dream of all dreams.

Satan listened to the unanimous plea with interest, and complimented Marx, the spokesman.

"Great Spirit, I must pay you my sincere tribute. You drive your bargains almost as shrewdly as I do. Six thousand years of hypocritical and

The spirits stood bewildered. Scanning the horizon, Luther discovered a weird figure. Over jagged rocks, bent under the weight of a shining armor, wearily climbed a man. Sword rattled at his side, and he dragged a gun after him.

Luther exclaimed: "What is this? Do my eyes deceive me? Brothers, look you. . . . Is it not the Man from the Cross?"

Coming closer they all recognized the gentle, suffering features of Jesus of Nazareth.

Ingersoll drew closer to the Master and spoke in deep-felt words:

"Son of God, has it come to this?" Christ paused to reply:

"Yes, kindred spirits . . . thus have I been paid for the services rendered throughout almost 2,000 years. Look at me, fellow sufferers.

This is the handiwork of men who call themselves servants of God, and who lyingly profess to be my disciples.

"It was not enough that they mocked my messages by tagging them with catch phrases, and duped men into buying the Christ brand of salvation for all the traffic could bear, but now,

in the name of Christianity which these master liars call my creation, they turned me into a hired and licensed slayer.

"They tore the crown from my forehead and in the name of Democracy and Rights of Man forced this warrior's helmet on my head. They picked the nails from my bleeding hands, arguing that they must be freed to strike those who persist that all men are brothers, and here are the tools of death I was doomed to carry about.

"They perverted my Message of Peace and Good Will to All Men into hoarse and beastly war cries. From the pulpit their priests and ministers blasphemed every inspired word I have uttered, and, using this hideous cloak of Christianity to hide their black souls and bloodstained paws, these base corrupters of the good in human beings have succeeded in substituting my Message for Humanity with a brazen Faith of Hypocrisy—with Hate

Cried Christ with a terrible voice: "Hear ye, oh brave spirits, out on yonder battle fields sing the shrieking bullets and roaring guns the new Hymns of Christianity! Hear ye, brothers, the maddening wail of the murdered masses, and the insane and terrifying cries of hordes of hungry old men, women and children whose stomachs have shrunk from starvation. Hear them sing the praises of Christianity. . . . They sing to me, their Saviour, while in their soul they damn my Master—God."

Then, with bowed head and tears rolling down his pale cheeks, Christ entered hell.

Before he disappeared from their sight, once again he turned and spoke: "I enter hell for the second time. Perhaps now I can find here peace and justice. . . . Perhaps hell has changed for the better, as earth has turned into hell."

None of the great spirits could find words to express his emotions. Silently, one by one, they turned and wended their way back to the domain of Satan.

Back they went, crushed in spirit, blurred were the dreams of their past. Slowly they filed past Satan's throne, following in the footsteps of the Man from Bethlehem.

Satan grinned with satisfaction when he heard their tale. Suddenly his sardonic features turned pale with fright.

"What! Has Marx gone forth alone? Against Christ's warning? The fool . . . his dreams and ideals will be trampled in the blood pools of gored men and animals."

Christ lifted his voice meekly: "Satan . . . you know not the spirit of man. He who dared go forth against my pleadings followed the call of humanity. The greatest command of all . . ."

Meanwhile the spirit of Mark journeyed onward through burnt cities and fields covered with rotting corpses, through meadows littered with graves and populated with shrieking, feasting vultures. He passed the charred ruins which had been firesides.

The sun was high when he reached the first village where smoke rose from the chimneys. From a peasant's white-washed hut he heard a baby's cry. The women and old men harnessed a pair of oxen to a cart, then trudging alongside, drove to a field.

(Continued on page two.)

WHAT OTHERS ARE THINKING

Bright Clippings from Wide-a-woke Contemporaries

SENATOR LA-FOLETTE OF WISCONSIN ON TAXATION OF WAR PROFITS.

It is part of the history of all wars that wealth has demanded the minimum of taxation and the maximum of loans.

Wealth has never yet sacrificed itself on the altar of patriotism in any war. On the contrary, it has ever shown itself eager to take advantage of the misfortunes which war brings to the masses of the people.

Every bond that is issued must sometime be redeemed with interest out of taxes that the people must pay.

Paying for a war mainly by selling bonds inevitably causes inflation. Inflation raises prices, greatly increasing the cost of living for the masses. There is no escape from this result.

We have open to us a field of taxation in war profits and excessive incomes, the justice of taxing which all must admit.

Leading economists of the world argue that upon principle, for the good of the government itself, for the soundness of its financial policy, the war should be paid as we go forward in its prosecution.

Wealth is even potential in government. * * * Wealth fattens upon war loans and war contracts and the speculations with which war is always rife. Hence wealth is always for war.

Mr. President, blind is the man, dull, indeed, the brain, that does not read from the war histories of the world the fact that accumulated wealth has been behind the wars and has been potential enough * * * to make the prosecution of the war a financial harvest to it. Sir, that is why the world has had so many wars.

JUSTICE.

"If I knew that every single witness that testified against Mooney perjured himself in his testimony, I would not lift a finger to get him a new trial."—Assistant District Attorney Edward A. Cunha, of San Francisco.

This open and above-board statement shows the bias of thousands of officers of the law who are supposed to dispense American justice, but who really dispense with it.—Industrial Worker.

THE TIME FOR REVOLT.

A message brought to human understanding upon the roar of cannon and the shrieks of mangled men—tyrants of blood and pelf in blind fury threaten the collapse of civilization—a repetition of the dark ages looms ominously in the foreground—the time for thought and action is now at hand.—B.C. Federationist.

A FEATURE OF PROSPERITY.

(By Arthur Brooks Baker.)

I met a statesman on the docks, a hungry man was he. He watched a large and stately ship go steaming out to sea. Her waterline was well immersed, and sturdily the screws were pushing Europeward a load of things to eat and use. I gazed upon the statesman and the statesman dropped a tear, and when I found a voice to speak I asked of him this here:

"Oh, hungry fellow pilgrim on this planet large and fertile, if you had a snail's ambition or the wisdom of a turtle, why should you let your bread sail off to feed a foreign nation, while you stand here upon the shore and perish of starvation?" He gazed on me with pity in his wet and limpid eye and with superiority he made this reply:

"When people live in savagery repulsive, coarse and crude, for them it

is appropriate that they should eat their food, but when a country's prosperous and highly civilized, such animal indulgence is a thing to be despised. Let children howl and hungry ginks expostulate and yell: our crop of wheat is not to eat—we raise the stuff to sell."—Industrial Worker.

IS IT WELL?

Is it well that, while we range with science, glorying in the time, City children soak and blacken soul and sense in city slime?

There, among the gloomy alleys, Progress halts on palsied feet,

Crime and hunger cast our maidens by the thousand on the street—

There the master scripps his haggard seamstress of her daily bread,

There a simple, sordid attic holds the living and the dead;

There the smouldering fire of fever creeps across the rotted floor,

In the crowded couch of incest, in the warrens of the poor.

—Tennyson.

"The banking and financial history of this war is, in important features, as sedulously shrouded a mystery as its diplomatic history."—Manchester Guardian, May 18, 1917.

According to the Deutsche Kirchenzeitung, Munich, the German Catholic clergy are organizing a peace movement on a grand scale under the banner of the Holy Eucharist. The newspaper says that the Bishops of enemy countries have expressed approval, and promised assistance.

ENFORCEMENT A BLUFF?

E. B. Devlin, M.P., Declares Borden Government Has No Intention of Enforcement of Conscription.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Farnham, Que., Aug. 27.—At a Liberal meeting in the town hall here to-day, Mr. E. B. Devlin, M.P. for Wright, declared that the Borden Government is putting up a great bluff in connection with the talk of putting conscription immediately into operation. He said it is not the Government's intention to do more than make a big fuss for purely election purposes. Mr. Joseph Somers, M.P. for St. John's-Iberville, said:

"Canada has never had since Confederation such a nefarious Government in power as is at Ottawa now. They are a body of political bandits."

Other speakers were Mr. Fred Kay, M.P. for Missisquoi, and Mr. Ernest Lapointe, M.P. for Kamouraska, and all expressed opposition to conscription. Messrs. Devlin and Lapointe were referred to by Mr. Kay as probable Ministers in the next Laurier Cabinet.

LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO LIGHT!

A Canadian preacher has discovered that God is on the side of the allies.

To many people this will be the most welcome news they have had for many a day. They have been led by the Kaiser's confident utterances on the subject to believe that God was on the side of the unspeakable Germans. They were losing several winks of sleep over it every night. Their acknowledgments of undying gratitude are due to the Canuck parson.

He says the various miscalculations of the Germans have not been due to chance. "It is the Lord's doing," he avers.

He does not explain just why God didn't squelch the Germans before they invaded Belgium.

He probably thought we ought to be able to explain a little thing like that

for ourselves. It wasn't safe, however, for him to make that assumption. He can not fully appreciate the depth of theological ignorance in which we laymen, who do not even have a look in at the affairs of the Almighty, are groveling. We can only guess at it.

There have been two guesses made by laymen. One is that God was on the side of the Germans at the time of the Belgium invasion and that later He got miffed at His superior officer, the Kaiser, and deserted to the allies. If this is the true reason, He had better keep well to the rear, for the Kaiser'll git 'im if He doesn't watch out. And if the Kaiser ever lays hands on Him, it will be good-bye God.

The other guess is that God was originally on the side of the Germans, but that, having noticed that the allies now have the heaviest battalions, He thought it would be wise to flop over and get on the winning side.

Another layman has a theory which is a sort of a substitute for the whole. He advances the theory that God isn't on either side, but just hovering around looking for a place to light. He wants it understood, however, that this theory is purely tentative and subject to change, for, he says, one must always proceed with great caution in matters like this. But he backs up the theory with the allegation that the war fans on both sides have shaken their gory locks at the Almighty and told Him to stand aside while they struck all words of love and peace out of His book; and that no author likes to be treated that way.

Our own private opinion is that God still believes in the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," and in the saying in the sermon on the mount, "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God," and that, therefore, if He is taking any part in the matter, He is on the side of the People's Council.

—"New York Call."

THE HELOTS.

When M. Venizelos ordered the recent compulsory levy in Greece, a law was immediately passed "annulling the rights of trade unions" till the end of the war. The following lines which I here translate, show the feeling excited by this imposition.

And this is your conscription!

And this is war, forsooth!

The snare now stands discovered

In all its hateful truth.

Our unions all must vanish,

Perchance, to come no more;

And when we turn to question,

You say, "The need of war."

This—Junkerism never

Shall cease its course before

The workers all are helots

And slaves to men of gore!

—E. Parry, Prof. of Modern Greek, in Melbourne Socialist.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY AND A REWARD.

It was an exciting week-end. We snatched at the evening papers to see what had happened at the Labor Party Conference in London. The headlines chilled us: "Rowdy Scenes," "McDonald Howled Down!" The week's desperate Capitalist Press campaign then had succeeded; Labor was unable to resist a systematic and persistent Press hypnotism; we were beaten. And then our eye catches the voting result in the Stop Press news—a majority of 1,296,000 for going to Stockholm to meet the German Socialists. We have won; the Capitalist press is beaten. What arguments have been used scarcely matter; we guess, anyhow, that passports will be refused; but that Labor can resist a Press war storm at last; that was the triumph, that the victory!

Scene—The lobby at 10 Downing St. A dejected figure sits upon a chair kindly provided by a sympathetic typist. Soliloquises: "Am I still in the

Cabinet or am I not? I was asked to come to the meeting, yet now I am told I must wait outside. They have made me pay the expenses of the Russian delegates back to them.

Benar Law told the House the Government knew nothing about the visit to Paris, yet they authorized me to spend money on the Russians, and now I have been asked to refund."

An hour passes. Enter from the Cabinet door, George Barnes: "Gee, Arthur, you are fired! I've got your job!"—Glasgow Forward.

CLEANING UP THE WORLD.

Houston!

Butte!

East St. Louis!

Ludlow!

A lynching every four days!

Penitentiaries overflowing with inmates driven to crime by cruel industrial conditions!

Insane asylums crowded by people driven to insanity by the same cruel conditions.

Hundreds of thousands of girls and women driven to prostitution by starvation wages!

Universal suffering among the common people because of the high cost of living due to permitting the country to be owned by social parasites!

Babies dying like flies for lack of the necessities of life!

Are we not a lovely bunch to start out to compel the world to be good?—Milwaukee Leader.

THE SECOND CRUCIFIXION

(Continued from Page One)

Here, to the strains of a plaintive tune, they plowed the earth. From the distance the cannon's roar mingled with their song.

The lonely spirit stood by suffering humanity's inexpressible griefs, but he knew and felt that his journey was not in vain; that humanity was not lost.

It was merely Christianity that could not stand the crucial test. But the real Christ message, the identical message which the spirit himself had come to preach in deeds, and not in words, that message was still unknown to this great suffering human family.

That message was still to be delivered.

When the sun snuffed its light above the blood-soaked earth, heaving and trembling with the thunder of cannons, the Spirit of Marx returned to hell.

He had dared, where others cowered. He found life and hope where others but mourned the dead.

Short as his journey was on earth, the lonely spirit learned that this bloody anniversary of the world war marked the dawn of a new epoch.

He had heard the message . . . It rang out bold and clear.

It came to him from the hut of a toiler.

In the cry of a babe . . .

WANT WAGES INCREASED

G.T.R. and C.P.R. Ticket Agents Demand Improved Conditions.

The ticket staff of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways at the Union Station have made a demand on their respective managements for an increase in salaries. This was early last week, and nothing has been done except by the C.P.R., who have already made the working conditions better. The men have also been assured that there will be an increase in wages.

The G.T.R. men have had no reply and have sent their ultimatum to the proper officers in Montreal. The hours are very long and the wages run from \$50 to \$70 per month.

"If there is much delay," said a local man, "there will be trouble."

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

SOCIALIST VOTE IN COLUMBUS GROWS

Big Gain Coupled With Dayton Victory Shows Party's Strength.

Columbus, O.—T. C. Southard, Socialist candidate for member of the city council, received more than 1,760 votes in the primary elections here, just falling short of being nominated. The big vote for Southard is an indication of the growth of the Socialist party. As compared with the results of elections in former years the entire Socialist vote shows a gain.

Machine politicians are especially disconcerted by the big Socialist showing, as they know it means even more than the official figures indicate.

The great victory of the Socialists in Dayton, O., where the workers polled a larger vote than that of the Democrats and Republicans put together, politicians tried to explain away by referring to it as "an isolated case," "not at all in line with real Ohio sentiment."

Now that the Columbus returns are in it has become impossible to hide the fact that the Socialists are making great gains all over the state and that they will be powerful contestants in November.

The primary election was to select nominees for city councilmen. Columbus has a commission form of government, and these councilmen are much more important than an ordinary city legislative body.

In addition to the regular primary elections, there was the question of woman suffrage to be decided. The women won by a 935 majority, and will now have the right to vote in all municipal elections.

MORE BUTTE STRIKERS THAN BEFORE MURDER.

The strike of the miners in Butte was not settled by the murder of Frank H. Little. There are as many men on strike now as at any time since it was called, and in addition they have greater solidarity than at any time. No one is talking of going back to work until the infamous rustling card has been entirely abolished. The latest phase of the situation is the visit of Jeanette Rankin, member of Congress of Montana, to Butte to make a personal investigation of the strike situation.

Reports are to hand that the big financiers of the belligerent countries have somehow been permitted passports to convene in Switzerland. The ostensible purpose of this meeting was to sidetrack the coming Social upheaval. Even the bankers see the handwriting on the wall.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Can any reader who gets Continental newspapers supply us with press cuttings about the recent International Financial Conference in Switzerland? Particularly we want the names of the financiers from belligerent countries, and any references to an item on the program dealing with means to check the spread of Socialism in Europe after the war.—Glasgow Forward.

FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF AN I.A.M.C. OFFICER.

"I never found men digging or filling sandbags with their overcoats off in cold weather. . . . The worst of the lot I found were Derby men or conscripts, especially those approaching 41, and these had a grievance that they were brought out unjustly, which, with the lack of discipline prevailing, enabled them to fill in their time with shirking and grousing. Sergeants informed me they were quite unable to

handle these men, and that a large number of them cared nothing whether we or Germany would win. I found men huddled up like hedgehogs on the ground of the trench where we could safely walk along, so terror-stricken at a few shells coming over that one has to shake them in order to remove them out of the way. . . . Men of the better class I have found broken in spirit by association with those of the lowest class. . . . One who had exceptional intelligence and education said his experiences had been such that, rather than join the Army again, he would rather see the British Empire at the bottom of the sea. . . . In such misery of mind and body (and labor is hard to such as these, for conditions were hard, but not unendurable), these men, educated and of superior class—to say nothing of the tragedy of the others—pass their lives, knowing there is to be no rest, no peace of mind, until some weeks or months hence they go over the top, there to meet an even chance of wounds or death, the happiest release of all. And for this agony of mind the Prussian is not responsible: Simply the fact, if you wish to blame them, that they have not in years gone by educated those who are now their rulers."

ANTI-WAR VICTOR IN DAKOTA

John M. Baer, civil engineer and cartoonist, who was elected to Congress in North Dakota a couple of weeks ago, is a nephew of the late James Whitcomb Riley.

Mr. Baer was the candidate of the Non-Partisan League of Farmers, which put the old parties completely out of business in last fall's election, news of which sweeping victory was withheld by the kept press.

In pleading for election, Baer announced himself as definitely and determinedly opposed to the war and in favor of the utmost effort looking toward an early conclusion of peace. He declared himself also against conscription.

BANKERS IN CONFERENCE.

German Financiers Said to be Attending Meeting Held in Switzerland. (Canadian Press Despatch.)

Berlin, via London, Aug. 27.—German bankers are reported to be participating in Switzerland at a conference of European financiers, but no information is obtainable. The Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin, learns that if such a meeting is taking place it is wholly in the nature of deliberations by financial groups of the belligerent countries who are interested in international holdings. The publication adds that if the political situation is being discussed any German representative who is there is acting wholly in a private character and without official authority.

We take it for granted from private information received at this office that the financiers referred to include both Entente and Allied bankers. We are fully aware of the fact that national boundary lines don't cut ice with bankers, not even in war time. The matter has been made occasion for a question in the British Commons by Philip Snowden—as to whether the bankers were not in secret conclave to defeat the efforts of the International workers in their demand for Socialism, and to solicit information as to the grounds for special privileges being conceded to these gentlemen, while denying the same terms to the workers who desire to meet at Stockholm in order to defeat the capitalists who are responsible for the war, in deciding a workers' peace.

Rest assured, gentle reader, that the latter solution is the most dreaded by all capitalist governments. The spectre of Socialism arises out of their ruin and desolation, even the Pope can read the handwriting on the wall—therefore his peace proposals. The incident has given occasion for many loud winks to be passed around amongst those who know, and we may confidently look forward for a dramatic ending of hostilities. By the way, we have not heard of Kaiser Bill's holdings (cleverly concealed) in the Sudbury nickel mines being confiscated up to the present time. Sh—! The bankers are fixing it.

RUSS ELECTION POSTPONED.

Petrograd.—The Russian provisional government has postponed until Nov. 25 the elections to the constituent assembly. The first meeting of the assembly will not be held until Dec. 11.

PROFITS IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Sir Alexander Peacock points out that the profits of companies paying taxes on annual incomes exceeding £2200 amounted to £7,712,000 in 1912, to £9,439,000 in 1913, and to £10,963,000 in the year just closing. Some companies have made more than their working capital in one year.

TRADES COUNCIL DEMANDS RETURN OF DEPORTED MEN.

San Francisco.—Resolutions requesting President Wilson to have returned to their homes approximately 1,100 miners and others recently deported from Bisbee, Ariz., to Columbus, N. M., were adopted by the building trades council at San Francisco and made public Friday.

RADICAL ELEMENT OF LABOR REVOLTS AGAINST GOMPERS.

Aroused Against Federation Head's Refusal to Send Delegates to Stockholm.

Washington.—What promises to be a bitter struggle within the American Federation of Labor with the leadership of Samuel Gompers possibly at stake, is developing as a result of the decision of Gompers and the executive officials not to take part in the Russian-called International Socialist Conference, September 9 to 16. The federation, Gompers stated, will not participate in the Stockholm conference, believing it might prove embarrassing to the government. Gompers maintains the decision will remain unchanged despite the decision of the British labor congress to take part.

The decision of the British, it is asserted, will widen the breach between the radical and conservative factions in the federation.

The result of the struggle is now a question of time. The Workmen's Peace Council, which numbers some 500,000 members, most of them members of the American Federation of Labor is centering its activities around New York, but intends to carry them afterwards throughout the country. The leaders of the council assert there is widespread dissatisfaction with Gompers' policy. Gompers maintains that this dissatisfaction is to be found mainly among the foreign elements.

S. J. Farmer, Single Taxer, has been nominated as an anti-conscription candidate in Centre Winnipeg. This makes the second candidate, and still more to follow.

INFORMATION WANTED

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

SECRETARIAL NOTES

NOTICE

If your copy is marked X renew at once. Your sub. expires next issue.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION CONVENTION

Port Arthur Anti-Conscription Convention is called off. All delegates take notice.

Charters Granted—St. Catherines, Ont., Ukrainian No. 124; Tarmola, Ont., Finnish, No. 123. Local No. 57 re-organized, name withheld by request.

Comrade F. G. Tipping has concluded his tour of Sask. and Manitoba, and according to the provincial reports satisfactory results have been achieved. The shortness of the tour no doubt robbed us of the benefit that might have resulted had the tour been of longer duration. We are satisfied that the time is ripe for a great forward movement to build up the organization. (Continued on Page 5).

"GENERAL STRIKE—SOCIALIST PLAN TO FORCE PEACE."

Will Call All Workers in Europe if Plea is Refused.

By James O'Donnell Bennett.) (Special Cable to Chicago Tribune.)

"Of the six delegates from the Russian Workingmen's and Soldiers' Committee who either are in Stockholm or enroute here for the Socialist preliminary peace conferences, five will proceed soon to London, Paris and Rome to work for peace on the program of no annexations and no indemnities, and for the nationality principle among the Socialists of those countries.

"No annexations, no indemnities, and the nationality principle are the fundamentals of the Socialists. It develops from to-day's discussions between the Russians and the German majority and minority delegates that the big immediate aim of all of the Socialists now conferring is to prevent another winter campaign.

"With this purpose foremost, the Socialists are agreed that, however much they may disagree in the preliminary conferences or in the general conference, they will unanimously support the decisions which the general conference finally reaches.

General Strike Weapon.

"Furthermore, if the warring governments refuse peace, Socialism will attempt to draw the weapon which it believes will enforce peace—the weapon of a general European strike.

"In other words, the representative Socialists agree that they are not obliged to agree on everything, but they do agree to give unanimous support to the conference's final decision.

"In defining their authority to entertain such a proposition, the Russian delegates said: 'We represent the power of the Russian masses,' and they pointed significantly to an editorial printed in a newspaper representing M. Kerensky, the leader of the Russians, which said:

"Vain are all of the efforts made in western Europe to distort the Russian democracy's aims. The Russian democracy will not even discuss it."

Would Give Back Colonies.

"After the Russian Socialists had been welcomed by Herr Branting, the leader of the Scandinavian committee, they went into a conference with Hermann Muller, secretary of the German Socialist party, representing the German majority, and with Dr. Adler, representing the German and Austrian Socialists. Later they conferred with the German minority.

"As a result of these conferences the Russians expressed the conviction that the German colonies must be returned to Germany. These Russian delegates were selected by the Workingmen's and Soldiers' Committee and later confirmed by the whole body."

THE FIRING LINE ('LE FEU')

By Romain Rolland.

(From the Chicago Daily News, July 12, 1917.)

This article, entitled "The Journal of a Squad," is a review in Romain Rolland's usual impassioned style of the most remarkable book yet written on the war—"Le Feu"—by Henri Barbusse.—Paul Scott Mower.

"Here is an implacable mirror of the war. Day by day, for sixteen months, the war has been reflected therein; the mirror of two fine, clear, accurate, intrepid French eyes. The author, Henri Barbusse, has dedicated his book, 'To the memory of the comrades who fell beside me at Crouy and on Hill 119, December, 1915,' and this book, 'Le Feu (Journal d'une Escouade),' has just received, at Paris, the consecration of the Goncourt prize.

"By what miracle have such words of truth been able to make themselves heard integrally at a time when so much free speech, speech infinitely less free, is repressed? I do not try to explain it, but I profit by it; for the voice of this witness casts into the shadows all the selfish lies which in the last three years have sought to idealize the charnel house of Europe.

The Soldiers as a Mass

"The armies stay buried there for years, 'in the depths of an eternal battle field,' packed in, 'chained elbow to elbow,' wrapped and padded 'against the winds from above, against the water from below, against the cold, that species of infinity which is everywhere.' The men, muffled in skins, bundles of blankets, sweaters, over-sweaters, squares of oilcloth, fur caps, tarred, gummed or rubber-coated hoods, look like cavemen, gorillas, troglodytes. One of them, while digging in the earth, finds the hatchet of a quartermaster man, a pointed stone with a bone for a handle, and uses it. Others make elementary jewels, like savages. Three generations together, all races but not all classes—plowmen and workmen, for the most part, small farmers, farm hands, teamsters, delivery men, a factory foreman, a wine-shop keeper, a newspaper seller, a hardware dealer, miners—not many liberal professions. This amalgamated mass has a common tongue 'made of workshop and barracks slang and of patois seasoned with a few neologisms.' Each has its own silhouette, exactly seized and outlined; they are not to be confused when once one has seen them.

"But the process by which they are depicted is very different from that of Tolstoy. Tolstoy cannot see a soul without going to the bottom of it. Here one looks and passes on. The personal soul scarcely exists, is merely a husk; underneath, aching, crushed by fatigue, stupefied by noise, poisoned by smoke, the collective soul dozes in boredom, waiting, waiting, endlessly ('waiting machine'), no longer seeks to think, 'has given up trying to understand, given up being 'Iself.' They are not soldiers (they do not want to be); they are men, 'poor, ordinary fellows torn brusquely out of life; ignorant, unemotional, limited in view, full of great good sense which sometimes runs off the track, inclined to let themselves be led and to do what they are told, inured to hard labor, capable of long suffering, simple men still further simplified, in whom, by the force of things, nothing is accentuated save their primitive instincts—instincts of self-preservation, egotism, a tenacious hope of living through everything, the joy of eating, drinking and sleeping.

"Even in the danger of a bombardment they get bored after a few hours, they yawn, play cards, talk nonsense; they drop off to sleep, they are bored. 'The grandeur and extent of these out-

breaks of artillery tires the mind.' They go through hells of suffering, and do not even remember them. 'We've seen too many. And everything we've seen was too much. We aren't meant to hold it all. It gets away on every side, we're too little. We're regular forgetting machines. Men are things that don't think much, and mostly forget.' In Napoleon's time each soldier had a marshal's baton in his cartridge box, and the image of the little Corsican officer in his mind. At present there are no longer any individuals, there is a human mass which itself is drowned in elementary forces. 'Ten thousand kilometers of French trenches, 10,000 kilometers of misery, similar or worse * * * and the French front is one-eighth of the total front * * *'

What the Soldiers Think

"But I must be brief and reach the main part of the work—its thought.

"In Tolstoy's 'War and Peace' the deep meaning of the Destiny which guides humanity is ardently sought for, and is seized, at long intervals, by the light of a flash of suffering or of genius, or through a few personalities unusually refined in race or in heart. Prince Andre, Pierre Besoukno—a levelling roller has passed over the peoples to-day. At the very most, there may arise above the immense herd for a moment the isolated bellowing of an animal about to die. Such is the pale visage of Corporal Bertrand 'with his thoughtful smile'—scarcely outlined—'speaking but little ordinarily, never speaking of himself,' and who only once reveals the secret of the thoughts which torment him—in the twilight of the slaughter, a few hours before he himself is killed. He thinks of those whom he has slain, of the madness of the hand-to-hand fight.

"'It had to be,' he said. 'It had to be for the sake of the future.'

"He crossed his arms and shook his head.

"'The future!' he cried, suddenly. 'With what eyes will those who live after us look upon these killings and these exploits, which we who achieve them scarcely know whether we ought to compare to those of the heroes of Plutarch and Corneille or to the exploits of apaches? And yet,' he continued, 'look! There is one face which stands out above the war and which will continue to shine in the beauty and import of its bravery.'

"I listened, braced upon a stick, leaning toward him, absorbing this voice, which, in the silence of the twilight, issued from lips almost always silent. He cried in a clear voice: "Liebknecht!"

They Who See Clearly

"But most often the human cry which arises from these humble comrades is anonymous. One does not know just which of them is speaking, for all, at times, have a common thought. Born of common trials, this thought brings them much nearer to those other unhappy men in the enemy trenches than to the rest of the world, which is back yonder in the rear. Against those of the rear, 'trench tourists,' journalists, 'exploiters of public calamity,' warlike intellectuals, their contempt, not violent but unfathomable, is general. To them has been given 'a revelation of the great reality; a difference which arises between beings, a difference much deeper, moats less easily to be crossed, than those of race; the sharp, clean cut and truly unpardonable division which exists, in the mass of men composing the nation, between those who profit and those who toil; those who are asked to sacrifice all, everything, who offer to the uttermost their numbers, their strength, their martyrdom,

and on whom the others walk, advance, smile and succeed.'

"'Ah,' says one of them, bitterly, in the face of this revelation, 'it doesn't make one want to die!'

"But he dies, nevertheless, bravely, humbly, like the others.

The Future of the Slaves.

"The culminating point of the work is the last chapter: 'The Dawn.' It is like an epilogue, the thought of which completes that of the prologue, 'The Vision,' and widens it, as in a symphony, when the theme announced at the beginning takes its full form in the conclusion.

"'The Vision' depicts for us the arrival of the declaration of war in a sanitarium in Savoy, opposite Mont Blanc. And there these invalids of all nations, 'detached from things and almost from life, as distant from the rest of mankind as if they were already posterity, look out before them into space, toward the incomprehensible country of the living and the dead.' They see the deluge below, the shipwrecked people clinging; 'the 30,000,000 slaves, flung against one another by crime and error, in war and mud, lift up their human faces where germinates at last a will. The future is in the hands of the slaves and one sees clearly that the old world will be changed by the alliance which those whose numbers and whose miseries are infinite, will one day build between themselves.'

"The final 'Dawn' is a picture of the 'deluge below,' of the rain-drenched plain, the caved-in trenches. A spectacle out of Genesis! Germans and French flee the plague together, or sink pell mell into the common ditch. And then these shipwrecked men, cast away on the reefs of mud in the midst of the inundation, begin to awaken from their passivity, and a redoubtable dialogue takes place between the sufferers, life the responses in a tragic chorus. Their excess of suffering overwhelms them. And what overcomes them still more, 'like a great disaster,' is the thought that perhaps some day the survivors will have forgotten such miseries.

"If People Remembered!"

"'Ah, if people remembered! If people remembered, there wouldn't be any more war.'

"And each in turn accuses, insults the war!

"'Two armies are fighting like one great army committing suicide.'

"'What's the war being made for?' 'What for nobody knows, but who for we can say—for the pleasure of a few people who could be counted.'

"For the Pleasure of a Few—"

"And they count them: 'The warriors, the inheritors of power; those who say races hate one another,' and those who say: 'I fatten on war, my belly gets big on it; and those who say, 'Bow your heads and believe in God'—he brandishers of sabers, speculators, the monstrous interests; 'those who bury themselves in the past, traditionalists for whom an abuse has the strength of a law, because it has become eternal'—etc.

"These are your enemies, just as much as are the German soldiers who lie here among you, and who are only poor dupes—odiously deceived and stupefied—domesticated animals. These are your enemies wherever they were

born and however they pronounce their names, and whatever the language they lie in. Look at them, in heaven, and on earth! Look at them everywhere! Recognize them once for all and remember them forever!

"Thus clamor the armies. And the book closes with the hope and mute vow of an understanding between nations, while the dark sky opens and a tranquil sunbeam falls across the flooded plain.

"A sunbeam does not make a clear sky, and the voice of a soldier is not that of an army. The armies of to-day are nations, in which many diverse currents clash and mingle. The Journal of Barbusse is that of a squad composed almost exclusively of workmen and peasants. But that in these humble people who, like the third estate in 1789, are nothing and will do everything—that in this proletariat of the armies such a consciousness of universal humanity is being formed—that so bold a voice has arisen in France—that these battling people should be making a heroic effort to free themselves from their present misery and the obsession of death, to dream of the brotherly union of hostile nations—in this I find a grandeur which exceeds all victories, and whose dolorous glory will survive that of battles—will, I hope, put an end to them."

Socialism is an economic movement. It concerns your bread and butter, not your way of worship or your taste in ties.

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

...PARTY ANNOUNCEMENTS...

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

Local No. 71, Toronto—Meets at 165 Van Horne street, every Sunday, at 2.30 p.m. A hearty invitation is extended to all friends and sympathizers. J. Cunningham, 219 Wallace avenue, Secretary.

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

F. G. Wetzel,
Box 151, Vanguard, Sask.

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

Organizer's Maintenance Fund

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

NAME.....
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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.

Subscriptions (post free)—

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

Advertising Rates—

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

Correspondence—

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

Vol. 1, No. 21 TORONTO, CANADA September 10, 1917



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



LORD BACON-FLAVELLE.

According to Mr. O'Connor's report (re cost of foodstuffs), a firm in Lindsay, Ont. (given in the list as Flavelles Limited), has much to be thankful for in being on the Conservative patronage list. The report states that this firm has been subsidized to the extent of \$15,900. We recommend that Flavelle be counted in the next honor list, with the above caption as a handle. This suggestion came to us while reviewing the exhibition pigs, and the succinct rejoinder of an attendant at the pig pen who, when asked what is the name of that extraordinary large sized pig over there? replied, "Oh, that kind is popularly known as the Flavelle specie." Mr. Flavelle is one of the highest stars in the patriotic firmament of Capitalism. We submit that this would be perfectly in harmony with Capitalist "morals and ethics," and certainly with Borden tradition, that this hog meat specialist should be honorably rewarded. A firm that can control 28,100,000 pounds, against 16,630,000 pounds of all other competitors in the trade certainly deserves recognition.

BACKWARD—"DEMOCRACY."

The Military Service Bill has received the Royal Democratic signature. It would be interesting to have Premier Borden's interpretation of democracy. He is apparently a harmonizer of contradictions and cannot perceive any difference between that much-vaunted term "Democracy," and "despotism." We perceive the same difference between these terms that exists between the Premier Borden administration and "Government by the People." However, Borden is the political boss and it remains to be seen whether Borden or the people will rule in this matter. The time for words is past; the time for action has now arrived.

PAYING THE PRICE.

An interesting letter by a returned soldier, signing himself "Yours in hope," is contained in Jack Canuck, issue of July 28th, which reads in part as follows: "When I was leaving Shorncliffe for Canada our paymaster asked me for my paybook, which he promptly lost. The following morn-

ing I was bundled on a train for Liverpool with his promise that my pay would be alright. On arrival at Quebec I found I had been 'short-changed' to the extent of \$122.00, and having no paybook to verify the account I am still minus that amount. In the year that I have been home I have had four letters from Ottawa, all promising to look into the matter, but nothing has come of it."

"It is no wonder that the Canadian mis-Government had to resort to conscription."

Yours in hope."

It would be quite in keeping with the logic of "Hope," forlorn hope, to unite with the G.W.V.A. and be used by the same branch of politicians that are according him such generous treatment, in order that objectors with foresight and letters that she sent to the press, shall receive the same dose by being conscripted.

A MILITARY BARBARIAN.

According to a report given publicity by an unnamed Canadian officer, the Germans have invented a new gas that is so deadly that one good sniff is sufficient to necessitate a post-mortem examination. The noble-souled gentleman says: "It would be a good thing if all pacifists and objectors to military service were lined up in cages along the whole front and forced to do the sniffing for the whole army!"

It would be interesting to know the name of this form of "human specie." He is probably trying to make a reputation for himself as the man who tried to out-Bosche the Hun. The statement only serves to demonstrate the logic of our position. Let those who voted for capitalism take their medicine. This form of Gas being an effect of capitalist government, which necessitates "War," it is quite logical that those who did the voting shall also do the sniffing. We are not nosie parties, and under no reasonable regulation should be called upon to pay the penalty for the criminal acts of others. It is significant that the Toronto Telegram, which gives publicity to this statement, should conceal the name of this prospective candidate for the Senate.

No doubt, such an act would occasion gratification to the jingo element, but it can only confirm the objector in his belief, viz.: That militar-

ism is a monster, not only associated with Germany, but with every country that endorses it—and is destructive of the noblest virtues of the human race.

INTERPRETATIONS.

One of the chief tasks nowadays of politicians and newspapers is to "interpret" inconvenient phrases. The Entente had declared that it was not pursuing conquests and that it desired a democratic settlement of the war; hence, when there was promulgated the Russian formula, which—seemed clear enough on the face of it—proposed a peace in accord with the Entente's professions, but which the Entente did not wish to accept, Mr. Asquith, Lord R. Cecil, M. Ribot, and others addressed themselves to the task of "interpreting" it.

Of course, they said, we accept it, but it must be interpreted properly.

In the United States the officials and the newspapers now have the task of "interpreting" the free speech which the Constitution proclaims. As an example of the manner in which the task is being met, the comments of the "Boston Evening Transcript" on the break-up by soldiers of the Boston peace parade on 1st July may be noted. "This nation," it says, "is indeed built on the right of free speech. That right must ever be defended. Is this to say that no difference lies between free speech and treasonable speech? Between the two there yawns a chasm as wide as these United States are broad. . . . It is impossible to maintain that the right of free speech is not limited by one's national duty." That is to say: if one's opinions happen to be inconvenient to "the authorities," or if they happen to conflict with "one's national duty," as such duty is conceived by officials or by what the newspapers are pleased to call "public opinion," all that is called for is to dub such opinions "treasonable" or "seditious," and, lo! the right of free speech has gone.

To-day the world is full of reactionary "interpretations" of liberal doctrines. Indeed, the chief intellectual activity of politicians, newspapers, clergymen, and other "leaders of opinion" throughout the whole course of the war has been, while rendering to them lip-service, to impose illiberal and reactionary interpretations, in harmony with the passions and exigencies of war time, upon all the liberal and hopeful ideas that mankind has cherished; to deny, in truth, the ideals of democracy and freedom which, nominally, they profess.

War time is inevitably a time when reaction acquires seven-league boots. The spirit of reaction, which is always so considerable an element in the make-up of the "safe" men "in authority," and is even in normal times held in check only with difficulty, finds itself in war time almost entirely unrestrained. In a hundred and one ways we are flung back to the middle ages. Respect for moral and intellectual freedom and for liberty of conscience is little greater to-day than it was at the time when people were tried for witchcraft and coercery. The same spirit of intolerance and the same narrowness and failure of imagination which, in the middle ages, led to the use of the "constructive" offence, associated particularly with the name of the notorious Judge Jeffreys, is abroad to-day. (Enpassant: it is essentially a similar failure of imaginative sympathy which allows men to cherish the hope of advancing an idea—democracy, say—by engaging in war in order to coerce others into agreement with it.)

In the debate on the Conscription Bill in the Senate on 31st July, Sir James Lougheed introduced the idea of "constructive" reason. In the course of a speech, which states so unambiguously that theoretical fallacies in the conscriptionist and military position that I propose to undertake a critical

examination of it for the "Forward," the leader of the Senate, arguing that the State can and should compel its members to take up arms in its defence (the Conscription Bill is officially "For the defence of Canada"), said "No offence in the category of human crimes looms so odious as treason, the offence of betraying one's country to the enemy. And yet treason to country may have many definitions. It may be active; it may be constructive. . . . To my mind it is difficult to draw any substantial difference between treason and non-resistance."

G. Stafford Whitby.

SUPERMEN IN THE MODERN SENSE.

In the early days of the war we were solemnly informed that the Kaiser and the German military party were disciples of the philosopher Nietzsche. And now, we gather from a recent Associated Press message, the idea of the superman can claim further distinguished, intellectual converts—"British military authorities are convinced that the day of the superman has arrived."

The message goes on to tell us that the British are not confining their vision to the immediate future, but are preparing to fit the British youth "for any and all eventualities which may arise in the coming years." "Use your eyes and ears" is the new British watchword which is being instilled into the British youth with all the force at the command of his superiors. If, in accord with this admirable, if not entirely novel watchword, the British youth is to become a superman, to what heights must not "his superiors" ascend in the democratic progress?

The item of the first importance in the training of the British supermen is, one gathers, instruction in "the three B's"—the bullet, the bayonet and bomb. "The message of the British to their American allies," says this elegant dispatch, is "Make your young men supermen in the modern sense, and the world will be safe for democracy."

G. Stafford Whitby.

"We good Europeans . . . are not German to take delight in the national blood-poisoning which sets up quarantines between the nations of Europe. . . . We are too diverse and mixed in race to be patriots. We are, in a word, good Europeans—the rich heirs of milleniums of European thought."—Nietzsche.

SECRETARIAN NOTES

(Continued from Page 3)

Convention Referendum—Referendum ballots returned show decidedly in favor of convention.

"GEORGE STIRLING" ORGANIZATION.

The D.E.C. has instructed Comrade Stirling of Salmon Arm, B.C., to commence his tour at once, money and supply being shipped. A general appeal for voluntary assistance was intended to be inserted in this issue but must be deferred owing to the Dominion Secretary leaving for Pt. Arthur early next week. The subscription form is inserted and those who see the necessity of organization are requested "Organizer's Maintenance Fund." Stirling's route ahead—susceptible to modification—is as follows: Salmon Arm, Vancouver, Nicola, Valley 6, Penticton, Phoenix, Greencourt, Grand Forks, Castleyard, Rossland, Trail, Slocan, Silverton, New Denver, Rosebery, Sandon, Keslo, Nelson, Cross Nest, McLeod, Calgary and Edmonton. More next issue. Get busy!

I. Bainbridge, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL OF U.S.A.

The following preamble and constitution of the People's Council of the United States has been duly forwarded to this office for publicity. We take the opportunity of recommending an earnest reading of the said copy, as it lays a possible foundation for a lasting democratic peace. It is more than likely that the provisions of this constitution will receive welcome approval at the anti-conscription convention, and we may say that several recommendations have been sent in, urging the formation of a similar council in Canada. We append the same for your perusal and intelligent discussion.

In response to the cry of free Russia to all the democratic forces in the world for support and aid in the democratization of the world, the people of England and the United States, of France and Germany, are arising to establish democracy at home.

The People's Council of America is seeking to do the work that the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates did in Russia, and what the People's Conference of Leads is doing in England.

The second American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace was held at Chicago, July 7th and 8th. Some five hundred delegates were present, coming from most of the States and the middle west, with a large representation from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Seven hundred delegates registered from practically every State of the Union.

At these conferences the problem of conservation of Democracy during war time was vigorously and carefully discussed. The following resolutions were adopted as the gist of the views of the delegates.

Preamble.

United in our love for America, we are convinced that we can best serve our country by urging upon our countrymen the adoption of the following policies:

1. Peace.

The Conference favors an immediate general and democratic peace to be secured through negotiation in harmony with the principles outlined by the President of the United States and by revolutionary Russia, and accepted substantially by the democratic forces of France, England, Italy, Germany, Austria, and other countries, namely:

- No forcible annexations of territory.
- No punitive indemnities.
- Free development of all nationalities.

We favor international reorganization for the maintenance of Peace. As steps leading thereto we suggest the adjudication of disputes among nations, simultaneous disarmament, freedom of the seas, neutralization of international waterways, and other similar measures.

2. Peace Terms.

We urge that the Congress of the United States immediately to announce its war aims in definite and concrete terms upon the above principles, and to make efforts to induce the allied countries to make similar declarations, thus informing our public for what concrete objects they are called upon to fight, and thereby forcing a definite expression of war aims on the part of the Central Powers.

We demand that this country shall not carry on war for territorial and imperialistic ambitions of other countries. Further, we demand that it shall make no agreement with other governments limiting the freedom of action, nor any agreement or understanding looking toward an economic war after the war.

3. American Liberties.

The first victims of war are the

people's liberties. It was to preserve these liberties that our forefathers framed the first amendment to the Constitution, forbidding Congress to abridge the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the rights of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

We hereby protest to the President and Congress against any abridgement of these rights, and call upon the American people to defend them. We shall oppose with all legal means at our disposal the abuse of censorship of newspapers and of other printed matter, and the interference with their distribution by the postal department.

We demand that private mail shall not be tampered with. The invasion of homes or offices without search-warrants and the seizure of private letters and documents is clearly a violation of the Constitution of the United States. We protest against the suppression of any public meetings of American citizens, and against the imprisonment of citizens without warrant or charge.

We also declare that all American citizens are entitled to passports to neutral countries.

Secret diplomacy must be abolished. We demand democratic control of our foreign policy. We insist on the right of discussion in Congress, in the press, and in public meetings, of the terms of all alliances, agreements and treaties. No war should be declared nor system of conscription adopted without referendum of the people.

4. Conscription.

We pledge ourselves to work for the repeal of laws for compulsory military training, and compulsory military service, and to oppose the enactment of such laws in the future.

We appeal to the Congress of the United States immediately to amend the Conscription Act so as, (1) to grant exemption to all conscientious objectors whether or not they be members of recognized religious organizations, and so as, (2) to provide that men drafted into the army shall not be compelled against their will to serve outside the borders of the United States.

Inasmuch as the legal branch of the War Department has refused to state whether those young men of military age who were registered on June 5th are by that act subjected to the jurisdiction of martial law, and inasmuch as many young men have on this ground refused to present themselves for registration, this conference hereby appeals to the Government for a full and unmistakable pronouncement on this point and requests the release from prosecution and punishment of those who on conscientious grounds refused to register.

5. Industrial Standards.

The standard of living of American workers, as revealed by the report of the Industrial Relations Commission and other impartial investigators prior to the war, was shamefully low. To furnish the vast profits that American organized business is exacting from the American people the cost of living has been increased until even these American standards have been undermined.

The long struggle that has been waged to reduce hours, to raise wages, to abolish child labor, to protect the life, limbs, and health of the wage earners, has created definite minimum labor standards. A nation-wide assault on these standards is now in progress. Cheap alien labor is to be imported; women are replacing the men who leave for the front. We call upon the working people to insist that the labor laws be preserved and enforced; maintaining the rights gained through the labor movement by opposing the importation of cheap alien labor and prisoners of war, and insisting that where women take the place of men they receive men's wages.

We, therefore, demand that Congress

provide forthwith the machinery for controlling profits on the necessities of life.

Taxation of the necessities of life invariably reduces the standards of living. We, therefore, demand that none of the revenue required for the prosecution of the war shall come from such taxation.

We oppose the insertion into any bills of a prohibition against strikes. Industrial democracy makes for peace—Industrial plutocracy makes for war. This brings with it autocratic control of industry in the interest of the ruling classes. The American people, joining hands with the new democracy of Russia, must lay the basis for permanent world peace by establishing industrial democracy.

WOMAN'S COLUMN

A TRUE WOMAN.

Her Life and Labor.

Many of our readers will no doubt be interested to know "Who's Who," by way of contributors to the "Forward." You may be deeply interested and perhaps a little curious to know who Mrs. Gertrude Richardson of Swan River, Manitoba, is. Mrs. Richardson was born in Leicester, England, in close contiguity to the Parliamentary constituency of J. R. MacDonald (the redoubtable Mack), prominent Socialist Member of Parliament, who is causing many sleepless nights to the heelers of a brutal system. She is of lowly parentage, a close associate with poverty and its natural corollary (crime and brutality). Her pure and childlike simplicity is partly due to the noble character of her parents, who suffered poverty in order to assist the social outcasts of their native city. The deeply religious sentiments that are expressed in her writing are manifestations of deep thought and a hatred of all forms of oppression. As a child she suffered deeply because of human sorrow and was grieved beyond words on hearing a missionary tell the



MRS. GERTRUDE RICHARDSON

story of how the Chinese prevented the growth of their children's feet.

At an early age she found herself in conflict with conventionality and the shallow veneer of church-going people, and ultimately concluded that many atheists were better Christians than the professors of that faith. She came into contact with the Socialists at the time of the Boer War, and was the first woman to join the "Stop the War Committee," of whom she says, "I found in these what I had vainly looked for amongst the Christians of my acquaintance, and as I grew older gradually came to understand that beneath the varying forms, and amongst the people of every race, there is a unity, a oneness of all true souls who would serve love instead of hatred, humanity rather than mammon."

It is interesting to note, by the way,

that her opposition to the Boer War, as expressed in newspaper articles were considered so strong that they were copied by the "London Times" and many other papers. Comment was not always favorable by any means, and the usual jingo epithets were conveyed to her in the form of private letters, one stating that she was a cross-breed between the Irish Fenian and a pig. Her father was mobbed at this time for taking part in a peace meeting, being badly mauled by the tools of Capitalism and dying a few days later of a broken heart.

Her deep sympathy with the enslaved gave her no rest, and in order to be of greater service she made an exhaustive study of social conditions. Her thirst for knowledge was stronger than her frail body and resulted in a physical breakdown which necessitated the relinquishing of her studies, with intense regret.

She was a suffragist by nature, and for many years has taken a great interest and an active part in the movement for the emancipation of her sex. Comrade Richardson (we take the liberty of calling her comrade, she is one with us in the great struggle) came to Canada in 1911 with her widowed mother in order to assist her brother on his farm; only to realize that the woman's movement was universal. The Grain Growers of Dozeng concluded that she was not born to blush unseen, and invited her to address them on Woman Suffrage, the result of this address was the formation of the first Woman's Suffrage Society of Manitoba, which played an important role in the recent campaign which ended in a victory for the women's cause of that province. She was heartily elected as president of the Swan River Suffrage Association, which previous to the election had united with the "Political Equality League."

The name of this devout worker graces the columns of the "Leicester Pioneer," a Socialist paper, and for ten years she contributed weekly letters to the "Midland Free Press," Leicester, England, which has been suspended after a life of sixty years. She took to herself a Canadian farmer as partner in life five years ago.

The women readers of our little, clumsily edited paper may pay their tributes to this gentle soul, which, at the time of writing, inhabits a half built house at Swan River, Manitoba, and is at present engaged in organizing a woman's crusade against the destroyer of the human temple, "Militarism." No words of ours can fully convey the appreciation we feel for the life of this true woman, and we sincerely hope that the inspiration she breathes may result in many of our womenfolk dedicating their lives to the great cause of humanity as she has done. We feel in concluding this brief review that a service might be rendered by quoting her own words, "Here, in my little half built house, on the Canadian farm I have grown to love, I hear again the call I dare not disobey. Why should I fear to speak the truth?—for truth alone can make us free. The same enemy confronts us here as elsewhere. The same commanding voice rings in my ears; I am full of sorrow—but I am not afraid."

"I think of my dear old friend now gone, who said, placing his hands on my shoulders, 'Never mind what people say, and keep on never-minding; your words ring true and will awaken a response in all true hearts.'—Ed."

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

THE INTERNATIONAL

THE CALL (England)

G. TCHITCHERINE INTERNED.

Our comrade George Tchitcherine has been interned by the British Government.

The Committee of Delegates of the Russian Socialist Groups in London sends us the following resolution:

"We, the Committee of Delegates of the Russian Socialist Groups in London, enter our most emphatic protest against the internment of our secretary, G. Tchitcherine, and see in it one more act undertaken by the British Government against Internationalism in this country. In their usual manner the British Government deemed it necessary to cloak this brutal act, and give as their reasons for internment alleged German and pro-German associations and anti-Ally sentiments on the part of our comrade. The Government are well aware that these imputations are groundless, because they know full well that G. Tchitcherine, as secretary of our committee, has taken his stand upon the International solidarity of Labor, as opposed to Imperialism and Militarism, whether it be German, British, French or Russian.

"We further declare that this act of the British Government is on par with the acts of the German Government, who are arresting International Socialists in Germany for alleged pro-Entente sentiments. We trust that the British working classes and British democracy in general will, together with us, demand the release of our comrade G. Tchitcherine."

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

In connection with the decision of the Labor Party to take part in a consultative conference at Stockholm it is interesting to note that the German Social Democratic Party and the Trade Unions on July 20th sent a joint letter to the Russian delegates regarding the Stockholm Conference. They express themselves completely in accord with the holding of an International Conference, and then proceed:

"The German Social-Democracy has fought strongly against the annexationists in Germany since the beginning of the war, and is of the opinion that those governments which, after the General Socialist Conference, still do not clearly and ambiguously make known their war aims, or in making known their views, show that they are out for conquests or for violent financial oppression, must be fought in the most decided manner. The German Social-Democracy is ready to recognize and carry out decisions of the Conference based on these principles, providing that these decisions are accepted by all parties, and that all the Socialist parties of the belligerent countries taking part in the Conference pledge themselves to carry out these resolutions by every means in their power.

"The German Social-Democracy wishes the efforts of the Russian comrades every success, and hopes that it will be possible to come to an understanding at Stockholm for all the Socialist parties to work together."

The letter is signed by Ebert (for Executive German S.D.P.), Muller (for the delegates of the German S.D.P.) and Legien (for the General Commission of the German Trade Unions).

A telegram from Zurich, August 6th, has announced that the German minority delegates, Ledebour and Dittmann, have now been at Stockholm for some days, and have conferred with Huysmans.

THE ITALIAN PARTY.

The recent Conference of the Executive of the Italian Party and the Parliamentary group showed considerable difference of opinion within

the Italian Socialist Party.

Although on the whole the attitude of the Parliamentary group was approved, Turati was sharply criticized for his statement that it might be necessary to support a bourgeois Minister who might be ready to conclude a speedy peace. Serrati, the editor of the "Avanti," who represents the extreme left of the Party, repudiated any such policy and declared the Socialist Party was a Class Party and should not be guided by possible combinations in Parliament, but solely by the conditions of the country. Even within the Parliamentary group Turati's idea of possible collaboration was adversely criticized.

With regard to Stockholm, there again arose much difference of opinion. Turati declared that they must not go to Stockholm merely to take up an impossible attitude or only to participate in a Zimmerwaldian Conference. They must be prepared to work with parties in other countries who had not taken up the same attitude as they had done in Italy, providing they were ready to work together for hastening peace and for the reconstitution of the International. The majority of the Executive were in favor of taking part in both Conferences. Serrati, on the other hand, declared that they should go to Stockholm to continue the work of Zimmerwald and Kienthal. A durable and just peace could only be obtained by Socialism, whilst capitalism is bound to the rivalries between the Great Powers. He was in favor of abiding by the decision of the preliminary Conference of the Zimmerwaldians. If the latter decided not to take part in the General Conference at Stockholm then the Italian Party ought loyally to abide by that decision.

The Executive voted a resolution corresponding with the ideas of Serrati.

Against the wishes of Turati and the moderates it was also decided to call a National Conference of the Party to meet in Rome, September 25th-29th.

REGARDING LENIN.

Lenin and Zinovieff have written to the Maximalist journal, "Proletarskoi Delo," explaining why they have reconsidered their decision to surrender to the Government. At the present moment, they say, there is no such thing as revolutionary justice in Russia, also they prefer to remain at liberty for the purpose of continuing the struggle for the complete emancipation of the International Proletariat. The "Journal du Peuple" of August 2nd was not allowed by the French censor to publish a statement of the Russian Press Bureau denouncing the base insinuations cast upon Lenin and pointing out all his past conduct and opinions.

IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

There were some interesting incidents in the French Chamber at its sittings on August 2nd.

Renaudel interpellating the Government on its general policy amidst storms of protest from the right and applause from the left demanded amongst other things, that the French Government should condemn unequivocally the agitation for the left banks of the Rhine—whereupon Ribot accused him of performing the work of the enemy—this, to Renaudel, who has for three years been the ardent supporter of the Government! When further in his reply Ribot said that "one must not go to Stockholm," Mistral shouted, "We shall go in spite of you." Compere-Morel, on the other hand, on behalf of about 33 majority Socialists, declared, amidst the applause of the right and centre, that he would not shake hands with the German majority Socialists (and as the

minority German Socialists may refuse to shake hands with him Compere-Morel may feel secure from all German contamination). Raffin Dugens, during his speech, being reproached with the action of Grimm "in favor of Germany," aptly replied: "He (Grimm) has committed a crime, he has conferred with the Swiss bourgeoisie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, just as Renaudel did wrong to confer with M. Ribot." He then proceeded: "The Press has made more noise about Grimm than it did about the President of the Pan Germans, who had to resign because he was convicted of receiving money from Krupp for his campaign. . . . The Social-Democracy has suspended its international relations—I ask myself if the French capitalists have also suspended relations with the German capitalists. It has been shown that nine milliards of profit has been deposited in Germany. For the most part these milliards have been used for the production of armaments and the development of industry and commerce. I have been assured that the French possessors of German capital have negotiated with the enemy."

Mayeras here read statements from the "Times," and the French press proving the fact that Allied capitalists had had relations with the capitalists of the Central Powers for the protection of their property.

Finally, Raffin Dugens declared: "I have told you at the secret sitting M. le President du Conseil that you did not wish this meeting (Stockholm) to take place, because you are afraid that the statement signed at the London Congress by Guesde, Sembat, Henderson, and Vandervelde will again be issued declaring that all the Governments share in the responsibility of the war. You do not wish us to go to Stockholm because you are afraid peace may result therefrom (exclamations). The soldiers are discontented with your refusal of passports."

A member: "Because you have aroused unreasonable hopes amongst them."

Raffin Dugens: "the men in the trenches seize at every hope. They are clinging to that of Stockholm. You have refused us passports and thus provoked discontent, which it has been necessary to suppress—you know that. Whatever may happen, the Socialist Party will continue its path."

TRADE UNION NOTES

SILESIA STRIKES REDUCE THE GERMAN COAL PRODUCTION.

More Than Million Tons Less Mined Last Month—Restriction on Iron Proves Gravity of Situation.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Copenhagen, Aug. 27.—Strikes of miners in Silesia last month reduced the German production of coal by more than 1,000,000 tons, according to statements made in the debate in the Reichstag main committee on the fuel problem. Vice-Chancellor Helfferich gave an urgent and earnest warning against further strikes. The Government report stated that production had been affected by inadequate food supplies. This was corroborated by speakers of various parties, who said under-nourished workmen could not do a normal day's work. A representative of the military authorities declared that more miners could not be spared from the army.

The gravity of the situation is shown by the seriously considered proposal to restrict the production of iron, although this is needed for munitions.

IN GERMANY.

The official statistics of strikes in Germany during 1916 shows the interesting fact that although at the beginning of the war the number of strikes

greatly diminished there was a considerable increase in 1916. During that year there were 340 strikes with 124,183 strikers involved, of which 15 were defensive strikes. There was no lock-outs. In the five war months of 1914 there were 26 strikes with 2,084 strikers and in 1916, 137 strikes and four lock-outs. On the other hand, in 1913, there were 2,127 strikes and 337 lock-outs, 311,048 workers being affected. The number of working days lost in 1916, although nearly six times as great as in 1915, was yet only 40 per cent. of those lost in 1913. The metal industries—those therefore connected chiefly with production of war materials account for 52.4 per cent. of the strikers in 1916, and the miners for 35.6 per cent. of the strikers.

According to the official report, which, however, must be taken with some reserve, 2.4 per cent. strikes in 1916 were completely successful, 55.1 per cent. were partially successful, 42.5 were unsuccessful. In 1915 the corresponding figures were 12.0, 51.7, 36.3.

Meetings have been held in many parts of Germany for peace and freedom.

The Executive of the German Social-Democratic Party have decided against accepting Ministerial posts by its representatives in Parliament. Scheidemann has also been reported as saying at a meeting in Munich that under no circumstances could the Socialists take part in the Government unless the latter were completely democratized.

MINERS WILL ASK INCREASE IN PAY, LEADERS DECLARE

President White of United Mine Workers Says Wages Too Low.

Indianapolis, Ind.—John White, president, and William Green, secretary, of the United Mine Workers of America, representing 400,000 union miners, late Wednesday issued a statement on the president's coal price fixing, saying in part:

"The miners will take up with the president at the proper time the just claim of coal miners for not only a substantial but justifiable increase in the mining scale.

"We wish the public to be furnished coal at fair and reasonable prices, but we insist the scale must be increased proportionately with the increased cost of necessities of life.

The statement declares a coal shortage is threatened and prices should be sufficiently high to attract labor to stimulate production.

Goodrich Praises Rate.

Governor Goodrich issued a statement declaring the price fixed by the president is "fair and will yield a reasonable profit to the operators." The statement then adds:

"To the consumer it will reduce the prices which have been characterized as 'outrageous.'

"This step will make unnecessary, for the time being, calling of a special session of the Indiana legislature. Conditions may arise which may necessitate a special session, but not at least for a month."

The governor intimated that if any attempts at extortion are made he will call the legislature and take drastic steps to check abuses.

THREAT TO CLOSE MINES.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Operators of over 100 light vein coal mines in the Kentucky-Tennessee field to-day announced they must close their mines under the new government scale of prices unless wages of miners and cost of supplies is decreased accordingly.

Notice to Locals.

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

Letters To The Editor

Kitchener, Ont., Aug. 25, 1917.

The Editor, Canadian Forward:
Dear Comrade,—There was published in the issue of August 24th a letter from N. J. Curry of Vancouver. In this letter Mr. Curry made certain statements and suggestions which, as a member of the S.D.P., I feel bound to criticize.

Comrade Curry's suggestion that we should concentrate on anti-conscription and form an alliance with other anti-conscription parties of a non-Socialist nature for the purpose of winning seats in the House, seems to me very like a desertion of Socialist principles and platform. For, while I am absolutely opposed to conscription and heartily endorse the efforts put forth against it, yet I recognize, as I think all true Socialists must, that it is but one of the outgrowths of the Capitalist system. And while opposition to conscription should undoubtedly be an important item in our platform and propaganda, it should not be made the main issue, to the exclusion or retirement of the greater matter of the overthrow of the entire system of which conscription is but one evil product.

And, as for allying ourselves with other anti-conscription parties of a non-Socialist nature, this surely could not be done without compromising our party and weakening our movement, for we must bear in mind, that while it is desirable to win seats in the Legislature, it is still more desirable to carry on a campaign which will increase the number of thoroughly informed, clear-headed, Socialists who, while they will pay due attention to all immediate questions, will not lose sight of the ultimate goal—the overthrow of Capitalism and the establishment of Socialism.

Comrade Curry complains of the remoteness and vastness of the Socialist objective. The remedy is surely to educate the people so that they can grasp it in all its vastness rather than to restrict our range to suit their limited vision. And a great and clearly understood aim, even if its achievement be somewhat remote, is surely a greater inspiration than a lesser aim, the achievement of which would leave so much still to be struggled for.

The Comrade speaks lightly of Marxian economics. Yet is it not upon the principles of those very economics that we base our internationalism and our consequent opposition to militarism, of which conscription is but one phase?

The Comrade also states that if we do not drop our theorizing and "go after practical issues another party will win the prize we have been striving for." What prize? We are striving to establish Socialism. That is the prize we desire to win. And I do not

see that in the event (if such were possible) of its being won for us by another party, that it would matter who did the winning, so long as it was won.

Yours for Socialism,
Hazel Halliwell.

To the Editor:

Dear Comrade,—The Montreal Locals of the S.D.P. have decided to run a campaign in the forthcoming Dominion elections. Comrade Michael Buhay, a devoted Socialist and Trade Unionist, was unanimously elected as candidate for the George Etienne Cartier electoral district.

The movement in Montreal is practically new, the forces of reaction are as strong as we could possibly have them. There will be five or six different candidates in this ward, and each one will pose as the real friend of the workers. Most will come out against conscription (it is fashionable to come out against conscription in Quebec in time of election). The forces against us have all the power, especially that power that generally wins elections—money! We, on the other hand, are but a small band of enthusiastic Socialists with little wealth except our earnestness and determination at our disposal, but in order to fight an election we must have money.

If ever there was an earnest time in Canada that time is now! If ever the chances of propagating our principles were good, it is now! The God of Capitalism and Militarism is stretching out his filthy hand over this fair land and is seeking to make of it the Hell he has made of the rest of the world.

We must battle the enemy now in our midst! The enemy that wishes to steal the lives of our children from us. The enemy that wishes to lay waste our homes!

You, Comrades, must help us with the bullets that will win our war (the war against Capitalism) Send how much you can. This fight is yours as well as ours. A victory for us in Montreal is a victory for the whole of Canada. One new Socialist convert here is a victory for us all.

Help, Comrades all!
Help! Help! Help!
Send your donations to Miss Rebecca Buhay, Sec. Campaign Com., 1118 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Que.

Fanny Bay, B.C., Aug. 24, 1917.
Editor Forward:

Comrade,—The report that such fancy wages were made by the B.C. berry pickers is untrue as some women came back and said they could not make their expenses. Some girls wrote saying they made \$1.25 per day.

So that was not disputed. But they all crow about how patriotic the women were—why not give them wages then? The lying report only tends to fool a lot of the people to come out here and be patriotic so they will be fit for the poorhouse.

How are U. S. and Canada going to supply Europe with wheat when they are 400,000,000 bushels short? And then a person may figure on a few bushels being sunk by the U-Boats yet; and they claim the Scandinavian countries will not get any wheat. How can they when they have not enough for themselves, and what are we driving at or where are we landing? Famine and starvation!

A Peace Lover.

To the Editor:

The Women's Social Democratic League held a very successful social gathering at the home of Comrade Mrs. Loeb, on August 9th, a good number of Comrades and friends being present.

The president occupied the chair, and songs and speeches were much enjoyed.

Comrade J. Conner told us about the work of the Canadian Freedom League, and Comrade Elstein, about the library scheme, much of which we had not hitherto understood.

Comrade Mance also helped to entertain, as did also Comrade J. Simpson.

We adjourned about 12 o'clock and everyone seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves, the time passing all too quickly.

Apart from the Social aspect, a very nice sum was added to the treasury.

The social was the first of many such which we hope to enjoy before Xmas. The money accruing therefrom is to be devoted to the buying of material for a Sale of Work, which we propose to hold early in December, to help along the building fund.

The next is to be held on Friday, August 24th, at the home of Comrade Mrs. Conner, 350 Ossington avenue. Friends and sympathizers will be gladly welcomed at any of these affairs.

The election of officers took place on August 8th, and was as follows:

President, Mrs. Cook; vice-president, Miss Georgeson, rec.-sec., Mrs. Mance; sec.-treas., Mrs. Williamson. Cent. Committee delegates, Mrs. McGregor, Miss Georgeson and Mrs. Cook.

I should like to add that gifts or donations for the forthcoming sale will be gratefully accepted by any of the Comrades, offers of help being specially welcome. Work will be carried to anyone willing to sew same, such offers being sent to Mrs. E. Cook, 324 Symington avenue, Phone Junct. 4219.

We expect to have a good winter's work, and are preparing a syllabus, which I will send you more particulars of at a little later date, commencing on September 19th with a big rousing social. Everybody come and help us

off to a good start. Watch for notice in Forward.

Anyone desiring information re joining our movement, please write President, or Comrade Mrs. McGregor, 330 Western avenue, either of whom will gladly call and explain our aims and constitution.

With best wishes and fraternal greetings,

Edith Cook, President.

Buffalo Horn, Sask., Aug. 24, 1917.
Canadian Forward:

Dear Comrade,—Buffalo Horn Local No. 34 has received a vast amount of material assistance through the lecture of Comrade F. G. Tipping of Winnipeg, who is making a lecture tour of Sask. Comrade Tipping's subject, "Who Owns Canada?" was handled in a masterly manner.

Owing to the unexpected arrival and the short stay of Comrade Tipping we were compelled to call a short-notice meeting, which did not allow us sufficient time to fill the Buffalo Horn school to its capacity, as we would have done had we been notified earlier. It has been undisputedly proven to local No. 34 that lectures of this class are a necessity. We wish to compliment the Dominion Executive Committee on their foresight in sending lecturers throughout these provinces. It is hoped that this good work will continue. It may be of interest to other locals of the province to know that we hold monthly debates and social entertainments to arouse interest in our cause, and are more than gratified with the result.

We would like to know through your columns what other locals are doing to arouse interest in their localities, that we may introduce it here also.

Our aim is to place Sask. at the top of the Socialistic ladder instead of at the bottom.

Rev. Jas. McGill,
Local No. 34.

UKRAINIAN CONVENTION.

The Language Convention of the Ukrainian convened in Winnipeg on the 15th of August and continued in session until the 20th. There were thirty-two delegates present, and the convention is looked upon as a decided success.

The D.E.C. request for the convention to consider the "Provincial Refund" according to Article 6, Section 5, of constitution was favorably disposed of. This means that refund of two and one-half cents will be paid to Provincial Executives on the number of due stamps sold in the respective provinces.

Provision was made to place organizers in the field in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and two permanent organizers for the Dominion. An almanac for 1918 will be produced.

The convention was graced by the presence of Comrades Rigg, Queen, and Heaps, who delivered appropriate addresses. The boys are pleased with the good work done and look forward to a period of active propaganda. In this regard we may mention that their Toronto paper, "The Workers' Word," will be published semi-weekly, and a weekly pictorial section will be produced.

The Farmer—Say, don't you see that sign, "Private! No Fishing Allowed?"
The Fisherman—I never read anything marked "Private."—Brooklyn Eagle.

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I. Bambridge Business Manager
Dominion Secy.

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