

Labor Produces  
All Wealth  
Unto Labor It  
Should Belong

# THE CANADIAN FORWARD

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC PARTY

New Series, Vol. 2, No. 4

TORONTO, CANADA

PUBLISHED TWICE FEBRUARY 24, 1918  
A MONTH.

## The Future of the S. D. P. of Canada.

Labor in all parts awakening and the  
times pregnant with great  
possibilities.

By James Simpson.

The Social Democratic Party of Canada is facing a new political situation in Canada. Old things are passing away and new conditions precipitate rapid changes. There are evidences that Trades Unionists and Socialists are getting together and that one strong working class political party, embracing Trades Unionists, Socialists, Co-operators, Fabians, Farmers, and those who are not affiliated to any of these organizations, but who are willing to adhere to the programme of such a party, will be organized upon a national basis. British Columbia, with its traditional revolutionary attitude, has thrown off the Shibboleth of a name and has decided to bring all elements of the working class under the name of the Federated Labor Party. Authoritative information points to the possibility of Alberta taking a similar stand in the near future. Manitoba workers have organized a Labor Party, and have made it clear that they will not cease their political activities until the "Collective Ownership of the Means of Life" is an accomplished reality. During the recent Federal elections the workers of Ontario, through the Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party, thoroughly justified faith in the possibility of co-operation between these two parties, and although "cards were stacked" and "dice were loaded" by the Union Government, the results indicated an awakening throughout the province that had never been experienced in any previous Federal contest. It is true that mistakes were made and questionable compromises were entered into, but on the whole the results indicated that there was a sincere effort to get away from old political traditions and support real working class political organizations.

### Labor in Quebec Awakening.

In the Province of Quebec a Labor Party, on a much larger scale than ever before, has been organized, and is determined to make history for the workers in that province. In the eastern part of Canada there are also evidences of a great awakening, and with great unanimity in the industrial field (the Provincial Workmen's Association and the United Mine Workers having buried their differences), some interesting developments may be anticipated along political lines in the near future.

This changed condition forces the serious consideration of definite proposals in every province for the closest co-operation of all the genuine working class political organizations. The action of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in recommending the organization of a Labor Party after the pattern of the British Labor Party, was the most advanced step ever taken by that body to bring the Trades Unionists and Socialists into one camp to fight for definite and effective working class aims. The manner in which this proposal has already been received shows that both the extreme and moderate wings of the labor movement are ready for co-operative action. This merely proves the soundness of the position taken by the late Keir Hardie, when visiting Canada on several occasions, that any effective working class political organization must embrace both Socialists and Trades Unionists, and through this combination other groups of workers could be brought into effective co-operation. The experience of the British Labor Party proves that the intimate association of the Trades Unionists and Socialists in one political organization is mutually advantageous. Trades Unionists get a clearer vision of their duty to those of their own class and Socialists become more sympathetic with the psychology of the working class movement, thus compelling them to adopt methods of education through their propaganda that are safely adapted to the real conditions that have to be faced.

### Future Pregnant With Possibilities.

The inevitable outcome of such co-operation on the part of the Trades Unionists and Socialists is the winning of large numbers of men and women outside their own organizations to a sympathetic attitude towards their programme and to ultimately co-operate as full members of the Labor Party either as pronounced Socialists or pronounced laborites. This has been the experience in Great Britain and Ireland, and the future is pregnant with tremendous possibilities for the Labor Party because of the combined strength of the various elements of progressive political thought. The divisions in the working class political organizations in Canada in the past may have been considered tragical at times, but those who have been actively participating in definite working class political action for the past fifteen or twenty years are compelled to admit that all the divisions of the past have had a share in developing that type of mind which make possible de-

(Continued on page two.)

## JUST PUBLISHED

### "The most Sensational Book of the War"

If Napoleon, when he had just returned from Elba, had written a book telling the world what aims and aspirations were guiding his epoch-making manoeuvres; if before signing the Emancipation Proclamation, Abraham Lincoln had caused to be published a startling exposition of his policies, which perplexed even those closest to him, how many millions of people would have bought copies of those books?

## The Bolsheviki

AND

## World Peace

BY

## TROTZKY

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the man who knows and understands him

is the most important and sensational book of the war! It opens the eyes of the war-ridden world to the real aims and aspirations of the Bolsheviki and the remarkable man who wrote it. The man, who six months ago was living in a Bronx tenement, who is now paying off old furniture bills and small loans made to send him back to Russia,

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This book proves what the leading English and French publications now acknowledge, what our own editors now realize—that TROTZKY wants WORLD PEACE, not a separate peace—that the BOLSHEVIKI are ANTI-PRUSSIAN — ANTI-HOHENZOLLERN — ANTI-HAPSBURG. Trotzky tells in this book how he would make the world SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY. He says: "Russian freedom must not be had at the expense of Belgium or France." "Every Nationality must have the right to determine its own destiny."

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## Thousands Hear Simpson in Monument Nationale. Montreal

Before an audience of nearly three thousand our comrade Jas. Simpson addressed a meeting held under the auspices of the Social Democratic held in the Monument Nationale on Sunday, Feb. 17th, 1918 on the British Labor War Aims, and there ensued a demonstration with cheering and applause. Below we print the report as it appeared in the Toronto Telegram, Feb. 18, 1918:

### Disappearance of Capitalism

"The workers of Britain," he said, "abhor the imperialism of their country as much as all the countries of Europe detest the German junkers. They have adopted an internationalist policy which will exclude no people—not even the Germans."

What the workers wanted was the disappearance of capitalism—German or British. To prevent wars in future it was necessary to democratize all countries, abandon all imperialism, suppress secret diplomacy and place international politics, as well as internal politics, under the control of an international league, supported by public opinion.

The British workers demanded that in the next treaty of peace the Governments agree to a league of nations to prevent war and the establishment of an international supreme court which will decide the difference between nations, and the preparation of an international law for regulating difficulties between nations.

### Millionaires the Obstacle.

"What we wish," he declared, "is that militarism cease, that munition factories be abolished, that financiers no longer have capital between themselves to build factories to military propaganda. The great obstacle to the peace of the world has been the millionaires."

"Since we do not wish imperialism," continued Mr. Simpson, "some may think that we want nationalism—No, what we want is internationalism—the accord of all nations."

"There are not many differences between the Bolsheviks and the British workers," he declared. "The press has tried to belittle the Bolshevik Government, but it is well to recognize that the sentiment of the Russian people is at bottom that of the British workingmen."

They were wearied of czarism in Russia. They had enough of capitalism. The workers have torn power from the capitalists which the latter had tried to seize at the revolution. They have dethroned the bourgeoisie for fear of a second French revolution. What the British workers want is just what the Bolsheviks have attained—the nationalization of all the great public institutions—such as the railways and the banks.

### "Wisely Overthrew Them."

The speaker said that when the Czar was dethroned in Russia, the bourgeoisie tried to get control of the revolution to bend it to their own ends, but that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils seeing the designs of the bourgeoisie, wisely overthrew them, saying that they would not have a repetition of the French revolution. After gaining power they had nationalized the banking institutions of the country. They had told the owners of the factories:

"We will appoint you superintendent at a good salary, but we will take over the factory. You are a good man to work for the community as superintendent. We will see that you do not suffer economically. You will be well fed, well clothed and well housed, and your children will be well educated, but we will take your factory and operate it for the benefit of the people of Russia. The Czar said that the giving up of a man's life was for the common good. We will take the wealth of the nation and use it for the com-

mon good."

### Rather Be a Bolshevik.

The land, including the fifty million odd acres of the Czar had been taken over by the Government and each owner allowed to retain .37 acres, quite enough to keep any one man busy all the time. The remainder of the land would be divided among those able and willing to live on it.

"I tell you, I would rather be a member of the Bolshevik Government doing that (great applause) than be a member of the British House of Commons, permitting their lords and earls and dukes to hold on to their big estates (applause), while their people, mothers and daughters are standing in queues, a quarter of a mile long, awaiting to get a quarter-pound of butter a bit of sugar and a little tea."

### Won't Stand It Long.

Voice—"How long are they going to stand it, Jimmy?"

"Who?"

Voice—"The British public."

"Not very long, if I understand the working-class mind in the mother country. They recognize their power, but they want to exercise it at the right moment, and in the most effective way they can to bring results."

### Sheer Hypocrisy.

Mr. Simpson then dealt with food rationing as it was in England and in other countries, saying that it was sheer hypocrisy for heads of governments, which permitted such situations to arise, to criticize Lenin and Trotzky with 160,000,000 people to govern because order had not been brought out of the chaos in three months. He gave some of his experiences in London restaurants under the present rationing system, and the difficulty he had getting enough to eat in restaurants for the poor, where prices were fixed, whereas he was allowed to get all he wanted in the Savoy Hotel at the high prices charged. The workers of Great Britain were insisting that the rationing should apply to the rich as well as to the poor, if it were to be endured, and the Government was hastening to comply.

### Breed Discord.

The speaker repeated that Lenin and Trotzky had done more to breed discord and discontent in Austria and Germany than all the other nations in the world together. If the Bolsheviks could be turned loose and allowed entry into Germany and Austria, it would not be long before there would be in those countries a revolution just as complete as in Russia.

Mr. Simpson traced the change which has taken place in the attitude of the British working class towards the question of an international council of workers to discuss peace. Sixteen months ago, when he had been in Great Britain, there had been a desire for a conference, but the British Labor representatives had angrily refused to meet German representatives at the same table. Since that time they had come to see that if they were fighting German autocracy, their measures should be taken so as to show those desiring democracy in Germany just what they were fighting, and that it was not the annihilation of Germany which was desired. So the British Labor party had stated its war aims, and so compelled the British Government to be more explicit than ever before. Men like Ramsay

MacDonald, once hounded by the Imperialist press, were now in stronger favor than ever.

### Seamen Still Bitter.

Only Havelock Wilson of the Seamen's Union, with the personal bitterness because of drowned sailors, which prevented him seeing the question in its larger aspects, stood out against the last decision of the workers to have the conference. It should be remembered that many German Socialists condemned their own country for starting the war, but, no matter who was responsible, the Imperialistic ambitions and capitalist designs in all countries had been the foundation and cause of it. Imperialism and militarism were then analyzed practically synonymous terms, and to get a lasting peace it must be insisted on that there should be a complete democratization of every nation involved in the great international struggle.

### Stood For Many Things.

The British Labor movement stood for the entire abolition of the policy of secret diplomacy and of

the idea of imperialism as a motive in foreign policy; for the reduction of armaments and international arrangement that armaments shall never more be under private ownership; for a league of nations to keep the peace, and to determine the economic conditions and standards of various countries, so that the whole world would stand equal in that respect; an international high court to decide on points of disagreement; an international legislature composed of representatives of every country of the world for the policy of self-determination, to decide whether Alsace-Lorraine, the German colonies taken, Poland and other parts of the earth shall go in with one country or another, or be independent; for the restoration of Belgium as a sovereign power; for the investigation by a special commission of military offences during the war, the leaving of nations for countries not yet ready for self-government under the international legislature until they are ready, and for Palestine for the Jews.

(Continued from page one.)

finite co-operation in the future. The "Stand Patter" sees the uselessness of his position as he faces the powerful financial and industrial corporations, which not only endeavor to determine the wages of the workers, but are also in a position to control the prices of the commodities the workers buy, so that what is given with the right hand is taken away with the left, and the worker discovers that he is making progress backwards. The "Moderate" finds that while it is refreshing to anticipate some concessions from those who control his destiny, these concessions are rendered valueless in many instances because the workers have not the political representation to make legislation effective. The "Revolutionist" finds that organization is essential to the realization of his hopes, and to develop an organization requires the adoption of more than one course. He therefore, surrenders to the view that while the end he has in view is desirable, the means to that end may be by various methods of education, either purely academic or of a practical nature, such as demonstrating that even with a partial exercise of working class power concessions before unrealizable can be obtained.

### Conference of All Radicals Desirable.

The responsibility for calling a convention of the Trades Unionists and Socialists in Ontario has been assumed by the Ontario Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and as a result of a conference held the latter part of October, 1917, it was decided that owing to the nearness of the Federal elections it would be advisable to defer definite action in the effort to organize a Provincial Independent Labor Party until after the elections were over. It is now two months since the Federal elections and a second provincial conference of Trades Unionists, members of the Ontario Labor Party, and Socialists will undoubtedly be called soon. What is going to be the position of the Social Democratic Party when such a conference is called? If any official declaration is going to be made in behalf of the Social Democrats it will be necessary to have a conference of the representatives of the different local branches of the Party in Ontario. This should be called at as early a date as possible unless the various local branches wish to delegate their powers to the Dominion Executive Committee. If the policy to be adopted is to have Dominion-wide application where provincial action is being taken to organize Independent Labor Parties, it would seem necessary that a Dominion convention should be called. If this is impossible it would seem only proper that the Dominion Executive Committee should meet and make a recommendation to be submitted to a referendum vote so that members of the party attending the conferences to organize the Independent Labor Party would be in the position to speak with authority and not merely as individuals. Unless one or the other of these suggested courses is taken it is just possible that members of the Social Democratic Party will feel quite free to act on their own initiative, and, if in their judgment it is to the best interests of the working class political movement that they should co-operate in an organized way with the Trades Unionists and members of the Labor Party through the newly organized Independent Labor Party, very little fault can be found with their action. It is exceedingly important that this important matter should be thoroughly discussed by the members of the Social Democratic Party and that the best course should be taken in the promotion of a stronger working class political organization. The following propositions should be considered:

### The Major Propositions:

- (1) Should the Social Democratic Party lose its identity entirely and become merged into the Independent Labor Party?
- (2) Should the Social Democratic Party retain its identity with a view to keeping the Socialist objective ever before the members of the Independent Labor Party and carrying on distinctive Socialist propaganda meetings?
- (3) Should the Social Democratic Party affiliate with the Labor Party on the same lines as the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain is affiliated with the British Labor Party, and accept the decision to have its members run as Labor candidates, and carry on its educational work as locals of the S.D.P.?

A clear discussion of these three propositions will give some idea as to what the Comrades think on the proposal to unite the Trades Unionists and Socialists, with other working class groups, for effective political action. If the example of British Columbia is followed, proposition No. 1 will be the course to follow. Proposition No. 2 does not permit of any co-operation with other parties at all. Proposition No. 3 has been proved satisfactory in Great Britain and could be made a practical proposition in Canada. To remove any possibility of differentiation in the different provinces, proposition No. 1 is the only policy to adopt in view of the action in British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec, and likely to be taken in Alberta soon.

## ITEMS OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

### COBALT, ONTARIO

#### New Ontario Co-operative Society Commences Business.

This Society, which has been in process of organization for the last nine months, has been incorporated and has received from the Provincial Secretary its license to commence business. It commenced operations last month with the initial paid-up capital of \$4,000. The society has leased premises on Lang street, Cobalt, formerly in the occupation of the Wm. Davies Co. The manager is Mr. Armstrong, who has for some years past been a clerk in a grocery store in an adjacent town, prior to which, we understand, he worked for twenty years in almost every capacity in a co-operative store in Cumberland, England.

The business to commence with, will consist of groceries, provisions and butcher's meat. The initial staff comprises the manager, a butcher and a teamster. It is now for the miners and other working men of Cobalt to make their co-operative store a success by giving it all the trade they are able to place. If the miners will only give to the society that degree of loyalty which they show to their trade union, success is assured from the start. We are pleased to know that the society has the advantage of both the moral and financial support of the Cobalt Miners' Union.—Canadian Co-operator.

#### THE INDEPENDENT (?) PRESS.

By John Swinton.

One of America's oldest and most beloved journalists was tendered a banquet by his fellow-editors, and surprised his hosts by the following words:

There is no such thing in America as an independent press except it be in the country towns.

You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dare to write his honest opinions, and if you did you know beforehand that it would never appear in print.

I am paid \$150 a week for keeping my honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with—others of you are paid similar salaries for similar things—and any of you who would be so foolish as to write his honest opinions would be out on the streets looking for another job.

The business of the New York journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and to sell his race and his country for his daily bread.

You know this and I know it, and what folly is this to be toasting an "Independent Press."

We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are the jumping packs; they pull the strings and we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our lives are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes.

#### THE LABOR PARTY AND PEACE TALK.

It would be positively amusing, if it were not so tragic, to watch the frantic efforts made by the public press to prove that the English Labor Party were unanimous in its endorsement of the Lloyd George peace proposals. A press that attempts to spread all kinds of misleading statements about the present Russian Government which already has its representative in England and which is spoken of in such kindly terms by President Wilson, is doing a mean contemptible work. Unfortunately the public seem to like that kind of

thing and swallow it, holus-bolus. Still, misrepresenting a thing does not alter it. The Russian tangle would not have been half so bad as it is if the Allies had only stood by the revolutionary party from the start. The fact is that Russia was so far ahead of them that they failed to see what she was driving at and so left her to struggle alone. President Wilson recognizes them now and the English Labor Party recognizes them. If the English Parliament does not pretty soon do so—so much the worse for Westminster. The reason why the English Labor Party endorsed Lloyd George's war aim is because Lloyd George has made his terms so much nearer their own. There are still points of difference between them, notably on the question of Alsace-Lorraine, but in the main, so far as he goes, they are with him. The point the press fails to call attention to, and which they pretend not to see is that labor goes so much further than the British Premier that they make him look like thirty cents in the distance. They want Alsace-Lorraine to be included in the "self determination" policy. They insist on there being no economic war after peace is declared. They demand absolute autonomy for all parts of the British Empire—India and Ireland included. They repudiate all proposals for protective tariffs, and want an opportunity to carry out the idea of the Stockholm Conference. Lloyd George has come much nearer to these aims than he has ever been before, but he has some distance to go before any one can claim that he has the whole-hearted support of Labor. He has made his peace terms broad but must make them still broader before they are entirely satisfactory.—"The Week," Victoria, B. C.

#### A NEW INTERNATIONAL

"The war and its varied aspects more than ever demand a thorough understanding between the laboring classes of the Mother Country and her colonies. Personally I feel that a new international, with the workers of every country in the world taking their proper place, will be the best safeguard for permanent peace in the future."—David Rees, United Mine Workers, Fernie.

#### WELDON, SASK., DELIVERS THE GOODS.

On the 20th of January we had Organizer F. G. Stirling with us. He certainly can deliver the goods. Everybody was pleased with him and we would like to see him back again. The cold weather interfered some with the attendance of meetings, but we must call his visit a success. The right time for an organizer to work among the farmers would be the month of June.—David D. Hadland.

#### THE TREE OF LIFE.

"Labor is the tree of existence, and upon your shoulders, rests responsibility and so far as you are free, organized, and do not cringe or beg, your power will be recognized, your dignity asserted and you will get your just reward. You hold the key which opens the door to life, but not only your own life, but the lives of all those who depend upon you. You build mansions and live in shacks in which the master refuses to house his horses and dogs. This is what you get for producing the world's wealth. Until you men stand up unafraid and unashamed, you will be treated in this way."—Mrs. Rose Henderson, Officer Juvenile Court, Montreal.

#### The Real Trouble.

The real trouble is that the people have allowed to be fished from them in the course of the war, even

such limited means as they had before the war of expressing their desire. What we have to do is to extend, in every possible way, the opportunities of democratic expression. So far, the parliaments of the Entente Powers give one the impression of timidly waiting upon each other. But the challenge of the Russian revolutionaries must no longer be evaded. They have forced the Central Powers to accept the broad basis of a peace without forcible annexations or penal indemnities; a peace as far from pan-German ambitions as from those adumbrated in the allies' secret treaties. If this is a victory over German imperialism, is it any objection that it is also a victory over Russian, Italian, French and British imperialism? To militarists everywhere, no peace that is willingly accepted by the enemy can be desirable; to those who desire permanent peace, only such a peace is entirely desirable. Diplomats in every country, always harking back to savage ideals and outworn methods, strive to impose on enemy countries such terms as they would never accept if they could resist them and in so doing they store up causes for future dispute; the peoples of every country, on the other hand, looking forward to civilized ideals and untried methods, regard a peace by satisfaction as the best foundation for disarmament and a League of Nations.

The only sure way of discrediting militarism everywhere is to prove that it has failed; the victory of one's party militarism over that of the other would prove merely that one party was stronger than the other—nothing else.

What we should demand is an unequivocal scrapping by all the Powers of all secret treaties, and a frank recognition that a lasting peace can be made only by open diplomacy on the basis of the self-determination of peoples.—H. M. S. in Women's International League Monthly.

#### ANOTHER CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR DIES IN SCOTLAND.

On Sunday, 20th January, in the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield, the death occurred of John Taylor, a Scottish conscientious objector, who had been resident in London. Taylor was arrested more than a year ago as an absentee under the Military Service Act, and after a stormy passage through the army was sent to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison for refusing to be a soldier. On 5th January, after having appeared before the Central Tribunal and deemed a genuine conscientious objector, he was released from prison and sent to Wakefield Work Centre. There he was kept for months working at the almost useless task of making ropes with antiquated machinery.

The atmosphere of the Home Office compounds is very depressing, and devitalizing. Taylor, becoming melancholy and dispirited under the penal conditions, attempted to take his own life. On November 2nd, 1917, he was discovered in his cell with a large gash across his throat, from which he had bled profusely. He was removed to Clayton Hospital, and there being certified insane was transferred to the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield. After lingering for three months in a precarious condition he passed away on 20th January. At the inquest on the following Monday a verdict of felo-de-se was returned.

This was a very surprising decision, seeing that Taylor had been certified insane, and had been an inmate of an asylum for three months. It is also to be noted that John Taylor was granted a non-combatant certificate by his tribunal, but was forced into a combatant regiment, and ordered to do rifle drill, and afterwards subjected to field punish-

ment No. 1.—Scottish Prohibitionist.

"Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience, above all other liberties."—John Milton.

#### WHEN THE WAR WILL END.

Absolute knowledge, I have none,  
But my aunt's washerwoman's sister's son  
Heard a policeman on his beat  
Say to a laborer on the street  
That he had a letter just last week  
That was written in the finest Greek  
From a Chinese coolie in Timbuctoo  
Who said the negroes in Cuba knew  
Of a colored man in a Texas town  
Who got it straight from a circus clown  
That a man in Klondike heard the news  
From a bunch of South American Jews  
About somebody in Borneo  
Who heard a man who claimed to know  
Of a swell society female fake  
Whose mother-in-law will undertake  
To prove that her seventh husband's niece  
Has stated in a printed piece  
That she has a son who has a friend,  
Who certainly knows when the war will end.

—Exchange.

#### THE AVERAGE POLITICIAN.

It is utterly an impossibility to deal with or discuss with benefit the labor problem without knowing something about it. Yet the average politician or candidate for political honors is prepared to settle the whole question at a minute's notice, and fiercely resent the suggestion that perhaps he does not understand.—J. W. Hawthornthwaite, M. P.P.

#### AN M.P. JOINS UP.

Miss Maud Royden, assistant pastor of City Temple Church, Hon. Bertrand Russell, E. N. Bennett, M. P. for Woodstock Division of Oxfordshire and Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, are the recent prominent people to join the Socialist movement in the old land.

Order a bundle of Forwards for distribution in your locality.

#### ...PARTY ANNOUNCEMENTS...

Oil Painting Drawing of the Women's Social Democratic League (Toronto) Bazaar, is No. 2288. If Mrs. Westwood, 275 Stratford St., will communicate with the Forward Office, she will get the picture.

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

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

Local No. 71, Toronto—Meets at 165 Van Horne street, every Sunday, at 2.30 p.m.. A hearty invitation is extended to all friends and sympathizers. J. CUNNINGHAM, 12 Bonstead Ave., Secretary.

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

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

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

# THE INTERNATIONAL

## WINNIPEG LABOR HONORS RIGG.

The gathering in the Labor Temple on Saturday evening last at the dance and social of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council was altogether out of the common in point of attendance and the representative character of those in attendance. The object of the social features was to make a fitting setting for a presentation to be made to R. A. Rigg on his retirement as the secretary and business agent of the council, and also to H. Veitch, who has just completed his full double term as president of the council. At a suitable juncture in the proceedings of the evening, President F. G. Tipping took up the position of chairman and paid a tribute to the work of the guest of the evening in his introductory remarks. The progress and prestige of the council has grown out of all comparison since Mr. Rigg took over its guidance in 1911, said A. W. Puttee, before making the presentation. Men who accepted the positions which made of them leaders, always got a generous measure of criticism, but the Trades Council and the men who had worked most intimately with him wished to discount that criticism by 100 per cent. in the present instance. The regret with which Labor in this community had accepted the resignation was shared by Labor all over the Dominion.

The following was the address of presentation:

"Richard A. Rigg—On the occasion of your retirement from the office of secretary and business agent, the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council desires to express its deep appreciation of the unstinted and unsparing effort which you have constantly made during the seven years of your incumbency for the building up of this council and the unification of the organized labor movement in this city. The large list of affiliations with the council, and its increased prestige in the community is but a measure of the success which has attended your efforts. Your work in the Winnipeg City Council and later in the Manitoba Legislature, while still secretary of this organization, has been directly to the benefit of the workers of this city and province, and is a cause of gratification to this council, which feels itself honored to bear testimony to the ability and sincerity which you have exhibited. Earnestly trusting that the cause which this council represents may long have your active assistance and continued interest and advice, fraternally.

(Signed)

"F. G. TIPPING, President.

"E. ROBINSON, Secretary."

## SWISS WRITER ON "THE CENSORSHIP AND ITS REMEDY."

Dr. P. de Mathie's writing on "The Censorship and the Remedy," in Friedenswarte for November, makes the following remarks: The positive censorship consists of manufacturing public opinion. The negative in suppressing all opinion that is not either official or favorable to the Government. Thus a free nation is prevented from discussing its own most vital affairs. What is more, the censorship involves, directly and indirectly, the falsification of history. "If we do not succeed after the war in creating a press that is genuinely devoted to truth, the nations will very soon be egged on to a new war.

In my opinion the whole of our work for peace will be vain, if we do not find ways and means to create a pacifist international press. We have the requisite spiritual cap-

ital in plenty to assist us; for, the world over, true Christianity and an unaffected love of humanity are still to be found. Our first care must be to finance such a supernational press."

Dr. Mathie thinks each parliament might choose from its various groups, delegates to form a national press tribunal, to encourage independent writers and snub scaremongers and jingoes. He admits that this would be itself a sort of "censorship," but thinks that being above state and government it would be innocuous. He suggests also the creation of an international "Big Press."

## HEINE SAYS ENTENTE POLITICIANS DEMANDS SUPPRESSION OF FREE SPEECH.

An exceedingly interesting letter by Wolfgang Heine (a member of the Majority Social Democrats) appears in a Swiss Independent paper, the Neue Zurcher Zeitung. Heine explains that the Social Democrats from the very beginning supported the war only on account of national danger which "compels them to help in spite of errors." They are now, as they were from the beginning, firmly opposed to annexations and oppression. He maintains that this view has now to the vast majority of the bourgeoisie class.

The victory of this view appeared not only in the passing of the Reichstag resolution in July, 1917, but in fact that it inspired the reply to the Papal note, and that successive Chancellors have been obliged to accept it.

"But," proceeds Heine, "the reception which the Reichstag resolution has received from the Entente, its positively contemptuous rejection even by Socialists, certainly imposes reserve upon us, although it is in no way a proof for us that our July resolution was a mistake; quite the contrary. We shall not swerve from our purpose, but it does seem to us that it is now up to the people of the Entente to declare whether they are like their governments bent upon continuing this senseless and immoral war into infinity. It is surely very striking that, in Germany, Bethmann, when he left office, Michaelis when he took up office, and now Hertling, could not reckon upon the approval of the Reichstag unless they declared for a peace by agreement and the abolition of the restrictions on liberty of opinion. Whereas in the Entente countries, even democratic politicians demand of the Government that it shall promise war an **outrance** and the suppression of free speech, as soon as free speech begins to utter a hope for peace.

Democracy cannot be brought about by a drift or tendency of unconscious purpose; it needs conscious organization and direction by the co-operative will of individuals and nations.—"Democracy After War."

## PROHIBITED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The following publications have been banned by order-in-council P. C. 146, so that no person is now permitted in Canada to be in possession of these publications and any to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

The Seattle Daily Call, The Bible Students Monthly, The Finished Mystery, Nature's Suffrage, a book published by the American Association for the taxation of church prop-

erty. "War, What For?" written by Prof. George Kirkpatrick, which has already had over a million of a circulation.

## GIVE THEM A CHANCE, SAYS SHEPPARD.

Mr. William G. Sheppard, the representative of the United Press, who has just returned from Russia, in an interview in the Toronto Star, Feb. 18, declared:

"The Bolsheviki have done more in the past three months to realize this aim than the Russian armies were able to do in three years. That may sound strange, but every German regiment that came into peaceful contact with the Russians became a poisoned regiment from that hour and became sympathetic with the aims of the Russian people.

"I am sorry when I see that every paper I pick up contains articles attacking the Bolshevik. I say, give them a chance. It is possible that the Bolshevik will do as much to end the war as the troops which we send against the Germans."

## TREATIES DISCUSSED IN ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Signor Beviene in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in appealing for unity against the nation's enemies, declared that resistance is possible and certain of success if the governments are resolute in action and moderate and wise in their war aims and above all, if the masses are given to understand that the struggle is no longer of annexationist against annexationist, but of liberty against tyranny.

Signor Beviene then read a treaty made in secret which determined Italy's entry into the war, which shows that Italy asked for large compensations in Trentino, Venetia, the Julian Dalmatia and the Adriatic Islands, and received confirmation of her rights to Dodecanese Islands, including Rhodes, which virtually has been in her possession since the Italo-Turkish war, but elsewhere only demanded of the other countries appropriated lands not their own. Deputy Beviene tried to console the Chamber of Deputies with the remark: "Italian diplomacy is the one which comes forth from the Bolsheviki revelations the least hurt. Our government is the one which has shown itself at least imperialist, the least annexationist and the most repelled by the unscrupulous methods of old diplomacy."

## DID RUSSIA CAUSE THE WAR?

Sir Auckland Geddes, the Canadian professor in the British Cabinet, during his man-power speech in the British House of Commons, according to the Forward, Glasgow, Jan. 26, 1918, declared:

"It is right that the country should realize what the events in Russia means to those nations which came into the war as a result of Russia's action in 1914."

Thus is the Socialist viewpoint vindicated.

## UKRAINIAN RED ACTIVE.

Comrade W. N. Kolisnyk, Winnipeg, called at the Canadian Forward office. Our Comrade has been organizing in connection with the Ukrainian organization in Quebec and Ontario, and has been successful in establishing three new locals, and expects to call at several places on the way back, where he expects to organize other locals. Our Comrade also raised \$900 towards the Ukraine's paper, "The Working People," published at Winnipeg, Minn. There are in the neighborhood of 40,000 Ukrainians in Manitoba, 15,000 of whom are citizens of Winnipeg.

## STIRLING AT BUFFALO HORN.

Organizer George F. Stirling arrived here unexpectedly on Jan. 7, and we had a very successful meeting, considering the short notice and the fearfully cold weather.

Comrade Stirling is a good speaker, and a number who had the pleasure of hearing his instructive and entertaining talk have since joined our local.

Our local held an entertainment and dance on Friday, Feb. 1. A large number of the members were present, together with their friends. The affair was a great success and we expect to hold another reunion before spring.

A class in the "Elements of Socialism" is being held every fortnight under the direction of Roger Mezzatista. This is free to all.

## LET US HAAVE 5,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS THIS YEAR.

The Canadian Forward last issue published for the first time in Canada the result of voting in the Russian Army besides giving Litvinoff's message.

The manifesto of the Russian Government on November 7th first made its appearance in this country in the columns of this paper.

An account of parliament consisting of seven members in Pittcairn Island appeared also in the last issue, so you see we are giving information not to be found in any other paper in Canada. Let our hustlers tell the people this, and we will get the five thousand new subscribers this year. Here are a few who have got on the job:

Jas. Beck, Czar, Alta., sends \$5 for subs., while J. Kirshelt, Grindrod, B.C., fires in \$3.50. John Lindell tried to be the top notcher with \$6, whilst a soldier in France sent \$1. Miss Evans, Winnipeg, leads the way for the ladies by sending \$4. W. H. Clark, Mimico, lands \$6, and J. Lynn, Swansea, pitches to us \$3.50. S. Corfield, Niagara Falls, comes over with \$5, and M. Simons tops the list with \$7.

All together get hustling for the five thousand new subscribers and please mention the Canadian Forward when you patronize our advertisers.

Social Democratic Party  
Local 71.

## Van Horne Hall Lectures

Corner Van Horne and Dovercourt Road

FRIDAY, MARCH 15th '18

Lecturer

Ex-Controller James Simpson

Subject: British Labor's War Aims.

KUM IN KROUDS.

## Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N.J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

## THE FRENCH PREMIER.

"My war aim is to conquer. . . . I do not believe that a society of nations will be one of the results of this war. If to-morrow you propose to me that Germany should be included in a Society of Nations, I should not consent."

# THE CANADIAN FORWARD

**Correspondence—**

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

Vol. 2, No. 4 TORONTO, CANADA February 24th, 1918



"If one class is going to be better off than another, then surely it should be the class that does the work."

Philip Snowden, M.P.



**WANTS TO KNOW THE LAW.**

Vanguard, Feb. 9, 1918.  
Dear Comrades of the Forward:  
I was arrested some time ago on a charge of sedition, but after investigation the case was dropped. The officer who arrested me did not state his charge against me, nor tell me on what authority he was arresting me. Upon being ordered to do certain things, I asked him upon what charge he was making the arrest, and upon what authority. He remarked that I would find these things out when I reached Regina. After the case had been dropped, he instructed me to discontinue our Socialist meetings.

Will you look up the law on this affair and find out if there is anything in the military law of the day to prevent Socialists from holding meetings, and also if a soldier in uniform can make an arrest without stating the charge against the arrested person.

Yours fraternally,  
Fred G. Wetzel.

**Our Answer to the Above.**

In response to the foregoing letter from Comrade Wetzel, provincial secretary of the S.D.P. of Saskatchewan, he was informed that the law was all on his side. This fact, however, should not cause him to imagine that his legal rights were likely to be respected. Most of the machinery for securing the enforcement of his rights is likely in the hands of men who glory in seeing the irresponsible deprive him of his legal rights. The Gingas, who know only one law, which is their momentary whim, are now in the saddle, and they are riding fast and not paying very much attention to whom they ride down or whose rights they trample on.

**LIBERTY AND MILITARISM.**

By Arthur Ponsonby, M.P.  
Do you want the war to go on because you think we are fighting for liberty and justice against militarism and oppression? Liberty and justice are not in the gift of any existing government. Militarism and oppression are characteristic in varying degrees of them all. What has been the effect of our attempting to crush German militarism by force of arms? We have established militarism at home. We have deprived men of their liberty, punished men for their consciences, censored opinion and suppressed free speech. Militarism can only be crushed by the people themselves in a country where a free democracy exists. We cannot free the German people by warfare, but we can enslave our own.

The war for liberty and justice has yet to come. It will be the war of united democracy against the stale traditions of discredited governments—not a war of people against peoples. It will be a war against bad conditions, against pov-

erty, misery and ignorance. The real enemy is established inside every country. It is the spirit of tyranny, greed, materialism, intolerance and militarism. It is the unfair distribution of wealth, the neglect of education, the idolization of riches. The victims of that enemy are to be found in slums, in workhouses, in asylums, and in prisons. Why not make ready to fight that enemy, instead of wasting life and treasure in the slaughtering of men who are as anxious as you are to turn their attention to the real evils that surround them? The longer you continue this European conflict, the outcome of diplomatic intrigue, and the product of the reckless ambition of governments, the longer will the real war be delayed.

Do you want a lasting peace? If so, you must prevent the intrigues of diplomacy and the entanglements of secret engagements, you must avoid a settlement based on a renewed competition in armaments, you must nationalize the manufacture of armaments, you must control foreign policy through parliament, you must defeat the attempts to institute an embittering economic war which must make peace impossible, and you must demand the right of every people with national ideals unhampered and unthreatened. If you want to prevent this fearful calamity from happening again, you must substitute co-operation for rivalry among the nations, the harmony of an international council for the conflict of international armaments. These great objects might be obtained without further bloodshed, not by a frenzied desire for revenge and triumph, but by the wise determination of the people to insist on the governments stating their terms and opening negotiations.

**BAINBRIDGE DEFENCE FUND.**

Previously acknowledged	\$624.90
J. Naines, Toronto	1.00
A. W. Bowles, Local No. 4, Kitchener	4.00
J. Linnell, Cowdery	1.00
J. McCleary, Minitonas	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$631.90</b>

Make all cheques payable to H. Perkins, 363 Spadina Ave.

**SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES AT-TENDS TRADE UNION MEET-ING.**

Over 10,000 delegates of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers attended a private meeting on Sunday, Jan. 27th, in Albert Hall, London, and adopted a resolution calling upon all the allied governments to enter into peace negotiations on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities.

Sir Auckland Geddes spoke for over an hour, amid considerable interruptions, at a Liverpool mass meeting of the Mersey District Federation of Engineering and Ship-

building Trades. The attendance numbered between 3,000 and 4,000. A resolution was passed, with two dissentients, pledging the meeting to resist by all possible means any further call upon the man-power of the nation unless the government intimated its willingness to adopt the war aims of the Labor Party, promised to facilitate the holding of an international workers' conference, and to agree without delay to the conscription of wealth.

Another great meeting of Clyde-side engineers was held in the City Hall, Glasgow, on Monday night, when Sir Auckland Geddes was questioned for two hours. The resolution, moved by Mr. McManus, seconded by Mr. Gallacher, pledged the meeting "to oppose to the very uttermost the government in its call for more men; to take action to enforce the declaration of an immediate armistice on all fronts;" and concluded with "the expressed opinion of the workers of Glasgow that from now on, and so far as this business is concerned, their attitude all the time and every time is to do nothing in support of carrying on the war but to bring war to a conclusion." The resolution was carried practically with unanimity and amid intense enthusiasm, accompanied by singing of "The Red Flag." Sir Auckland Geddes said he would personally support the proposal for an international conference of the workers, provided the German workers were properly represented.

**WHAT THE ONTARIO PARLIAMENT DID.**

The following Bills were introduced: To provide for the appointment of agricultural representatives; to amend the Mining Acts of Ontario; to amend the Metal Refining Bounty Act; to provide for the appointment of a general purchasing agent for the Province of Ontario, amending the Juniors Act, to extend the duration of the present Legislative Assembly until the close of the war, to provide for better regulation of the public service, to amend the Municipal Act, to amend the Coroners Act, to amend the Administration of Justice Expense Act, to amend the Assessment Act, to amend the Statute Law Amendment Act, to amend the Act to authorize and confirm grants by Municipal Corporations for patriotic purposes, to amend the Mortgages and Purchasers Relief Act, 1915, to amend the law relating to landlord and tenant, to amend the Mechanics and Wage Earners Lien Act.

Mr. Hartley Dewart, M.P.P., has the following question on the order paper in his name: "What was the amount paid in by each of the following corporations in the year 1917, or the last period of twelve months for which returns are made, for all purposes under the Workmen's Compensation Act, namely: Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., John Inglis Co., Ltd., Toronto Carpet Mfg. Co., Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd., Park Blackwell Co., Ltd., Dominion Radiator Co., Ltd. What was the amount paid out in the same period under the Act, to the employees of each of the said companies, for claims made for injuries during said period. What amount, if any, was held under the Act, for further payments or claims made in the same period for injuries by such employees of each of the said companies."

Men who attend theater and should most Endeavor peace, their strife pollution-bring.

—John Milton.

**CONSCRIPT THE BANKS.**

Conscript the banks to enable our governments to have a continuous supply of bank notes free of debt and interest. We are using the same

notes and coins over and over again. Conscript the banks to repatriate our soldiers and pay war pensions.

Conscript the banks to reduce and prevent war profiteering.

Conscript the banks to prevent poverty coming on the people through debt, interest and taxation.

Conscript the banks to finance the war and liquidate the war debt.

Conscript the banks to knock out war debt interest.

Conscript the banks to evolve beyond capitalism.

Conscript the banks to solve the unemployed problem.

Conscript the banks and we control all industries, because all industries, through their overdrafts, are subject to the banks.

Conscript the banks and we conscript the heart of capitalism.

Conscript the banks and knock out high prices.

Conscript the banks and there will be no necessity for race suicide.

Conscript the banks to save Canada.

Conscript the banks, in fact, embraces control of all our material resources to carry on this great struggle for freedom without burdening and impoverishing the masses through debt and interest, and without in any way interfering with the people's bank deposits.

**JEROME K. JEROME ON "A LEAGUE OF REASON."**

Jerome K. Jerome, stating in The Daily News the case for "A League of Reason," he says:

"There are two hopeful things about this war. The one is that it is going to end. Sooner or later the dove will return with the olive leaf in her mouth. God will have caused a wind of reason to pass over the earth, and the waters of anger and hatred shall be assuaged. Not all the Northcliffes and Reventlows in Europe can eliminate that fact. They can delay the end, but it will come. To-day the many headed howl at those who would hasten peace. To-morrow the curses will be for those who have prolonged the war. The other is that there is going to be no 'crushing victory' on either side. It would almost seem as if a far-seeing Providence had arranged that the forces should be so evenly balanced as to preclude this possibility. Any 'crushing victory' would make militarism triumphant through the world for the next century. It would prove its value and re-establish its prestige as the most efficacious arbiter of human affairs. A general draw will expose its futility, and overwhelm it with the execrations of the people. No nation containing the seeds of life ever has been crushed. Wounded and enraged it creeps away to feed upon its bitterness and work out its revenge."

**WHAT GOVERNMENT TELL SOLDIERS.**

The Canadian soldiers are voting for their general election, The Morning Post says:

"The issue was brought home to every voter by means of the following printed notice:

"If you vote against the government you will be here for life. If you vote for the government another man will take your place."

**RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION TO GERMAN SOLDIERS.**

The following proclamation has been distributed on the eastern front:

"German soldiers:—Russia offered Germany a democratic peace. Your militaristic autocracy refused it and intends to remove you from the comparative safety and tranquility of this front for the purpose of feeding you to the French and British cannon on the Western front."

(Signed) Ensign Krylenko.

## S.D.P. Notes and News

### A NEW LOCAL FORMED.

In spite of the opposition of the editor of The Sun, Organizer Stirling reports the formation of a new local. At one of his meetings the entire audience was in support of the ideas propounded and a hearty vote of thanks was moved by a doctor in the audience.

### PENNANT ON THE MAP.

Pennant, Sask., now appears on the Social Democratic map for the Dominion organizer reports that he has just formed another new local at that live town. Sterling, sound common sense talk is certainly making itself felt in the prairie provinces.

### PORT ARTHUR REDS HAVE A CLUB.

Port Arthur Local 43 reports that they are having a stiff fight in that locality. Recently Comrade Ryan transferred to Fort William, where a new local was started. The local has a nice room with a library, which is called the "Club," where all interested in the movement are welcome, and men subscribe to the club who are not in the party. An attempt is being made to get them to fall in line and strengthen the political forces of the Social Democratic movement. Recently the local bade farewell to four of their members who were called up under the Military Service Act.

### OUR ARTIFICIAL DEMOCRACY.

J. A. Hobson, in his new book, "Democracy after the War," brings home a great truth to friends as well as enemies of democracy thus:

"The cause of democracy has suffered almost as much from its friends as from its enemies. For while the latter have held it to be either undesirable or unattainable, the former have represented it as achieved already or inevitable. Now, neither of these former representations is true. Effective democracy nowhere exists either in the politics or industry of any nation. The forms of self-government, indeed, exist in Britain, France, America and elsewhere, with varying measures of completeness, but nowhere does the will of the people play freely through these forms. In every country the will of certain powerful men or interests is pumped down from above into the party machinery that it may come up with a formal register of an electorate denied the knowledge and opportunity to create and exercise a will that is informed and free. Popular opinion and aspirations act at best as exceedingly imperfect checks on these abuses of political self-government."

### MRS. PRENTER AT HAMILTON.

Our meetings are becoming more of a success every week. We had Mrs. Hector Prenter here to-day, and she gave us a good talk on "Slavery Past and Present." Some of the extremists present did not quite agree with her remarks, but it was a very interesting talk, and of great educational value, because it appealed to the ladies, whose appearance was quite noticeable in the audience.—C. E. Borthwick.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it.—Abraham Lincoln.

### TORONTO ENROLLS FOUR MEMBERS.

A meeting of Local 71 was held on Monday, Feb. 9, 1918, at 626 Ossington avenue. The local is taking a larger hall, when they propose having a large number of speakers. Four new members were enrolled. The local sold 100 copies of the new pamphlet on Keir Hardie. We

have leased the Sovereign Hall, corner of Northumberland street and Dovercourt road, for propaganda work for one year.

### MONTREAL ENGLISH-SPEAKING REDS ORGANIZE.

A few English-speaking Socialists have been successful in reorganizing the English local of the Social Democratic Party of Canada here, recently. The need for this local has been felt for a very long time, but somehow we could not get it started. We already have 40 dues paying members. We in Montreal who are interested in the movement are very glad that we have at last been successful, and we hope that this will be the last time that the local will have to be reorganized.

I suppose you know that the Jewish local here consists of a very active group of Socialists and they are doing good work among the Jewish workers here. But a Jewish local alone cannot do very much in any other section of the city. We, who were in the English local before the war broke out, have realized that an English local was very necessary, but unfortunately could not have one. Now that we have eventually made such a local possible, we intend to keep it alive and help it to grow so that it will become the mouthpiece of the workers here.

At present we are getting 25 copies of the Forward from the Jewish local, and we feel that we can dispose of more than that number I will write you at once. We have quite a number of new members who have come from the States, and who are bright and very intelligent, and with the older forces that we have we sincerely hope to be able to keep the local on its feet, never to become inactive, but always more and more the mouthpiece of the Montreal workers.

### FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY.

In Montreal one of the greatest atrocities is about to be perpetrated by the rulers in that province. While this Empire is fighting to make the world safe for democracy in Montreal a new charter is to be thrust upon the city, making it necessary for a man running in a municipal election to deposit \$500, which absolutely takes the right away from the working people to run a working class candidate. James Simpson, Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Congress, whilst in Montreal declared that if he lived in Montreal he would call a strike which would stop every wheel and bit of machinery in the city until the law was changed.

### RIVERDALE ROUSED FROM SLUMBER.

Local 87, Riverdale (Toronto), held a successful social evening on Friday, Feb. 22, when they raised \$25.00 towards liquidating the campaign debt. A short address was given by James Simpson on labor conditions in Britain, and was followed by a musical programme, and it was the wee sma' hours of the morning before the gathering dispersed, feeling that another link had been forged which bound us stronger to the Socialist movement.

### CANADA'S AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS.

Hamilton Local is still holding large and successful meetings. On Feb. 23rd their meeting was addressed by A. W. Mance, on "Canada's After-War Problems." Literature sales and collections were good.

### SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR OUT-OF-TOWN READERS.

Our Jewish comrades in Toronto have, with the first of March, started the publication of the Jewish Labor Gazette, a weekly newspaper in the Jewish (Yiddish) language.

Comrade Saul Elstein, who has gone through more than two decades of active work in the trade union and Socialist movement in England, the United States and Canada, is the editor of the paper. This assures that the contents will be interesting to every Trade Unionist and Socialist in Canada. Readers of the Forward should help to make this fact known to the Jewish workers and Jewish people generally who may happen to live in their district, or with whom they may meet on special occasions. The subscription price for the Jewish Labor Gazette is one dollar a year and communications may be addressed to the same office as the Forward, 361 Spadina avenue.

### C.O. SMILES AT TWO-YEAR TERM.

He is the Fourth Sentenced in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—The fourth conscientious objector, Stanley Hill, to receive a two years' sentence in the penitentiary in the last few days from Sir Hugh John Macdonald, went to the cells yesterday with a smile on his face.

### GOVERNMENT LABOR REPRESENTATIVES.

So W. A. Appleton is to go to America as a government labor representative to explain to the American workers the point of view of British labor, as interpreted by the British Government. If American labor wants to know about British labor it had better have a British labor man who is not a government emissary to tell it. Of course, we do not know what Appleton is going to say, but we think that the less labor identifies itself with the government at the present stage, the better—at any rate for labor.—Herald, London.

### LABOR WILL RULE WORLD.

In Opinion of Charles M. Schwab, U.S. Steel Magnate.

New York.—That we are at the threshold of a new social era in which labor will assume dominance throughout the world, was the prediction of Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, during an address on the war situation.

Mr. Schwab also discussed the great work of the steel corporation, which, he said, has grown enormously in the last year. He said that the Secretary of the Navy had asked the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for an enormous number of torpedo boat destroyers, upon the construction of which the corporation is now engaged, and that within a period of eighteen months the United States would have more of these vessels in service than the combined navies of the world.

"We are facing a social situation," he said, "which we should be keenly alive to, a situation which is going to come at the close of the war, a 'social renaissance' of the whole world. Call it Socialism, social revolution, Bolshevism, or what you will, it is a levelling process and means that the workman without property, who labors with his hands, is going to be the man who will dominate the world.

"It is going to be a great hardship to the owners of property, but, like all revolutionary movements, it will probably work good. The sooner we realize this the better it will be for America. We must not fight this movement, but we must educate it. We must go among the people of the working classes and mingle with them and learn their feelings and thoughts."

### WHAT THEY EXPECT.

"What do Socialists expect to gain by offensive references to the flag?"

asks the New York World.

Alas! These poor misguided souls hope to revise the policy of those who spend so much time praising the flag. They jump to the foolish conclusion that if skyrocket, spread-eagle apotheoses of the flag will fill legislative halls with dilly-dalliers and wishy-washers reviling the flag will fill them with sensible legislating men of profound sympathies and broad vision. Of course, the idea is absurd, but it is pardonable. So long as one set of men hide behind the flag, another set of men will want to tear it down. But why not cease talking about the flag and confine our attention more exclusively to the things that are going on beneath it?—E. O. Jones, in "Judge."

### CHRIST ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

(Note—A very beautiful picture of Christ on the battlefield was sent to me as a gift by the Editor of the "Canadian Forward," who is now in prison for his brave defence of liberty and opposition to war.)

Poor dying men, they lie with eyes upturned

To the dear Christ, radiant in robes of light;

In gentlest love, with outstretched hands He stands

On the dark fields of agony and night;

The guns are silent, and the hatreds cease

And lo! the strife of death is changed to peace.

In the dark background rise the city's flames,

And everywhere is ruin and distress;

And yet the Christ serenely stands alone—

The loving Saviour, waiting but to bless.

The blood pours forth from wounded sons of earth,

Yet once a Star of Peace shone at a Birth!

Oh! that the world could hear the angel-song!

Oh! that the sleeping millions would awake!

Oh! that the earth would rise from all its woe!

And all the hateful shackling fetters break!

For Jesus came to set the captive free

Why will the world not claim His liberty?

Poor dying men, as on their pictured forms

My eyes a moment rest, and then grow dim;

I look on you with anguish in my love

E'en as I turn for comfort unto Him.

Oh! world of sorrow still the Star doth shine

When shall we welcome Him—the Christ Divine?

Gertrude Richardson.

Christmas Day, 1917.

Swan River, Manitoba, Canada.

—Leicester Pioneer.

### METHODS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT.

"With democratization and control of the people, I have no fear as to the future. The people will see to it that all differences and divergencies will be adjusted, not by the horrible means by which they are adjusted now, but by methods entirely different and more humane."

—Right Hon. Sir R. L. Borden.

### NOT AFRAID.

"Some say that Socialism will have to be faced and I am not afraid. To some people Socialism appears to be agnosticism and to others anarchy. I am very much in sympathy with Socialism, and have not very much objection to it."—Mayor Harold Fisher, Ottawa.

# Workers of B. C. Organize a New Labor Party.

The following is the B.C. Federationist's report of the organization of the new labor party recently launched by a convention attended by delegates from all parts of the province. The new party is to be known in B.C. as the Federated Labor Party.

Labor's political party was formed last Saturday, following the close of the eighth annual convention of the B.C.F. of L., and organization proceeded to the point where officers were elected, district vice-presidents named and all that possibly could be done at the beginning was done. The name selected was the "Federated Labor Party," and that it will gather round it not only all members of organized labor, but unorganized, and draw from the ranks of the old parties, is a foregone conclusion. In fact, at the conference officers of both of the old parties stepped out and announced their allegiance to the working class party.

In the course of the conference there were many excellent speeches, among them one by James H. Hawthornthwaite, Labor's only representative in the Provincial Legislature.

That the new political party's influence is already being felt is indicated by the activities of Conservative and Liberal leaders. These fear the disorganization of their ranks which are made up largely of the working class. The big majority of voters belong to the working class, and they have been used so long and given the worst of it so long by both parties, that they welcome the opportunity offered by a party of their own—the Federated Labor Party.

So the party, although but a few days old, has grown tremendously already, and both men and women are adding their names to the membership rolls. Every district in the province will have its own organization, it being made clear at the conference that the utmost autonomy must be given to locals who know their own needs best and how to conduct affairs to the best advantage in their particular localities.

The conference was marked for its enthusiasm and determination.

### The Platform Adopted.

1. That this organization be known as the Federated Labor Party. (Concurred in.)
2. That the Federated Labor Party is organized for the purpose of securing industrial legislation, and the collective ownership and democratic operation of the measured wealth production. (Concurred in.)
3. That the membership fee be fixed at \$1 per year. That 50 cents of the annual membership fee be forwarded to the treasurer of the central committee for the purpose of defraying the expenses of general organization work. (Concurred in.)
4. That a president, twelve vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer be elected until a convention is held.
5. That the workers of each electoral district proceed forthwith to elect committees, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this organization. (Concurred in.)
6. That a membership roll be opened in each electoral district, and all persons be invited to sign who are willing to and endorse the objects of this organization. (Concurred in.)
7. That the central executive committee shall be comprised of the president, secretary, treasurer and two vice-presidents resident in Van-

couver and vicinity. (Concurred in.)

The B.C. Federationist gives the new body the following enthusiastic send-off under the caption:

### Vigorous Move in the Right Direction.

Many a time and oft have Labor parties been launched, and many a time have they achieved nothing more consequential than dying. Sometimes they have effected their demise by being absorbed or swallowed up by the older and stronger parties of capitalism, and upon other occasions they have removed themselves from the stage of publicity by just plain death. Instances are not unknown wherein alleged Labor parties have maintained a sort of ghostly perpetuity long after they had ceased to express any of the ordinary and duly recognized symptoms of a bona fide existence. While this sort of ghostly perpetuity may not be exactly equivalent to actual demise, it at least bears a very close similarity to that condition which is sometimes referred to as innocuous desuetude, a stage of harmless dry rot that frequently precedes final dissolution.

The fate of so many Labor parties of the past has no doubt been at least largely due to their premature arrival upon the scene of events. Until capitalist development had reached a stage making their appearance absolutely necessary to further the cause of human progress, but the overthrow of the ruling class and thus clearing the ground for a better civilization, such movements would be premature and little better than flashes in the pan, though, perchance, being prophetic indications of what was eventually to come. But the wheel of evil fortune to the ruling class has made rapid turns within the past few years. Swiftly has come the culmination of its long and vicious regime of plunder and rapine. That regime is even now going out in a perfect blaze of blood and murder glory, that may be likened unto a complete self-renunciation by self-immolation upon the altar of suicidal madness. And by the same token the hour for human liberty has struck. The doom of slavery is at hand. The dawn of Labor's day is breaking, through the dark clouds of tyranny and oppression that have hung for centuries over the toiling slaves throughout ruling class civilization. The fog of ignorance and superstition is being dissipated from the minds of the men and women of labor, and a new light has come unto them. A new song is upon their lips and a new spirit stirs them to action. The blood now courses through their veins with new life, and they are experiencing thrills of joy and hope that were unknown to them before the rainbow of promise appeared upon the Russian horizon above the red clouds of ruling class savagery and bloody war. And that is why the Federated Labor Party is possible now. And that is why revolutionary action upon the part of the workers of all lands is not only now possible, but inevitable.

### REMOVE THE CAUSE.

"We shall have utterly failed unless we demand to know the cause of this war and make it clear that we don't want any more war. If we don't want any more war we can only attain to that ideal by removing the cause of all war."—Jas. Winstone, President South Wales Miners' Federation.

### MACDONALD EDITOR.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., has been appointed editor of the Socialist Review, and it will be changed from a quarterly to a monthly magazine.

### WAR TIME, AND AFTER.

"The question with us now is what is Labor going to do to meet the conditions that will arise during the rest of war time and after the war."—Allan Studholme, M.P.P.

## LIBRARY OF SCIENCE FOR THE WORKERS.

To understand modern Socialism, leisure class. That is why we have you must understand Evolution. So used the slender capital subscribed in- cialists predict the speedy end of the capitalist system as a result of irresistible Natural Laws, the workings of which have been studied for two generations since their discovery. Most of the books in which these laws are explained are too difficult to read and too expensive to buy, except by the next step.

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- Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.** By Frederick Engels. Also published in cloth. Paper, 15 cents.
- The Socialist Movement.** By Charles H. Vail. A condensed explanation of the fundamental principles of Socialism; good for beginners, and especially for propaganda in the country. 10 cents.
- Socialist Songs With Music.** Contains all of William Morris' songs and many others, most of them set to old and familiar tunes. 10 cents.
- The Strength of the Strong.** By Jack London. A story of the cave people, showing how an experiment in capitalism failed. Illustrated. 10 cents.
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- Victims of the System.** By Dorothy Johns. What a Socialist woman saw when locked in the Los Angeles jail during a free speech fight. 10 cents.
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- The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte.** By Karl Marx. Also published in cloth. Paper, 25 cents.
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**SOCIALIST PARTY IN U. S. GROWING FAST. Debs Tells of Advance of Socialist Party in U.S. in Spite of Persecution and Suppression of Press.**

The Socialist Party is emerging from another struggle crowned with victory.

When the party declared its attitude toward war at the St. Louis convention it was fiercely attacked from within as well as without as an anti-patriotic, seditious, traitorous organization. The chairman of the committee that framed the war resolution was indicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of five years. The national secretary was arrested upon one charge, indicted and tried upon another, and is still under bail pending further trial.

Hundreds of the party's speakers and organizers were arrested and jailed and hundreds of others forcibly prevented from speaking. Halls for meeting purposes were denied our lecturers, Secret Service agents clogged the heels of our comrades, while rowdies and strong-arm men, including not a few in the uniform of the United States soldiers and sailors, were incited to raid our local headquarters, sack our offices and break up our meetings. The party's papers were either suppressed outright or sorely hampered by the authorities.

Meanwhile, certain of our more prominent members, who were looked upon as party leaders, lined up with the capitalists and their hirelings, in the campaign of abuse and villification launched to discredit and destroy the party. Had these former comrades quit the party because they could not endorse its war policy, and been fair enough to give those who did, endorse it credit for being as honest as themselves, there would have been no loss of respect attached to their loss of membership. But some of them did not do this. On the contrary, the party that had honored them became anathema the moment they left it.

Of course, the capitalist press eagerly seized upon these outpourings and spread them broadcast over the country. This meant sure death for the Socialist Party and the capitalists chortled with glee over the prospect.

But alas! The attack upon the party by its former leading members in the service of its arch-enemies, the plutocrats and plunderbunders of the land whom these very leading members had for years denounced as criminals and corruptionists, reacted with amazing force and swiftness in favor of the party, and it at once began to grow and has been growing ever since at a rate unparalleled in its history.

At the time of these withdrawals and the vicious attacks of the deserters, I said that the time would come when they would be almost

willing to have their tongues cut out could they but have their vicious tirades blotted from the records.

Since that time, and especially since President Wilson's recent message virtually recognizing the Bolsheviks and proposing to accept their peace terms, there has been a marvellous change of sentiment toward Socialists and the Socialist Party. The capitalist press is today actually covering Lenine and Trotzky with fulsome praise in the vain attempt to square itself for the foul abuse it has poured upon their heads. The commanding part taken by Socialists in every move that is made in the prosecution of the war, as well as in the negotiations for peace can no longer be ignored and hence the somersault by press and pulpit and politicians in regard to the Socialist Party.

No more speakers are being arrested, and no more indictments are being found and it is a safe prediction that acquittal will follow the trials of those under indictment if the trials ever take place.

This is a great victory for the party, and the party is all the stronger and more aggressive and confident as the result of it. But victory for the Socialist Party simply means preparation for the next struggle and the next victory.

This is campaign year, and now is the time to prepare for battle. The municipal elections are first in order and we confidently expect these to develop lively activity on the part of Socialist locals and to show an increase in the Socialist vote that will fairly startle the profiteers and their political underlings.

Then will follow the Congressional contest. An entirely new popular branch of the Congress is to be elected.

How many Socialists shall respond to the new roll call when it is called? That depends entirely upon how well we do our work. The conditions are ripe, the people are ready, and it is up to us to prove our capacity to fight the winning political battle this year.

It has been intimated in the capitalist press that for "patriotic" reasons the Congressional election this year may be postponed, the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

It has also been urged that the Republican and Democratic parties combine for similar "patriotic" reasons upon a single ticket to make sure the defeat of the Socialists. We earnestly hope this will be done. We can think of no surer way for these old camouflaging spoils-seekers to dig their own graves.

Locked in each other's arms, with their eyes rolling heavenward in their tearful plea for "patriotism," they will present a spectacle that may never be seen again.

But whether the Congressional election is postponed or not, whe-

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action. In the distance is a burning city and bursting shells. Suddenly, on the hillside, Christ appears, to take a look at what His followers are doing. He finds them slaughtering each other in untold numbers. The "Christian Fighters" are awe-stricken. They stop and gaze with upturned faces at their reputed Master. The effect is startling. It teaches a tremendous lesson. Get one. Put it in a frame. Hang it in a down town store window and watch the results. We do not at this time attempt to describe the painting. You must see it to appreciate its effect. It is better than you can imagine.

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ther the two old capitalist vampires become one or not, in either case the Socialist Party is scheduled for a grand political victory this year. Victories, however, do not come of themselves. Victories, especially of this nature, have to be fought for.

The fight this year will be a more desperate one against Socialism than ever before. This very fact testifies to Socialism's growing power and increasing menace to plutocratic misrule.

For this fight we must be prepared. We need not only the soldiers of the revolution at the front, we need armament and munitions. We need shot and shell in the form of Socialist literature, whole broadsides to sweep the country. There are millions of voters, women now as well as men, to be reached and educated, and for this our National Executive Committee has issued a call for.

"Our country is the world—our countrymen are all mankind."—William Lloyd Garrison.

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