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THE CANADIAN FORWARD

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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TORONTO, CANADA

May 10, 1917

UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG

Trade Unions Prohibited in the West Indies.

British Government Approves New Law—Kaiser Will Be Green With Envy.

On the 5th day of March, 1917, Mr. Bowerman, M.P., the Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, asked an innocent-looking question in Parliament as to whether or not the British Government approved of a new law passed by the Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis, British West Indies, and approved by the Governor, whereby trade and labour unions were prohibited. Mr. Walter Long, M.P., the Secretary for the Colonies, replied that this "legislation was necessary to prevent serious disturbance due to a movement in which a pro-German was implicated." In the special circumstances the new law had his approval. "I may add," he continued, "that the Acting Governor has recently arranged with the employers of labour for a general 25 per cent. increase of wages, and that the labouring population are satisfied with the concessions made to them."

In the first place, if the Governor found it necessary to induce the employers to concede a 25 per cent. increase in wages, there must have been some justification for "the movement in which the pro-German was implicated." And, secondly, the existence of some pro-German agitator is no conceivable justification for the total prohibition of Trade Unions; indeed, we should say that the prohibition of Trade Unions must have a very marked effect in increasing the pro-German's following and influence. If a mass of men are being exploited beyond endurance, are the authorities to be allowed to suppress Trade Union action for betterment on the ground that there is or may be a "pro-German" implicated? And as for the epithet, "pro-German," anyhow, do we not know it as a handy term of abuse cast by every shallow-pated Jingo and by every swindler, exploiter, and cornering rascal at those who dare to expose extortions and robberies during war-time. Your exploiter's idea of patriotism is robbery, and, naturally, any objector to being robbed he labels "anti-patriot" and "pro-German." Mrs. Pankhurst yells that Lord Grey is a "pro-Bulgarian" simply because the epithet "pro-German" has become so common that it carries no sting, and some fresh invective is required. When we protested against the House Factors in Scotland evicting soldiers' wives because they would not and could not pay increased rent, one House Factor wrote saying we were "pro-German." The "pro-German" excuse, therefore, for suppressing Trade Unionism is simply a piece of barefaced impudence. Even were it true that an engineers' leader or a miners' leader in this country was "pro-German," not even the Editor of the Morning Post would suggest that as a reason for suppressing the Engineers' or the Miners' Unions. When suppression of a Union is decided upon in this country it will be heralded and explained by some story that will have a sporting chance of being believed by, at least, the more ignorant and gullible sections of the people, even if they have to be drunk at the time they believe it!

We have received a copy of the Ordinance referred to in Mr. Bowerman's question. Its contents are beyond serious argument, and if Mr. Loring approves of a resurrection of the Combination Laws, his resignation should be instantly demanded; and, if Labour representatives continue to sit in a Cabinet that does not withdraw any Imperial approval that may have been extended to a regulation forbidding Trade Unionism, then surely the limit in political and class apostasy has been reached.

Here is the text of the Ordinance:

"TRADE AND LABOUR UNIONS (PROHIBITION) ORDINANCE, 1916.

No. 9 of 1916. L.S.

I assent.....

15th December, 1916.

T. A. V. BEST, Acting Governor,

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS.

No. 9 of 1916.

An Ordinance to prohibit the formation of Trade and Labour Unions during the present war.

Be it ordained by the Governor and Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis as follows:

SHORT TITLE.

1.—This Ordinance may be cited as the Trade and Labor Unions (Prohibition) Ordinance, 1916.

NATURE OF OFFENCE AND PENALTY.

2.—Any person who forms, or is concerned in the formation of:—

(a) Any Trade Union;

(b) Any Labor Union;

(c) Any Trade and Labor Union;

(d) Any combination, whether temporary or permanent, which has for its object, or one of its objects, the regulation of the relations between masters or employers of labor and servants or laborers, or the imposing of restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade, business or plantation;

shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and shall be liable on summary

conviction thereof before a District Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding £50, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, as the District Magistrate may direct.

INTERPRETATION CLAUSE.

3.—For the purposes of this Ordinance, any person who:—

(a) Receives or solicits a subscription from any person on behalf of any such Union or Combination as hereinbefore mentioned, whether such Union or Combination has already been formed or is proposed to be formed;

(b) Enrols or solicits or advises the enrolment of the name of any person as a member of such Union or Combination;

(c) Prints, publishes, circulates, or distributes, or causes to be printed, published, circulated, or distributed any circular, leaflet, or pamphlet notifying persons of the formation or the proposed formation of any such Union or Combination;

(d) Signs any such circular, leaflet, or pamphlet intended to be printed, published, circulated, or distributed; or

(e) Being a member or promoter of any such Union or Combination does any act which may induce or encourage any person to join or subscribe to any such Union or Combination;

shall be deemed to be concerned in the formation of such Union or Combination.

SEARCH WARRANT AUTHORIZED FOR DOCUMENTS RELATING TO UNIONS.

4.—Whenever it is made to appear on oath that there is reasonable cause to suspect that an offence is being committed against this Ordinance it shall be lawful for any District Magistrate by warrant under his hand to authorize any member of the Leeward Islands Police Force to enter (and, if necessary, by force) and search any place either in the day or in the night, and if any circular, leaflet, pamphlet, book or other document dealing with or relating to the formation or operation of any such Union or Combination, as hereinbefore mentioned, is found in any place so searched, to seize and secure the same for the purpose of being produced in evidence in any proceeding before any Court of Justice in which the same may be required. And any person who hinders or molests any person acting under the authority of any warrant issued under this section shall be liable, on summary conviction thereof before a District Magistrate, to pay a fine not exceeding £50, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO UNIONS.

5.—Whenever upon any such search as in last preceding Section mentioned any circular, leaflet, pamphlet, book, or other document dealing with or relating to the formation or operation of any such Union or Combination as aforesaid is found, the person in whose possession or on whose premises it is found shall be deemed, unless and until the contrary is proved, to be a person concerned in the formation of such Union or Combination, within the meaning of this Ordinance at the time when such document was found.

COMMENCEMENT AND DURATION.

6.—This Ordinance shall come into operation on such day as the Governor may appoint in that behalf by proclamation, and shall remain in force until the termination of the present war.

T. A. V. BEST, President of the Council.

Passed by the Legislative Council, the 14th day of December, 1916.

G. C. JOHNSON, Clerk of the Council.

Duly published in the town of Basseterre, the 16th day of December, 1916.

E. A. EVELYN, Acting Provost Marshal.

From an English correspondent.

THE VEINS OF WEALTH.

By John Ruskin

(English art critic and university professor, 1819-1900; author of many works upon social questions, and master of perhaps the greatest English prose style.)

Primarily, which is very notable and curious, I observe that men of business rarely know the meaning of the word "rich." At least if they know, they do not in their reasonings allow for the fact, that it is a relative word, implying its opposite "poor" as positively as the word "north" implies its opposite "south." Men nearly always speak and write as if riches were absolute, and it were possible, by following certain scientific precepts, for everybody to be rich. Whereas riches are a power like that of electricity, acting only through inequalities or negations of itself. The force of the guinea you have in your pocket depends wholly on the default of a guinea in your neighbor's pocket.

If he did not want it, it would be of

no use to you; the degree of power it possesses depends accurately upon the need or desire he has for it—and the art of making yourself rich, in the ordinary mercantile economist's sense, is, therefore, equally and necessarily the art of keeping your neighbor poor.

AN EXCUSE FOR MORAL COWARDS

These are war times; we must be careful what we say about the war, the authorities won't stand for criticism.

How often we have heard this apology for moral cowardice. The only thing for any honest man to worry about is in being too cowardly to speak the truth, in order to save thousands of human lives. For, remember, there can be no early or lasting peace until the truth is told. The greatest danger that besets democracy is not war, but "ignorance and hypocrisy," and the only thing that can dispel these is to shed the light of truth abroad. What we need is a few million honest, intelligent men of all nations who will dare to speak the truth and damn the consequences. Against these the gates of hell will not prevail. We call for volunteers.

A Reply To a Pessimist

Emancipation by Men,---Not Money.

By Upton Sinclair.

I have read with interest the article by Mr. Maurice Low, of the Morning Post, in the January Forum. He points out the terrific crisis to which civilization has come, and declares his faith that the salvation of the world depends upon the arising of new leaders, men of fervor, zeal and sincerity, who are not bent on self-advancement, on coining notoriety into cash, but are willing to face sufferings and undergo sacrifices to save humanity. His article is deeply felt, and I am going to reply to it frankly. I am going to tell him of my conviction—that there are in the world to-day, in every land, hundreds and thousands of men and women of the sort he calls for, and that it is his class training and environment which make it impossible for him to recognize them. I will tell him of a movement, numbering millions of adherents throughout the world, which has been made body and soul out of the heroic sacrifices of exactly such men as he has sought in vain.

What sort of sacrifice will he have? The other day I heard the story of a young man of one of the oldest and wealthiest Boston families, who left his home and went to work in a steel mill, to help the workers to freedom—and died of the sights of horror and despair which he saw. If you ask for poor heroes, not rich ones, then I will tell of a youth who took part in the Lawrence strike, saw his wife and baby die of starvation, then threw himself into a struggle for free speech on behalf of the Colorado strikers, and had his face beaten in by a policeman's fist.

Who Said "Yellow."

I ask again, What sort of sacrifice—of heroism? Willingness to face ridicule? I know a man who is heir to millions, who devotes his life to organizing the tramps, and although he is a man of real ability, the nearest approach to Christ I ever saw on earth, is never mentioned in the newspapers without mockery. I know a labor leader, steadfast, true, devoted, able, now under life sentence for a murder he had no more to do with than Mr. Low—and yet unperturbed and busy at his work. I know another, who has lived the life of a Spartan or a saint, a giant of a man, shaping laws to set free the slaves of the sea. I know a young lawyer, a devoted Socialist, who the other day told the woman he loved that he was too poor to marry; yet he refused a fee of five hundred dollars for something which would have done only the faintest discoverable harm to the public interest. I know a young clergyman who has just given up a prosperous Boston church to earn a precarious living as a Radical lecturer. I could go on like this for twenty pages, to prove what I say—that there is a mighty surge of humanity under way, made out of innumerable heroisms of men and women; and Mr. Low, and men of the class for which he writes, sit by and have no idea of it all!

Mr. Low speaks of those who coin their notoriety, sell the moving picture rights of their propaganda, exchange their faith for high power limousines, etc. That a few may have done these things I do not deny; though I think that mostly this is a legend set abroad by capitalist interests. What he fails to realize is that the persons who do sell out are the ones who have money behind them, and so they get publicity, while those who resist temptation remain comparatively obscure, and are seldom observed by Mr. Low and his world.

I am going to do a peculiar thing. I

am going to tell you the facts about one man out of the many thousands who have stood by the faith: that one being the man I happen to know about beyond question—myself.

Truth, for Truth's Sake.

I am thirty-eight years old, and have supported myself since I was fifteen, always with my pen. Since the age of twenty I have written exclusively in the cause of human welfare, nearly all my writing being part of the class war. I was able to say to a newspaper man the other day that in those eighteen years I have never written a line I did not believe. I have written many lines which were below my best from the literary point of view, for I have been ill part of the time, and poor most of the time; but I have stood by my faith. I have won much notoriety, and possibly a little fame; also I have made a good deal of money. I made \$30,000 out of one book, and proceeded at once to invest it in a Socialist colony, so organized I had no possibility of making profit out of it; it burned down and I lost nearly everything, and started again. The next time I was on my feet I launched, here in California, a Socialist dramatic enterprise, again without possibility of profit; and when I had got out of debt from that I went in a third time, trying to get justice, or a tiny modicum of it, for the slaves of the Colorado coal mines.

Now I will be egotistical enough to assert, as a fact beyond question, that if I had worked for eighteen years with the same energy, zeal, and persistence at making money that I have worked at producing a score of Socialist books and hundreds of Socialist propaganda articles I would have been a very rich man to-day. At the age of seventeen one of my prosperous relatives offered me a handsome salary to take charge of the opening of a branch of a bonding business in Paris. At the age of twenty-six I refused a salary of ten thousand a year as advertising manager of one of our biggest magazines, and another contract, starting at the same figure, to write editorials. I refused to permit the use of my name in connection with a "model" meat packing plant, in which I was to have \$200,000 worth of stock at the start. A little later I refused my name to a proposed book which was to turn my protest against "white slavery" into cleverly veiled pornography—for which I was to get \$30,000 on signing the contract. It is a fact that I have refused not one but a dozen offers for the production of plays of mine, provided that I would "leave out the Socialism."

Subordination of Profit.

Before my literary success I lived in New York on four dollars and a half a week, and later I supported a wife and child on thirty dollars a month. Since my success I have taken a living out of my work; but the taking has generally been behind the living—that is to say, I have spent more on "causes" than I had at the time. I have never owned an automobile—not even a Ford. I once owned a saddle horse as a matter of health; but at present I ride a bicycle, for which I paid \$10, second-hand. At the moment of writing my worldly goods consist of about \$10 in the bank, a few clothes which are five or ten years old, a couple of hundred dollars' worth of furniture which was purchased second-hand, and a few hundred books. Yet, whenever I come out and raise a cry for the wage slaves of my country, I never fail to read about myself as an agitator for profit.

I am giving the money facts in this letter, the reason being that Mr. Low's

article is a money article, his challenge a money challenge. He wants to know why reformers do not make sacrifices, why preachers of social righteousness insist upon retaining the comforts and safeties of wealth; and the only way to answer such a challenge is with details, sordid and humiliating as they may be.

Mr. Low laments that men no longer have their faith tried by martyrdom. Dear man! what in God's name, what does he mean by that remark? Has he never even heard about capitalist jails? Has he never read Berkman's "Prison Memoirs"? Has he never heard of Pat Quinlan, Arturo Giovannitti, Fred Merriek, Ben Legere Carlo Tresca, John Lawson, Helen Schloss, Gurley Flynn? Does he know nothing of the torture instruments of poverty—the rack of hunger, the thumb screws of neglect, the stocks of ridicule, the dungeons of disease? There are whole armies of people facing these things for the sake of their vision of social justice. There are thousands in America, thousands in every civilized country. He asks for a "superman." They seldom call themselves by any such high-sounding name; they simply do their hard duty, as plain, ordinary, humble men and women have done it through the ages—people like Jesus, and Paul, and Galileo, and Luther, and Huss, and Milton, and Lincoln, and Wendell Phillips, and Gene Debs, and John Lawson, and Andrew Furuseth, and Margaret Sanger, and Pat Quinlan, and Karl Liebknecht, and Sheehy Skeffington.

Heroes in Poverty.

Let us return to the particular bug we are studying—our specimen of the agitator auriferens, popularly described as "parlor Socialist." Not merely have I never made any money out of my propaganda, but I have sacrificed for the sake of practically all my standing and influence as a man of letters, a much-respected caste in the present-day world. When George Brandes, Europe's greatest literary critic, came to this country three years ago he stated to a group of reporters that there were three American novelists he found worth reading: Frank Norris, Jack London and Upton Sinclair. With the exception of one single newspaper, every paper in the country which reported that interview said that there were two American novelists whom George Brandes found worth reading—Frank Norris and Jack London. Brandes himself mentioned this circumstance to me, and asked if I could explain the puzzling phenomenon. It is a fact that New York City's leading newspaper has a rule that articles written by me are not admitted to its columns. I was told this personally by two different editors to whom such orders were given. Reporter friends of mine have described to me the prices which goes on of editing accounts of me which appear in other New York papers, so as to take out of them everything which might reflect credit on me. As to the Associated Press, I do not know what rule it may have about the matter, but its practice is that my name does not get upon its wires unless I am arrested, or divorced my wife, or do something else considered disgraceful. As to magazines, the respectable ones send back my articles in dignified silence; the sensational ones write me friendly letters and explain that if I would only "leave out the propaganda," etc.

And do you think I am unique in such experiences? Not in the least. There are hundreds like me; not all of them so notorious, not all of them so desperately willing to throw away every consideration of bourgeois respectability for a chance to strike a blow at the exploiters of the world's toil; but all of them making sacrifices—money sacrifices—for the cause of justice now here. There is a little magazine in New York which exists because a certain young college professor was willing to throw up his job and go out and beg

among his friends. This magazine has never paid a dollar for a contribution, yet it has the brainiest staff of writers of any magazine in America. Go meet some of the boys on the "Masses," and ask them to tell you what they know about sacrifices made and humiliations endured by men and women who wish to write what they believe!

Here is a call to you, Mr. Low. It is a call which comes to all your fellow-countrymen, Englishmen, and will come louder yet when the war is over. If you want to find saints and martyrs for this new time do not sit up on your hilltop of leisure class good taste, but come down and look for them where they are—in the grime and smoke of the revolutionary movement.—English Clarion, March 30, 1917.

TO LABOUR.

Shall you complain who feed the world?
Who clothe the world?
Who house the world?
Shall you complain who are the world
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You use your power
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand,
Your strong right hand,
Your skilled right hand;
You hold the whole world in your hand—

See to it what you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world is made by you.
Then rise as you ne'er rose before,
Nor hoped before,
Nor dared before,
And show as ne'er was shown before.
The power that lies in you!
Stand all as one
Till right is done!
Believe and dare and do!
—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

URGE BRITAIN TO SEEK PEACE.

Independent Labor Party Advises Government to Open Negotiations.

Leeds, Eng., April 11.—The Independent Labor Party, a small pacifist wing of the Labor Party, yesterday passed resolutions declaring for the summoning of a full meeting of representatives of the Labor and Socialist organizations to be held at the same time and place of any peace conference. The resolution also calls upon the allies to open negotiations for a just and honorable peace.

A CAREFUL DRIVER.

Car Owner—So you've come for the position of Chauffeur? I want a man who doesn't take any chances.
Chauffeur—Well, sir, I always require references and salary in advance.

THAT WAVE.

"They say there's a great wave of prosperity sweeping over the country."
"Guess that's right! I know it takes all I can earn to keep from being swamped."

Here enter not attorneys, barraters,
Nor bridle-champion-law practitioners;
Clerks, commissaries, scribes, nor pharisees,
Wilful disturbers of the people's ease,
Judges, destroyers, with an unjust breath,
That, like dogs, worry honest men to death.
—Francois Rabelais.

The Forward is becoming more interesting. During the past week a prominent editor of a radical paper has sent in his sub. We are also in receipt of one from the "Chief Press Censor." We may convert them. Premier Borden is next in line.

CLIP AND COMMENT

Toronto City Council petitions Parliament to disfranchise naturalized Canadians from alien enemy countries:—

"That this Council petition the Dominion Parliament to provide that only such naturalized natives of alien enemy countries that have lived in Canada for twenty-five years shall be allowed to exercise the franchise at any election in war time, or until otherwise provided, except such naturalized natives of alien enemy countries that are on active service themselves or have sons or daughters on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force or other of His Majesty's forces."

This is another example of long-whiskered be-deviltry. In all probability emanating from the cerebrum of the Toronto Czar, to whom the city council has become a nice group of ladies-in-waiting. This resolution, which was carried by a vote of 17 to 5, need not disturb the rest of the innocent, provided they wake up in time to expose the plot to destroy the foundations of British liberty. The patriotic veneer is so thin that it does not even disguise the political dodge, and no honest labor man should be led astray by the two capitalist apologists (misnamed labor representatives), Messrs. Gibbons and Robins. This is the same old dodge—staged a little differently to suit the occasion—but it belongs to the same evil brood of designing reactionaries—whose policy is to keep the workers divided by inculcating race hatred in the guise of patriotism, and whose aim is "pelf and place."

"The audience was for the most part composed of laborers, mechanics, factory employees, all well dressed and apparently well-to-do, and many possibly a good majority, young, able-bodied men, who would look well in khaki, fighting for the liberty they professed to have so much at heart."

—Toronto Telegram.

The question is: Would they be fighting for the liberty they profess to have so much at heart? An historical review of the wars of the past hundred years should leave no doubt in any reasonable mind that liberty is never achieved by warlike methods either to the victor or the vanquished. In the mass they have chains, though no eye beholds them, and they are slaves, although men call them free. General Sherman said, "War is a dull and stupid hell." General Lee, said, on the other side: "This stupidity might have been avoided by reasonable thought." Get rid of the illusion that liberty comes by war. In times of war the liberty you have is taken away—for peace is weal and war is merely woe." If Mr. Robertson has truthfully expressed his views in his reference to being in khaki, he must see double—for the truth that lies behind it "is the grave."

Liberty is life. "The paths of glory lead but to the grave." (Grey's Elegy.)

"If Germany had waited for another quarter of a century she would have secured the commercial primacy over all the earth, without striking a blow. When I look at this, and think of the helplessness of the British Empire to combat with the Teuton menace—said as we were on Flander's fields by the old regular army—I sometimes think that only the grace and mercy of God saved this empire from destruction, and that it would have been destroyed if God Almighty had not needed it." This was one of the pregnant utterance of Sir John Willison, editor of the Toronto News, in the course of an address delivered to the Men's Club of St. Giles Church last evening.—Hamilton Spectator.

Here is a pious ejaculation worthy of a place in the sacred anthology of Imperialism—the hymnology of high finance—a gem for the jewel casket of

lingoism in juxtaposition with the press pearls of the Mail and Empire, the Telegram, and others. It is an excerpt from the Hamilton Spectator of recent date.

We are enabled to visualize by this "pungent utterance" (which embodies a twin or triple conception) the spectacle of the knights of British imperialism, prior to the war, seated in noble aloofness yet with constrained gaze on the vision of vanishing overseas trade, sad, perhaps, and even restive—but to be moved to unsheath the unsullied sword, dedicated only to super-chivalrous sacrifice—far be it—Never!

Here is the great British God of Imperialism (no relation, of course, to the Junker Jehovah of Germany)! Even more altitudinous but less aloof from trade interests, you see, than the cabinet and war office, and having a more robust sense of expediency, viewing with deep concern the prospect of profits "fading like sweet Sabbath day" and dividends in sad decline, recedes that something must be done. Yet nothing less than a holy cause, an issue untainted with profit, could move these zealots of altruism and ethical extremists to stir from their seats of conscious rectitude, "trained a shade over-fine." He soliloquizes, "Well, it's up to me"—a happy thought! Why not "unhappy Belgium?" (Have you heard the phrase before?—known in ante-bellum days as the worker's hell, the capitalists' heaven.) A little more or a little less misery to the workers and the flowers of knighthood to the rescue, the situation is saved. British commerce shall not perish.

Virtue is not the sole reward of virtue, praise be! J. A.

REBELLION!

Rebellion comes hope's sacred fire,
To Freedom's son from Freedom's sire;
A soul-breath swordsman cannot kill,
Nor gold, nor cross, nor rifle still.

It sent Gautama on his quest,
Him Asia calls her light and blest;
With Quetzacoatl, long ago,
It stirred the heart of Mexico.

With Moses it for freedom sought;
With wild Mahomet too it fought;
It gave Zoroaster all his fame,
Confucius his deathless name.

With Cromwell's legions, grim and cold,
It trampled on the statutes old;
With Voltaire, Marat, and St. Just,
It raged till Europe rose from dust.

It called Abe Lincoln from the plains,
Set Marx and Ferrer breaking chains,
And hovered o'er the Commune when
It fired the souls of workingmen

But yesterday, from Erin's woes,
With Connolly and Pearse it rose;
In Washington, and not in vain,
It marched to death with Harry Lane.

'Tis that which stirs the race to-day—
'Tis that which makes truth's lightning play—
'Tis Revolution in its birth—
The soul of Freedom—the light of earth

Why is it that the American capitalist press regards Liebknecht, who opposed the war in Germany, as a hero and an American Socialist who opposes war in this country as a traitor?

When the American people run out of bread, perhaps the food-grabbing profiteer will tell them to eat cake.

The whole world is my country.—
Thomas Paine.

"God knows, I don't.—William H. Taft, at Cooper Union, February, 1908, when asked "What is a man to do in a financial panic who is out of work and who is starving?"

"Men who object to what they style 'government by injunction' are in

hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros. They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and good civic morality."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country."—George F. Baer, mine owner and president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, during the coal strike of 1902.

"Habeas corpus be damned. We'll give them post mortems instead."—Adjutant General Sherman Bell of the Colorado militia, defying the orders of the civil courts, 1904.

"I'm working for my own pocket all the time."—Richard Croker, of Tammany Hall, in testimony before the Mazet committee in 1899.

Our best thanks are due to the Toronto Telegram, for giving us something to punch. There is no immediate harbor of running out of copy. Here is the latest Tele-slam at the Socialists:

May 2, 1917.

Report of May Day Celebration.

"No. 1. But while the audience may have differed in speech, language, complexion, and education, they were all one for the great cause for which other men of Canada, Britain, France, Russia and Belgium had to do the fighting."

The great cause, of course, is liable to different interpretations. There are two classes in society whose interests are diametrically opposed to each other. "One that produces all and owns nothing, and another minor quantity, who own all and produce nothing." This is the class struggle.

All other struggles, all other "great causes" for which sacrifices are made only effect the workers indirectly, no victor's spoil is theirs, but the greater burden of poverty and desolation arising out of war. Liberty is not a quality arising from immediate war conditions which needs to be fought with the aid of Vickers, Maxim, and Krupp guns, but a feature of time, condition, and place, to be struggled for in times of peace as well as war, and its most marked progress is recorded while nations are quiescent and invariably sacrificed by all countries in times of war.

Class Conscious Comments

By Phillips Thompson, Oakville.

The Socialist or Labor man who receives bouquets instead of brickbats from the capitalist press should be watched closely.

Free wheat may not directly benefit the working class, but it is a step in the right direction of breaking down international barriers.

The Labor Party that starts out without a clear understanding and acceptance of the Socialist philosophy is like a ship starting on her voyage without chart or compass.

Get a firm grip on the principle of economic determinism and you have the solution of the social and moral problems that have perplexed so-called statesmen and philosophers.

The single tax movement is an attempt of the capitalists whose main investments are in factories, skyscrapers, bonds, mortgages, etc., to shift their share of taxation onto the other capitalists whose principal holdings are in

land. Workingmen have no interests at stake whichever way it goes.

We learn from the daily newspapers that the Germans are thoroughly demoralized, that the people are starving and on the verge of rebellion, and the Government anxious to negotiate for peace. We are also told that Canada is in imminent danger of being conquered by the Germans unless more men enlist for the war. The capitalist press is a great public educator!

Recruiter—"How about you, young feller? You should be at the front." Party Addressed—"How about yourself? I've seen you around in khaki for a year or so, and you've done no fighting yet."

"Oh—you see—I've been on recruiting duty."

"Just so! Well, I'm quite willing to enlist as a recruiter!"

Comrades who are over-optimistic about the coming of socialism should remember that we can't have socialism without socialists. Hence propaganda work is far more important than winning occasional elections by the aid of non-socialist votes.

The capitalists having carried prohibition because they wanted sober slaves, are now trying to abolish race-track gambling because they want honest slaves. But sober and honest workers will soon get wise to the cause and cure of wage slavery.

By the way, did you notice that recruiting fell off just about the time that prohibition came into force?

Cobalt and Porcupine mine owners refused to negotiate with their employes as to wages on the ground that they cannot recognize a union under "foreign" control. Yet fully half or more of the capital invested in Northern Ontario mines is owned by Americans. Capitalism has neither shame, consistency, nor even a sense of humor.

Numerous parsons and editors are deploring the ravages of liquor and unmentionable diseases among the troops in England, who left this country clean, healthy, Canadian boys. Yet in the next breath these same people assure us that Canada is being raised to a higher moral and spiritual level by the chastening and purifying influence of war! "Oh, for a forty-parson power to chant thy praise, hypocrisy," in the words of Byron.

Learn from your enemies: Here is a board of directors in a large industrial corporation: One is a Scotchman, and a pronounced Grit. Beside him is an Englishman, staunch Tory and Imperialist. Another is a shrewd Yankee, a fourth a French-Canadian, a fifth a Jew, and so on. All the elements for a first-class racial and religious scrap, supposing they were fool workmen. But does the Scotchman get up and insist that the plant shall be run on Liberal principles? Does the Englishman get red in the face denouncing the Frenchman as a traitor and a friend of Henri Bourassa? When the American makes a suggestion, do the rest reply with indignation that they are not going to be dictated to by an "alien"? Not a bit of it! Not a whisper or hint of any national or creed differences—all harmonious and united over their schemes for skinning the workers. Class conscious! You bet. And how they laugh and chuckle over the report that a contemplated agitation for increased wages has failed because of disagreements between the English-speaking and foreign workers. Take a lesson in class consciousness from the capitalist.

The Canadian Forward is a brand of light to the darkened toilers of Canada. It is your duty to see that the light reaches them, through you, as the medium of transmission.

MATERIALISM and SOCIALISM

Sir—Owing to war time interruptions in our mail service I have only recently received the December issues of the Clarion, and am thus belated in replying to George Herron's article, "Socialism and Materialism."

Professor Herron tells us that materialism "no longer has any place in the mind of a serious scientist." Evidently Herron is misinformed; not an inexplicable thing, seeing that he is an ex-minister and never has had any first-hand acquaintance with scientific work. Among the most thorough and serious scientists of the present epoch in the field of biology, where I am a minor worker, are Hetwig, Jacques Loeb, Mach, Czapek, Alexis Carrel, and Punnett. These men all adopt as the working scheme of things in their science that monistic matter-of-fact philosophy in which the living organism is regarded as a complex physical and chemical machine. This is what Herron calls "mechanistic materialism." The two recently deceased biological scientists, C. A. Herter and Charles Sedgwick Minot, held the same view. I might justly and accurately extend this list to include the names of nearly all the world's active workers in biology. In geology such men as Chamberlain hold the same viewpoint. I am not conversant enough with the views of workers in other sciences to assert anything about them, but for biology and geology Herron's statement is untrue.

Herron's argument is a spinning argument after the approval of mediaeval practice. Herron identifies the philosophy called materialism with practical materialism—that is, with the hog-like pursuit of material ends. This is an unwarranted confusion, and one that leads me to suspect Jesuitical procedure.

As a matter of cold fact, practically all the heroic instances of idealistic action, of firm stand for principles, which are recorded in the history of Socialism, have been the acts of men materialism" for which Herron belabors Marx. The outstanding figure in Germany to-day, who has continuously and regardless of personal risk, opposed the Kaiser and his war, has been the Marxian materialist Karl Liebknecht. The "idealists" and philosophers of dualism have gone over to the enemy. That small core of German Socialism who did not yield to the Kaiser has been identical with the genuine Marxians in that movement. To label the whole Social Democratic Party of Germany as Marxian, and to say that its materialism, derived from Marx, has led it to betray the rest of the international movement, is to slap the facts in the face. This is what Herron has done.—S. G. Rich. Amanzimtoti, Natal.

SOCIALISTS PROTEST AGAINST CIVIC ACTION.

Say Disfranchisement of Naturalized Citizens is Contrary to Liberty of British Constitution.

At the annual May Day celebrations of the Social-Democratic Party of Canada at the Labor Temple last evening a strongly-worded resolution was enthusiastically adopted condemning the action of the city council in its attempt to deprive the foreign population of its rights to use the franchise and calling upon the federal government to ignore such a request as being "contrary to the boasted liberality of the British constitution, which concedes to every naturalized citizen the right of a British born subject." The resolution was

moved by James Simpson and seconded by J. McArthur Conner.

A remarkable reception was accorded Isaac Bainbridge, secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Canada, and editor of "Forward," who appeared before Justice Latchford on a charge of "seditious libel." He stated that the case would make no difference to his attitude in standing for the solidarity of the working classes. He commented upon the admission of Justice Latchford in his summing up when he said he recognized that five years hence, under the changing conditions, a case like his (Bainbridge's) would not be brought before the court for sedition. He told them that in the British West Indies on the revelation of C Bowman, M.P., and chairman of the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, that the legislature of the British West Indies, with the sanction of Hon. Walter Long of the British Cabinet, has debarred trade unionism in the British West Indies. Following his speech the meeting entered an emphatic protest against this.

Isidor Zar, Zionist, of New York, claimed that the Socialists are largely responsible for the present world conflict, inasmuch as they failed to take notice of international affairs, claiming that a working man knew no land or nation, that he had no love of country or people, and so permitted the other classes to manage both national and international affairs. "With particular regard to the Jewish race," he told them. "We maintain that the national freedom of the world implies the establishment of a free Jewish nation in Palestine, where the Jewish working classes, shoulder to shoulder with the masses of the world, will achieve the kind of democracy that will do away with classes."

The chair was taken by A. W. Mance and other speakers were: James Simpson, J. Stewart, J. Arenrach (Jewish), George Mack (Russian), John Stefanstsky (ukrainian), S. Perrone (Italian) and Sam Esser (Jewish). Over one thousand were present, and it was found necessary to hold an overflow meeting in another room. The proceedings closed with the singing of "The Red Flag."—Toronto World, May 2, 1917.

SOCIAL AT KITCHENER.

The Kitchener Socialists celebrated May Day by holding a social. Despite bad weather the attendance was good, the meeting being one of the most enthusiastic we have had for some time.

The programme was varied, consisting of songs, recitations, and music by a brass quartette. The address of the evening was given by Comrade Farley of Guelph. He pointed out the growing unity of the Socialist movement, touching on the Russian revolution, May Day strikes in Germany, and the anti-war stand of the United States Socialists as hopeful indications of working-class solidarity. The conditions capitalism is creating during the war, and the trend after the war were presented as proof of Marx's statement that capitalism is preparing its own grave.

A resolution was passed to be forwarded to Toronto and Ottawa protesting against the arrest of Comrade Bainbridge. A telegram from him saying he was at liberty was read and received with applause.

The Guelph comrades who were present to the number of fifteen or twenty helped very largely to make the evening more enjoyable. Comrade Cunningham's contribution to the program deserves special mention.

On May 24 Kitchener Socialists are going to invade Comrade Farley's ranch in Guelph for a picnic, and between the two locals there will be something doing."

"What's the connection between friends?"—Timothy Campbell, of Tammany Hall.

NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT

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

A conference committee composed of Russians, Jews, Polish, Ukrainian, and Finnish has been formed for the purpose of assisting the Socialist movement in Russia, both morally and financially.

A great mass public meeting is being organized in Toronto to protest the action of the Toronto City Council in its attempt to take away the franchise of alien enemy subjects. Meeting to take place on May 27th, 1917, at the Labor Temple at 7.30.

Guelph, Ont., May 7, 1917.

Resolved: Whereas it has been brought to the attention of this organization, known as Guelph Local No. 5, of the Social Democratic Party of Canada, that the crown authorities of the city of Toronto have charged the Dominion secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Canada, viz., Isaac Bainbridge, with seditious libel, because he is alleged to have circulated a leaflet containing the defence of Mr. Fenner Brockway, editor of the Labor Leader, Manchester, England, and, whereas, The said statement of Brockway's defence was published and circulated throughout the entire British Isles, in the Labor Leader, and also passed through the hands of the Canadian censor in a copy of the Canadian Forward of a recent date without let or hindrance,

Therefore, We members of Guelph Local No. 5 of the S.D.P. of C. do hereby protest against the action of the crown authorities of the city of Toronto in charging Comrade Bainbridge with seditious libel.

Signed on behalf of Guelph Local, No. 5, S. D. P. of C.

LORNE CUNNINGHAM, Secy.

RUSSIANS MET IN HAMILTON.

Woman Said Canada's Liberty is Tainted With Slavery.

Yesterday's downpour of rain interfered with the plans of the Russians who had arranged for a big demonstration to commemorate the Russian revolution, and those who gathered to parade assembled in the I.O.O.F. Temple, where addresses were delivered by a number of local Russians. The demonstration was arranged by the Social Democrats, Russian revolutionist, Jewish national alliance and Jewish Workingmen's circle. Mayor Booker, who was to have addressed the gathering at Gore Park, was at the hall and spoke for half an hour to the Russians. He said he was glad to see that Russia was fighting for liberty with her allies on the fields of battle, and predicted that Russia would have the freedom that was enjoyed by Canada.

At this juncture Mrs. Olga Nicholas-yaw said: "Russia wants social revolution, and not Canada's liberty, which is tainted with slavery."

The mayor was somewhat stumped by this outburst, which was greeted with applause, but remarked that he was not there to argue that point with them. He thought all Russians were enjoying in Canada the same liberty that Canadians did.

SOCIALISM GROWING UP.

The Ukrainian eastern section executive committee is now getting into good shape. Comrade Kowalyshun has been successful in organizing a local of the S.D.P. U.K. in St. Catharines, Ontario. Another local has been organized in Brantford, with thirteen members pay-

ing the monthly instalment of dues. An executive committee was elected for the purpose of carrying on the business of the local, after which the running and maintaining of a book store at 108 Market Street was taken up and deliberated upon with good results. The book department will provide the local with a room, rent free, for the first month. At the first meeting of the local we had over one hundred people present, and we expect the local to have a rapid growth until we reach the thousand mark.

Resolutions were presented at our last meeting protesting against the arrest of Editor Bainbridge, after which it was agreed that funds should be collected in support of his defence and call upon all locals of the S.D.P. of C. to do likewise in order to safeguard the liberty of speech and press, which is so vital to our movement.

ILKO PYSANIUK, Secretary.

RIVERDALE LOCAL, 87, TORONTO.

The membership of the local is increasing, three new members having been added recently, and two prospective ones are in sight. The local has now installed an excellent library, embracing books not to be found on the shelves of the public libraries. Comrades Carmichael and Kindness have built a very fine polished oak bookcase capable of holding from three to four hundred books. About a hundred books are already installed, and it is proposed to add from time to time such books as the members deem necessary for the study of the various sciences in which they, as Socialists, are interested.

An excellent social gathering was held after the last business meeting, a good musical program being supplemented by the welcome presence of Comrade Jas. Simpson.

We regret losing Comrade W. J. Bird, who is leaving for California. He has been a sturdy worker for the Socialist cause, and carries with him the esteem and good wishes of the membership.

CHAS. M. THOMPSON, Secretary.

HAMILTON LOCAL, No. 61.

We have now concluded our regular Sunday afternoon lectures, and from now till fall will hold but one meeting a month, every first Sunday. The past season's lectures, compared with last winter's, have been very successful, larger audiences, more literature sold, better collections, and several new members added. An audit just made of the books shows the local also to be in a healthy state financially. Our speaker for May 6th will be Com. William Gilton, who will give an account of the life and work of Robert Owen, the pioneer Socialist. The May Day celebration here was the best ever held, our foreign comrades especially being well represented. A collection for the Bainbridge defence fund realized \$30.00. The Russians in this city demonstrated their enthusiasm over the downfall of Czarism by a great street parade followed by speechmaking, the marshals and orators being, as a matter of course, Socialist comrades.

We are checking over the old list of Hamilton subscribers to Forward and arranging the city into districts for the purpose of canvassing for renewals.

Hamilton readers are hereby notified that they can now procure Socialist literature, pamphlets and periodicals, at the Socialist news agent's, 14 Barton Street East. By purchasing their smokes, candies and stationery here they are helping to the more firmly establish this new and valuable adjunct to the local movement.—J. A.

The British Government has introduced a bill which is almost certain to pass quickly, which provides for state domination of practically all industries.

THE CANADIAN FORWARD

To Our Contributors—

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

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

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

Subscriptions (post free)—

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

Advertising Rates—

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

Correspondence—

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

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"Language was given to man,
in order that he might conceal
his thoughts."

—Maeterliuck.



President Wilson's Dilemma.

With the much-heralded entry of the United States into the war, the difficulties of the Administration appear almost insurmountable, and the problem of the Austro-German population recedes with the advent of the Irish. We are led to believe that a powerful faction of the new Administration have, through the President, made it clearly understood to the British mission that the only condition upon which the European allies can rely upon the united support of the United States, can only be brought about by granting home rule to Ireland. President Wilson may repudiate the claim that he was elected in order to keep the States out of war, but he cannot deny the fact that the uncompromising attitude of the American Irish on the home rule question will largely determine the support he can render the allied cause. Lord Northcliffe resents this intrusion into the domestic affairs of the imperial government, but the opposition that he may offer to the suggestion will not induce even the most unsophisticated to agree to the mendacious proposal, "that a great nation may deny with impunity the right of the Irish people to home rule while ostensibly waging a war in the defence of small nationalities, and whatever arguments he may advance to the contrary." This important fact stands out in relief that (to the Irish Nationalist) home rule comes first and all other things secondary.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

A Perplexing Contradiction.

Famine follows on the heels of war. Could it be otherwise? We are being exhorted on every hand to produce, produce, produce; the keynote of success for the allied cause is "production."

Surely did Marx say, "The only necessary class in society is the working class." After much ado, the truth is beginning to percolate into the dull brains of our rulers. What an humiliating position for the superior brain element to be in, having to supplicate la-

bor in order to save the empire. Yes, the empire rests on labor. In all the wide universe, with its beauty, grandeur, and untold wealth, from a giant tate, to the question, why are you thus? dreadnought to the green pea and potato, the answer comes, "Labor, dignified labor." It has become a generally accepted truth amongst political economists that labor produces more than it consumes. To this must be added as an accretion of modern knowledge (also destroys). Of one thing only we can be certain amidst a medley of glaring contradictions, viz., that throughout the whole gamut of production and destruction, the capitalist will get his compound profit on all things produced, whether destructive or otherwise, and the producer a slave's portion, "wages."

Will it ever occur to our rulers that this cannot go on forever, and that the most valuable assets of our country are being used up in this titanic death struggle, from which it will take the nations engaged generations to emerge. If there was a grain of mental sanity in our order we would suggest, not more production is necessary to continue the life of the nation, but "stop" destroying." The interest of most vital importance to the people of all countries at the present time is not to be found in the pursuit of imperialistic ambition, but in peace, perfect peace, and plenty.

THE TRIALS OF NEW RUSSIA.

The Russian oligarchy is dead, but the vexatious problems arising out of its treaties and alliances remain to trouble the new administration. The monetary question of importance to the Russian people that is immediately staged after the passing of the first act is, must the Russian people solemnly acquiesce to the obligations of a treaty, which in its fulfilment will necessitate the sacrifice of thousands (perhaps millions) of their people without any hope of mercenary gain—and for which they are not responsible? It is admitted by the new regime, that the purpose of Russia's part in the war was the clear and definite understanding of their right of the occupation of Constantinople.

These claims have since the revolution been repudiated by the new administration. In their own words, "we seek no territory, and no indemnity." The attitude taken by the extreme wing is apparently based upon the consideration that in so far as the purpose of Russia's entry into the war has been repudiated we are no longer under any obligation to continue the struggle, while on the other hand the expression of governmental opinion is to stand by the treaty alliances of the previous administration in refusing to consider terms of peace without the consent of the other parties concerned.

The divergent attitude of these two groups introduces the whole question of foreign policy and treaty obligations. We do not admit that the moral aspect of the situation is the same as under the previous order, but the changed conditions inevitably precipitate other vital economic questions upon which the freedom of Russia depends, and which may necessitate a continuation of the struggle unless effective guarantees can be secured from the opposing belligerents.

Much as we are opposed to the machinations of ruling classes, and the designs they have in war, we are strongly of the opinion that any peace move which does not demand a clear declaration of the intentions of the allied or opposing factions would be the height of criminal insanity.

We sincerely hope, and we have much ground for that hope, that the people of the contending nations who have nothing to gain by a continuation of the slaughter will demand such a declaration, and that the terms of peace when fully matured shall be presented to the peoples involved, in order that the shameful travesties of conniving secret diplomacy shall no more deluge the beautiful landscape with a sea of human blood.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

N.B.—This is No. 13 of a series of passages culled from the works of the world's greatest sociological writers. In their final form these articles will make a worth-while anthology of Social-Democracy.

SERVICE THE SOLUTION.

Jack Loudon.

This fair world, so brutally unfair, is not decreed by the will of God nor by any iron law of nature. It can be fashioned a fair world indeed by the humans who inhabit it, by the very simple, and yet most difficult process of coming to an understanding of the world. Understanding, after all, is merely sympathy in its fine, correct sense. And such sympathy, in its genuineness, makes toward unselfishness. Unselfishness inevitably connotes service. And service is the solution of the entire vexatious problem of man.

He who, by understanding, becomes converted to the gospel of service, will serve truth to confute liars and make them truth-tellers; will serve kindness so that brutality will perish; will serve beauty to the erasement of all that is not beautiful. And he who is strong will serve the weak that they may become strong. He will devote his strength, not to the debasement and defilement of his weaker fellows, but to the making of opportunity for them to make themselves into men rather than into slaves and beasts.

It is so simple a remedy, merely service. Not one ignoble thought or act is demanded of any one of all men and women in the world to make fair the world. The call is for nobility of thinking nobility of doing. The call is for service, and, such is the whole-someness of it, he who serves all, best serves himself.

Times change, and men's minds with them. Down the past, civilizations have exalted themselves in terms of power, of world-power or of other world-power. No civilization has yet exalted itself in terms of love-of-man. The humanists have no quarrel with the previous civilizations. They were necessary in the development of man. But their purpose is fulfilled, and they may well pass, leaving man to build the new and higher civilization that will exalt itself in terms of love and service and brotherhood.

We know how gods are made. Comes now the time to make a world.—(From "The Cry for Justice.")

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS DELIBERATES ON FREEDOM, CONSCIENCE AND STATE.

At the Friends' Association meeting held on Sunday at the Foresters' Hall, discussion took place on "Freedom, Conscience, and State." Dr. A. D. Watson presided, and Mr. Brown introduced the subject by saying that we enjoyed certain freedom not realizing the sacrifices that had been made to reach that point. Declaring that we were governed to death, Mr. Brown pointed out the hazy ideas of conscience, liberty, and government. We were told that it was not the time to talk ideals yet; the war itself had ideals which it was aiming for.

Mrs. Hector Prenter, who spoke on freedom, said that women didn't think that because they had the franchise they had freedom and quoted John Stuart Mills, as saying in his essay on "Liberty" that great loss came to the state by denying the right to express an opinion.

Prof. Peckett spoke on conscience, declaring that there is a principle in every human being that cannot be accounted for by the physical and called it conscience, which tells you what to do and what not to do, and pointed out the danger of the State and School obstructing the conscience by trying to teach all a certain way.

Mr. Arthur Hawkes, who spoke on the State, said that it was seven-day-a-week church, though to some the state appeared as a policeman and to others the privilege of being in high authority. The liberty we had got he declared had been fought for, won against people in our own state. War always produced bad harvests; individually it mars more than it makes. War, he believed, to be a great illusion. Though sometimes in war something happens worth while, such as a revolution in a state, and revolution in the state of mind giving a higher conception of what the state is, and concluded by quoting Gladstone as saying that it was the duty of Parliament to make it easy to do right and hard to do wrong.

A. W. Mance, W. H. Douglas, Harry Perkins, and others took part in the discussion.

Constitution of Connecticut.

Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press.

The Times says that the pay of the merchant seaman stops the moment the ship on which he works is sunk by a submarine.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking in the House of Commons, says, "I am encouraged by the fact that I have not heard of one sailor who has refused to sail." (Loud cheers.)

The Weekly Dispatch (Harmsworth) says that there was Tory opposition to the publication of the Dardanelles report "on the ground that the forthcoming publication will destroy all faith in Government."

A work of supererogation, Alf!

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

IN THE NEW RUSSIA.

London, April 23.—A Petrograd despatch says that the peasants of Saratov, a Volga government, have elected all the Social revolutionist candidates to the district Zemstvo. A congress of the peasants passed a resolution in favor of the land being shared by everybody, on condition that each person who takes up a section personally works thereon.

London, March 31.—The Republican union of the peasant members of the Russian duma has issued a manifesto to the peasantry, according to a Reuter despatch from Petrograd, saying that their lifelong need of land is to be satisfied under a form of government suitable for toilers. The manifesto says:

"Hitherto we have been taught in the churches and schools that our rulers were the appointed of God. For hundreds of years we have been pining under their heavy autocratic yoke. We have now cast down the idols and freed ourselves from the old superstitions. We are our own masters and have to shape our destiny with our own hands. Let us be ruled not by the grace of God, but by the common weal."

At a meeting of engineers complaints were lodged that the workmen had changed roles and insisted upon dictating terms as to hours and conditions. One of the chief sources of protest is the insistence of the workmen that they oust uncongential administrators and replace them with men of their own choosing, often from their own ranks. The appointment of an arbitration board, formerly demanded by the workmen, is now desired by the bosses, but declined by the workmen.

Instances are recorded of workmen disciplining their former "bosses" by carrying them in a wheelbarrow, head enveloped in a sack, and depositing them on a dump. The condition exacted for reinstatement was an apology for past offences.

The fortress of Kronstadt is entirely controlled by a council elected by the troops, which is unanimously resolved to defend Russian freedom and territory to the last. The council is equally resolute against fighting for the annexation of foreign territory. One member of the council said that as long as Germany was unwilling to abandon its plan of annexation there was nothing to do but fight.

SOME RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS ARE WORKING FOR PEACE.

Aim is to Secure Terms for All the Powers.

Stockholm, April 15.—Recent reports concerning a meeting of Russian and German Socialists in Stockholm to further the agitation for peace now appear to have been anticipatory. Such a meeting, however, may be held in the near future.

The fact that Russian peace agitators have been permitted to cross Germany from Switzerland seems also to indicate that the German Government at least does not desire to throw any obstacles in the way of such a movement.

The party which arrived here Friday included thirty Russians who came through Germany in a sealed coach. Among the principal members of the party were Nickelai Lenin, the Russian radical Socialist leader, and Zinovyof, another radical and peace advocate. Both are members of their party's central committee, and both are editors of party newspapers in Geneva, as well as being prominent figures at the Zimmerwald congress. Another member of the group was Mischa Zhakaya, one

of the founders of the party in the Caucasus, and the man who brought M. Tschaidze, the Russian labor leader, into the party.

Attack Britain.

While in Stockholm the Russians issued a statement attacking England and accusing it of trying to "destroy one of the Russian revolution's results—political amnesty" and of refusing to permit Russian revolutionists abroad who oppose war, to return to Russia.

The statement reviewed the negotiations with Germany for permission to cross that country, and declared that the Germans had loyally kept their agreement. It was disclosed in the statement that the Russians, while in Switzerland, had been in communication with French Socialists and German Radical Socialists.

For Universal Peace.

The Dagens Nyheter, however, declares that it learns that Lenin undertook the trip to head an energetic peace movement and he and his friends already have won the promise of support from the German Radicals for a congress in Stockholm. Some French Socialists also approved of the plan, but English Socialists flatly refused to take part. The Dagens Nyheter says that M. Lenin plans to be back in Stockholm from Petrograd within a fortnight at the head of a Russian peace deputation. He is said to want universal peace if it is obtainable, but if the western powers, particularly England, reject the idea, he will endeavor to secure a separate peace between Russian and Germany.

The Russian party is now on its way to Petrograd.

STRIP FOE PRINCES OF BRITISH TITLES.

Lords Consider Bill Sent Up from Commons by Premier—Is Coldly Received—Measure Affects Three German Noblemen, Including Duke of Cumberland.

London, March 20—(Associated Press Correspondence).—The House of Lords has received very cold the "Enemy Princes Bill," which the Lloyd George Cabinet has pledged itself to enact, depriving three German princes of their British titles. Viscount James Bryce, former British Ambassador to Washington, is one of those opposing the bill.

The bill applies to only three German noblemen, who happen to be possessors of English titles, technically giving them the right to seats in the House of Lords. They are the Dukes of Cumberland and Albany and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein.

The title of the Duke of Cumberland was awarded over a century ago to the fifth son of King George III. He became King of Hanover in 1837. That of the Duke of Albany was awarded by Queen Victoria in 1881 to the father of the present holder, who is also Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, and a reigning prince of a German state. Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein is a grandson of Queen Victoria. His title is merely a nominal dignity, and when the present holder's father was born Schleswig-Holstein belonged to Denmark.

The Duke of Cumberland has been an invalid for more than two years, and has taken no part in the war. Moreover, he is known as a rater of the Prussian Government and all its doings. His son was in the German army at the beginning of the war, but after a short time his health broke down and nothing has been heard of him for a long time. The Duke of Albany, however, has been on active service with the German army ever since the war commenced. Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein is also an officer in the German army. His brother was killed, fighting

for Britain, in the Boer war. His mother lives in England.

The bill, as presented to the House of Lords, does not affect succession to estates or property, and can scarcely be held up as a serious punishment to the three princes, none of whom has ever shown the slightest inclination to exercise his right to vote in the British House of Lords. In fact, most of the speakers in the House of Lords regard the matter as of small importance, although apparently demanded by a considerable body of British public opinion.

Meddling with Lords.

The attitude of those opposing the measure was that the Cabinet was meddling in the private affairs of the House of Lords; that the bill was a mere sop to the man in the street, and that it might become an annoying and mischievous precedent, especially as nothing of the sort had ever been done in any previous war.

Both Lord Finlay and Lord Curzon, in supporting the bill, declared that none of the three princes could properly be charged with treason or any similar crime.

Viscount Bryce was for postponing action. "The bill is not of very grave substance," he said. Hitherto, when the state had deprived a peer of his title and dignities, it has been for something in the nature of a crime. Nothing in the nature of a crime is alleged in this case."

Lord Lansdowne declared the bill all wrong. "The real object," he said, "is to satisfy a public clamor outdoors. But I feel pretty sure that if we are to satisfy public clamor we shall have to go a great deal farther. There is, for instance, a good deal of disgust at the idea that persons fighting against us should be wearing British orders and decorations of all kinds. There are sixteen German dukes wearing the Order of the Bath."

The Government's position in support of the bill was explained by Lord Curzon. "We must remember," he said, "what is the opinion of the man in the street. He cannot see why anyone serving with the enemy should retain the titles and dignities of a British peer. He feels it an outrage upon his sentiments of patriotism and nationality."

The bill, after having passed its second reading, was placed in the hands of a special committee, appointed at the suggestion of Lord Bryce, to examine the whole subject and recommend action.

A PROBABLE EXPLANATION.

There are two general classes in the community who do not desire to participate in the war—one which has the manipulation of all the political soft jobs and is deeply concerned in profits on rotten rifles, government contracts, and cheap labor. These exhibit some concern for the moral welfare of the dupes they despoil and have such a great love for their liberty that the other class are foolishly expected to do the fighting for the maintenance of this privilege.

The other class which subscribes to this creed are mainly Socialists. These lay no precise claim to the possession of any country in so far as the capitalists own this one, and the important question they ask usually fails to bring forth any satisfactory explanation, i.e., Why should I fight for a country I do not own, while those who own it do not fight?

There is nothing pedantic about these two groups; they are both materialistic; and are apparently under the impression that "Liberty" somehow, is inextricably associated with "Owning and Living."

H. C. Wells, the English novelist, thinks the time has come for starting a movement for abolishing the British monarchy and establishing a republic.

BRIGHT CLIPPINGS.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Written for the Christian Socialist.

By Martin J. Connoll.

O Comrades, shout aloud, rejoice! Great Russia's hordes have found a voice.

They burst their shackles over night, They dare defy a tyrant's might: No longer are they shrinking slaves, The tools of base, designing knaves; But free men now, erect they stand, And through the expanse of the land They boldly march, exultant, free, Beneath that Flag of Liberty, The Blood Red Flag of Liberty!

Let tyrants NOW behold that Flag Long deemed by them a loathsome rag Round which were drawn the dregs of earth, The millions, men of humble birth— LET THEM BEHOLD! It marks their end!

This is the challenge TOILERS send, As they rejoice, exultant, free, Beneath that Flag of Liberty, The Blood Red Flag of Liberty!

Fear not to die, O Comrades brave! Better to die than live a slave. Press the battle and fear no foe, Our souls are ours where e'er we go! Better to struggle, and struggling, die, Than lie a slave and eringe and lie! Come, march with us, exultant, free, Beneath that Flag of Liberty, The Blood Red Flag of Liberty!

MODERN HOUSEBUILDING.

The foreman employed by a big contractor rushed into the office of the boss, wild-eyed and palpitating.

"Boss," said he, in a greatly agitated voice, "one of them new houses of ours fell down in the night!"

"What's that?" exclaimed the boss, jumping right up and beginning to take notice. "What was the matter? How did it happen?"

"It was the fault of the workmen, boss," answered the foreman. "They made the mistake of taking down the scaffolding before they put on the wall paper."

"To hell with the constitution."—Major McClelland, commanding the state militia (paid by the mine owners' association) during the Colorado miners' strike and lockout of 1903-4.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien, As, to be hated, needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

...PARTY ANNOUNCEMENTS...

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

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

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

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

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

WHAT OTHERS ARE THINKING

Bright Clippings from Wide-a-wake Contemporaries

MAY INTERN WITHOUT TRIAL.

Lord Chancellor and Three Associates of Privy Council Sustain Govern- ment.

London, May 2.—(Canadian Press Despatch.)—The validity of the Defence of the Realm Act has been upheld by a decision of Britain's highest court in the habeas corpus case in which one Zadig, a naturalized Briton, was interned without trial. The Lord Chancellor and three associates upheld the Crown's contention that the King in Council has power to issue regulations overriding the fundamental laws of the nation. In a long dissenting opinion, Lord Shaw says "I decline to believe that Parliament ever did, or intended to do, by these words those stupendous things—to remove 'the two main rights of civil society,' to repeal 'the clear principle of our constitution that no man can be detained in prison without trial,' or to efface 'the most distinguishing characteristic of our constitution.'"

RUSSIA PREPARES FOR LABOR DAY.

Petrograd, April 30.—From the Czar's winter palace a huge sign to-day reads "The proletariat of all countries, unite." It is the keynote of May Day, which will be celebrated to-morrow.

The following orders issued by Minister of War Gutchkoff to-day were put forth at the suggestion of the private soldiers themselves. They provide all soldiers are to be considered citizens of Russia; complete religious freedom; free speech guaranteed; attendance at church services not compulsory; mail from trenches shall not be censored. The servile "sir" abolished in replies by private soldiers to officers; soldiers need not salute their officers "unless the soldier wishes"; corporal punishment in the army completely abolished.

A SHREWD GUESS.

Turk troops are in Berlin, but as Berlin is not on the direct route between Turkey and the Western front, it looks as if they are brought in to ensure having a garrison upon which the authorities can rely. The Romanoffs lost everything because the Petrograd garrison immediately sided with the revolutionaries.—Mail and Empire.

WAR'S ECONOMIC WASTE.

No less representative and influential a capitalist journal than the Iron Age reminds us that preparedness "means not only a numerous well-drilled, adequately-equipped army and a large and efficient navy, but also an organized army of industrial workers to maintain a continuous movement of supplies to the army and navy. No less an authority than General Leonard Wood has said that every man in the field requires three men at home to keep him supplied with the means of effective warfare."

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALL.

The International Socialist Congress is called to take place in Stockholm on May 15th. It is doubtful, however, at the time of writing, as to whether this will give time for the American delegates to be present, and may necessitate a deference until a later date. It is almost certain that all the neutral nations will be represented and many of the belligerent. We understand that Belgium will have a representative, also the French minority.

The thought of peace is growing

everywhere, every day that the war continues increases the suffering of the peoples, the hecatombs of the victims and the billions of debt. The situation is becoming intolerable, and we should now demand the terms of peace. This is necessary in order that the international may again develop its strength.

WEALTH AND POVERTY.

The crowning disgrace is that, with a hundred-fold increase in our powers of wealth-production, adequate to supply every rational want of our whole population many times over, we have only succeeded in adding enormously to individual wealth and luxury, while the workers are, on an average, as deeply sunk in poverty and misery as before.—Dr. A. R. Wallace.

SOCIALISM DON'T SCARE ALLAN.

Allan Studholme Attacks Government's Nickel Policy.

Toronto, April 5.—When the discussion of the nickel bill came up in the house last night, Allan Studholme, Hamilton's Labor member, attacked the Government.

"The wonderful assertions made on the platform or other place by this Government," said he, "that they never sold any acres of land, but that it was given away by the old Government, now admit that they did sell some land. They did this since the appointment of the commission, since the company had made millions out of it, and that in the finest land at Sudbury at \$3 an acre. They are not as innocent as they look.

The premier got warm under the collar when he got after the leader of the opposition. Mr. Rowell took the same position I have taken during the eleven sessions that I have been here. Poor old Sir James Whitney used to shout 'socialism' when I got up and talked about the way things should come to pass. If only kind Providence will give me eleven years more and the people of East Hamilton send me back, you will all be socialists and confiscate everything and own all things in Ontario.

"The members of the Government are only trustees for the public, to see that the domain created for the public is kept for them and not given away. This nickel, the most valuable mineral in the world, doesn't belong to the minister of lands, forests and mines or the government; it belongs to the people of the province, and even to the child that is unborn.

"Get that in your frame, Mr. Minister of lands, forests and mines, if you're not asleep. These men never spent a nickel to create the mines. These men are not like Edison. They didn't even invest a single dollar of it.

"It's the funniest bill I ever saw. Because this company has robbed the people we are going to rob them. He never says a word about 1912 to 1915. It's a silent story. Now we will take \$40,000 a year. If it is right to take it for the other years. Every time my friends across the road make a mistake they get up and say 'You fellows did it.'

"Now, while we are talking about this we have another crowd stealing. The minister of power told us what that crowd did. It would get after them and make it so they couldn't steal any more. Bill and Dan don't scare me, Mr. Speaker."

HOLLWEG GETS NOTICE TO MOVE, AND DO IT QUICK.

"Why does the chancellor shrink back now from unconditional necessity?

Always the hesitator, the procrastinator, Bethmann-Hollweg wants to begin to cure Prussia after the war. Russia also promised all reforms after the war, but the war lasted too long for the Russians. Why postpone till to-morrow what is absolutely necessary to-day, what even the king himself declared years ago was one of the most urgent matters of the business of the state? Now is the time for decisive action. The difficulties, which might arise if the government adopts the reichstag system of elections for Prussian elections, are as a featherweight as compared with the difficulties which will come if it does not do this. The chancellor should not delay one day. The Prussian people, as well as the other German states, will stand as one man at his side if he acts decisively."

LABOR DELEGATES ARRIVE.

Britons to Confer with American Labor.

New York, May 4.—British labor leaders appointed by their government as official advisers to American labor in the conduct of the war arrived in the United States to-day, and will proceed at once to Washington.

The delegation, passengers on a British steamship, are the Right Hon. Chas. W. Boverman and J. H. Thomas, members of the British Parliament, and H. W. Garrod, who represents the Labor party in the Bureau of Munitions. They have come at the invitation of the American Federation of Labor.

The British representatives are here to-day to remain an indefinite time. They plan to confer first with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation. They said their mission was to cement the labor organizations of the United States and the entente in their participation in the conflict.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, the new Congress-woman from Montana, was asked if the reason she was elected was because Western women were more progressive than Eastern women. She quickly responded, "No, it is because Western men are more progressive than Eastern men. Women east and west are much the same, but western men afford women more opportunity to express themselves."

A PREDICTION OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

'Tis the Neva Tearing Loose.

By Victor Hugo.

We are in Russia. The Neva is frozen. Heavy carriages roll upon its surface. They improvise a city. They lay out streets. They build houses. They buy. They sell. They laugh. They dance. They permit themselves anything. They even light fires of this water become granite.

There is winter, there is ice and they shall last forever. A gleam pale and wan spreads over the sky, and one would say that the sun is dead.

But no, thou art not dead, O Liberty! At an hour when they have most profoundly forgotten thee, thou shalt shoot bright and shining rays, thy heat, thy life, on all this mass of ice become hideous and dead.

Do you hear that dull thud, that crackling, deep and dreadful? 'Tis the Neva tearing loose. You said it was granite. See, it splits like glass. 'Tis the breaking of the ice, I tell you. 'Tis the water alive, joyous and terrible. Progress recommences. 'Tis humanity again beginning its march. 'Tis the river which retakes its course, uproots, mangles, strikes together, crushes and drowns in its waves not only the empire of upstart Czar Nicholas, but of relics of ancient and modern despotism.

The trestle work floating away? It is the throne. That other trestle? It is a scaffold. That old book, half sunk? It is the old code of capitalist laws

and morals. That old rookery just sinking? It is a tenement house in which working people lived.

See these all passing by, never more to return; and for this immense engulfing, for this supreme victory of life over death, what has been the power necessary?

One of thy looks, O Sun!
One stroke of thy strong arm, O Labour!

Mr. Munro, the Secretary for Scotland, refuses to remit the remainder of John McLean's sentence, and he declines to propose for Scotland the institution of such regulations for the treatment of political prisoners as obtains in England. Scots political prisoners are still to be treated like ordinary criminals.

"BEFORE CARNEGIE."

(Christian Register.)

"I see they have just dug up a cornerstone of a library in Greece on which was inscribed '4000 B.C.,"' remarked a student to a Scotsman. "What do you suppose it means?" "It canna mean bu' one thing," answered the Scot, solemnly; "'Before Carnegie.'"

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

(Exchange.)

"I wonder why it takes pay day so long to come around?"

"It only seems long when you're short, and the shorter you are the longer it seems."

DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE REPLIES TO OUR INTERROGATION

We stated in our last issue that the Minister of Justice had been interrogated re the removal of Russian Socialists from a Scandinavian boat and later sent to an internment camp. We herewith append the Minister's reply for your perusal; and request that you will use your influence in order that these comrades may be speedily liberated and allowed to proceed on their journey to Russia. We fail to see that the ends of justice are being met by the application of censorship to individuals. Such action is extremely reprehensible, in view of the fact that these are allied subjects. Must we assume that the recent orders-in-council are especially designed for the indictment of any person avowing the principles of socialism?

Ottawa, May 10, 1917.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of 25th ultimo, with regard to the case of Mr. L. Trotsky and his associates, who were removed from the steamer Kristianiafjord at Halifax recently by direction of the Naval authorities, and have since been detained at the internment station at Amherst, and I am to inform you that inquiries are being made upon the subject through the director of internment operations, who is in communication with the Naval authorities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,

Deputy Minister of Justice.

AN APPRECIATION.

You have been kind enough to send me a copy of the "Forward." I like a paper that is not afraid to speak the truth. Please find enclosed \$1.50 for subscription. Your paper is worth its salt.

W. H. S., Rumsey, Alta.

Ye hypocrites, are these your pranks: To murder men and gie Gad thanks? For shame! gie ower, proceed no further, God won't accept your thanks for murder.—Robert Burns.

"Bargain Day"

AT THE BOOK STORE

We have on hand a few hundred low priced books slightly soiled, and rather than have them lying idle as deteriorating capital, we have decided to sell them off at greatly reduced prices.

Books regularly sold at 5c. straight will go at a sacrifice in bundles of 20 for 40c. Bundles of 10 for 25c. Bundles can be procured with twenty different titles or a number of the same title.

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9. How I Acquired My Millions.
10. The Parable of the Water Tank.
11. Why a Working Man Should Be a Socialist.
12. The Confessions of a Drone.
13. The Issue.
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- WAR--WHAT FOR? G. Kirkpatrick, 75c.
- The Changing Order (Triggs) \$1.00
- The Principles of Scientific Socialism (Rev. C. H. Vail) 25c.
- Where You Get Off (J. M. Work) 10c.
- Socialism for the Farmer (Ameringer) 10c.
- The Genesis and Evolution of Slavery (Kingsley) 10c.
- Merric England (By Blachford) 15c.
- Dreadnoughts and Dividends (P. Snowden, M. P.) 5c.
- Common Sense and Socialism (By Spargo) 25c.

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

SECRETARIAL NOTES

We are in receipt of many telegrams and letters congratulating the editor on his arrest and release, and at the same time enclosing the much-needed monetary assistance.

A serious attempt is being made by the D.E.C. to place organizers in the field. The tone of all communications dealing with this question express the opinion that the time is opportune for a movement in this direction. The immediate difficulty lies in securing a suitable man who is prepared to undertake this important task.

The Ontario P.E.C. have guaranteed to maintain the services of such organizer for a period of six weeks, and pay all expenses.

A brief sent round to all Ontario locals requesting a provincial convention has resulted in letters of general approval being sent in. We have yet to hear from the Finnish locals upon this important matter, and we entertain some doubt as to whether they will support, as many of them are in favor of a Dominion convention. Taking into consideration the financial limitations of the treasury, it has been suggested that a limited Dominion convention be called.

The May Day celebration in Toronto was a great success, 1,500 people being present, and a collection of \$76.00 taken. An additional collection was taken up in support of the Bainbridge defence, which netted \$18.00.

The international picnic of all-Toronto Socialists will take place on July 14th, 1917. Grimsby Beach is the spot selected. All Ontario comrades are cordially invited.

The services of Comrade F. G. Tipping, of Winnipeg, Man., have been secured for organization work in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The tour will commence about July 20th. All locals interested are requested to get in touch with Comrade Tipping at once. Address F. G. Tipping, 985 Corydon Ave., Winnipeg.

Judgment was delivered in the case of your Dominion secretary--(guilty)remanded. We have not yet been able to secure the verbatim report of trial, but will have it next issue for sure.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Many complaints are coming to hand of subscribers not receiving the Forward regularly. We beg to state that all copy is being sent out regularly twice a month, and request that in case of non-delivery that you will immedi-

ately communicate with this office, and also the postmaster of your district.

BAINBRIDGE DEFENCE FUND.

- Ukrainian Local No. 62, Toronto \$ 40.25
- J. Allan, Hamilton, Ont. 5.00
- Mrs. MacGregor, Toronto 5.00
- J. Booth, Mt. Dennis, Ont. 1.00
- Carmichael Bros., Toronto 2.00
- S. Newell, Toronto 1.00
- Finnish Local No. 2, Toronto 15.63
- A. McGowan, Toronto 1.00
- G. H. Tucker, Toronto 5.00
- R. Hintz, Hanover, Ont. 2.00
- S. Mason, Toronto 1.00
- T. Richardson, Orillia, Ont. 1.00
- Ukrainian Local No. 62, Toronto 26.90
- Kitchener May Day Committee 5.00
- Hamilton May Day Committee 30.00

\$141.78

JOHN NESS APPEAL REFUSED.

Judge Coatsworth concurred in the decision of Magistrate Denison, and sent Ness down for thirty days for a breach of "Defence of the Realm Act."

Witness for the prosecution gave evidence that Ness said he did not care who won the war, and in reply to Recruiter the Rev. Boal, as to what nationality he belonged to, he replied, "I am a dago."

Ness then took the box in his defence, and in reply to his counsel's questions gave the following replies:

Questioned by his counsel, J. G. O'Donoghue, Ness said his nationality was Scottish. "My brother is at the front," he said, "and my father is working at munitions."

He admitted that he did not hold up his hands when the request was made. "Then all the soldiers started to call me a yellow streak and sneered at me. Anything I said was said under provocation."

"At last I went forward, and Mr. Boal asked me why a man like Sullivan should leave his wife and children and fight for me, and I replied:

"I don't care; he doesn't care for me."

"Well, what then?"

"He asked me how old I was, and I told him it was none of his business. I then said that I wanted to get out of the crowd, as every one should have liberty in this country. Mr. Boal said I should have no liberty, and I had to stand right there and answer questions. He showed me a document, but I refused to read it."

"Then he asked: What do you work at?" and I told him it was none of his business, and he said, "What nationality are you?" and Mr. Boal thought I said negro.

"He said, why the negroes are fighting for their King and country and losing their blood, and that I was an insult to the negroes. He said, "You are dirty; in fact, you are filthy," and when he said you are filthy, I said, 'bull.'"

"Sullivan then took me and ran me up Yonge street, and I was kicked by fellows; kicked three times right on the back and punched in the jaw twice."

Judge Coatsworth, in refusing the appeal, said that if Ness used the language alleged it was a wonder he was not more severely handled. His Honor refused even to reduce the sentence.

A young fellow, forced against his will to enter into a conversation, brow-beaten and badgered into saying some thing which in calmer moments he would regret, is given thirty days in prison. A "statesman" in Canada says that France is bleeding herself white in order to benefit England, "and that Canada owes nothing to England." He goes scot free.

The words of Madam de Stael are as applicable to-day as when they were first uttered: "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

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