

Labor Produces
All Wealth
Unto Labor It
Should Belong

THE CANADIAN FORWARD

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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"THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS HAS BEEN IN EVERY COUNTRY THE LAST LIBERTY WHICH SUBJECTS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO WREST FROM POWER. OTHER LIBERTIES ARE HELD UNDER GOVERNMENTS, BUT THE LIBERTY OF OPINION KEEPS GOVERNMENTS THEMSELVES IN DUE SUBJECTION TO THEIR DUTIES. THIS HAS PRODUCED THE MARTYRDOM OF TRUTH IN EVERY AGE, AND THE WORLD HAS BEEN ONLY PURGED FROM IGNORANCE WITH THE INNOCENT BLOOD OF THOSE WHO HAVE ENLIGHTENED IT."--Lord Erskine, Defence of T. Pain, 1792.

REACTION and LIBERTY

Good government receives its power by, and with the consent of the governed. Any contravention of this rule becomes despotic.

It is the duty of all intelligent people to overthrow tyranny in every shape and form. An administration that usurps the prerogatives of the people—by instituting measures which do not conform to the ideas and aspirations of the people must be turned out of office. There is no moral obligation to obey an unjust law. Any person who submits to despotic rule repudiates the elements of citizenship and becomes a slave. There is only one authority to a true citizen: "The sovereign will of the People."

DAM IT.

Political Democracy has been challenged by the Borden administration. The "Military Service Act," and the "Disfranchisement Act" are measures which do not conform to democratic principles. This is Boss rule, in so far as it is a subversion of all constitutional precedent. We are now called to obey the mandate of usurpers, who rightly should be our servants.

POLITICAL PROSTITUTION.

We are face to face with the greatest danger that has confronted the people of this country since the franchise was granted, and now with a Federal election drawing near you will be requested to vote for those who have stolen your birthright. In the name of democracy you will be requested to vote for "Union Government," and the prosecution of measures to which you have not given consent. The policy of these usurpers is to divide the forces that are opposed to them. Be not led astray by their duplicity, or deceived by the lies of their hireling scribes and intellectual prostitutes. The hypocritical veneer of "Union Government" is so thin that the counterfeit can easily be discerned.

REFERENDUM VERSUS AUTOCRACY.

The Social Democratic Party has unswervingly held to the attitude "that the only honest method by which these questions could be settled amicably was to apply the referendum vote principle." This would have cleared the issues, and a true expression of the people's desire would be obtained by its application. The demand for a referendum vote has been incessant, and the only obvious reason why it has not been carried into effect is because the purpose of the administration would have been defeated. This conclusion is doubly emphasized by the fact—that the young men of mili-

tary age are literally falling over each other in order to claim exemption. The question now is—will the ends of autocracy be accomplished by fraud and trickery, which could not be achieved by the application of sound principle? In the presence of such grave dangers it is imperative that every effort should be made to defeat their evil purposes. In order to do this it is necessary to preserve the principle of "Free Speech," inviolate. You have a right to criticize, discuss, or condemn any act of the late misgovernment. Let the welkin ring with your voluble protests. Fear not threats of imprisonment—silence gives consent, and will insure a greater penalty by the sacrifice of civil liberty, than any which can be imposed by the cohorts of brute force or legalized despotism. The liberty of children yet unborn is reposed in you. Will you deliver them into bondage?

TO END THE WAR.

The exigencies of war conditions demand a re-statement of the things for which we stand. We strictly adhere to the declaration of the International Socialist Congress which met at Amsterdam in 1910, and re-affirmed at Berne, Switzerland in 1913, which reads in part as follows: "Should war break out, it is our duty to bring it promptly to an end, and with all our energies to use the Political and Economic crisis to rouse the populace from their slumbers and hasten the fall of Capitalist dominion."

RACE SUICIDE.

We have now suffered four years of war, and we still hear talk of another two years in the trenches. The tide of battle ebbs and flows. All available resources in men and the products of labor are still being wantonly thrown into the bloody vortex. The day of victory is still far distant. The lust of the war demon is still insatiable. Approximately 20,000,000 of men have been placed "hors de combat." Poverty and want stalk the earth. The world is a vast charnel house, for the beast of militarism is supreme. The vast armies stagger onward in their blinding fury, gradually becoming weaker and weaker. Now they are falling by utter exhaustion. The victory mirage still enchants and leads them on through the mists and swamps to self-destruction.

DEDUCTIONS.

Reason calls. There are no victories in war. "Force is no remedy." The strategical gains are not commensurate with the loss of life. The victories of all past wars have only added to

our poverty. To continue means the destruction of the race. "The paths of glory lead but to the grave." War, the product of rivalry and hate, can only be ended by reason and co-operation.

CAPITALISM'S WATERLOO.

Borden and his satellites of the profit order say: "More men, more economy." This means more war, more starvation. Blind themselves, they still desire to lead the blind. But look—Rising in the East is the red spectre of Social Revolution. Modern Capitalism, which has hitherto triumphed over all that has hitherto been the pride of mankind, which reveals its naked form as irreconcilable, not alone with the interests of the working class, but with the elementary conditions of Human Association, is about to meet its Waterloo. The civilization of Egypt, Persia, Babylon, Greece, Assyria, and other nations have passed away with the wretched slaves who built the pyramids and obelisks. The feudal nations of medieval Europe, whose lords and nobles inherited all the vicious and heartless characteristics of the ancient ruling class, especially their disdain and brutal contempt for their outraged slaves, have followed into the wake of their predecessors, and nothing remains but the memory of their bloody reign—the midnight horror of their history.

The curtain is about to rise. The last act which will sweep away the travesties of secret diplomacy, and the last vestige of Human Slavery is about to be staged. Capitalism is to meet her Waterloo. The hands on the dial of human progress point the hour of human liberty. The day-dawn of Social Democracy is at hand. Vote for Socialism and save your lives.

'Tis the final conflict;
Let each stand in his place;
The International Party
Shall be the Human Race.

MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY.

"The liberty of the press has been in every country the last liberty which subjects have been able to wrest from power. Other liberties are held under governments, but the liberty of opinion keeps governments themselves in due subjection to their duties. This has produced the martyrdom of truth in every age, and the world has been only purged from ignorance with the innocent blood of those who have enlightened it."

The above noble defence of opinion was uttered by Lord Erskine in his ever memorable fight for the right to publish Tom Paine's book "The Rights of Man." It was uttered in 1792. In 1917, when the world is supposed to be fighting for democracy, one of the very countries which is making the loudest howl about democracy and liberty has deprived the national secretary, Isaac Bainbridge, of his liberty for merely

asserting his right of free publication.

The argument set up by the star chambers in 1917 is, that unfettered opinion to-day may endanger the safety of the State and lead to unrest, sedition and revolt. But if our learned statesmen would but turn to the pages of history, they would be astonished to find that precisely the opposite is the fact. No good government need fear the utterances of truth, much less the utterances of falsehood, and if our government needs the support of such reactionary deeds as the suppression of free opinion, it is damning evidence that they have not fulfilled their sacred trust as legislators and administrators.

The establishment of the court of star chamber was the first restriction of the freedom of the press of England. That censorship was continued through the reigns of the Stuarts until the revolution of 1688, when it was abolished by the first parliament of William of Orange.

Did the suppression of free opinion lead to peace and safety? Most emphatically No! That very period was the most turbulent and revolutionary in all the annals of British history. By suppressing the free utterances of the people regarding their just grievances, the government was lulled into the delusion that all was well, but slowly the fires of revolt were stirred up in the hearts of the people until the Stuart dynasty was hurled to the ground in dust and confusion.

It has always been the belief of statesmen of wide vision that to take away the liberties of subjects is to encourage the license of rebels. Rob a people of its constitutional rights of criticism of the deeds and misdeeds of its governors, and you leave nothing to it finally but resort to violence. In the name of democracy, our Canadian Government, by its censorship of the press, by conscription, and by the infamous franchise bill, which it has railroaded through the house, has pressed upon the necks of this free people the galling chains of a more humiliating ignominy than English-speaking people have ever before suffered. But in spite of the cheap clap-trap about fighting for democracy, our so-called democratic countries are already beginning to shake in their shoes at the rising power of the giant of democracy. Mr. Hoover, the United States food controller, the other day said: "The wide spread of socialist ideas during the past three years is one of the 'looming shadows of the war.'" That is the correct expression of the attitude of our governments to democracy. Let them go on. Give them plenty of rope and their end will be sudden. Whilst the millions of workers are being mangled in the devil's dance in Europe for territory, colonies, and spheres of influence, Nemesis, the goddess of vengeance, is looking on with a scowl of inflexible

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WHAT OTHERS ARE THINKING

FERDINAND LASSALLE.

Prediction of the Social Revolution Statement—On Trial for Preaching Revolutionary Doctrines.

"The social revolution is bound to come. It will come either in the full panoply of law and surrounded with all the blessings of peace, provided the people have the wisdom to take it by the hand and introduce it betimes; or it may break upon us unexpectedly, amidst all the convulsions of violence, with wild, disheveled locks, and shod with iron sandals. Come it must, in one way or another. When I withdraw myself from the turmoil of the day and dive into history, I hear distinctly its approaching tread."

PATRIOTISM.

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

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

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

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

WISE WORDS ON THE WAR.

Commenting on a recruiting poster which depicts a boy asking his father the question, "What did you do in the Great War, daddy?" Bob Smilie the Scotch labor leader said that if his son should ask him the question, he would answer: "My boy, I tried to stop the bloody thing."

Writing on the war in the "Glasgow Forward" two years ago, Willie Stewart said: "They will always have enough men to carry it on, but never enough to finish it." Willie is among the very small band of truthful war prophets.

The London (Eng.) "Call" says if the war is to be a "fight to a finish" you won't know the winner from the loser."

H. G. Wells, author of "The War That Will End War," and other optimistic war books, seems to be less sanguine than of yore. He now calls upon the allies to state specifically what their aims are. Referring to Lloyd George, Asquith, President Wilson, and the other glib phrase-mongers, he says "They chaffer like happy imbeciles while civilization bleeds to death."

PEACE TREATIES.

A curious-minded French essayist and novelist named Charles Victor Cherbuliez, calculated that from the year 1500 B.C. to the year 1860 A.D. some eight thousand peace treaties have been solemnly signed, sealed and delivered, each purporting to settle forever the causes of war between the signatories, and each lasting, on an average, about two years.

Further analysis would probably show that the main difference between the tenth century B.C. and the nineteenth century A.D. consisted simply in the fact that peace treaties, on an average, lasted a little longer, a solemn compact for peace among modern Christian nations being better than one among ancient pagan nations in that it might be expected to endure twice as many months.

Given the same system of international relationships, with each nation as sole judge of its own acts, and holding to the invidious truculent code of honor which teaches that a nation's highest interest consists in suffering no limitation to be placed upon its

freedom of action, all that anybody can rationally expect of a peace treaty signed somewhere in Europe in 1918 is that it will last a little longer than the average. The basis of enduring peace cannot be found in treaties signed under that system.—Saturday Evening Post.

FAMINE AND REVOLUTION TO END THE WAR AND BRING SOCIALISM.

That hunger would end the next great war was the prophecy of M. De Bloch, the Polish banker and economist, who, writing in his "The Future of War" (published in 1897), said:—

"The factor which will decide the war will not be the decisive battle; it will be the pressure of want, the lack of food; in short, economic results which must inevitably follow any great war in the present complex state of human civilization."

What the Governments will all come to see soon, more or less clearly, is that if they persist in squandering the resources of their people in order to prepare for a war which has already become impossible without suicide, they will only be preparing the triumph of the Socialist Revolution."

With the same remarkable foresight he also declared that once the conflict settled down to trench warfare it could only result in a military stalemate—a deadlock.

WHO MADE THOSE BOMBS?

There has been a renewal in the capitalist press of the rumors of the meeting of capitalists in Switzerland, of which our Government ostentatiously announced its complete ignorance at no very recent date. The "Westminster Gazette" quotes the "Munchener Post" to the effect that this was a meeting between the participants in the International Nobel Dynamite Trust. That concern was wound up last year after making profits beyond the dreams of avarice. The German and British shareholders exchanged their interests and separated their properties not without managing to distribute some of the blood money of war orders. Now that there is in course of formation a new syndicate which is to include all the British explosives manufacturers, both those who were members of the Nobel "International" and those who were independent, it would not be surprising if they entered into "conversations" as to their relations in the time beyond the war. Perchance they may restore the fifty years' agreement which they renewed in 1911. We know that the British Capitalists and the German Capitalists jointly owned, controlled, and financed factories in Ayrshire, Hamburg, Waltham Abbey, Cologne Llanely, Dresden, Avigliano, Prague, and elsewhere to make military explosives for Germans, British, Austrians, Italians, for anybody out of whom a profit could be wrung or a dividend extorted. The bombs which come hurtling through the night, dealing death and destruction in the homes of London are filled with high explosives manufactured in works built, equipped and maintained out of the £1,500,000 investments of British patriots whilst those which British airmen are to hurl upon Frankfurt and Cologne will come from British workshops in which German capitalists were equally interested. This scandal should be exposed wherever propaganda is being carried on. This is moral "T.N.T." to use against the impudent barrage-fire of the jingo newspapers which are now demanding that Socialist and anti-Militarist agitation shall be sternly suppressed. This demand comes from the very gang who, whilst they knew that there was likelihood of war between Britain and Germany and whilst they were "boost-

ing" the National Service and Navy Leagues, were continuing to line their pockets with the profits of German explosives industries. Austrian torpedo works, and Turkish arsenals. They were glad that "there was no immediate prospect of disarmament." These are the people who, endeavoring to use the anger caused by air-raids, hope to silence the truths they dread to have repeated.—The Call, England.

THE REASON WHY.

Woodrow Wilson's declaration that the United States had entered the war in order "to make the world safe for democracy" is a very fine specimen of idealism. But Lord Northcliffe's blunt remark, it seems to us, is nearer the truth. The United States, he said, entered the war to make the world safe for the United States.—The Hamilton Herald.

TUPPER FEARS REVOLUTION IN THE DOMINION.

Vancouver, Oct. 29.—In a statement issued here on Saturday, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper sees the annihilation of Unionists in Quebec. He views the Quebec situation as serious, and says that in his opinion Canada "may be convulsed in a terrific revolution."

AN AFTER CONSIDERATION.

Sir Graband Batten was showing a very old friend and confident round his newly acquired and magnificently furnished mansion.

"I've racked my brains to think of a suitable name for this place," he told his friend. "I want something striking and appropriate."

"Well," remarked the friend, "it reminds me of some old Scotch castle. Why not call it Dunrobbin?"

"Not a bad suggestion," agreed the millionaire, "but it's hardly appropriate. I've no intention of retiring until after the war."—New York Globe.

OUR POINT OF VIEW.

We are opposed to conscript servitude, either military or industrial, regardless of whether such conscription is enforced by means of a press gang or other circumstances of human slavery that are equally compelling and equally degrading. A people who will lay down to either, certainly ought to be compelled to drain the cup of their servility to the very dregs. And they certainly will be so compelled. Slaves are slaves, and so long as ruling class society continues, a slave's fate will be their portion. Rebelling against individual edicts of a ruling class while at the same time sustaining and buttressing and bulwarking that class in its privileges to own, and to rule, and to rob, gets the enslaved workers nowhere but into even more serious trouble than they previously enjoyed. And it is indeed both wicked and foolish to advise them to blindly "kick against the pricks." The Federationist is not guilty of having done so. This paper advocates the complete conquest of the so-called public powers by the working class, to the end that the ruling class may be sent to that oblivion which it is sooner or later destined to adorn, and the wealth producers of the earth may no longer be ruled and robbed.—B. C. Federationist.

GENERAL HELL.

The German papers report that General Von Mackensen's chief of staff is General Hell.

So that when Lloyd George told the plebs of London the other day that "We'll give the Germans Hell" he was once again Too Late. Mr. George may have created such a surplusage of General Hell that the home market became glutted; but Hell in General (i.e., General Hell) seems to be a record crop everywhere, and Germany having her own General Hell requires no fresh importations.—Glasgow Forward.

THE ISSUE.

The outstanding issue in the coming federal election is not anti-conscription but anti-capitalism, profit-making and all its concomitant evils.

What is Labor's opinion of the alleged federal "union" government? It is the combined evils of both the old parties, with all that that implies.—B. C. Federationist.

The end of all government is the happiness of the people, but the discontent of the people caused by the repression of their liberties will, if persisted in, lead to anarchy and the end of all government.—G. F. Stirling.

THE INTERESTS OF BELGIUM LIE IN AN IMMEDIATE PEACE.

"Such was the declaration of Judge Albert van Steenberg, the honored Antwerp barrister, at Geneva and Berne. In his address at Geneva, partly cried down by delegates of the Entente Association, and received at Berne with animated applause, the Belgian visitor brought to the Swiss fraternity the expression of the will of the Belgian people for peace. 'Belgium wants peace,' said M. van Steenberg, 'and that not a German peace, nor an English peace, but a Belgian peace. The Belgian peace must be a peace that will not admit of a complete victory either to the one or to the other of the belligerents, but one which is built up on agreement and conciliation. It must be an immediate peace, since Belgium can suffer neither a too long occupation, nor fresh battles in its territories. She must break with all the false neutral politics hitherto pursued, which the secret diplomacy of Palmerston's country forced upon her and which offered absolutely no security, because the compacts of 1831 and 1839 were worthless.' The barrister, well versed in the Belgian archives, then showed how through the compact of 1831 by English intrigues the guarantee of inviolability had been torn away, and that by a series of secret manipulations Belgian neutrality had never had the existence that it had in Switzerland. That Germany was not by any means alone to blame for Belgium's fate, but in a greater degree English diplomacy. It will be easily understood that these fearless assertions raised quite a tumult at Geneva, which even some utterances against Germany could not subdue. Still greater was the indignation provoked at Geneva and the delight at Berne, than these historic declarations had caused, by the bold words of the Belgian, that it was sinful to try and justify the continuation of the War in the interests of Belgium. The interests of Belgium, on the contrary, demand an immediate peace."—From the "Neue Zürcher Nachrichten."

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

THE TRUE IMPERIALISM

(William Watson.)

Here, where the tide of conquest rolls
Against the distant golden shore,
The starved and stunted human souls
Are with us more and more.

Vain is your Science, vain your Art,
Your triumphs and your glories vain,
To feed the hunger of their heart—
And famine of their brain.

Your savage deserts howling near,
Your waste of ignorance, vice, and shame—
Is there no room for victories here,
No field for deeds of fame?

Arise and conquer while ye can
The foe that in your midst resides
And build within the mind of Man
The Empire that abides.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

FAMINE, THE ARBITRATOR.

Sir Arthur Yapp, the new director of the Food Economy campaign, says, in the National Food Journal, that famine threatens to be the arbitrator of the war.

THAT SECRET TREATY.

It is a lie, of course, to say that practically the whole of France wants to annex large chunks of German territory. Not consciously has one single Poilu shed a drop of blood to create a second revanche. Whenever the French Socialists discovered that M. Briand had secretly contracted with the Tsar for a great French steal of German territory on the west, M. Ribot was forced to tear the nefarious treaty up in the presence of elected representatives of France. Neither the American, the British, the French, the Italian, nor the Russian Governments could keep their peoples at war for such a dastardly object, but that "Times" statement will be placarded and trumpeted by the German autocracy, to whom it will be worth an army corps.

Lord Northcliffe is prolonging the war; he is not assisting his country morally or militarily; he is strengthening the grip of the German Junkerdom on the German people, and many a British boy will lose life because of it.—Forward, Glasgow.

BEN TILLET ELECTED.

London, Nov. 2.—Ben Tillett, Labor leader, running as an independent candidate, defeated Sir Charles Mallett, coalition candidate, in a by-election at North Salford to-day. Tillett's majority was 1,277. Tillett is a vigorous supporter of the war.

THE WASTE OF WAR.

Canada's Shell Orders \$700,000,000.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—Canada has shipped sufficient tonnage of shells to the old country to build nineteen bridges across the St. Lawrence, each equal to the Quebec bridge, or sufficient to build sixty-six battleships of 18,000 tons each, so Brig.-General Sir Alexander Bertram told the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in an address last night.

BOMBARDMENT.

"On the morning of Sept. 18 the dug-out containing seventeen men was shot to pieces over our heads. I am the only one who withstood the maddening bombardment of three days and still survives. You cannot imagine the frightful mental torments I have undergone in those few hours . . . After crawling out through the bleeding remnants of my comrades and the smoke and debris and wandering and fleeing in the midst of the raging artillery fire in search of a refuge, I am now awaiting death at any moment. You do not know what Flanders means. Flanders means endless endurance. Flanders means blood and scraps of human bodies. Flanders means heroic courage and faithfulness even unto death."

—Note by an unknown German officer found on the battlefield and given by Phillip Gibbs in the "Daily Telegraph," October 3rd.

A BIG INTEREST UNION.

Canadian citizens, you who believe in democracy and government of the people, by the people, for the people, gird on your armor and get into the fight against "Big Interest" Government as proposed by the so-called unionist propaganda now thimbered to fool the people.—The Voice.

SIFTON—THE MAN BEHIND.

It may be confidently assumed, also, that here, as in all other countries, even war does not put an end altogether to the rivalries, the widely disseminated antagonisms, which express the normal relation between two great political parties. The tactics of party warfare go with the strategy required for the affirmation of fundamental principles. In this aspect of the matter the real opponent of Laurier is not Borden; rather is it Sifton, for the Borden Unionist Cabinet is essentially a Sifton creation, although he is behind the scenes, not behind the footlights. He has a strong hand, and he uses simple methods. He used to be in the Cabinet with Laurier, and had to be dropped when the Conservatives over-advertised his predatory tendencies. He has never shown much sign of penitence. On the contrary, he has regularly appeared when there was a chance to pay back a little of the score.

It was he who organized the campaign against reciprocity with the United States which overturned Laurier in 1911. It was he who, for good measure, set in motion some powerful undercurrents against Laurier as French and Catholic. And it is to him the knowing ones credit the device of splitting the Liberal Party over the conscription issue, at a time when it looked as though the blunders and failures of the Borden Cabinet had made Laurier's return to power inevitable, whenever an election was held. Indeed, most people pay him the compliment of believing that the amazing Win-the-Election franchise act passed by a moribund parliament would hardly have been put through without his daring and clear-sighted insistence. For, he it remarked, that the Union Cabinet was not formed until after the franchise operation had made success in the elections at least calculably certain.—(From the Ottawa Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.)

THIRTY THOUSAND NEW MILLIONAIRES IN U. S.

Harris Dickson, in Collier's Weekly, states that in America there are now 30,000 more millionaires than before the war, and that this is due in a great measure to the extortionate "rake-off of middlemen." Practically the entire wheat supply of Belgium is imported from the United States. Yet, in spite of the extraordinary cost and risk of transportation, the price of bread in Belgium is only 60 per cent. of the price in New York City. A sum of 50,000,000 dollars a month, five dollars a barrel on 10,000,000 barrels is being picked from the American nation's pocket—and 30,000 U. S. millionaires thrive on the people's need. These men, moreover, gain a further pull from the fact that, owing to the long hauls from India and Australia, and the scarcity of ships, every ton of North American foodstuffs is just now worth two tons in India, and four tons in Australia.

The writs for a general election have been issued!

Nomination day is announced for November 19, and election day is December 17.

Polls in the cities to open at 6 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. Such assinine action as this shows the utter incompetence of the Borden bunch now hunting cover. They deserve a niche in the halls of fame for this piece of useless polling hours—except for the pluggers.

HILLQUIT RUNS THIRD IN N. Y. MAYORALTY CONTEST.

The returns for the November elections have not yet been received in full. Hillquit polled 60 per cent. of the soldiers' vote at Camp Upton.

Following is the vote in full for the Mayoralty candidates in all five boroughs:

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Hylan | 297,282 |
| Mitchel | 149,307 |
| Bennett | 53,878 |
| Hillquit | 142,178 |
| Woman Suffrage: | |
| For | 334,011 |
| Against | 241,315 |

Majority For Socialists Elect Seven Aldermen.

The Socialists appear to have elected seven aldermen. Incomplete Assembly returns show that the lower house of the Legislature will also present a fair representation of Socialists.

The general results show a great advance in the representation on the Socialist ticket. Apart from those stated above, we have one Judge in New York two representatives in Buffalo, and a sheriff for Erie County.

WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT SUPPRESSED.

A dreadnought, not of the same bellicose type that you are accustomed to hear of, has been sunk by the British police authorities. In consonance with war-time methods it was torpedoed without warning. No excuses have been forthcoming, their policy is similar to Borden's—they believe in doing things and asking consent afterwards. Fortunately it did not possess a corporeal body. The truth emitted through its oclumns cannot be torpedoed with lies. We look for some other means by which the truth may bless the ignorant, and feel sure that the resourcefulness of the editor, "Miss Sylvia Pankhurst," will prove equal to the task.

SURE, REVOLUTION DRAWS NEAR.

Lord Loreburn speaks out in the English house of lords what every ruler in Europe is thinking, "After us the deluge." The red spectre of revolt is peering in at the doors of every palace and countinghouse in the warring nations.

The resistance to conscription in England, the suppression of The Vorwaerts in Berlin, barricades and riots in Moscow, women clamoring before Vienna barracks for the remnants of the soldiers' rations, these are simply the first flecks of clouds in the sky that-run before the tornado. Not tomorrow will this storm break. There must still come long weeks and months of multiplied horrors, each driving home the terrible lesson that if men must die and be mangled it is better to do this that their class and their families may live better lives than that rulers may ride upon the backs of millions.

In those August days of 1914 when the war was young all agreed that the 'twilight of the kings' was drawing near. Then nationalism and partisanship so blinded the world that each saw victory for his favorite ruler.

Now this madness, too, has had time to pass away. The war has become a commonplace thing, a part of the regular course of events, along with exploitation and hunger and class rule and the revolt of the workers, but with all these things greatly aggravated.

The old ruling class—the aristocracy of England, the junkers of Germany—have paid for their rulership with their lives upon the battlefields and a new class is coming into power. Not in a moment, not probably in some dramatic clasp of hands across bloody trenches, but in a steady, resistless and swiftly growing momentum the uprising of labor is coming to be an important factor in war strategy. Soon it will be the dominant factor.

It would be foolish to try to say how this revolt will find final form. That is not the important thing. The biggest thing about this war is that Lord Loreburn, and others who see as much but fear to speak, are seeing the shadow of the coming revolution.

ONE CENTURY OF GLORY!

Forty-Two National Cemeteries.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Algiers | 1816 |
| Pindaus, India | 1817 |
| Holkar and Peishwas | 1818 |
| Peterloo | 1819 |
| Burmese War | 1824 |
| Ashantee | 1826 |
| Nevarino | 1827 |
| Coorge | 1834 |
| South Africa | 1835 |
| Spain | 1835-1857 |
| Afghanistan | 1832-1842 |
| Aden annexed | 1839 |
| China | 1840-1842 |
| Gwallor War | 1843-1845 |
| Sikh War | 1845 |
| Kafir War | 1846-1847 |
| Sikh War | 1848-1849 |
| Kafir War | 1850-1853 |
| Burmese | 1851-1852 |
| Crimea | 1856 |
| Persia and China | 1856 |
| Indian Mutiny | 1857 |
| China | 1860 |
| Sikh War | 1860 |
| Maori War | 1861 |
| New Zealand | 1863-1866 |
| Umbeyla | 1863 |
| Ashantee | 1863-1866 |
| Bhootan | 1864-1865 |
| Abyssinia | 1867-1868 |
| Fenian Raid | 1868 |
| Bazotor War | 1868 |
| Fenian Raid, Canada | 1870 |
| Looshat War | 1871-1872 |
| Ashantees | 1873-1874 |
| Malay | 1875-1876 |
| Jowaki | 1877-1878 |
| Zulu War | 1878 |
| Afghan | 1879 |
| Soudan | 1890-1900 |
| South Africa | 1899-1902 |
| Matabele | 1903-1904 |
| Thibet | 1904 |
| Dismemberment of China and Persia | 1912 |

A MOTHERS' LEAGUE.

The mothers of Philadelphia's unwilling draftees have formed a league to repeal the draft act, and to secure peace.

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

"Blessed are the meek," quoted the deacon, in reproving the backslider, "for they shall inherit the earth." "They may inherit it all right, deacon," said the irreverent one, "but somehow or other they never seem to get possession.—British Weekly.

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TORONTO

THE INTERNATIONAL

CO-OPERATION OF LABOR POSSIBLE IN ENGLAND

Blackpool, England, Oct. 10.—An ambitious plan will be laid before the trade union congress meeting soon to be held here which, if accepted, will establish the greatest workers combination in the world. The proposal is to unite the millions of the co-operative movement with the millions of the trade union congress so that every co-operator is a trade unionist.

The promoters believe that if the scheme is accepted there will come into existence an organization which will bring together the whole resources of the workers—industrial, productive, distributive, educational and financial—and will be the greatest combination the world has ever seen.

BRANTING ACCEPTS OFFICE.

Stockholm, Nov. 1.—The chief feature of the new Swedish government is the inclusion of the Socialist Branting, the strongest man in Sweden today.

Branting this morning announces in the "Social Demokraten" that he relinquishes the position of chief editor of that journal in consequence of his entry into the Cabinet.

"AVANTI" ON GERMAN MONEY AND FRENCH JINGOES.

"Avanti," referring to the Malvy-Almeyreda scandal in Paris couples the "Bonnet Rouge" and the "Journal" together as militarist organs. "Avanti" takes up the allegation that they had been supplied with German money, as proof that the campaign of hatred against the Central Powers was utilized by German militarists as an argument with which they sought to prove to the German people the necessity of remaining firm and nationally united.

(It is not conceivable that German militarism may provide the funds for certain British jingo organs, or that British capitalism may be behind Count von Reventlow and Tirpitz.)

WAR WEARINESS IN ITALY.

"Le Journal de Geneve," in a long article on the interior situation in Italy says: "In no other country will one find so many different elements and powerful ones opposed to a national war."

"Le Journal du Peuple," commenting on this says: "Those who felt the public reaction in France after certain military deceptions would not be astonished that a still greater crystallization of discontent could take place in Italy under similar circumstances."

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY.

In an article on Political Democracy in "the Central Powers the Socialist 'Nepzava,' published at Budapest, says it is easy to understand why all who have an interest in war, who make a business out of it, advocate bloodshed, and vehemently attack those who would encroach upon their political and economic privileges, and make peace. "The Austrian and Hungarian people, as well as the peoples of the Entente countries are all craving for peace, and so is the German people, which for so many years has fought for democracy." "We must redouble our efforts," writes "Nepzava," for thorough democratization. This is the duty of the Central Powers, however bitter the struggle may be to overcome the resistance of the war-millionaires and the privileged ones."

INTERNATIONALISM AMONG THE FRENCH WORKERS.

The Paris stonemasons, bricklayers and iron workers united in a general assembly on 23rd Sept., protested

against the expulsion by the Government of their Spanish and Italian comrades, simply guilty of being militant syndicalists. The meeting was closed with shouts of "Long live revolutionary syndicalism and the workman's International."

A GENTLE REMINDER.

The Roumanian Consolidated Oilfields Ltd. (British Capitalists) are claiming as compensation from the British Government for the destruction of the oilfields to prevent them falling into the hands of the German invaders of Roumania, the sum of £1,270,724 13/7. In addition, the enterprising gentlemen want interest at the rate of 5 per cent. from 27th November, 1916, on this sum, and they intimate that they will be ready with fresh claims for compensation against the Germans for any material damage done and leases expired during the German occupation.

The capital of the company was only £1,177,840, with £43,000 debentures. The claim you will observe is for rather more than the total capital.

We have seen a copy of their statement of claim to the British taxpayer—that is, gentle Henry Dubb, you and I—and if we had not been so charitably minded as we believe ourselves to be, we could have had it in our heart to wish these investing adventurers had been Huns.

We pay a heavy price for our kinship with these gentry, Henry; they are our dear relations, our very dear relations, and we are rather afraid we shall require to pay an extra penny tax upon our tobacco to partly compensate and indemnify these our Capitalist brethren who invested their surpluses in Roumanian oils. Partly compensate, observe, for Fritz and Gretchen are on the tally book too; they are to be called upon later. British Capitalists are to partake of German gold at the earliest possible opportunity.—Forward, Glasgow.

SCHIEDEMANN ON PEACE GUARANTEES.

During an interview by the Berlin representative of the United Press of America, Schiedemann stated that he attached no importance to the violence of either the American or the German Press. Of greater importance was the fact that the resolution passed by the Reichstag on July 19th, affirming Germany's readiness for a peace without annexation or indemnities gained increasing acceptance. Peace in order to be lasting, says Schiedemann, must be guaranteed by the peoples as well as by Governments. Forms for these guarantees, which cannot be too deeply rooted in democracy must be found during the peace negotiations. Schiedemann thinks, that mere exhaustion will prevent another war for a generation, at least. Meanwhile, Socialism will gain power and make stable and secure, and develop all arrangements now possible for the preservation of peace. There is no occasion to continue the war for that purpose, and, says Schiedemann "the sooner the war ends, the quicker democracy will go forward."—The Call, England.

RUSSIA.

The Maximalists are evidently gaining strength in the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, a proof that their power is also growing, in spite of the fact that they have not secured the government they desire and that the Democratic Conference is not composed as they would wish. The elections for the Constituent Assembly have been delayed again and again, but it seems to us that the mass of people in Russia should demand the

holding of these elections, in which all will have a voice instead of the creation of a Democratic Conference, by the various groups of wirepullers. "Trust the people" is, in the ultimate resort, the only satisfactory motto. We are glad to learn that the courage and perseverance of Finland is to be rewarded by the creation of the long desired Finnish Republic. We have to congratulate both big Russia and little Finland on this desirable ending of the strife.—Workers' Dreadnought.

LAZZARI NOT PROSECUTED.

The Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, Constantine Lazzari, is not to be prosecuted for writing to some 300 communes where the local council has a Socialist majority, suggesting that the Mayors and Councils resign en bloc at a given signal, in order to stop the war by paralyzing civic life. The mot d'ordre of the resignations was to be "No more winters in the trenches!"

At the time Lazzari issued his circular invitation, there was no Italian D.O.R.A.; but a new string of freedom expanders based upon the best British model have been advertised, and Lazzari is warned of what will happen to him the next time he takes the Pope or International Socialism seriously.—Forward, Glasgow.

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL GROWTH.

Among the Scandinavian peoples, undoubtedly the best educated in the world to-day, there is a steady growth of Socialist thought which is registered in the elections. Such hope for the future of Europe as is promised by this growth of Socialism breaks through the heavy clouds of the Imperialist war. According to the "American-Scandinavian Review," the last municipal elections in Norway show a greater gain for Socialism than originally reported. In Christiania the Socialist Party captured 45 seats in the City Council against 35 Conservatives, 5 Radicals, and 2 Liberals. The Conservatives have held their ground, while the two intermediate parties, representing to a great extent Socialistic principles, have apparently gone over to the Socialist Party organization, with the result that Christiania for the next three years will have a Socialist city government. Large gains were also made in smaller places. Now the results of the Swedish Parliamentary elections reveal a triumph for the Socialist Party. The position of the parties at present is: Social Democrats, 80 seats; Extreme Socialist, 10; Liberals, 58; Conservatives, 51. The National Association has three seats, and the Peasants' Association has nine. Nineteen seats, as we write, are yet to be filled in the Lower Chamber.

SAVE THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The "Rabotchaya Gazetta" discussing the dangers threatening the Russian Revolution, says: "The greatest danger to the Russian Revolution is the prolongation of the war and the economic ruin which it must bring in its train. The rapid conclusion of a democratic peace is a question of life and death for the Russian Revolution. May our comrades in other countries listen to us. May they hasten to help

our Revolution, which is the hope of all the peoples. If only they would understand that the struggle for peace is developing too slowly amongst them, and that in this struggle lies the safety of our Revolution. If only they would understand that the defeat of our Revolution will signify the defeat of the International proletariat."

MILITARISM IN SPAIN.

According to "L'Humanite," although the state of seige no longer exists in Spain, yet arrests still continue. A soldier, Lopez, appeared before the War Council at Barcelona for insulting his superiors at the time of the last strike, and workmen have been tried by the military authorities in various places, but the results of the trials are not known. Constantine Turicl, Secretary of the powerful syndicate of Bilbao miners the well-known writer Sanchez Rojas, the schoolmaster of the Free School at Lingres and three of his Socialist friends were arrested recently.

Which is the most cowardly—the Government which does not dare to silence Bourassa, Lavergne, or Aylesworth, the influential opponents of conscription, or the people of Ontario who agree with them but allow themselves to be terrorized into silence.

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

You may have regretted that you could not give a lecture on Socialism, or perhaps write on it, but more than these are required to build up the movement. For instance, could not you secure a few subs. for this paper?

A suggested greeting for the readers of this paper: "How do you do? How many subs. have you got since I saw you?"

....PARTY ANNOUNCEMENTS....

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

J. Cunningham, 219 Wallace avenue, Secretary.

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

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

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

Organizer's Maintenance Fund

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

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THE CANADIAN FORWARD

To Our Contributors—

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

Subscriptions (post free)—

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

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Correspondence—

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

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"It is the quality of revolutions not to go by old lines or old laws, but to break up both, and make new ones."—President Lincoln.



UNION GOVERNMENT.

It is said that circumstance is the mother of invention, and notwithstanding the hostility that such an adumbration will meet with from the theological schools, circumstances will still play a very important role in their influence upon the human mind. The Toronto Telegram in its issue of Nov. 1, 1917, says: "Union Government has saved the Liberal Party from destruction." We are inclined to believe that the purpose of Union Government lies much deeper than saving the Liberal Party from the Political Junk Heap, and notwithstanding this latest accretion to political junkerdom, we venture to suggest that the Grit and Tory politician are not so intractable to the underlying principles of "Class Rule" as their scribes and Pharisees would lead us to believe.

It affords us considerable satisfaction to note the fusion of these two groups, which by the way is not an isolated phenomenon. This development is taking place in every country that is now at war, consequently the problem presents the elements possible of a much wider interpretation than one would suppose from a casual reading of "Society Gossip," or even the consideration of differences that exist between the Jacks and Jills that appear on the political horizon in this country. There is evidence to hand that the great toiling mass of workers in every country are exhibiting signs of revolt, not only against the continuation of the war, but also the order of society that is responsible for it. The gaunt shadow of starvation (the inevitable consequence of Capitalism's destructive nature) now raises its monstrous form, and the fear of this (worse than war evil) is goading men to recklessness. The battle-cry of "Win the War" may shortly be eclipsed by a more significant slogan, "Liberty or Death."

Be not deceived, Union Government is but a shallow pretext to perpetuate the identity of interest lie, presented with the ulterior purpose of continuing the profit system which is in imminent danger of destruction. There never was, or can be, any Union Government so long as labor is enslaved. Socialism is the only thing that will make Union Government possible; and as though moved by some startling intuition of their approaching doom, the political small fry are endeavoring

to ward off the dreadful spectre. Their cry is simply a manifestation of the law of "self-preservation," to which the wise ones murmur "Nemesis." We do not believe that the canker of this so-called union has infested the labor movement to any appreciable extent. The obstacles in this regard appear almost insurmountable. The fact of labor entertaining the idea of independent political action is an omen of good import—and especially the hard-drawn distinction contained in their platform, neither of the Capitalistic parties being entertained, which is in itself a demonstration of the class nature of the movement. The average worker is beginning to appreciate the fact, that an administration which will take away the votes of Austro-German Canadians is not to be trusted with the civil liberties of any other Canadians. Then there is the imposition of \$200 for candidates who fail in the percentage of votes, to say nothing of property qualifications, and patronage as a means to office. It is evident from the recent decision of the Trades Congress Convention, in asking the co-operation of farmers, Socialists, and trade unionists, that the only kind of political union they entertain is between producers—and not parasites.

AN OPEN LETTER TO H. S. BIGELOW.

Dear Comrade:

The condition of war in Europe has occasioned many backward glances over the pages of history, and upon receipt of the information that you have been the victim of a brutal assault brought to my mind a statement attributed to the late Wm. Gladstone, the great English statesman: "Force is no Remedy."

It is indeed regrettable that the deepest thoughts of great souls in all past ages bear such little weight with the semi-barbarians of to-day, or otherwise you might have been spared the indignity of "shorn hair" and "bleeding back."

Whatever the motive that let to this assault is left largely to speculation; the only apparent excuse for such a crime was the fact that you have waged a relentless war against militarism, and reaction in various forms. This may probably afford a clue to the motive of the crime, which in its expression was that of brutes, or worse still, that shallow patriotism which

has been characterized as the last refuge of a scoundrel.

It is interesting to note, however, that the deed was committed in the depth of night, and that you were taken to a wood, bound, and then scourged by your tormentors. The act was perfect in such a setting. The blackness of the deed corresponding with the midnight hour—and the forest gloom. It was quite natural that this should be so; no truer judgment was ever pronounced—it could not stand the light of day.

This should be some encouragement for you to persevere in the work of spreading truth. History is replete with the evidence of similar crimes. Was not Jesus crucified, Galileo poisoned; were not Paine, Tyler, and Jaures assassinated, and Lincoln, Lovejoy, Phillips, Brown and Marx heralded as traitors to their country? Aye, All the great benefactors have trod the thorny path.

The presence of twenty-one automobiles disassociates them from those unfortunates who practice crime in order to live, and is at the same time a demonstration of your importance—and the impotence of your adversaries. The bourgeois character of the undertaking is further emphasized by the vehicular entourage, and the use of whips, the insignia of "Brute Rule."

We were foolish enough to imagine that such things could not be in a country like yours—with its boasted constitution, which, according to its provisions, admits the unabridged "Freedom of Speech and press." How hath the mighty fallen? It grieves us to the heart, that a country which has granted the right of asylum to political refugees of other countries has now become a tyrant to her own sons.

Cincinnatti has been honored by your presence. "The blood of the righteous is the seed of the Church." The light you have shed abroad has lighted up the waste places of the human mind in lands far distant. You have contributed generously to the triumph of our cause. May you long be spared to aid in the glorious consummation,—for the truth alone can make us free.

CLASS-CONSCIOUS COMMENTS.

(By Phillips Thompson, Oakville.)

"Britons never, never, never shall be slaves." Ha! Ha! It is to laugh!

Americans have never been strong upholders of free speech. The majority has always been despotic in its disregard for the alleged rights of minorities. The persecution of Senator La Follette and the hounding down of the I.W.W. recall the days when Lloyd Garrison was dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope round his neck and abolitionists fined and imprisoned for helping slaves to escape.

A hypocritical bourgeois democracy rich as Canada or the United States is worse than an autocracy, as it has many tyrants in place of a few.

There have been all sorts of surmises as to the motives of Pope Benedict in trying to bring about peace. It's just a possibility that he is a real Christian. I had the notion that the breed was about extinct.

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

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

Hoist the flag on your manure heap if you don't want to be considered unpatriotic.

"Loyalty," like charity, covers a multitude of sins.

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

The Orange lodges, which have run Toronto these many years, are up against Big Business in the matter of the Street Cleaners' strike—and what Big Business says goes.

"The German newspapers are speaking out. The fear of the Government or the Kaiser cannot keep them silent."—Hamilton Times.

In which respect the German press compares very favorably with the prostitute press of Canada. The latter if not terrorized by the Government are kept silent by fear of the Big Business interests which are profiting by the war.

Rheumatism
A Home Cure Given by One Who had it

In the spring of 1898 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case. I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 216 Durney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true—Pub.

The "chivalrous" French have shot a woman dancer as a spy. And the Canadian press, which for months poured execrations upon the Kaiser for the murder of Edith Cavell, justify that the unions as they now stand this crime. Let us be honest and admit that these actions are incidental to all war.

As election day draws near we hear of numerous would-be Independent Labor candidates at several points, but so far as I have had opportunity to observe, not one of the compromising, weak-kneed outfit in Ontario has had the courage to take a bold stand against conscription. It would be a misfortune to the cause of Labor should any of them be elected. Labor had better remain unrepresented until the devil holds a skating carnival than be represented by fakirs and trimmers.

Among the causes for which the Military Tribunals can grant exemption from the draft are, that it is expedient that the applicant should continue his education, and that hardship would result owing to the man's exceptional financial or business obligations. That is a nice, wide loophole for the sons of the rich and the young business men, but it won't give the working man much of a chance to escape. It wasn't framed for that purpose.

One of the features of Canada's participation in the war has been the prosperous business it has brought the country. The adoption by Canada of the Military Service Act has vastly increased the national prestige as a belligerent on the side of the Allies and has assured the country of continued prosperity through the war activities of a business nature.—Montreal Star.

So! Our boys are to be sent to slaughter by tens of thousands in France and Flanders to swell the gains of the profiteers. Socialists knew it all along, but hardly expected such a frank admission from a jingo paper.

SELF GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA

(By Mrs. A. Besant.)

The convulsions of the European War, and the brigandage of improperly constituted governments are doing much to dis-illusion the slothful and mentally ignorant amongst our own people, the result of which must inevitably lend greater vision and understanding to the term "Democracy" than was conceived by those whose only purpose in its use was the conservation of force as the only means of settling international disputes, with the balance on the side of the interests they truly represent and desire to perpetuate. To the lay mind the term "Democracy" is receiving a much wider application, by whom it is conceived as a universal principle—bringing order out of chaos, and the right to "Life and Liberty" of all mankind, irrespective of geography or international boundary lines. In pursuance of this purpose we reproduce for the benefit of our subscribers the article appended in the hope that it may reach a larger circle of readers than hitherto has been our privilege to supply:

How long ere thou take station?

How long ere thralls live free?

The present moment is peculiarly opportune for the discussion of schemes of Self-Government. In the past, it was necessary to awaken public feeling by urging ideals, by appealing to the greatness of the past, as an inspiration for effort in the present, to create greatness in the future. Impassioned rhetoric was needed to awaken the sleeping, to arouse the indolent, to stimulate the slothful, to inspire with hope the lovers of India who despaired of her future. "India is not dead, she is only sleeping. None can slay her, save her own children; her own sons alone can drive the dagger into their Mother's heart. You alone can be her murderers. Will you kill her by your indifference?" Such were the words spoken by the present writer in 1893, soon after landing at Tuticorin, with the President-Founder of the Theosophical Society in the chair. Tears and cries answered the appeal, and proved the truth that India was not dead. All over the country a similar appeal was voiced, backed by passionate descriptions of the greatness of the past, to stir the sluggish minds of the Indians of the present, supine in easy-going carelessness, and drugged by a false conception of karma, the most inspiring of all doctrines to encourage effort, when understood as Bhishma understood and taught it, he the master-teacher of Dharma. To the end of a National awakening were the old religions revived, as Sir Valentine Chirol acutely saw. For this were schools and colleges founded and fostered, and the students trained in civic ideals, and inspired with the longing to serve the Motherland. For this the lectures given in the Central Hindu College by the President and the Board of Trustees; and the love and respect for Hinduism, the greatest of living religions, were sedulously taught, and vivified the very atmosphere in which the students lived. For this was boy and girl parentage denounced, and married students excluded gradually from one class after another in the Collegiate school. For this were sub-castes slowly but steadily ignored, and the broad four castes respected—with the warning, however, that they too would have to go, unless they were again made a living power by the restoration of their respective dharmas. For this the Sanatana Dharma Text Books were written and sent all over the country. For this was Foreign

would have been a comparatively long one, the stage of constructive criticism and planning, had it not been that the High Gods sent the great War to shake to its foundations western civilization, to shatter materialism, to prove the need of spiritual conceptions for the enduring of Nations, to establish the supremacy of Justice, Right and Honor over Tyranny, Might and Broken Faith, to show the East to the West through Japan and India, to prove to the British Empire and the world the value of Indian valour, Indian chivalry, Indian Imperial consciousness. For with the waking of her consciousness as a Nation has come also, inevitably, the waking of her consciousness as part of a Federated Empire, and the sense of her responsibility thereto.

The pause in controversy makes possible and necessary the work of constructive statesmanship. Alas! that for this our strongest voice and ablest brain have left us; but we fortunately know the general lines along which Mr. Gokhale had prepared his scheme for Self-Government. For this second stage we need neither emotion nor rhetoric, but clear exposition, cogent argument, accurate outlining, full and free discussion, the weighing of each suggestion, the cold clear light of reason. This working out of a scheme of Self-Government, feasible at once but open to the future, is now imperative. Let us betake ourselves to the task.

Is the Present Democracy the Best?

The first thing to be done by those who desire to bring about Indian Self-Government within a measurable time, and to be ready to suggest a practical scheme for it at the end of the War, is to try to form into a party people who are agreed on certain main principles; to reach this agreement, full and free discussion is imperatively necessary and it is the aim of this paper to provoke such discussion. The discussion should clarify ideas, eliminate defects, introduce improvements, so that, finally, a sufficient number of sensible and thoughtful men may be prepared to join themselves together, in order to work for the embodiment of their scheme in legislation. Nothing less than this will meet the needs of the day.

That Democracy is the Spirit of the Age none will deny, for the sign of its coming are seen on every side. Some may be ready to admit, as is the writer, that the Spirit of the Age is a far-reaching divine thought, indicating the trend of Evolution, and that this trend is, in the widest sense, an expression of the Will of God, of that

Law which moves to Righteousness Which none at last can turn aside or stay.

For all who think thus, it becomes a duty to seek for the steady current which, beneath all surface eddies and whirlpools, flows onward resistlessly, Travel encouraged. For this was Swadeshi preached and practised. For this were Indians and Englishmen—the latter carefully selected and chosen, from among Theosophists, after experience with a couple of non-Theosophists, for their love of India—mixed together on equal terms in the C. H. C., mingling in Board, Managing Committee and Staff, in classroom and playground, the color difference vanishing in a common love and service. All, all, with one single aim—the awakening of India, the restoration of pride and self-respect, the vivifying of the National consciousness.

The Work is Done. The Nation is Awake.

We enter the second great stage; it

carrying with it the Human Race. It is our wisdom to seek to discover, to understand, and to co-operate with that forward-going stream, steering our vessel with it, not against it, and re-shaping, if necessary, our own ideas, so as to go with it intelligently and helpfully.

But it does not follow that the way in which Democracy is shaping itself in the West—the "one man one vote" and the counting of heads—is the only form in which the Spirit of Democracy may embody itself. In fact, as we study many of the workings of Democracy among western Nations, they appear to us as warnings rather than as examples, as ways showing us how not to do things, rather than as effective methods. A system which gives a vote of equal weight to a Gladstone and a clodhopper, which sends an empty-headed fop to Parliament rather than a man ripe in years, in knowledge, and in experience; which is influenced more by a glib tongue than a weighty argument—such a system for making our Rulers surely cannot be the ne plus ultra of human genius, devising the perfection of Government?

Is it not possible to have a system in which every one shall have a voice, with a share of the power of guidance over the things he understands, in which knowledge, experience and high character shall be the credentials for power, and in which the area over which that power extends shall be proportioned to the development of these characteristics in the one who seeks to wield it? May not electorates become smaller, the qualities earning the franchise more developed, as the area over which power is wielded becomes larger, the interests concerned vaster and more independent, the problems to be solved more complex and farther-reaching? A man may be able to choose very sensibly a representative competent to deal with the small and simple interests of his village, who would be utterly unable to weigh the merits of two opposing candidates who would have to adjudicate on the conflicting interests of China, Japan, Australia and America; he might not even know that the Pacific washes the shores of all of them; nor how the absence of women emigrants in a Chinese crowd affects the reaction of the Chinese labor on a western civilization; nor how the struggle of capital and labor is handicapped by a large influx of indentured—i.e., slave—labor; nor how the climate of northern Australia limits the possibilities of its successful cultivation.

A scheme worked out and assented to by the Nation would not sin against the idea of Democracy, if it gave more power to knowledge than to ignorance—provided that education were within the reach of all—and utilized all available capacities for the general good. It cannot be that the most complex and difficult of Sciences—excepting the Science of the Soul—the Science of Government, should be the only one in which the opinion of the ignorant should weigh as much as the opinion of the learned, that the labor of Government must always be unskilled, that the apprentice shall claim in this alone to do the work of the craftsman, that it shall be the only trade which can be followed equally well by the ignorant and reckless as by the wise and prudent, by the novice as by the experienced. If all around us there are poverty, disease, misery, crime—can ignorance discover their causes, and is selfishness likely to cure them? Surely in this, as in all else, Knowledge is Power.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS IN PRISON

There have been various discussions in the House of Commons about the position and treatment of conscientious

objectors. One of the most important recent decisions is that there are to be no more remissions of court martial sentences during the continuance of hostilities, and that men who continue to disobey orders will serve successive sentences in prison. Special circumstances may be taken into account in certain cases. There have been several flagrant cases of ill-treatment in barracks, notably those of J. Grey, and James Brightmore, a young solicitor's clerk in Manchester. The latter was kept for eleven days in a pit. He managed to write a letter from which the following is an extract:

I was bullied horribly when I was tried, and sentenced to twenty-eight days detention in solitary confinement, to be given raw rations and cook my food myself. This does not sound bad, but I have found the confinement was in a pit which started at the surface as three feet by two, and tapered off to two feet six inches by fifteen inches. Water was struck, but they continued until it was ten feet. The bottom is full of water, and I have to stand on two strips of wood all day long just above the water line. There is not room to walk about, and sitting is impossible. The sun beats down, and through the long day there are only the walls of clay to look at. Already I am half mad I hunger-struck for two days in the hole here, but I found I was getting too weak to resist, and my brain seemed to be giving under the strain.

A friendly soldier adds: "They would not listen to him. They cursed him and told him he was a soldier and they would do just as they wished. It is no use Brightmore making any complaints because they have orders to take no notice. This torture is turning the man's brain."

Repeated demands from his friends for enquiries and investigation, and questions asked in the House have resulted in the officers concerned being relieved of their commands. Brightmore is, however, still a prisoner, condemned to two years' hard labor.

Happily this kind of thing is not common, though a number more C.O.'s have been sent to France in distinct contravention of the promises made by the Government, and some of these have suffered the extremest form of field punishment.—Friends Fellowship Papers, England.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HAMILTON NOTES.

Hamilton Local had Com. Mervyn Smith of Kitchener at their first regular Sunday afternoon meeting on Nov. 4th. Though a stranger to a Hamilton audience, a record crowd turned up, which we were very thankful for, as the address was one of the most educative and lucid ever given here. The subject, "Socialism, Its Rise and Meaning," gave Com. Smith a great opportunity of displaying his mastery of the development and philosophy of our movement. We were already aware of Com. Smith's ability as a writer and reasoner through the pages of the Forward, but now, after this additional gift of oratory is proven to us, and taking into account his youth, we make bold to prophesy that in Com. Smith we will have one of the greatest assets of the Canadian movement in the days to come. His enthusiasm and sincerity give us further assurance in our prediction. Our meetings are off to a good start. Com. Bainbridge is our speaker for Nov. 11th.—J. A.

AND NOW HE'S FIRED.

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

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

SECRET DIPLOMACY AND WORLD PEACE

"The world will never find the way to peace through a morass of ambiguities and equivocations" says Mr. Asquith.

Diplomacy is a morass of ambiguities and equivocations. Therefore, the world will never find the way to peace through diplomacy.

The above is a simple logical statement. Mr. Asquith might have put it in that way, but it would have been too obviously absurd, as he and every other statesman in the belligerent countries is endeavoring to find the way to peace through equivocations and ambiguities. The people of the world were led into this awful carnage by means of their foreign offices, through secret treaties and other subtleties of diplomacy, but unless we sadly misconstrue the writing on the wall, the people themselves, goaded by the relentless whip of hunger and misery, will ere long find a way to peace through chaos and revolution.

The revolting crime of the Germans in dropping bombs on civilians in Great Britain has been dinned into our ears until it has become nauseating, but not one newspaper uttered any adverse comment on the same revolting crime perpetrated by one of our allies on its own civilian population in August last. The dispatch reads: "In the streets of Turin the hungry mob had been unable to repress their anger and for the first time in history the powers that be had used the airship to drop bombs on the rioters who were clamoring for bread." Now, to say the least, it is very ambiguous to tell the people in Italy that they are fighting for democracy, and are starving for bread.

Again, compare the following statements by statesmen of the allies.

Mr. Asquith, July 26th, 1917—"The principle clearly agreed to by every one of the allies is that in any rearrangement the governing principle ought to be the interests and the wishes of the populations affected."

Premier Ribot, July 12th, 1917—"Speaking of the proposal to allow the interests and wishes of the people of Alsace and Lorraine to be expressed. 'We can not admit a plebiscite.'"

The world will never find the way to peace through a morass of ambiguities and equivocations.

Again, compare the following:

Lord Rt. Cecil—"The dismemberment of Austria is not one of Great Britain's war aims."

J. A. Bryce, M.P.—"Great Britain's engagements with her allies could not be continued if the Austrian Empire was to be maintained."

The world will never find the way to peace through a morass of ambiguities and equivocations.

It is the opinion of the writer that the world will never find the way to peace until the belligerent nations disavow the policy of aggression. Russia has given the world a lead in that regard. Dragged into the war as she was by her ambitious and scheming politicians to annex Constantinople, when these diplomats were discredited and scattered, she told the world that she had no intention of fighting to annex territory and called upon the other allies to make a restatement of their aims. They have not yet done so. At least they have not done so in a clear and unequivocal manner.

Britain is fighting for democracy, but she must have the African Colonies.

France is fighting for democracy, but she must have Alsace and Lorraine.

Italy is fighting for democracy, but she must have the Trentino.

Romania is fighting for democracy, but she must have Transylvania.

Let us be reasonable creatures. We cannot expect Germany to relinquish her hold of Belgium and the other territory whilst we pursue this policy. And we cannot expect anything but a patched-up peace so long as any territory is to be forcibly annexed from the enemy.

Let us be done with equivocations and ambiguities. If we are out to crush militarism, then let our governments say so and it will not be necessary to adopt militarism in order to crush it. But if we are out to crush one form of militarism and imperialism to establish another form then it will be absolutely necessary to follow the Prussian methods of autocracy in every particular.

George Sterling.

THE COMING RACE

(John Addington Symonds.)

These things shall be! A loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known
shall rise

With flames of freedom in their souls
And light of knowledge in their eyes.

They shall be gentle, brave and strong,
To spill no drop of blood, but dare
All that may plant man's lordship firm,
On earth, and fire, and sea, and air.

Nation with nation, land with land,
Unarmed shall live with comrades
free;

In every heart and brain shall throb
The pulse of one fraternity.

New arts shall bloom of loftier mold
And mightier music thrill the skies,
And every life shall be a song
When all the earth is paradise.

There shall be no more sin, no shame,
Though pain and passion slow may die;

For man shall be at one with God
In bonds of firm necessity.

ROUND THE COURTS

At the Mid-Western police court, James Doherty, a Clyde worker, was charged with having committed a breach of the peace—(war, of course, is not a breach of the peace)—ask any war lord or any ambassador of Jesus Christ, known as a "minister of the gospel."

Doherty pleaded not guilty and evidence was led. A constable stated that he was called upon by Mr. Brighteign, manager to a local picture house, to arrest Doherty, who had smashed some of the fittings, and was roundly abusing the entertainment tax because he considered it unfair. There was a crowd of Clyde workers round Doherty. They seemed to agree with his remarks, and looked very threatening.

For the defence, Doherty's employer stated that accused was a steady, reliable workman. Witness was surprised when he heard the nature of the charge against Doherty. He always looked upon him as a very obedient worker, with nothing of the firebrand about him.

Giving evidence on his own behalf, Doherty stated that he felt it to be his duty as a citizen to protest as loudly as possible against the unfair burden of the entertainment tax.

Q.—What do you mean?

A.—Well, if I pay 2d. for admission to the picture house, I am taxed at the rate of 3d. in the shilling; if I pay 3d. for admission, I am taxed at the rate

A.—No! The bloke who pays £1 for admission has only to pay at the rate of 11-2 d. in the shilling.

Q.—Don't you think he pays plenty?

A.—No. He should be taxed 3d. in the shilling, the same as I am.

By the Bench—This is a war tax. Do you object to paying your share?

A.—No. But I object to paying a lump of the other man's share as well as my own. (Commotion.)

Q.—You think he should pay 5/- tax instead of 2/6?

A.—Yes; in fact, the man who can pay 20/- for admission is more able to pay a 10/- tax than I am to pay 1d. tax on my 3d.

By the Bench—Why, man, you would never miss a 1d. on 3d., but you would miss 10/- on 20/-.

Doherty—I would like to know how a man gets 20/- to blow away on admission to a theatre.

By the Bench—If he can afford to pay the 20/- is that not enough for you?

Doherty—No; I'm wanting to know how it is he can afford it.

By the Bench—Don't you think that is a piece of gross impertinence?

Doherty—Yes; I wonder how any decent-minded man can have the cheek to blow away 20/- for a theatre ticket, when we are told to deny ourselves all we can. It shows the war is not putting that bloke next door to the poor-house. (Sensation.)

By the Bench—Your language is a disgrace, sir. Remember the Master's words: "The poor ye have always with you." Don't go around trying to upset society by smashing things, and remember the rich man has his burdens to bear also. I have been very patient with you because of your good character as a steady, obedient workman, and I think you have been led away by listening to some of these Socialist agitators who think that common people are fit to govern themselves. If you promise not to listen to such nonsense I shall let you off lightly. Will you do so?

Doherty—No; but, say, Judge, I'm a sport! I'll change jobs with the rich man and bear his burdens and—

The Bench—Sixty days' hard labor. (Applause in court, which was immediately suppressed.)

Forward, Glasgow.

(Continued from Page One)

defiance, and retribution swift and relentless will, ere long, be meted out to the ambitious potentates and scheming politicians who have made the world a shamble.

Italy is seething in revolt, numbers of civilians have been killed in the streets of Turin, according to a recent press dispatch, not by an enemy, but by their own soldiers. In the name of democracy, we presume. Russia is torn asunder, and her people hungering on account of the mad and continuous destruction of food. England is likewise feeling the pinch, and France and Germany and Austria are in despair. Tens of thousands of homes are yet to be made desolate, tens of thousands of hearts breaking in anguish, tens of thousands of useful citizens are yet to be turned maimed and broken on a cruel world, tens of thousands of little children are yet to be made to call in vain for the return of him who has been broken on the wheels of the juggernaut car of militarism, and what say our Christian legislators? Good God, we must not talk about it; we must not consider what we are doing, or whither we are bound. Blinded by the blood of many of our noblest sons, we must stumble on into the shambles.

There is an election approaching. We have a constitutional means in our power to end once and for all the insensate rule of autocrats, and place representatives of the people to guide our destinies.

Women, wives and mothers of Can-

ada, I appeal to you; many of you who have already passed through the valley of the shadow of death, I appeal to you in the name of your little boys who are now playing in the sunshine of their lives, do not vote for a system of militarism which will inevitably lead them to a future shambles in twenty years.

Workmen of Canada, I appeal to you. Crush this infamous thing. When the time comes, register your votes for one of your class, who will endeavor to break once and forever, the power of autocracy. Let no stone remain unturned between now and the election to muster all your power for one mighty life, and we shall be free.—Geo. F. Stirling in B. C. Federationist.

THE TRENCH RAT

A particular interest attaches to the description here given of the Trench Rat. It was written by Harry E. Lee, the Toronto school teacher whose socialistic views caused his loyalty to be questioned, and who finally answered his critics by enlisting and giving up his life on the Somme battlefield. The following is taken from a letter he wrote to a Toronto friend just before the battle at Courcellette, where Lee was killed:

"As the sparrow is to the farm yard, the crow to the woodlands, the gull to the sea, or the earth-worm to the soil, so is the trench rat to the modern battlefield; nature's creosote crematory of the dead.

"A shadow falls across the soldier's path; a rustling in the grass alarms the sentry on his post; a loathsome squeaking disturbs the restless sleeper in his dugout. It is the common trench rat, mean, ubiquitous denizen of these parts. Oh! trench rat, amidst the dead you take your being. You, alone, thrive in a cursed land as did the seed of Cain. You are sleek and obese. The fat hangs upon you where so many bones lie bared. Move your carcass! And you waddle out to enter some near unnoticed hole. Your quivering snake-tail lingers for a moment and disappears. Your voluntary armies are numbered in the millions. Your ranks of gray are deployed on all far-flung battle-lines of Europe. You, too, old comrade! build your entrenchments, sink your saps, consolidate your positions, forage by night and keeping cover rest by day. As shells tear up the earth, how often your plans must 'gang-a-gley!' When star-shells flare, we see you crouch and 'carry on.' Your steady progress and invincibility compare with the efforts of a Haig or Hindenburg. Still no communiques official announce your achievements. You, alone, are the real winner in this business of war (except it be the profiteers at home).

"We may well stoop to learn your methods and the organization and disposition of your troops. One essential difference is found: You are not engaged in a rat-war as we are in a man-war. Is a civilized twentieth century rat-war too advanced a thing for you? Or else can your very communism be the goal toward which our races stumble, and in the present issue welter through blood to grasp?

"Rat! Were we to reason we should gain a respect for you. Being soldiers, it is not ours to reason, but still, Old Pal, think not too ill of us. Be sure, when the Pied Piper of Peace comes to charm us all away, wherever you go we shall wish you well.

"In far-off Canada, in future years, we must often make mention of our old associate. Many an old soldier grown drowsy in his dotage, whilst turning over in his mind a wealth of reminiscence, will oftentimes see a furtive foe glide lightly through his dreams."—Toronto Weekly Star.

PEN PUNCHES BY THE LOCALS

Organizers' Report

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 29, 1917.

Dear Comrade:

Herewith please find expense sheet for week ending Oct. 28th. I have been under the weather this past week. The sudden drop in temperature together with hot house trains fixed me and completely sealed up my speaking apparatus and confined me indoors for three days. I had to cancel meeting arranged at Kipp and also meeting in Calgary for Sunday evening.

I attended open forum meeting here Sunday afternoon. The speaker, Maj-Frost, was to give an address, "Why Not Win the War?" I was promised a few minutes to speak, so went, although my throat was still raw. The few minutes I spoke showed me that it was utterly impossible to attempt the evening meeting, much to my deep regret.

The Major's speech gave us no reasons whatever why we should win the war, but on the contrary, it was such a tirade against the graft and corruption in Government circles as to give a splendid argument why we should quit. The feeling of the audience (2,000 or 3,000 strong) was strongly opposed to the Major and his Union Government, although there was the usual sprinkling of ultra patriots. There was some very plain speaking from the audience, which bodes ill for the Borden bunch.

My reasons why we should quit the war, because justice was never achieved by violence; because the common people in all the belligerent countries were hoodwinked into the war by grafting and corrupt governments, such as the one we have, and which the Major described to us; because the people never benefit by war, but pay the price in blood and labor, were vociferously received by the audience, which augurs well for the opposition of Calgary to the bloody carnage.

These open forum meetings are held under the auspices of the Non-Partisan League, which is working along Social Democratic lines, but does not mention Socialism. The leader, Wm. Irvine, is a Social Democrat, but says the people are not ready for Socialism yet, and is trying to get the farmers interested in progressive politics. They are doing some good, and are certainly helping to wreck the old system.

I had a good meeting at Bellevue, though small, owing to the few English speaking men in the camp.

I have had no word from the Prov.

Sec., Mrs. Martin, which makes it difficult to know where to go. I shall go to the Drumbeller Coal Field tomorrow and see what can be done there. Then on to Edmonton.

Am in communication with the Prov. Sec. of Saskatchewan and am hoping for better and more profitable work there.

Yours in the fight,
George Stirling, Organizer.

Correspondence

Montreal, Nov. 5, 1917.

Dear Comrade and Editor:

Your communication with reference to the formation of a National Labor Party, on the lines of the British Labor Party, duly received.

This important question touches us very strongly, and while some of my friends may think that I am an opportunist because of my attitude on this subject, such is not the case. I am, however, in favor of some form of co-operation along these lines, as all men learn by experience; and especially is this true of those who call themselves Socialists. We may learn something from the history of a similar movement in England, and a brief review of the conditions relating to the same may prove useful to us in our deliberations upon this question. I was an active member in the Social-Democratic Party, then the British Socialist Party of London, England, when this important question was under consideration. At that time I was a bitter opponent of the Labor Party, as were also the majority of the B.S.P. members. After the first conference the only official Socialist Party that endorsed the Labor Party was the I. L.P., but life is stronger than theories. The very same members of the B.S.P. who had fought so bitterly against affiliation, decided at a later date to change their attitude for reasons that I will endeavor to enumerate.

We recognized that the Labor Party constituted of a large number of organized workers, had become a power in the land, and it became very obvious that if Socialism was going to triumph the organized workers must be won over to its side. This change of attitude had the effect of destroying the traditional prejudice of the workers against Socialism, and resulted in unifying their ranks because of the participation by the Socialists in the every-day struggles of industrially organized labor. The effect of this

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co-operation is to-day admitted by the capitalist press, and they surely have no interest or desire to tell us what has become the actual reality in this regard. The British Labor Party is now on the threshold of Socialism, and one thing remember—that the British worker, likewise the British Nation has had the reputation of being very conservative; and the great change that was brought about in the mental attitude of the organized workers was due to the influence of the Socialists within the ranks of the Labor Party.

Let us face the fact fearlessly. Our party is very weak, and it is evident that its lack of political influence is largely due to the fact of its separation from labor as a distinct organization. In the United States the line up is totally different. There the party has already become a power politically, and the unions are so constituted at the present time that it would be neither advisable or beneficial for them to co-operate; but here in Canada we adhere more closely to British traditions, and are influenced to a greater extent by the events which transpire in that country. The advent of a labor party in this country will ultimately mature, whether we like it or not.

Let no comrade misunderstand me. I do not suggest that we should become less revolutionary; we can still propogate and agitate as a distinct entity, as a party. I do not expect that they unions as they now stand will agree to this form of co-operation at the present time, but we must have patience and continue our agitation upon socialist lines within the Labor Party; and I am sure that the time will soon come when the organized workers of Canada will imbibe the spirit and knowledge of the Socialist movement, which will ultimately advance the great movement of which we are a part.

Yours for Socialism,
Rebecca Buhay.

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