

MILITARISM  
WILL DESTROY  
THE  
PEOPLE

# THE CANADIAN FORWARD

THE PEOPLE  
WILL  
DESTROY  
MILITARISM

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## FIGHT "For Liberty" Your Country Needs You Now

(BY IRWIN ST. JOHN TUCKER)

This is written at the request of the United States Secret Service, to tell you why you should fight.

Day before yesterday I went into the Federal Building in Chicago and asked the United States Department of Investigation what they thought of my pamphlets; and they said they were very subtle.

One of the Secret Service men—a splendid young American, a college-bred man, with frank courtesy and ready wit, said, "I wish you'd write another pamphlet, and tell young Americans why they ought to fight, to protect their property and their families.

"The Secret Service hasn't anything against the Socialists; what we object to are those who call themselves Socialists in order to bring discredit upon you by counselling violence.

"Social revolution, as you teach it, we do not oppose; we are fighting violence, bomb-throwing, shooting, poisoning, and methods of that sort."

And I replied, "So are we. A bomb-thrower discredits any cause he masquerades under. Every time a bomb is thrown by an anarchist who calls himself a Socialist, the cause is injured; but every time a bomb-throwing is advocated by an anarchist who masquerades as a patriot, a Socialist is made."

### To End Autocracy

This is why you should fight. It is the same reason why the millions of Europeans were hurled one against another. It is in order to extend markets and conquer foreign trade.

You must fight to destroy Kaiserism, for certainly the bloody rule of the Prussian junkers must be brought to an end.

For the only thing on earth worse than the Prussian junkers is the National Association of Manufacturers, and our third-generation millionaires.

Autocracy must be destroyed. The Germans groan under it equally with ourselves. They have an advantage in that their autocracy wears crowns and can be picked out in a crowd; but ours is a rule of disembodied money power, harder to see and tenfold more terrible because it is not so stupid.

You must fight to destroy the German autocracy.

But chiefly is it that you may forget the wrongs of your own land in righting the wrongs of others.

You must avenge the destruction of Louvain; in order that the ugly memory of Ludlow may fade from your mind.

You must throw bombs and slaughter with machine guns to destroy the Prussian political Kaiser; in order that the American financial Kaiser may remain upon his throne at 26 Broadway and around the corner on Wall Street.

You must shoot into the enemy the conviction that he should establish a

Congress like ours; in order to convince ourselves that we really have a Congress worth the powder it would take to blow up a muskrat.

### Protect Your Property

You must fight to protect your property, your women and your children.

Fight to protect your property—you who have never owned a dollar beyond your daily needs, and never expect to.

Fight to protect your property—you three quarters of the American people who are forced to live below the standard of human decency, by industrial conditions over which you have no voice.

Fight to protect your property—which has been stolen from you by the owners of your lives and your labor; fight to keep your property from falling into your hands again.

Fight to protect the loot wrested from you by speculators in food, in land, in mills and mines, in the lives of human beings; fight that it may remain in the hands which have taken it from you; lest you should rise in your might and seize it again;

For a foreign war is the best preventive of a revolution at home.

That is why the war was launched; for the thrones of the kings were tottering, and they beat the drum and rallied the people to protect the thrones; but behold, the thrones are falling; and great is the fall thereof.

But the cost of the war will remain upon your shoulder for generations yet to come.

This does not move me, do you say? Then fight for your wives and children!

Fight for the babies just set free from the cruel long-drawn massacre of the mills; that they may be thrown again into its bondage forever.

Fight for the starved little ones, deprived of food and air and sunlight, forbidden to play in God's green meadows; fight that the cost of the war may be saddled on them to shut out the sunlight forever.

Fight for the little children herded in intolerable holes in cellar and sium; that they may be penned therein forever.

Fight for the children deprived of the right of education; that they may continue fools forever.

Fight for the children thrust into the maelstrom of industry by the family's desperate struggle for a bare living; that they may continue to work their fingers to the bone forever.

### Fight For Your Homes

Fight for the women of our broad land; that millions of them may be deprived of husbands and millions more may receive back from the war-battered, broken wrecks of men.

Fight for the housewife who cannot now meet the expenses of living; that the gap may be yet wider between income and need.

Fight for your homes; fight for the

palaces of Newport which you may not enter, wherein degenerate idlers spend millions in wanton luxury; that they may be yet more splendid.

Fight for the putrid decaying holes wherein so many of you are compelled to live; that they may be yet more putrid and fall yet farther into decay.

Fight for the banks, that their walls and ceilings may be gilded yet thicker, and adorned with statuary yet more splendid; that their directors may buy even more Pomeranian pups with long gaited ears, for worthless wives and yet more worthless daughters.

But, above all, and through all, and after all; fight for the monarchs who oppress us with an intolerable despotism by the rule of Money and the iron rip of Might; for we have chosen them and they are ours.

For the hero of Homestead, who slaughtered his men; for the hero of McKees Rocks, who slaughtered his men;

For the heroes of Ludlow and Forbes; for the heroes of Calumet and the Mesaba Range, for the heroes of West Virginia coal mines; for they slaughtered not only their men, but also their women and children.

For their God and their Right; for Money is their God, and Corruption is their Right.

Fight, miners of Colorado, who have seen your own children burned—fight for the sovereign who slaughtered them; in order that you may forget your own woes in fierce loyalty to the youth who ordered your children slain.

Fight, sons of the people, for the pigs of Serbia. For the pigs of Serbia, being shut out of the Austrian market, desired to gain exit to the markets of the world through the port of Durazzo. Hence the beginning of this war.

The original pigs of Serbia are all dead; but you must die to avenge their hosts.

### Learn Your Lesson

"Why should we fight for them?" you ask me. "This is a poor way to counsel enlistment."

Fools, that is the way to learn how to fight. Go forth and destroy the kings of divine right abroad. And when the war is over you will have learned the means and method of destruction of kings.

Then when you march back home in your millions, and find that Chinese coolies have been brought here by the million to take possession of your country for you; when you find that the peons of Mexico have taken away your jobs; your wives and your children, your grandmothers and grandfathers, are pressed into service; and you, who have served your owners well, are cast into the rubbish heap;

Then the whisper will run abroad throughout the land, rumbling in the ears of those who have done this thing to you:

"Take heed to yourselves, for the devil is unchanged!"

For weary years we Socialists talked and argued, persuaded and begged with you, to fight with weapons that leave no dead behind.

With reason, persuasion, with facts of history and facts of science, with

the arguments of thinking men to thinking men—with these we sought to arm you; but you laughed at us, and refused.

Now you are being armed with dynamite and machine gun. Bombs and high explosives are the elements of your daily thought. They have been thrust into your hands that you may destroy autocracy abroad, and force a political democracy upon the nations of Central Europe.

Learn your lesson well, is all we ask. Your lesson is the destruction of tyranny; learn it.

Your lesson is that the world must be made safe for democracy; that lesson has been set for you by the ablest of schoolmasters. Learn it.

But learn one thing further; that is to tell a tyranny from a democracy when you have seen them.

Learn to distinguish the label from the goods; and when you go out after democracy, come home with it!

### Social Democracy

There is but one democracy; and that is Socialism.

There is but one end of tyranny; and that is Socialism.

There is but one hope of peace, but one star of the day, but one justice, but one sure foundation of the brotherhood of man; and that is Socialism. And when you go abroad in the quest for justice, come home with it!

There is one dynamite more powerful than the lyddite with which you are taught to juggle; and that is intelligence.

There is one weapon more deadly against the forces of tyranny than tritrotolual; and that is class-consciousness.

There is one force mightier than armies and nations organized for murder; and that is the hand which yet shall stay the grip of war—the hand of Socialism.

There is one sound louder than the sound of battle-lines a hundred miles in length, roaring and flaming with volcanic fury and casting forth a lava that is composed of scorching human flesh; and that sound is the voice of the united workers of the world, crying:

"Let there be Peace!"

—American Socialist.

### FINLANDERS REFUSED PERMISSION TO RETURN TO FINLAND.

A large number of Finlanders, mainly Socialists, are prevented from leaving Canada for Finland. Another demonstration of "Canadian liberty." The precise reasons for this refusal have not been made public up to the present time, but we assume that the fact of their being Socialists may have something to do with the refusal, unless it be that the executive of the ruling class are fully conscious of their value producing qualities, in which case it would be considered by them a wiser policy to retain what they are pleased to call "the foreigners" in this country, notwithstanding their objectionable politics. Socialism.

The Russian Consul is being interrogated upon this matter.

Jim Larkin is under arrest in New York on a charge of sedition.



# THE INTERNATIONAL

## A RESOLUTION FROM AMERICA.

### Workers Give their Masters to the War.

The following resolutions have been unanimously passed by the Socialist Party in Pasadena, Cal., U.S.A. It breathes the same noble spirit of pure patriotism that suffuses the breasts of the Financiers and Capitalists who have been sacrificing their employees to the war.

Pasadena, Cal., 6th April, 1917.

Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,—We, the Socialists of Pasadena, Cal., representing a large share of the employees of Pasadena, hereby pledge our loyal and patriotic employers to the service of their country. We feel that, now war has been declared because of their efforts, their services will be given, and we ask you to use them in any way you can, feeling sure that, because of their patriotic utterances in the past, they will gladly lead any charge against the enemy, even if it is at great danger to themselves.

Our employers have always maintained that they were much more useful than we, and, because of this, they have insisted on receiving the lion's share of the wealth produced by us. We have never before agreed with them in this, but now will take them at their word, and feel sure that, with this great array of brains and superior ability, our country will be in no danger whatsoever.

Their presence at home will not be missed, and our work of producing all the world's goods will go on as usual. However, we might add that, as we will not have the benefit of their wonderful intelligence in producing these goods, they, the owners, need not expect any return, but that all wealth produced during their absence will be divided among us, according to the value of the labor done.

Hoping you will accept this great offer from us, we beg to remain, very truly yours,

Pasadena Socialist Party.

John C. Packard, Organizer.

## ODESSA SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

A "Times" correspondent writing from Odessa, April 9, has sent in a description of events there that reads more like a chapter out of Kropotkin's "Conquest of Bread" than a description of actual facts. He notes, among other things, "Perfect tranquillity continues to prevail here, although for the moment Odessa is practically without police. The whole of the former police force has been disbanded and enrolled in the army."

An unprofessional "civic guard" has sealed up all intoxicants. Supreme authority in the town and district is vested in a Revolutionary Committee augmented by delegates from the army and the working classes. Most of the old authorities are under arrest.

Delegates of officers and soldiers meet on a footing of perfect equality. The law students have expelled two of their professors from the University. The convicts who were set free held a public meeting, and passed a resolution to amend their future lives. So far they appear to have done so, for there is a satisfactory absence of crime. Innumerable meetings and assemblies are held, all conducted in the most orderly way. The house servants demand an eight-hour day.

## AN INTERNATIONAL SCANDAL.

### "The Call," England.

We are in a position to publish the following documents, which need no further comments:

The "Bulletin of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates of

Petrograd" of April 21st publishes the following note:

"For a long time past rumors have been in circulation to the effect that the French and British Governments are very reluctant in permitting Russian refugees to pass through their territories. To-day's 'Bourse Gazette' states: 'To-morrow arrives in Petrograd with the night train, by the Finnish Railway, G. V. Plechanoff'; along with this we read in the 'Russkaya Voilya' an announcement that Martoff and his friends, who adhere to the Kienthal programme, cannot, with all their will, return to Russia. Evidently somebody is preventing them from doing so. We should like to know why some refugees are enabled to return to Russia freely, and others are not. On whom does the discrimination depend? We should like to hear an explanation on these questions from our Minister for Foreign Affairs."

"Pravda" (Social-Democratic daily belonging to the Bolshevik-majority-section) publishes the following letter under the title "Russian Revolutionists in British Torture Chamber":

"Dear Comrades,—Permit us who have just come from America to make known the following facts: As soon as the news of the Russian Revolution reached America, the active workers in the Russian Revolutionary movement at once set out for Russia. At first the Russian Consulate refused to issue permits, and only two or three days before the departure of the only available neutral steamer, the Christiana 'Flora,' a few of us succeeded in obtaining permits and tickets, the remaining majority being obliged either to choose the long and costly journey through Japan or to wait for an indefinite period.

"All ships leaving the U.S. are controlled by England, and have to proceed on their way to Halifax, Canada. In the case of Swedes, Americans, and Norwegians, the examination of documents is but a formality. The entire attention of the authorities is concentrated upon us Russians, and the cross-examination is not confined to the establishment of the identity of persons, but is of the nature of a Russian cross-examination by gendarmes. The authorities demand to know if one is a Socialist, and of what views, and in what Labor organizations the persons in question have worked, etc. Two days later another cross-examination takes place of certain selected individuals, and on the following day a detachment of armed soldiers made their appearance and, without producing any warrant, or indictment, proceeded to arrest Trotsky, Melnichansky, Chudnovsky, Mukhin, Fishelov, and Romanchuck. Our comrades declared that the arrest was illegal, whereupon a scene familiar to Russian Revolutionists was enacted. Our comrades were seized by their arms and legs, and dragged into a boat. A cruiser came to the scene for the purpose of intimidation. The remaining protested that the British Government was acting in collusion with the Romanoffs, but the British officials acted with an air of complete assurance and only poured ridicule upon us. Apparently they had communicated with London, and perhaps also with Petrograd. We tried to communicate the fact of this outrage to New York, but the authorities stopped the message. On our way we attempted to communicate by wireless, but the frightened captain refused to accept the cable. Our journey was full of danger, two vessels having been sunk but a few miles from our ship, on one of which some refugees from England perished. We political refugees were wending our way between the German underwater pirates and

the British pirates on the surface. Where shall we turn; to whom shall we complain?—(Signed) V. Likhacheff, S. Voskoff, Anna Bychkoff."

To this letter the paper appends an editorial note:

"The communication printed above has been handed in to us by three comrades, refugees who have just returned from America. These three comrades, impelled by a feeling of solidarity, wanted to remain with Trotsky and his arrested colleagues, but Trotsky and his friends asked them to proceed to Petrograd in order that they might inform the workers of the exploits of the British Imperialists. It is difficult to preserve calm on reading this statement of the brutalities committed by M. Miliukoff's 'Allies' on the champions of the Russian working class. Comrades, have we overthrown the Tsar Nicholas in order to permit now the employees of British financiers to arrest your brothers? We hope that the British Internationalists will, in their turn, have a serious talk with their Government about this disgraceful scandal."

"Rabochaya Gazetta" (organ of the Menshevik-Minority-Social Democrats) of April 21st announces that the Executive Committee of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates have sent the following telegram to the British Government and the British Press:

"The E.C. of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has learnt that the Russian political refugees (names follow) have been arrested by the British authorities at Halifax on board the ship 'Christiana Feodor' (sic). The revolutionary democracy of Russia is impatiently waiting for the return of its fighters for freedom, and is calling under its banner all those who by their efforts have prepared the overthrow of Tsardom. Yet the British authorities are allowing some refugees to pass to Russia, and keep back others, according to their views. By such acts the British Government is rendering itself guilty of an inadmissible intervention in Russian domestic affairs, and inflicts an insult upon the Russian Revolution, depriving it of its faithful sons. The E.C. of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates protests against this conduct of the British Government, and invites the British democracy to support this protest, and calls upon the Foreign Secretary to take the urgent steps necessary for the return to Russia of all political refugees without exception."

The same paper, of the same date, publishes a leading article pointing out that only those refugees are allowed to return to Russia who are in favor of continuing the war:

"Why?" it asks, and continues: "M. Miliukoff explains that the Allied Governments have drawn up 'Control Lists,' which include all those refugees whose return to Russia the Allied Governments have recognized as 'undesirable.' How can the Provisional Government permit such an outrage on free Russian citizens? M. Miliukoff has assured the representatives of our Press that he telegraphed to our Consuls abroad asking them to afford a 'possibility' to all refugees to return to Russia, irrespective of their views about the war; but surely it is not sufficient to admit the 'possibility' of such a return; it is also necessary to call upon the French and British Governments to guarantee that 'possibility'—just as it is not enough to renounce the grabbing of other people's lands for oneself, but it is also necessary to call upon one's Allies to do likewise.

At the same time the statement by M. Miliukoff of what he has telegraphed to our Consuls is disputed by our comrade Zuraboff, member of the Second Duma, who states publicly in the Press that he was shown at Copenhagen, in the presence of two witnesses, a telegram from M. Miliukoff's office giving orders not to issue

passports to those refugees entered on the 'control lists.'"

Lastly, on April 24th, "Rabochaya Gazetta" publishes the following text of a telegram received from Copenhagen:

"Martoff (leader of the Menshevik Social Democrats, then in Switzerland) wires: 'Telegraph to the E.C. of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates about our intolerable position owing to the absolute impossibility of passing through England for many months to come, at a time when for Plekhanoff, Cachin (French Socialist member of the official deputation), and other supporters of Imperialism means of transport have been found. We protest against such a state of affairs, and we have firmly decided not to allow such an inequality in the application of the general amnesty. It is now a fortnight since the affair was first placed before your deputy-chairman, Kerensky. If he does not want or is unable to accept our plan of exchanging us for interned Germans—the only plan which can solve the problem—we shall regard ourselves as entitled to find other ways and means to come back to Russia, to fight in your ranks for the cause of International Socialism. We are speaking in the name of hundreds of exiles and old fighters. Please publish this telegram.'"

(Since the above, Martoff, at the head of some two hundred refugees from Switzerland and Italy, have returned to Russia through Germany.)

## THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

The Hungarian Socialists have chosen Pagny, Garamy, Buchinger, Kunsky, and Geltver to represent them at Stockholm.

According to "Het Volk," the Executive Committee of the I.S.B. does not desire to bind in advance the delegates of the various national sections to taking part in an International Conference. They desire their presence at Stockholm for the purpose, in the first place, of conferring with the committee, and they can then decide whether an International Conference would be useful and desirable.

The "Socialiste Belge" contains the following official announcement: "The seat of the International has been temporarily removed to Stockholm; the Dutch members of the Executive Committee, Troelstra, Van Kol, Albarda, and Wilbaut, as also Huysmans, are leaving for Stockholm, whilst Vliegen will remain behind to transact the current affairs of the Bureau. The Dutch delegation held a meeting (April 15th) to discuss the International situation. It accepts in general the point of view of Kerensky and also the peace programme formulated by Wilson to the American Senate . . . (censor). Under the circumstances the Bureau is temporarily removed to Stockholm with the object of organizing a Conference of the various Socialist parties at a date to be fixed later. With regard to the composition of the Conference, the delegation is of the opinion that both the Majority and Minority sections of the belligerent countries should be represented."

A certain group of American Socialist-Patriots, among whom are Walling and Chas. Edward Russell, have issued a manifesto declaring the Stockholm Conference to be one of the most dangerous of the plots engaged in by the German Emperor. Of course, Morris Hillquit and Algernon Lee are denounced as inveterate pro-Germans. Unable to rid themselves of the national patriot prejudices, these Socialist-Patriots seem unable to appreciate the possibility of any opposition to their views unless based on some prejudice or other.

The Russian Left Wing Socialists (the "Bolsheviks," led by Lenin) have decided not to take part in the Stock-

(Continued on Page 7.)



# WHAT OTHERS ARE THINKING

## Bright Clippings from Wide-a-woke Contemporaries

### THEY WERE ONLY FOOLING.

By Frederick P. Burdick.

Shortly before the war was declared the capitalist press made much ado about the offer of the copper trust to sell the United States government all the copper it desired for war purposes at virtual cost price.

Wall Street mouthpieces, both in the editorial rooms of the great newspapers of the country and in Congress, received the announcement with great acclaim. They told the people that the action of the copper trust was proof positive that all charges to the effect that the United States was being plunged into the war to benefit Wall Street were absolutely false. The copper trust was hailed as the greatest exponent of true patriotism the world has ever seen.

A few days after the President and Congress decided to declare war, without consulting the people, it was announced that the government was to purchase approximately 300,000,000 pounds of copper, the largest order for this metal in the history of the world.

Before the war was declared the copper trust agreed to sell the government all the copper it needed at cost, said to be 16½ cents.

And the explanation emanating direct from Wall Street was that it had been suddenly discovered that the cost of producing copper had been advancing steadily, "and to be just and reasonable with the copper producers, the government is said to have practically decided to pay what might be considered a reasonable price." It also asserted that if the copper trust kept its agreement to give the government all the copper it needed at 16½ cents a pound, the wages of the miners might have to be lowered. The earnings of the copper trust last year amounted to hundreds of millions.

And the "patriotic" offer of the steel trust to sell the government steel at 50 per cent. less than charged England and France is found to be more or less a joke.

Before the war steel was selling at \$20 a ton. At this price the trust made \$8 profit on every ton sold. Because the war gave the steel trust the opportunity to hold up the allies as much as it pleased, it raised the price of steel to as high as \$120 a ton.

Even when the government is charged half as much as the allies for steel, or \$60 a ton, it can be seen that the steel trust will reap a rich harvest of profits from Uncle Sam. Even if the production cost of \$12 a ton before the war had increased to \$20 a ton, which is not the case, the profit that the steel trust will make from the government through its "patriotic" offer will be \$40 a ton.

There is only one method by which the government can be assured of getting a square deal in its preparedness program, and that method is the government ownership and operation of the railroads, shipyards, and steel and copper industries.—N. Y. Call.

### ALLIES FOOL THEMSELVES, SAYS ORGAN OF WORKMEN'S COUNCIL.

Petrograd, May 29.—The newspaper organ of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates says:

"We must not allow any misinterpretation of our watchword, 'Annexation' means the forcible seizure of territory in another state on the day of a declaration of war. 'Without annexation' means not a drop of the people's blood for such seizure."

This publication, after quoting two English newspapers to the effect that

the declaration of the Provisional Government and the pronouncements of the revolutionary leaders show that the Russian peace formula coincides with the Anglo-French war aims, says:

"You are deceiving yourselves, gentlemen, or, rather, you are vainly trying to delude your fellow-countrymen concerning the real policy of the Russian revolution. The revolution will not sacrifice a single soldier to help you repair the 'historic injustices' committed against you. What about the historic injustices committed by yourselves, and your violent oppression of Ireland, India, Egypt, and innumerable peoples inhabiting all the continents of the world? If you are so anxious for justice that you are prepared in its name to send millions of people to the grave, then, gentlemen, begin with yourselves."

M. Tchernoff, the Socialist Minister of Agriculture, addressing a congress of delegates from the front, said:

"Peace must be concluded in which there are no victors and no vanquished. There is no question, however, of a separate peace. Appeals have been published for an immediate attack, but the army should utilize the present lull to organize itself. Then it will need no prompting; it will know itself what to do."

### Chancellor Tells of Huge Sum War Costs.

London, June 11.—England is spending £7,750,000 a day (\$37,277,500) in her warring, Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law told the House of Commons to-day.

### MAYBE THEY NEED THE MONEY.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

A telegram from Ottawa says that gasoline is going up in price throughout Canada "on account of the entry of the United States into the war." But that, of course, is not the reason. Gasoline is going up throughout the Dominion for the same reason that it goes up throughout the United States, whether either country is at war or not, simply because the people of both countries permit the oil monopolists to put it up.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

"That to secure these rights (life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness) governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government."

"But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

Article III, Section III, sub section 1, says that "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Article VIII says that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

If Premier Borden is honest and sin-

cere, he will no doubt consult the governed re compulsory military service, or otherwise demonstrate his fealty to vested interests by dictating to the people of this country and thus associating himself with those undemocratic characteristics so closely allied "to czar and kaiser" which have proven to be the curse of Europe, and which will ultimately result in the revolt of Canadian workers for his final overthrow, and the system for which he stands.

### GUNS! WHAT FOR?

#### Police Get One Hundred Guns for Riots

One hundred Winchester repeating 12-gauge shot guns and 5,000 rounds of ammunition, to be used in quelling riots and other disturbances were received at police headquarters Friday.

Next week classes in drill and the use of the weapon will be held several times weekly in each station.

Department officials deny impending war prompted purchase of the guns.—American Socialist.

Men guilty of acts of violence against the agitation for conscription in Montreal were arrested and heavily fined. This is the only method of incurring personal liberty. —Toronto Globe, June 14, 1917.

It would be interesting to know why the law of personal liberty was violated in Ontario and no fine paid. Perhaps the Globe will now inform us that Ontario is not in Quebec, and that Montreal is the only place where personal liberty is violated. At any rate, if it is up to the Globe to explain the geographical nature of their personal liberty interpretation as an excuse for their cowardly silence re the Toronto and Guelph personal liberty outrages. Does the law apply only to anti-conscriptionists?

### THE FAITHFUL THREE.

"Be It Known Unto Thee, O King, That We Will Not Serve Thy Gods, Nor Worship the Golden Image Which Thou Hast Set Up."—Dan. 13: 8.

These words and those of the Christian Apostles, not forgetting Daniel, who was forbidden to pray to any being excepting the king of Babylon, all most firmly declining to obey king rather than their own conception of right, may be of some comfort to those who are being punished because they will not conform, in action, to the orders of the rulers of the people.

Verses somewhat similar to these given below have been based on the above text:—

"Look upon the golden image,  
Hear the king's decree;  
See the burning, fiery furnace,  
And the faithful three!

"'Twas a royal king's commandment  
Governed conscience then;  
Yet how bravely for the truth  
Stood those noble men!

"So when earthly kings in error  
Bid you bend the knee,  
Turn and read the simple story  
Of the faithful three!"

A present-day application of these verses is in order!

R. B. ST. CLAIR.

### One Who Was Present Puts the Case From the Socialists Side.

By Hyper.

The account of the meeting held in the Labor Temple, Toronto, on Sunday, June 3rd, as reported in the Forward of the 12th, was taken holus-bolus from the Toronto Telegram, and from their point of view makes a very entertaining story. The fact that it says that some things occurred which

did not happen is a mere detail to a newspaper which for policy's sake twists and distorts a story to suit its own purpose. And, of course, a too strict adherence to the truth might be awkward.

The following, in a few words, is what took place: At about 7.15 on the date of the meeting, which was a public meeting, openly advertised, no attempt being made in any way to disguise its purpose, a large contingent of returned soldiers and their supporters, numbering in the neighborhood of 300, came into the hall, where, at the time, comparatively few of the socialists and their friends had come. By 7.30 the hall was comfortably filled, and the police—who knew beforehand that the soldiers intended to prevent the holding of the meeting—ordered the doors to be closed, thus preventing a very large number of our friends from gaining admittance.

The Finnish band, after having played a couple of concert pieces, played the "Marcellaise." They did not play the "Red Flag" for the very good reason that they couldn't, not having practiced it. Some of the soldiers, recognizing the air as the French national anthem stood to attention, while others began to call for "God Save the King." The yelling and shouting increased till by the time the band was through, it was impossible to hear what they were playing.

Sergt. Lowery of the G.W.V.A. had previously asked for, and had been granted a seat on the platform. He asked the chairman if they might sing "God Save the King." The chairman told him they could if they wished, but that the band, being composed of Finlanders, could not play it, never having learned it.

The mob had by this time gotten entirely out of the hands of either the socialists or the leaders of the soldiers, and pandemonium broke loose. All over the hall were groups of soldiers trying to sing in a dozen different keys. Some of the soldiers who were near the band tried to force them to attempt to play. But they failed, and the statement that the Finnish band either played or tried to play "God Save the King" is not true.

Meanwhile some of the women and children had made their escape through an emergency exit, but they were brought back into the hall and taken out safely by the proper way. Some of the soldiers started to use their crutches and sticks on a few of the socialists—not more than half a dozen as far as I know suffered any actual violence—and when they could find no other outlet for their courage they put their crutches and sticks through about 40 inoffensive chairs.

The whole affair did not last half an hour, and the soldiers marched to the City Hall, where under the guidance of an ambassador of the Prince of Peace, Rev. Sam Boal, they held a meeting to their hearts content. They wanted at that meeting to commence by singing "God Save the King." But no. The parson reminded them that it was "God's Day" and they therefore commenced, as became good Christians, with "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

Thus ended the eventful 3rd of June. The committee in charge of the meeting is quite satisfied with the result.

The action of the soldiers did more to advertise the anti-conscription movement in Toronto than a dozen resolutions passed at small (or for that matter, large) meetings of socialists could have done. And the citizens of Toronto have had their eyes opened to the fact that there is in this city an element to whom mob law is the ordinary method of argument.

"Come to Flanders with me, boys," was the rallying cry of Sergeant-Major Bohn. He is back again for another batch. This patriotic gent is always careful to take a return ticket.



# MARX CRITICISM

## Of the Proposed Gotha Platform of 1875

[The article published below was translated for the People by Herman Simpson and appeared in its columns in the issue of January 7, 1900, under the title of "Karl Marx' Commentaries on the German Socialist Fusion Platform of 1875." The article was originally published in "Die Neue Zeit" (Stuttgart, Germany), Vol. IX, Part I, No. 18, 1890-91.

A the article is invaluable to the student of Marx, it is herewith republished. The original translation has been revised in a few places, and several sections have been added which were missing in the translation.

It needs but to be stated that the German Socialists at their fusion Congress changed the wording of some of the passages criticized by Marx. These changes are noted in footnotes which appear in that article as published in "Die Neue Zeit."—Editor, Weekly People.]

### ENGEL'S PREFACE.

The manuscript published herewith—the accompanying letter to Bracke as well as the criticism of the proposed platform—was sent in 1875, shortly before the Gotha fusion congress, to Bracke, to be further communicated to Geib, Auer, Bebel, and Liebknecht, and later on to be returned to Marx. Since the Halle convention put the discussion of the Gotha programme on the party's order of business, I would consider myself guilty of wrongful suppression were I still longer to withhold from the public this important document—perhaps the most important document bearing on this discussion.

But the manuscript has also another and still more far-reaching significance. Here, for the first time is clearly and definitely set forth the attitude of Marx on the course followed by Lassalle since his entrance upon the agitation, both in relation to Lassalle's economic principles and to his tactics.

The relentless rigor with which the proposed platform is analyzed, the inexorableness with which the results arrived at are pronounced, and the weak points of the platform exposed—all this can no longer offend now, after fifteen years. Specific Lassalleans exist nowadays only in foreign parts, like isolated runs, and the Gotha platform was given up in Halle by its own makers as altogether inadequate.

Nevertheless, wherever it was not essential to the subject I have omitted some severe expressions and opinions concerning individuals, and indicated the omissions by asterisks. Marx himself would have done so had he published the manuscript now. The occasional vehemence of his language was provoked by two circumstances. In the first place, Marx and I were more intimately connected with the German movement than with any other; hence the decidedly backward step evidenced in this platform was particularly calculated to excite us. But in the second place, we were then, hardly two years after the Congress of the International at the Hague, involved in a most severe conflict with Bakunin and his Anarchists, who held us responsible for everything that transpired in the Labor movement of Germany; we, therefore, had to expect that the secret fatherhood of this platform would also be ascribed to us. These considerations have passed away, and with them has passed the necessity for the passages in question.

Likewise, some passages are merely indicated by asterisks, owing to considerations having to do with the press laws. Where a milder expression had to be chosen it is enclosed in brackets.

Otherwise, the publication is faithful to the letter.

FREDERICK ENGELS.  
London, January 6, 1891.

### MARX' LETTER TO BRACKE.

London, May 5, 1875.

Dear Bracke:

After reading them you will be so kind as to communicate to Geib, Auer, Bebel and Liebknecht, the subjoined critical comments on the fusion platform. I am overworked and compelled to work beyond the limits prescribed by my physician. It was therefore by no means a "pleasure" for me to write such a tape-worm. But it was necessary, so that the party friends, for whom this communication is intended, may not misinterpret the steps to be taken by me later on \* \* \*

\* \* \* It is indispensable, since outside of Germany the notion—altogether erroneous, but fostered by the enemies of our party—is entertained that we secretly from here direct the movement of the so-called Eisenach party. For instance, in a recent Russian publication, Bakunin makes me \* \* \* responsible for all the platform declarations, etc., of that party. \* \* \*

Aside from this, it is my duty not to recognize, even by a diplomatic silence, a platform that is in my opinion altogether objectionable and demoralizing to the party.

Every real advance step of the movement is more important than a dozen platforms. If, therefore, it was impossible—and the circumstances of the time did not permit it—to advance beyond the Eisenach platform, then you should have simply concluded an agreement for action against the common enemy. But when you formulate platforms of principles (instead of postponing this work until such time as you have become prepared for it through continued common action), then you establish landmarks by which all the world will gauge the height of the party movement. The chiefs of the Lassalleans came to you because the conditions forced them. Had you declared to them from the outset that you would not enter on any dicker in principles, then they would have been obliged to content themselves with a program for action, or a plan of organization for common action. Instead of this you allow them to come armed with credentials; you recognize, these credentials as binding; and thus surrender at discretion to those in need of your help. To cap the climax they meet in a convention before the compromise congress, while our own party holds its convention post festum. \* \* \* Everybody knows how pleased the workingmen are with the bare fact of a union, but you are mistaken if you believe that this momentary success is not bought too dearly.

Besides, the platform is good for nothing, even irrespective of the canonization of the Lassallean articles of faith. \* \* \*

With best greetings.

Yours,

KARL MARX.

### COMMENTS ON THE PLATFORM OF THE GERMAN LABOR PARTY.

#### I.

1. Labor is the source of all wealth and of all civilization, and since useful labor is possible only in and through society, the proceeds (Ertrag) of labor belong unabridged and in equal right, to all the members of society.

Labor is not the source of all wealth. Nature is just as much the source of use-values (and these

certainly form the material elements of wealth) as labor, which is itself the only expression of a natural force, human labor-power. The above phrase is to be found in every child's primer and is correct in so far as it is assumed that labor starts out equipped with the requisite materials and means.

But a Socialist platform should not let such middle-class phrases pass, and permit, by silence, the conditions that alone give sense thereto to be suppressed. And in so far as man stands towards Nature,—the first source of all the means and objects of labor—in the relation of proprietor, in so far as he treats nature as belonging to him, his labor becomes the source of use-values, hence also of wealth. The capitalists have very good reasons for imputing to labor supernatural creative powers, because from the nature-imposed necessity of labor it follows that the man who possesses no property but his labor-power must, under all conditions of society and civilization, be the slave of those other men who have made themselves the possessors of the material conditions for labor. He can work only with their permission, hence live only with their permission.

But let us take the sentence as it runs, or rather limps. What should we have expected as the conclusion? Plainly this:

"Since labor is the source of all wealth, no one in society can acquire wealth except as the product of labor. Therefore, if he does not work himself, he lives upon the labor of others, and also acquires his share of civilization at the expense of others' labor."

Instead of this, another sentence is attached by means of the phrase "and since" in order to draw a conclusion from this latter sentence, and not from the former.

Second part of the paragraph: "Useful labor is possible only in and through society."

According to the first proposition labor was the source of all wealth and civilization; hence no society was possible without labor. Now we learn, on the contrary, that no "useful" labor is possible without society.

It would have been as sensible to say that only in society can useless and even publicly injurious labor become a branch of industry, that only in society can men live in idleness, etc., etc.—in short, to copy the whole of Rousseau.

And what is "useful" labor? Plainly only the labor that produces the desired serviceable effect. A savage—and man is a savage after he has ceased to be an ape—a savage who kills an animal with a stone, who gathers fruits, etc., does "useful" labor.

Thirdly, the conclusion: "And since useful labor is possible only in and through society,—the proceeds of labor belong unabridged, in equal right, to all the members of society."

A beautiful conclusion! If useful labor is possible only in and through society, then the proceeds of labor belong to society—and the individual laborer receives only so much as is not necessary for the maintenance of the "pre-requisite" of labor,—society.

Indeed, this has been the regular claim made by the champions of each succeeding social system. First come the claims of the government and all that hangs thereby, since it is the social organ for the maintenance of the social order; next come the claims of the various sorts of private property, for the various sorts of private property are the foundations of society, etc. It is plain, such hollow phrases can be turned and twisted at will.

The first and the second parts of the paragraph can have any sensible connection only in the following form:

"Labor can become the source of wealth and civilization only as social labor," or, what amounts to the same thing, "only in and through society."

This proposition is indisputably correct, for, even if isolated labor (its material pre-requisites presupposed)

can create use-values, yet it can produce neither wealth nor civilization.

And just as indisputable is this other statement:

"In measure that labor is developed socially, and thereby becomes the source of wealth and civilization, are developed also poverty and degradation on the side of the laborer, wealth and civilization on the side of the non-laborer."

This is the law of all history up till now. Therefore, instead of talking in general terms about "labor" and "society," it should have been clearly pointed out how, under present capitalist society, the conditions, material and otherwise, are at last produced, which enable, and indeed compel, the laborers to break through that social curse.

But, in fact, the entire paragraph—faulty both in style and contents—appears here only in order to inscribe the Lassallean catchword of the "unabridged proceeds of labor" as the watchword on the flag of the party. I shall come back later to the "proceeds of labor," the "equal right," etc., as the same thing recurs in somewhat different form.

2. In present society the means of labor are the monopoly of the capitalist class. The dependence of the working-class, flowing from this, is the cause of misery and servitude in all forms.

This proposition is borrowed from the constitution of the International, but in an "improved" version, which makes it false.

In present society the means of labor are the monopoly of the landlords (the monopoly of land forms even the basis of the monopoly of capital) and of the capitalists. In the passage referred to the constitution of the International mentions neither the one nor the other class of monopolists. It speaks of "the monopoly in the means of labor, that is, in the sources of life." The addition, "sources of life," shows sufficiently that the soil is included under the means of labor.

The "improvement" was made because Lassalle, for reasons now generally known, attacked the capitalist class only, not the landlords. In England the capitalist is in most cases not even the owner of the soil on which his factory stands.

(To be continued next issue.)

### A STUDY IN ECONOMY.

The following figures, taken from Whitaker's Almanac, show the direct cost of Royalty in Great Britain and Ireland. What the indirect cost to the nation is the good Lord only knows:

Their Majesties' privy purse	£110,000
Salaries of Household	125,800
Expenses of ditto	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000
Queen Alexandra	70,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	6,000
Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000
Duchess of Albany	6,000
Princess Beatrice Henry of Battenburg	6,000
King Edward VII.'s daughters	18,000
	£613,000

Approximately \$3,065,000.) The President of United States receives but \$75,000, with \$25,000 travelling allowance.

### AN ENGLISH PACIFIST AND HIS "GLOBE."

I have just heard that a choir of about 150 persons has been formed to sing outside the prison, where my brother and some of his brave comrades are confined. My mother goes with them. They sing "Abide with me," "Lead kindly light," "The Red Flag," and other hymns and Socialist songs.

G. RICHARDSON.



# THE CANADIAN FORWARD

### To Our Contributors—

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

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. All contributions intended for insertion to be addressed to the address given below, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication.

### Subscriptions (post free)—

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

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Advertising in this paper is charged for at one standard rate, viz.: 8 cents per agate line (\$1.12 an inch). For rates on contract and agency commission, application should be made to the Business Manager. Locals and Executives desirous of advertising meetings are given a special rate.

### Correspondence—

All correspondence should be addressed to Business Manager, or I. BAINBRIDGE, Dominion Secretary, The Forward Press, 361 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

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June 25, 1917



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



### THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE.

The day of disillusionment is near its dawn, and the principle of compulsory military service which has hitherto been considered impracticable in the Dominion of Canada has now become a dangerous possibility.

The monetary question of borrowing money, which in time past has been closely associated with population, has apparently been overcome; but the secret of this transformation is probably only known to Sir Robert Borden and his close associates. The fact that a large number of Finlanders have been refused permission to sail for their native country is evidence that the labor problem is still acute, and with very little prospect of immigrants arriving from Europe for an indefinite period of time, we venture to suggest that Hindoo labor or some other cheap substitute will have to be entertained by the Government in order that profits may accrue to the class of people Premier Borden represents if the conscription bill is put into force.

#### Who Wants Conscription?

Much ink has been spilled by the paid press in order to prove that the people of Canada want conscription. The widespread advertisement this principle has received by the conscripted press, conscripted by the advertisers who control the general policy of such press, should not occasion any alarm to the thinking people. If advertising can bring conscription, then, surely, it is inevitable; outside of this there has not been any demand for such a proposal, with, of course, the exception of the "pot-bellied ineligibles," the too-old-to-fights, and the exempters, who are doing all the shouting for the other fellow to wade into the bloody vortex.

A law is very much like an advertisement. It is but a scrap of paper and can only fool the unwary. A law that lacks moral force is of no value.

Self reliance and courage are the two necessary qualifications that will defeat any such law. There are times when a man becomes a law unto himself, that time is now; and all the fake advertising in the world cannot alter the fact that the working-class of this

country are opposed to conscription. For this reason the Borden administration is going to push the bill through and not take a referendum vote on the question. Premier Borden knows that it is just absolutely impossible to carry a measure which carries with it "the electors own death warrant." We again re-affirm our stand "Against conscription" and "no compromise."

#### A Gratuitous Gift

If Borden and his Associates want men for the trenches, we are quite prepared to make the gratuitous gift of our Politicians, Parsons, Lawyers, and more generally speaking, the whole lot of Capitalist Parasites.

If we ever take to the bloody ramparts it will be after these Blighters have contributed their carcasses to filling the war pit of "hell".

If the Government wants more war—they may go and win all the glory and medals, so fitting to their superior qualities. All that we ask of them is that they will be generous enough to leave our country as a habitation for honest, intelligent human beings. We are not prepared to die as a reward for the slaves portion you have so generously conferred upon us.

#### CAPITALISTS AND IMPERIALISTS OF WORLD WORRY ABOUT RUSSIA.

Elihu Root, Charles Edward Russell and the rest of the American Commission to Russia have arrived at some Russian port, supposedly Vladivostok, on their way to Petrograd.

If there is anything that Root had hoped to accomplish on behalf of the big business interests in retarding the progress of revolutionary events in Russia, those hopes may now be buried and a tombstone erected bearing the epithet, "Too Late."

That Root may arrive in Petrograd to behold a complete Socialist administration in power is the possibility growing out of the resignation of Konvaloff, minister of commerce and trade. It seems that Konvaloff couldn't agree to the Socialist measures proposed by Skobelev, the Socialist min-

ister of labor, economic and financial measures absolutely necessary in the present crisis. Konvaloff's parting words were: "The present government should make way for a homogeneous Socialist government."

This latest development in Russia has caused great excitement in the ranks of international capitalism. Russia is again going to wreck and ruin, in the opinion of the world's industrial overlords, because workers are parading the streets of Petrograd carrying banners inscribed with, "Down With the Capitalists," and "Long Live the Social Revolution."

Russia's capitalists, especially, are wringing their hands in agony, as they behold the workmen through their committees in virtual control of the nation's industries. It is claimed by them that the demands of Russia's workers for increased wages, a shorter work-day, and improved conditions would more than wipe out all of their sacred profits.

No attention is being paid apparently by the workers to the threats of the big business interests that the industries will be closed down if the workers persist in their demands; the workers evidently feeling that they are fully capable of conducting the industries themselves.

This situation in Russia brings into the limelight the fact that one of the members of Wilson's commission to Russia is none other than Cyrus H. McCormick, head of the International Harvester Company, oppressor of labor in the United States, who is due to learn much of the power of organized labor during the next few weeks.

That the Harvester Company has been very successful in exploiting Russian labor in the past is shown by the annual report of this corporation, which states that \$30,528,000 in profits is now being held in Russia pending shipment to the United States. Not so bad!

It would certainly break the heart of Mr. McCormick if the Russian laborers should confiscate those profits and decide to run the plants of the Harvester Company in Russia for the exclusive benefit of the Russian workers and farmers who produce and use its products.

#### AS TO CONSCRIPTION.

(The Statist, London.)

A conscript army is required for service at home or in the immediate neighborhood of home. For service in India, or anywhere equally distant, it is out of the question. If we have conscription it must apply to every man in the country. It must not be for the poor alone. That was possible in the old days when working men had no vote, and when trade unions were rigorously put down. But now, when the great bulk of the voters are working men and when trade unions are vigorous and rich, it is literally out of the question. Consequently, if there is to be conscription, every man, from the peer to the peasant, must be liable to it. And does anybody seriously suppose that the country would allow professional men, men in business, men conducting great works, to be taken as privates from their business and sent to the ends of the earth to fight for what might or might not be worth fighting for? It is certain that we must maintain a standing army quite distinct from a conscript army.

#### ESCAPED THE WORST.

(London Opinion.)

A Galway magistrate, who was a major in the county militia, sentenced an old woman to six months' imprisonment for shoplifting.

"Well, thanks be to the Lord," exclaimed the prisoner, fervently, "low as I am, there's wan thing I'm thankful for: not wan of me kith or kin ever had anything to do with the milishy."

### HUNDRED DAYS IN CEYLON

#### Under Martial Law in 1915.

Little has been heard in this country of the riot which broke out in Ceylon nearly two years ago, and the grave discontent that smoulders in the island on account of the "savage" methods adopted in connection with the disturbance by the authorities. The British press has been almost silent about the event, and it is doubtful if one person in ten in Great Britain has any idea that anything serious had occurred in that part of the empire.

The facts have now, however, been presented to the British public, or at any rate to that small section of the British public that is likely to concern itself with the subject, by Mr. Armoud de Souza in a book, "A Hundred Days in Ceylon under Martial Law in 1915" (Woodbridge and Co., Printers, High Street, Highgate, London, N.). Mr. de Souza is the editor of the Ceylon Morning Herald, and the story he tells of the blundering and criminal folly on the part of the Ceylon authorities, alike in provoking the riots and in instituting a reign of terror on the island, reads like an account of an exploit of Russian Czarism in Poland—the analogy need not be extended further west than that.

Briefly, the story is that at the bidding of a small but grasping and rich group of traders, known as the "Coast Moors," who are quite distinct from the native Mohammedans, the authorities prohibited the Buddhists, who form by far the largest section of the population, from carrying out their accustomed and quite harmless religious processions. This led eventually to serious rioting in Kandy and Colombo, started, it appears, by violent acts on the part of the Coast Moors themselves, with the result that in addition to much destruction and pillage, chiefly the work of the lower dregs of the towns, some 39 people, both Mohammedan and Singalese, were killed. The authorities did little or nothing to quell the rioting during its progress, but immediately the disturbances subsided martial law was proclaimed, and continued for three months. Wholesale arrests then took place, and no less than 8,428 persons were put on trial. Of these, 8,016 were dealt with by the civil courts, 3,573 being convicted and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment, 412 were tried by court-martial, of whom no less than 358 were declared guilty, 83 being condemned to death and 66 actually suffering the extreme penalty.

Not the least ground existed for believing the riots were connected with any political aims or plot. This was admitted by the Governor, Sir Robert Chalmers, in his report to the British Government. The Singalese were loyal and law abiding. Nevertheless, many of them were tried and convicted on the charge of treason, and hundreds of perfectly innocent people have undoubtedly been unjustly penalized.

The harshness and illegality of the proceedings has naturally aroused a deep sense of injustice among the Hindoo and Buddhist population. The policy of the Government, Mr. De Souza tells us, has been denounced in Colombo as comparing unfavorably with German methods in Belgium. For our own part we shall content ourselves with saying that it is singularly unfortunate for the reputation of British rule in Ceylon that this black mark should be made against it at the very time the British nation is professedly fighting for the rights and liberties of small nationalities in Europe, and that the incident will not tend to make easier the task of contenting the nearly 300 millions of Hindoos and Buddhists in India and Ceylon with the blessings of British rule and Christian civilization.

J. B. G.

Labor Leader, April 12, 1917.



## ITEMS OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

### THE LAWYERS BAR THE WAY.

Kilmarnock Equitable Co-operative Society, which some time ago decided to affiliate with the National and Local Labor Parties, has been confronted with a legal obstacle in the carrying out of its decision.

The Society altered its rules to conform with the proposed affiliation, but the Assistant Registrar for Scotland has so far declined to sanction the alteration. The Scottish section of the Co-operative Union has sent an appeal to the Chief Registrar on the subject, but that official has maintained a dignified reticence on the point. Apparently the various sections of the democracy are not to be united if capitalist laws can prevent it. But it is as well to have the battle lines clearly drawn. Those who are earnest for the progress of the co-operative movement will not be slow to take up the challenge.

### FREE RUSSIA AS A REFUGE.

With the overthrow of the Russian autocracy, the Committee of the Group of Political Refugees from Russia, formed last summer to protest against the threat of the British Government to deport them to the Russia of the Czar if they refused to enlist, has now joyfully dissolved itself, with hearty thanks to all those who helped them in their hour of need.

There is grim irony for the citizens of Great Britain and Ireland in the concluding paragraph of their letter to the press on the subject:

The late Russian political refugees feel joyous and proud in thinking that henceforth their own country will offer the safest asylum to all foreign citizens who, in their honest efforts to better the life of their own country, may come into conflict with their Government of the day. They not only hope, but are perfectly convinced, that no Russian democracy will ever wish to lay hands on this sacred principle—the right of asylum.

### BRITISH N.A.C. RESOLUTION.

#### Peace by Negotiation.

That this Conference, believing that any further continuance of this terrible and insane slaughter of human life would be useless and futile, and would constitute a great danger to the future security and well-being of the people of this country, calls upon the Government, in conjunction with its Allies, to open up negotiations with a view to concluding a just, honorable and lasting peace, and of bringing to an end this horrible and futile carnage.

#### BARROW AND FIUME.

We have every reason to believe that both King-Emperor George and Emperor-King Karl have united in one common sentiment during last week. The bond of sympathy between the warring monarchs was their natural and heartfelt gratitude to the firm of Vickers, Ltd., Barrow and Fiume. It was, indeed, remarkable that Saturday's papers should come out with the Royal telegram to that interesting gentleman, Albert Vickers, chairman of the Barrow armament firm, and in the same issue chronicle the destruction of 14 British drifters and the damage to two British cruisers, one of them built at Barrow by Vickers, by Austro-Hungarian torpedo craft and submarines. Albert Vickers, at the outbreak of the war was a director of a Vickers' subsidiary company, building submarines and making torpedoes at Fiume, whence these Adriatic raiders issue forth. Perhaps, Vickers will yet receive, in an even more cordial fashion than a telegram, the appreciation felt by the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary for "further

efforts . . . in these important works to increase the fighting force of my Navy and Army." Earlier in the war, a submarine originally built to the profit of Albert Vickers, sunk a French cruiser, the "Leon Gambetta," with six hundred seamen on board. It would be interesting if Sir Edward Carson would publish a return of all Allied transports, foodships, and war-vessels torpedoed by the Whitehead submarines since the outbreak of the war.

The Call, England.

Professor Sprague, of Harvard University, has a most interesting article on "The Conscription of Income," in the March quarterly number of "The Economic Journal." It is useless to commend a study of the conclusions of the distinguished economist to Mr. Bonar Law—we remember Mr. Bonar Law's plaintive reply to Mr. C. H. Norman that he could not even understand the point of view of those who advocated conscription of wealth for war purposes—and even if Mr. Bonar Law thoroughly understood it, and proposed it, we are not mad enough to suppose that the financial exploiters of this country would relax their hold on our throats. They control the House of Commons, and any Chancellor who proposed conscription of income would probably meet the fate of Jean Jaures.

But it is necessary, nevertheless, that the Democracy should know that a great economist has lent the weight of his name to the Socialist proposal. Professor Sprague shows how great State borrowings at interest involve an expansion in the volume of credit, and how that expansion in turn occasions "a rapid rise in prices, thus enhancing the money cost of a war." He shows how there has been in France and Germany a three-fold increase in the note issues of the central banks of these countries, and in Britain a corresponding increase in nominal deposits in the Bank of England. How prices have risen, he shows from the index figures of the "Economist":

116.6 in July, 1914.  
153.2 in October, 1915.  
217.1 in November, 1916.

To obviate this, he says: "Conscription of men should logically and equitably be accompanied by something in the nature of conscription of the current income above that which is absolutely necessary," and he proposes a special war tax of 5 per cent. on incomes of £300, and 10 per cent. on incomes of £400; incomes between being taxed at the higher rate. And so on; until all incomes above £20,000 are taken by the State.

We know not whether "Sprague" is a name of German origin, but we are fairly certain that, being unable to answer his arguments, the Capitalist-Financial organs will defend their robber nests by attacking the Professor's birth certificate, and proving that his brother-in-law's cousin was an agnostic.

These, it is well known, are the arguments that weigh with "the intelligent working man."

Glasgow Forward,  
May 26, 1917.

### A POLITICAL REVERSION.

I have just been released from Wandsworth to hear the joyful tidings that my brother, sentenced to three years in Siberia for an offence similar to my own, is now on his way back to Russia, a free man.

It is strange to feel that in a country to which my parents came to escape religious persecution I should be awaiting further punishment for refusing to do what to me is wrong. I remember my brother being in England as a delegate to the conference of Russian Revolutionaries at the Broth-

erhood Church; they chose England because it was the only country where they could confer freely. He told me then how thankful I ought to be for having freedom of speech, democratic control, and voluntarism. Years after I, too, attended meetings at the Brotherhood Church, presided over by Clifford Allen, to protest against militarism and bureaucracy in England.

Now, while I am beginning to appreciate what suffering is involved in the fight for liberty, while I am beginning to understand what Russianism means, he goes back to realize the greater freedom we have lost.

I feel now that the Revolution will greatly stimulate the movement towards internationalism, and a people of Europe sick of war will be given a real lead in constructive reform. That will be the real peace movement.

—Labor Leader.

### THE "BULLETIN" RAIDED.

The "Sydney Bulletin" has dared to expose the details of what it avers to be wasteful administration at Australian military headquarters in London. As a result the "Bulletin" office has been raided under the War Precautions Act, and all documents seized that could help to trace the person responsible for the exposure of the scandal.

### WALL STREET AND THE WAR.

"In the last two and a half years Wall Street (U.S.) has sold two and a half thousand million dollars' worth of war supplies to the Allies. But the Allies are now, to a large extent, making their own supplies, and Wall Street must find a new market. War with Germany would be the surest means of selling these products to the U.S. Government." From a leaflet issued by New York Committee for Democratic Control.

According to the "Berliner Tagwacht," Hoeglund, the Swedish Young Socialist who called upon the Swedish soldiers to refuse to fight should war be declared, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, has just served his sentence. As he was leaving the prison he was greeted by several Reichstag deputies and by a crowd comprising several thousand people.

### IS WILSON A RENEGADE?

"The man who last December warmly favored peace has now become an apostle of war, leading on the New World to a participation in the greatest massacre that has ever afflicted old Europe."—The Pope on President Wilson.

### LABOR AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE

William Hard  
(In the British Magazine.)

British capitalism, British machine industry is the oldest in Europe or America. It is also the ripest. Even before the war, everybody felt that something was going to break it, under the pressure of labor, and that something new was going to emerge, gradually, perhaps, but powerfully. Then with the war came England's first real national recognition of labor as an estate of the realm. England as a nation, in order to get its new industrial efficiency was forced to sign a treaty with labor, as an estate, in the treasury agreement and in the munition act. In order to retain that efficiency—and it has to retain it—England will be forced to sign another treaty with labor, as an estate, when the war is over.

But what is the ultimate aim of British labor? Its ultimate aim is thoroughly Socialistic. It wants better hours, of course, and it wants better wages; but, more and more, it wants a greater control of industry. It begins to think about control sometimes even more than it does about hours and wages. It is much more radical.

### THE GEM OF THE WEEK.

The following gem was culled from the New York World, where it appeared in the form of a letter to the editor. We had almost forgotten there were "brains" like that:

"There is no such thing as 'the problem of poverty' any more than there is a problem of bow-legs or blue eyes. There are a thousand problems of poverty, as numerous and as widely scattered as the types of character and the fates that produce them.

"Put two men right beside each other in the same ditch, with the same sun and sky overhead, identically similar picks and shovels in their hands, the very same pay; one will get ahead, his nextdoor neighbor will fall behind. In view of the self-evident, every-day fact, it is hardly necessary to go so far afield for 'solutions' as our 'reformers and uplifters,' and all the rest of the pestiferous gang of preachers of discontent and anarchy would have us do.

"If rum and shiftlessness were taken out of the world there would be little poverty left in it. The ghost of Henry George, the spirit of the almsgiver, the pauperizer, the protagonist of sedition and Socialism, can be laid by a little attention to plain, humble, unornamental fact. Allow me also, while on the subject, to record one little opinion more:

"The greatest, most needed reform of this age is the abolition of 'reformers.'"

"Sammy" Gompers and his henchmen in the American Federation of Labor have always charged the Socialists with being dreamers. Gompers now seems to be dreaming, however, about Wilson's "world democracy" while the American junkers are wide awake trying to wipe out every vestige of democracy in the United States.

The whole Romanoff family, that recently lost out in Russia, father, mother, son and daughters, are said to be working in the gardens of the Tsarkoe Sela palace, in Petrograd, planting and hoeing potatoes. They are thus on a level with King George V. of England, who has voluntarily taken up the same work. He is probably preparing for the time when he, too, will lose his present job.

Japanese imperialists are getting nervous. The same crowd responsible for the hanging of 12 Socialists before the war started now assert in an effort to save themselves, that while Japan is imperialistic it is also democratic. They claim that the Japanese people look upon their masters with reverence and love. That is what the Romanoffs said about the Russian people shortly before the recent revolution.

### ...PARTY ANNOUNCEMENTS...

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Meets on the First Wednesday in each month, at 8 p.m., at Mrs. A. Martin's, 10528 93rd 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.

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



# THE INTERNATIONAL

(Continued from page Two)

holm Conference in view of the fact that the German Governmental Socialists are invited.

The Executive of the Italian Socialist Party, the Parliamentary Group, and the Executive Committee of the General Confederation of Labour held a joint meeting at Milan on May 8th, at which it was finally decided to take part in the Stockholm Conference. Although the discussion on this subject was strictly private, there is reported to be general agreement on the following points: (1) To oppose the admission of the Majority Socialists who are collaborating with their Governments in the work of national defence. (2) To refuse to formulate concrete proposals for peace, so as to leave to the Governments the responsibility of finding a solution for the conflict which they themselves provoked.

Representatives of the Norwegian Socialists have already arrived at Stockholm.

The Austrian Socialists who have left Vienna for Stockholm are Victor Adler, Ellenbogen, Sietz, and Renner.

## KERENSKY FLAILS IMPERIALISTS.

The Minister of Justice, M. Kerensky, said, "I am alone in the Cabinet, and my views do not always coincide with those of the majority. Russian democracy is now mistress of Russian land. We have decided to put an end forever in our country to all attempts at Imperialism and usurpation, for we do not wish the enslavement of anyone. We believe in the idea of liberty, equality and fraternity for all peoples.

"The enthusiasm which animates Russian democracy springs from the knowledge that the dream of a brotherhood of all nations of the earth is approaching its realization. The democracies of the world will then understand that hostility can no longer exist between them. We will not permit, by a return of the old aims, a war of usurpation. We expect you to exercise over other classes of the population of your countries the same decisive influence as we do on our middle classes who have now renounced their imperialist aspirations."

## RUSSIANS PROTEST AGAINST DEATH SENTENCES IN AUSTRIA

The Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates have sent Branting a telegram in which they protest against the fifteen death sentences passed in Vienna on Zurkanovich and others for political reasons, with the request to send it on to the E.C. of the Austrian S.D.P. The "Social-Demokraten" (Copenhagen) publishes the telegram.

## BRITAIN'S RESPONSE TO RUSSIA.

The following telegram has been sent to the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd:

"United Socialist Council of Independent Labour Party and British Socialist Party warmly approves of proposal to summon International Conference, and will gladly co-operate."

## "FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED."

Butte, Montana, June 12.

A strike that is far more in the nature of an industrial revolution against the heaped up crimes of the Wall Street looters of the wealth produced by the miners of Butte, has broken out. Five of the principal mines of Butte are now closed down, and it is probable that the next twenty-four hours will find every miner here on strike. Denied the right to assemble and discuss working-class issues a few days ago, the Irish and other

workers here held meetings in the local churches, in which they guaranteed to support with all their economic power any action taken by the Finnish workers, who have been carrying on underground agitation. A call is being issued for a number of delegates and organizers.

## RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS

### Congratulate the I. L. P.

The following letter from the Committee of Delegates of the Russian Socialist Groups in London was addressed to the I.L.P. Conference at Leeds last week.—Ed. "L.L.":

Dear Comrades,—The courageous stand of the I.L.P. against the war and for the international solidarity of Labor constitutes, undoubtedly, an important event in the history of the British Labor movement. Its value for the future of Labor is so high that, quite apart from all the other ties which unite together the Socialists of all countries, we are especially glad of the opportunity warmly to welcome the attitude of the I.L.P., and send to your conference, the third during the war, our fraternal greetings and our best wishes for a successful and fruitful work.

We feel it as our duty, however, to extend the usual limits of formal greetings, and, as an integral part of the Socialist Parties of Russia, to ask you to consider carefully the international situation created by the Russian revolution, and to act accordingly without delay.

You are well aware of the fact that the driving force of the Russian revolution, its creative spirit, were the class-conscious proletarians of Russia. Despite the advances of the bourgeois Liberal elements, they took their fate into their own hands, and won their first magnificent battle by gaining over the soldiers, the majority of whom belong to the peasantry, to the cause of the people. With the fall of the old regime the moderate bourgeois elements stepped into the vacant place and constituted themselves as the new Government. But the lesson of the past revolutions was not lost altogether. The workers and soldiers of Petrograd, rightly suspicious of the "democratic" ardour of the Duma Government, formed the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates—a body not purely proletarian, which, without claiming the executive power of the official Government, exercises a very great influence over its internal and external policy, over the problems of domestic reconstruction, and of the settlement of the war.

The attitude of the Russian Socialist movement towards the war was always clearly defined. All Socialist Parties in Russia endorsed officially the internationalist point of view, and participated at the Zimmerwald and Kienthal conferences. Half of the Social Democratic members of the present Duma were sentenced to lifelong deportation to Siberia for their unrelenting opposition to the war. The others, with the exception of Burlanoff, pledged themselves, through their representative, Teheidse, to the views of the Zimmerwald conferences. And, whatever may be the actual attitude of some personalities, the Socialist thought in Russia in its majority remains after the revolution as firmly attached to internationalism as before.

Every Socialist must realize that if the Russian revolution would fail to settle speedily the war on the basis of a peoples' peace, it would mean only a half victory for the working class of Russia and abroad. If the Conservatives or Liberal elements of all

the belligerents succeeded in ensnaring the new Russia into the trap of their Imperialist aims, it would mean more ghastly sacrifices of lives of the workers of all countries, and certain curtailment of the liberties won by the revolution.

It is the everlasting glory of the Russian Socialists to have been the first to show the way. In the revolution they embodied by their attitude and actions the true policy of internationalism. But let there be no mistake. Internationalist policy is only possible when it finds a ready response on the part of the workers of other countries. The success of the Russian revolution is now in the hands not only of our Russian comrades, but also the workers of other countries. It would be the greatest tragedy of International Socialism if the Russian internationalists were to be defeated as a consequence of their brothers in other countries having failed them. And it would be the greatest triumph achieved by capitalism in this war.

The British Government grasped at once the international issues involved in the Russian revolution. And forth goes a deputation, headed by Will Thorne, in order to bring to the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd the war-message of the capitalist and jingo Britain, disguised as "fraternal greetings of British Labor." Will the Socialists of Britain let pass unchallenged this reactionary device?

The democratic Russian peasantry, the deciding factor in the situation, finds itself to-day before a cross-way. It has to choose between the policy of the Socialist proletariat and the policy of the Imperialist capitalists. The issue is between a speedy peace, embodying the demands of the working class and achieved by its international action, on one hand, and patriotic war passions, leading to permanent hatred and increased enslavement of the workers, on the other.

The stake is of momentous importance to the whole world. The Allied Governments and their valets are flying to give help to Russian capitalism. Will not internationalist Labor in all countries throw itself into the battle hand in hand with the internationalists of Russia?

Its support is needed, and at once. With best fraternal greetings on behalf of the Committee of Delegates of the Russian Socialist Groups in London.

G. Tchitcherine, Secretary.  
12 Oakley Square, London, N.W. 1.

## SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA GETS THE ANTIS.

Vancouver, June 8, 1917.

Dear Comrade,—

I am writing you to let you know what we are doing here in regard to anti-conscription meetings. On Sunday, May 27th, we held our first meeting in the Labor Temple, which was an overflow meeting, and had to take the second room, and then there were several hundred that could not get in and had to stand outside; in all, there was about 1,200 people in attendance. The meeting was very orderly, and when the vote was taken it showed 96 per cent. against conscription. We arranged then to hold another meeting on Monday, May 28, in the Labor Temple. This time we had the largest hall in the building, which held 1,000 people. It was filled to overflowing, and about 2,000 people stood outside on the street. We had speakers to address them off the soap box in the street. We had to keep changing our speakers from the hall to the street. This meeting was very orderly, and the vast majority was anti-conscriptionist.

At the close of this meeting a great number of the people demanded that another meeting be held on the following Wednesday, May 30th, for Powell Street Square. The mayor refused us the right to hold our meeting on that

ground, but instead gave us Cambie Street Grounds, where we were surrounded by the soldiers, as the barracks are there, and it is their drill ground. Nevertheless, we held the meeting, with the result that there was over 5,000 people on the ground. At this meeting, which was very orderly, it was adjourned to meet the Trades and Labor Council body and see what action they would take. The Trades and Labor Council called a meeting for Thursday evening, May 31st, which we attended. There were 45 delegates from the various unions, and they voted 41 out of the 45 against conscription, and decided to hold an anti-conscription meeting on Sunday in the Orpheum Theatre, but the Mayor positively refused to allow it, but being determined not to be defeated, they obtained the Avenue Theatre, which the Mayor had no control over, and which seats about 1,200 people, and held their meeting, on Monday evening, June 4th, which was again an overflow meeting, and a great number could not get in and had to go away. This meeting was an orderly one, and no trouble whatever.

The Socialist Party of Canada held their anti-conscription meeting on Wednesday evening, June 6th, in the Avenue Theatre, and it was a crowded house, and had some splendid speakers, and they had a very attentive audience, and when they took the vote of all against conscription by asking the audience to stand up, and nearly every one stood up. When it came for all in favour of conscription to stand up there was just one lone woman that stood up. And the meeting closed without singing Go (d) Save the King.

We, the S. D. P., are holding a meeting June the 8th for the purpose of forming an anti-conscription league, for the purpose of continuing our protest against conscription until it is dead and buried.

I see by the Daily Province, Vancouver, that you Socialists and working people are easily conquered; a few old cripples on crutches, of course, was able to make you socialists get down off the fence and sing the National Anthem. I am sending you the clipping of the paper and ask you, is it a correct report of your meeting. If so, then I say the devil help you, for you will need his aid.

Now, what we lack is some good anti-conscription leaflets, which we could distribute. Have you any that we could get? If so, would you send us some. I had your manifesto put in the B. C. Federationist of June 1st issue, which you will, no doubt, notice if you get that paper. There is one thing here that is a great hindrance to the cause, and that is the executive committee of the Trades and Labor Council. These heads are inclined to be patriotic, while they profess to be against conscription. They do not put forth much energy in their protest against it, which I find the rank and file of the different unions are almost unanimous against conscription. These heads seem to me to be playing the game of what they will be able to get out of it—the same as Mr. Crouters, who is now at Ottawa. It is too true that the working man is so easily bought up.

I think I will close now and wait your report as to the correctness of the report of your meetings.

Yours in revolt,  
M. A. SIMONS.

## BAINBRIDGE DEFENCE FUND.

G. Ashley, Toronto	\$1.00
W. A. Janes, Winnipeg, Man.	9.00
Finnish Local, Scintula, B.C.	
S. Osasto	20.00
Local No. 59, Czar, Alta. (per Jas. Beck.)	9.00
Mrs. Williamson, Toronto	1.00
Previously acknowledged	239.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$279.35</b>



# PEN PUNCHES BY THE LOCALS

Montreal, June 20, 1917.

Dear Comrade Editor:—Replying to your valued favor with reference to the fight against conscription in Quebec, allow me to state that our agitation slackened down somewhat. We had a lecturer from the States here and as his lectures involved much work and effort we couldn't be so active for a couple of weeks. Tomorrow night, however, we are holding another large Mass Meeting at The Champs de Mars, our last meeting there was very successful and we hope this will be even more so. Literature and petitions have been circulated and signed all around here and will most probably issue more shortly.

Our lectures were a great moral success. About 900 people attended the three paid lectures. The Casino Theatre was crowded for the Sunday lecture, which was entitled, "The Russian Revolution." All the lectures were very interesting and instructive.

We must all cheer up no matter what may happen immediately. The great news from Russia. The Socialist victories at the elections in Petrograd were stupendous, and give us much cause for encouragement in spite of the darkness of autocracy here and the States (or perhaps because of it) Socialism is making headway, and I hope and feel that we in Canada, too, will shortly have a few victories.

I will let you know how our meeting comes off, and also any further news.

By the way, we heard the reports of your Toronto outrages through the lips of two Toronto comrades who were present there. They are in Montreal now, and one retained the legacy of a black eye.

Yours for Socialism,

REBECCA BUHAY.

June 20th, 1917.

To the Editor of the Forward.

Dear Sir,—We hear a lot of talk these days from politicians of both parties about conscripting wealth as well as men, but great care is taken not to say anything definite about conscription of wealth. Such statements as, "You cannot take the poor man's all and leave the wealthy at liberty to pile up immense fortunes," without any definite statement as to what measures should be adopted to conscript the wealth of the wealthy seems to me to be merely hypocritical snivelling in order that the workers will more easily swallow the bitter pill of conscription.

I venture to say that unless the workers make a mighty, concerted and definite demand for the conscription of wealth nothing will be done. The poor man who is conscripted yields his all, and is forced to leave his wife and family at the mercy of the good pirates whom the Government seems to protect. Before he is conscripted the average worker has to struggle along on less than \$1,000 per year. Now, if these politicians are sincere in their talk about conscription of wealth, and not trying to humbug the workers again, let them come out and demand that the Government confiscate all incomes above \$5,000 per year. If they really mean it when they say the rich should bear their fair share of the burdens of the war, they surely cannot object to such a demand, for even if such a measure were enacted the rich would still have five times as much on which to live as the average worker has.

What mockery, what hypocritical humbug to say that the wealthy should bear their share of the war's sacrifices, and leave the enormous

disparity in incomes such as now exists. Here's the chance for the politician to show some sincerity if he knows what sincerity really means. Here's the chance for the rich to display some true patriotism, providing they really have any.

If we are to have conscription of the poor man's all, let the people's slogan be "Confiscation of all incomes above \$5,000 per year."

Yours for fair play,

"SOCIAL DEMOCRAT"

Winnipeg, June 20, 1917.

Dear Editor,—I notice that the returned soldiers in Toronto have gone the length of breaking up union meetings. They have not quite reached that stage here yet. I suppose, though, that you will have learned that an open air meeting which we had arranged for last Sunday had to be called off owing to the prohibition of the police. The police had no desire to prevent us from holding our meetings, but they knew that both sides were prepared for battle, and fear of the consequences led to the prohibition. I am afraid there would have been very serious results if the meeting had been held—more serious than most of us care to contemplate. I would like to write you more, but piles of work prevent me.

Yours in the fight,

R. A. RIGG,  
Secretary.

Chicago, June 20.

Dear Editor,—We have just received the information from the Chicago Post-Master, acting upon instructions received from Washington, not to mail any more of the June issues of our International Socialist Review. We do not know what objectionable matter is contained in this issue, but have been notified to show copies of the July issue for approval before mailing.

Yours in the cause,

CHAS. H. KERR.

Kitchener, Ont., June 20.

Dear Editor,—We have added 10 members since the hoodlums attempted to break up our meeting. Please ship at once 200 Forwards. The matter you are printing is just the right kind of stuff for the edification of the open-minded.

A. W. BOWLES,  
Secretary.

Wyman, Que.

Dear Editor,—I have just received the Toronto Globe report of the soldiers' activities in breaking up your Socialist meeting. Since the outbreak of the war I have become deeply interested in Socialism, but literature is scarce around this burg.

The people in this County of Pontiac are mostly English, but are distinctly opposed to conscription. I am opposed to conscription for both moral and economic reasons, and in the event of the passage of such a measure it will bring with it economic ruin, because we are a borrowing country. Material resources should be conscripted before man power.

I shall be pleased to render any assistance to the great movement of which you are the executive head in Canada, and if I can do anything to help organize a local down here I shall thank you for all information.

Trusting that the cause throughout Canada will prosper and that the day of Social democracy may be enhanced by the work you are doing.

Yours in the cause,

S. W. MacKECHNIE.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL

P I C - N I C

SATURDAY, JULY 14th, 1917

Grimsby Beach

All Ontario Locals are expected to be there in force. Special invitation to our Foreign Comrades.

Special arrangements have been made with shipping company.

Return Fare from Toronto, 75c.

Winnipeg, June 9th.

Dear Comrade,—At a convention of the S.D.P. held in Winnipeg on Friday, June 8th, it was moved and carried by a very large majority that we ask the Dominion Executive Committee to do their utmost to send a comrade to the International Conference at Stockholm to represent the Party.

J. BROWN,  
Secretary.

TORONTO THE MAD!

Editor of Forward:

Dear Sir,—In the name of progress, tell me who or what rules the censored city of Toronto? Is it secret societies, clergymen, militarists, or capitalists? A Toronto citizen refuses to be abused by an imported militaristic clergyman, who admits he served a prison sentence for abusive language, and is immediately arrested by military police, taken before Toronto's military chief of police, then is tried before one of Toronto's military magistrates, and as soon as the man admits he is a Socialist, he is sentenced to thirty days in jail. The case was appealed and lost before a judge, who a short time ago was mayor of Toronto, and who was nearly defeated by a Socialist candidate for the Mayor's chair.

While the above case was sub judice a number of soldiers raided Toronto hotels, restaurants, and munition plants and no soldiers were given thirty days. And some patriotic manufacturers who refused to employ returned soldiers, but hired Austrians and imported Chinamen, were not jailed. Neither were the capitalists who raised the price of necessities to the soldiers' widows and orphans, etc.

In Russia they have freedom of press of conscience and free speech, but the freest things in Toronto are the piles of paunchy preachers who cackle for conscription for young men, work on the farms for old men, and munition work for weak women, while they themselves will neither work, pay, or fight, but instead stay in the city to juggle the collection plate and guzzle the grub, and when tired take their vacation as usual, war or no war.

But there is hope for Toronto when Ottawa tenders a public reception to Viviani the Socialist, ex-premier of France.

Yours truly,

JUSTICE.

HAMILTON LOCAL, No. 61.

From the public press you will have learned of the prohibition by the Chief of Police of our anti-conscription meeting. He sent orders to the hall people to keep the doors closed. In addition he had four of his men there to protect the hall (not us). The police's first move in the case was to raid the premises where the International Federation holds its meetings. They got nothing of consequence. The mayor, after side-stepping our interrogations as to the legality of these proceedings, now

TORONTO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

P I C - N I C

High Park

MONDAY, JULY 2nd

Bloor St. Entrance

COME and have a good time.

announces his approval of the police chief's actions. These are little incidents in the "war for democracy," freedom of assembly being denied us on the question of conscription, we are now considering a new course of action.

Our big sub-drive is now in full swing as the enclosed bunch of names indicated. We hope to improve on this as we expect better results in the districts yet to be canvassed. We met with a good reception from the ex-subscribers and would urge other cities and towns to undertake a like canvass. We hold our picnic on the holiday, July 2nd, on the mountain (head of Wentworth Incline). All our friends are cordially invited. It is hoped that a good representation of Hamilton Socialists will join their Toronto comrades at Grimsby Beach on Saturday, July 14th. We have invited the Rev. W. E. Gilroy to give an address at our hall on Sunday, July 1st, on "William Morris." A large attendance is looked for. Comrade Gillon's talk at our last meeting on "Robert Owen" was much appreciated and caused a good discussion.

J. A.

POLICE SPIES PREVENT PROPAGANDA BY UKRAINIANS.

The arrest of approximately 95 Ukrainians in the city of Toronto, June 10th, appears to have been a preliminary to the well conceived system of suppression. No doubt the authorities have got a good excuse for these drastic measures under the name of "Defence of the Realm" for carrying out the democratic principles of which they boast.

To the man in the street it has occasioned much questioning as to why these people, descendants of the Slav race and forced against their will to live under an Austrian administration to which they owe no fealty, be treated like prisoners of war. We have not heard of any arrest having taken place of people belonging to the same race who have other political affiliations, and consequently the only answer that is forthcoming that in any sense merits the claim of veracity is (they are Socialists). The English Socialists, of course, being citizens of this country may be left to the tender mercies of the G.W.V.A.

These are times when no Socialist should be unattached. Organized action is vitally necessary. Join the S.D.P.