

Labor Produces  
All Wealth  
Unto Labor It  
Should Belong

# THE CANADIAN FORWARD

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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"IT IS A RIGHT TO BE MAINTAINED IN PEACE OR WAR. IT IS A RIGHT THAT CANNOT BE INVADED WITHOUT DESTROYING CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY. HENCE THIS RIGHT SHOULD BE GUARDED AND PROTECTED BY THE FREE MEN OF THIS COUNTRY WITH A ZEALOUS CARE, UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED FOR CHAINS OR ANARCHY.---Daniel Webster on Free Speech.

## A MESSAGE FROM MARS

### THE CALL

At the great University of Mars, in the class of planetary history, the professor lectured as follows:

In ancient times, in every country of the planet Earth, there was Grab-it-all.

His were the mines where hundreds of thousands of earthmen dug for him, his were the machines where millions toiled for him, his the fields where millions sweated for him, his the fruits of the earth, the great herds of beasts for slaughter, the forests, the mighty railroad systems, the power of the rivers, the ships that sailed the seas. His were the huge cities where his workers were huddled together in millions. His were the great newspapers which spread through the land such information and ideas as he thought were to his advantage for the people to hear. His were the priests who voiced his gospel, the teachers who taught youth his doctrine, the judges who interpreted his law. Men were his tools, and statesmen, emperors and kings his puppets.

All the kingdoms of the earth were his and the power and the glory.

In millions of vaults his gold was heaped high and the securities of his power. It flowed to his coffers from all the factories and mines and fields where the people toiled, and through the years Grab-it-all kept crying "Faster! Faster!" He was ever devising cunning methods to increase the flow.

Yet one thing annoyed him. Despite his teachers and priests, despite his careful writers, voices kept rising in the market place, crying, "Why?" "Why should we toil for Grab-it-all?" they asked, and here and there a toil-sodden worker paused, wondering, and echoed dully, "Why?" Through the years, in spite of everything, these cries kept increasing, until at last Grab-it-all sat frowning in his palaces, thinking, thinking.

"There are too many of them, anyway," he thought. "I could spare a few million."

Later he thought: "It will stop their mouths. It will give them something else to think about."

Again he said to himself: "I can make it pay."

In this fashion war came.

Millions of men went forth to slaughter one another for Grab-it-all. In all countries Grab-it-all appointed himself to purchase all the materials and supplies of war, and he was also the seller, thus eliminating wasteful com-

petition. The earth people forged huge machines of death for Grab-it-all, and he sold them and used them on one another cleverly and lay mangled by the thousands, while their wives and children starved at home. To take their places in the factories and fields and mines he impressed women and girls into his service at lower wages, and sent to remote places of the earth for yellow men and brown who could be made to slave for him at a few cents a day. Everywhere he could command higher prices for his products. As his statisticians had predicted, the war was good for business.

Whenever one arose in the market Grab-it-all shouted "Treason!" and his place, crying, "Why?" the editors and priests cried "Sedition!" and his teachers roared, "Slay him!" and the fellow was either flung into a foul dungeon by the Grab-it-all police or stoned to death by a Grab-it-all mob. And if one cried "Peace" he was treated as an enemy of mankind and all ears were closed to him.

In his golden palaces Grab-it-all patted his huge paunch and chuckled: "I have stopped their mouths."

Anon he drank of some rare wine and cried: "It is good for business."

Again he took from a jewelled tray a fat cigar and meditated: "There are so many of them. I can spare a few million."

And still again he roared with laughter and shouted: "There is no camouflage like patriotism."

He could scarcely have vaults built fast enough to hold the inflow of his gold. There was no voice raised against him. He held the earth in an iron grip.

At first he would say: "We will let it go another year. I can spare a few million more."

Later he said: "Why shouldn't it go on for years. It is good for business. And there are so many of them."

The battle lines were far away from Grab-it-all and his writers and priests and teachers. Ten million men had died for him horribly. Each day the survivors, huddled in filthy holes in the mud, grew more sick of killing and being killed. They whispered together as they buried the fragments of some comrade or sat picking the lice off one another's rags. Prisoners imparted strange secrets to them. They in turn became prisoners and whispered to the enemy.

Back home in the different nations all Grab-it-all permitted to hear were stories of victory and of the beastliness

and cowardice of the enemy. But day by day in the trenches the men came to believe that the enemy were their brothers.

Then came the day when all the armies of the earth people turned back. They had discovered the enemy.

Of the time of terror and vengeance that followed, you have already heard.

### A TREACHEROUS LIE EXPOSED

Several capitalist newspapers, including the Toronto Telegram, have recently attempted to influence the public mind by mendacious statements, suggesting that the Socialists were responsible for the recent Russian defeats. We therefore make the following insertion from the "Call," England, in which it is clearly pointed out that the defeats suffered by our Ally can be attributed to other reasons, not the least of which was the shortage of guns. While making no apology for opposing the enactment of the Military Service Act, this is a totally different thing to working for the enemy, which several capitalist newspapers are imputing to our motives.

"What mean and sordid depths the reactionaries of all countries will probe to achieve their own objects. It will be remembered how, on the opening of the German offensive in Russia, the Russian Main Headquarters announced the collapse of the Russian front, and the wholesale desertions of the Russian soldiers. Comment was made on the extreme frankness of the Russian communiques, and it was put down to the naive honesty of the revolutionary commanders. The collapse was attributed to the agitation of the Maximalists, who, having received the battle order, assembled to deliberate whether the order was to be carried out or not. How the reactionary Press in this country used these reports to poison the minds of the people against the Revolution! The whole thing turns out to be a series of unscrupulous lies. The "Isvestia," the organ of the Soviet, publishes a report of the inquiry set up to investigate the conduct of the Sixth Grenadier Division, on whom fell the charge of treachery, which says that the "607th Regiment, as well as the entire 6th Grenadier Division, cannot be accused of treachery, betrayal, arbitrary withdrawal from their positions. The division fought on July 6th, and lost 2,513 dead." A further document published states: ". . . It must be admitted that it (the division) had discharged its duty to the best of its ability, honestly and conscientiously, although it sustained a defeat. The division was swept out of existence by the fire of the enemy artillery—more than 200 guns—having on its side only 16 guns, and sustained the loss of 95 officers, including two regimental commanders, and about 2,000 men out of its mean total of 3,400 bayonets." These lies were spread by the counter-

revolutionary generals in order to secure the suppression of the hated regimental committees. For our part, we attached little importance to the charges of cowardice. The men who overthrew Tsardom and thus struck a real blow for world freedom were heroic enough for us. But in the light of this exposure, we mourn the loss of these thousands of brave souls who sacrificed their lives, as the workers of all other countries are doing in the interests of an insatiable Imperialism."

### THE MOONEY CASE

Eugene Debs, in the September issue of "Social Revolution," says:

The city of San Francisco stands today disgraced before the world. The Mooney trials, resulting in one death sentence and one life imprisonment in the face of overwhelming evidence of innocence, have made the name of San Francisco a hissing and a by-word throughout the country. Even the capitalist press, realizing the atrocious outrage of these proceedings and their effect upon public opinion, has turned upon the infamous prosecution and is denouncing the court in unmeasured terms in which such a monstrous perversion of justice is possible.

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press, a leading capitalist organ of the North-west, denounces the "higher-ups" who are responsible for what it charges to be a conspiracy against the Mooneys, and demands a thorough investigation of the outrageous affair.

The whole of this notorious case can be summed up in a few words: The capitalist plutocrats of San Francisco are determined to smash militant unionism on the Pacific coast by hanging its incorruptible leaders. That is all there is in the case.

The monsters who have fed fat upon the exploitation of the state, the plunder of the people and the corruption of the body politic, brook no interference with their piracies, and that is why they are thirsting for the innocent blood of the Mooneys and their three associates.

The call comes with renewed insistence to the working class and to all decent people to join in thwarting this brutal conspiracy and rescuing its victims from the gory clutches of their would-be murderers. Funds are still urgently needed and every dollar or dime that can be spared should be sent promptly to Robert Minor, Treasurer D'efence Fund, Russ Building, San Francisco, California.

This case must be won and the lives of these innocent comrades saved at whatever cost to the labor movement.

### SIMPSON GOING TO ENGLAND

Our comrade, Mr. Jas. Simpson, will shortly sail for the old land to speak on "Prohibition." He will be gone for ten weeks. We have instructed him to carry the greetings of the Canadian Social Democrats to the workers in the Motherland.

## WHAT OTHERS ARE THINKING

### "LONDON TIMES" DISCOVERS A MARE'S NEST

**Northcliffe's Great Paper Creates World-Wide Sensation by Distorting the Socialist Propaganda in England—Declares They Plan a Revolution.**  
Special Cable to New York Times.

London, Sept. 25.—Under the heading "The Ferment of Revolution," The Times gives prominence to the first of a series of articles by "a well-informed correspondent who has made a careful study of revolutionary propaganda current among certain classes in this country." The writer of the article shows that the movement runs counter to British trade unionism, but that it is sufficiently serious to demand public attention. He writes:

"There exists at the present moment a revolutionary movement in this country which has gathered a considerable momentum. It has long passed the stage of mere talk, and has realized itself in formidable action. There has been no attack on the throne, no rioting in the streets, no destruction of visible property, but the changes have been already brought about which are thwarting the efforts of the Government to conduct the war with efficiency, and if these changes go further they will bring the country into confusion."

He says that under the general name of "Labor" the observer at a distance is likely to confuse a series of movements which are distinct and often contradictory. Referring to the Labor Party Conference and the Trade Union Congress and the labor leaders, he says that they and the majority of wage-earners are loyally and practically inclined. The revolutionary ferment is working among intellectually inclined young men and young women of the well-paid wage-earning class.

"These men and women have no leaders and no set organization, but they are united in fellowship by a string of theories incompatible with the present organization of society. They have at their disposal a propaganda by which these theories are being forced into every working-class home, and they are the chief fomenters of the local and general strikes which from time to time bewilder trade union executives and paralyze the forces of the Government, and in which the individual workingman often participates, either through misunderstanding or by compulsion. These revolutionists are men who do things and their power is in proportion to their unity and their zeal, and altogether out of proportion to their numbers."

"Examining their theories, the writer says that they are to a man disciples of Karl Marx. They look upon society as sharply divided into two classes—the capitalists and the proletariat—and aim at the complete overthrow of the existing economic and social order.

"We may perhaps say that the ideal of the movement so far as the distribution is concerned, is that the whole produce of the country should be divided into approximately equal shares dealt out to weekly wage-earners without much distinction. The proposal that any share however small, should be allotted as a reward for the use of capital is regarded as in principle inadmissible. That management, scientific knowledge and distribution will claim their shares is generally recognized, but these and like matters are so much foreshortened in the views of the theorists as to seem of little importance. On the question of economic government the theorists have been successively disciples of State Socialism, syndicalism, and the system of national guilds."

They all aim at abolishing the capitalist system, or the wage system which rests on private ownership of the means of production. They differ about what should be substituted for it. Socialism would have state or public ownership and control; syndicalism claims both for labor organized in industrial unions; guild Socialism seeks to combine the two by vesting ownership with supervision in the state, but intrusting the conduct of each industry to unions or guilds. The writer of the article says that the last is now by far the most popular of all their constructive schemes.

The Times in an editorial says:

"The facts which will be set out in these articles are no news to the government or to the official heads of trade unionism; but their cue has always been to turn a blind eye, and, when that is impossible, to minimize the extent of the mischief and soothe the public with 'optimistic assurances' which the public is always ready to swallow. That policy is natural, and up to a certain point defensible; but when the result is a continued and rapid increase of evil on lines that promise no decline, but certain development into a national danger, then it is time to adopt a different policy and at least to let the nation know what is going on. In our opinion and in that of most competent judges fully conversant with the facts, the time has come."

### VATICAN JAMS SOCIALISTS IN PEACE DEMANDS

It is so seldom that a Catholic dignitary or a Catholic paper has anything good to say about Socialists or Socialism that we hasten to acknowledge any symptoms looking to a better understanding of our movement from that quarter. In this connection the following cable dispatch makes interesting reading:

Rome, Oct. 2.—Pope Benedict is apparently seeking support of his peace plans from the people of the belligerent nations since his appeal to the rulers has so far been ineffective.

Direct approval by the Holy Father of certain Socialistic aims was attributed to him in two separate statements to-day.

The greatest significance was attached to an editorial in the Osservatore Romano, a newspaper frequently regarded as the Vatican's official organ, and which it is believed was approved by the Pope. The editorial declared the Holy See was in agreement with the Socialists of Italy and elsewhere in so far as they were seeking to safeguard democratic liberty and protect constitutional rights by legal means.

### WAGES AND THE STANDARD OF LIVING

(By O. B. Server, in the New York "People".)

The labor market has all the characteristics of other markets. The value of labor-power is determined by the socially necessary labor time it takes to bring the worker to the market, to the point where he can become a producer in capitalist industry, combined with the amount of food, clothing and shelter necessary to keep him in good working condition. The socially necessary labor time embodied in other commodities also determines their value on the market, and in what ratio they exchange for other commodities.

Supply and demand regulate the price of a commodity. Those that sell the commodity try to sell as dearly as possible, while those that buy try to buy as cheaply as possible. The laborer, when he sells his commodity, his power or ability to labor, to a capitalist, tries to sell it

at the highest price, while the capitalist tries to buy it at the cheapest price. Thus the same economic laws that determine the value and price of other commodities also determine the value and price of laboring power.

Here to some extent the similarity between the commodity labor-power and other commodities ends. Other commodities can be stored for varying periods of time, depending on the nature of the commodity, while the worker must sell his labor-power every day or he does not eat. His is the most perishable commodity on the market.

The human element also enters with the sale of labor-power. The laborer, when he does not get the full value of his labor-power, that is, when he cannot buy enough food, clothing, and shelter, even though he labors every day, may try various schemes to buy them cheaper, or he may be moved by sentiment to accept less than the value of his laboring power should bring. Or, not knowing his status in society, he may think the reason he suffers is not because he doesn't get enough in wages, but because the things necessary to keep him alive are too dear.

During hard times the capitalist class does not hesitate to shove wages down as low as possible, which it can do, there being at such times a large surplus of workers on the market competing for the jobs. When the condition is reversed and there is a scarcity of workers, wages advance very slowly, in fact, as a rule, lag behind the increased cost of living. To-day, for instance, the employers are appealing to the patriotism of the workers not to change the existing labor standard without first consulting the Council of National Defence. The capitalist class realizes that the present time is favorable for the workers to get increased wages. The employers know that unless they can effectively appeal to the nationalistic spirit of the majority of the American workers these workers may take advantage of the present war-time conditions to raise wages.

When laborers were plentiful the capitalist class did not try to maintain the then existing standard of wages, but shoved wages down. Now, when the laborers have a good chance to get higher wages, the capitalist class is very much concerned about maintaining the existing standard of wages and hours.

That their plea to the workers is not having as much effect as the employers would like can be seen in the large number of strikes in all parts of the country. It is no more than right that the workers should endeavor to get higher wages whenever a favorable opportunity offers. If they must submit to a reduction in wages when times are bad and if this is not compensated for by higher wages when the market is favorable, then labor-power will sell under its value in the long run, and the laborer will be in a deplorable condition.

No permanent relief can be had by the working class as long as capitalism lasts. Higher wages and shorter hours always lag behind the increased productivity of machinery and the continual rising cost of living. The interests of the working class call for a change in industry; a change to Socialism. The working people should carry on the struggle for higher wages and shorter hours so that their standard of living may not deteriorate too rapidly, but they should never lose sight of the fact that these struggles are but preliminary to the greater struggle to overthrow the rule of capitalism.

Effective organization is needed to carry on the struggle against capitalism. The Workers' International Industrial Union on the industrial field, and the Socialist Labor Party on the political, typify the two kinds of organization that are essential to winning the war against the profit system. Only with this war won will the standard of living be such as is worthy of human beings.

### REVELATIONS THE ORDER OF THE DAY

Revelations are the order of the day. Our splendid contemporary, Le Populaire due Centre, reports that the Russian Journal Copeek, of June 17, contained some curious revelations respecting the great journals of the Parisian Press:

"During the course of the examination of the documents of the Minister of the Court, and the examinations of the secret accounts and credits of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, it has come to light that the zeal manifested by a certain number of French journals for the Tsarist regime was hardly disinterested.

"For instance, the Petit Journal and the Figaro had each 10,000 subscriptions from Petrograd. But these 10,000 subscribers only received one single daily copy between them. On the other hand, 10,000 subscriptions fell into the coffers of both the Petit Journal and the Figaro.

The third beneficiary of the sombre despotism who tortured and humiliated the Russian people was none other than the illustrious Matin, and this paper's subscriptions came through another Russian Minister, the Minister of Finance.

The Capeck states that during the years 1915 and 1916 the total of these subscriptions was doubled. The Petrograd Journal adds that under the pretence of paying for advertisements, these figure enormous sums for the insertion of articles favorable to the flotation of loans. These sums alone amount to several tens of thousands of roubles. . . . (Nine lines censored).

—Labor Leader.

### "RED SPECTOR" BOTHERS POLITICIANS AND PROFITEERS

Professional politicians are becoming alarmed because of the uncertainty of the political outlook, owing to wholesale defections to the Socialist ranks. Yet all the while they are closing their eyes to the causes which are responsible for this phenomenon. Government officials and captains of industry are likewise becoming uneasy and are trying to stem the tide by resorting to means which are as ineffectual as would be the use of a rake in trying to stop the flow of Niagara.

One of the causes of the success of the Socialist propaganda at this time is the general reaction against capitalistic greed and exploitation as exemplified in the policy of our profiteering industrial magnates. Labor refuses to bring "patriotic" sacrifices in the form of more intensive work and inadequate wages, while Big Business is coining blood-money out of the war, and it has seized the present opportunity for pressing its claims. "Financial America," a New York daily publication, which brings news of the money market and of the banking world, contained an editorial, "Fostering Socialism," in last Saturday's issue, which sized up the situation as follows:

We hear from all sides of the selfishness of labor. Some even term their action as disloyalty. Yet if we delve deep enough into their motives we find that they are loyal enough to the first for reshaping the political democracy of the world, but that they also have their own fish to fry. While (Continued on Page 7).

# ITEMS OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

## SCOTCH LABOR TAKES VIGOROUS ACTION

The following dispatch recently printed in a Toronto daily paper tends to demonstrate that the toilers in the old land are not eating out of the capitalists' hands and taking whatever they hand out to them without some vigorous and effective protests:

London Sept. 28.—A demonstration of protest against "the deportation of a city councillor of Glasgow" was held on Sunday afternoon recently at the Nelson Monument, Glasgow Green. Permission to hold the demonstration had been refused by the magistrates, but the promoters, who included several members of the Trade Union and Labor Associations, announced their intention of proceeding with it in spite of refusal.

The city councillor referred to is Mr. P. J. Dollan, who unsuccessfully appealed to the High Court against the decision of the authorities granting him exemption from military service, but on condition that he obtained work of national importance outside a radius of fifty miles of Glasgow.

Two lorries were drawn up at the monument as platforms, and the attendance was about 4,000. About a dozen constables were present, and the promoters were warned that if they proceeded with the demonstration without official sanction they would render themselves liable to prosecution. The reply was given that the promoters would take the risk. There was no further interference on the part of the police, and the proceedings passed off quietly.

A resolution was adopted with copies to be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Home Office, and the Secretary for Scotland, demanding Mr. Dollan's release from military service, and also the release of Mr. George Smith, another labor councillor who has been called up, their calling up being regarded as "an attempt to deprive the workers of representation on public bodies."

## PROFITS, PATRIOTISM AND WAGES

As Socialist Congressman London has a little interesting tilt with Uncle Joe Cannon, the special champion of the right of big business to profit by the war, Uncle Joe resents the charge that the rich profiteers are not patriotic, and gets his answer from labor's champion in the U. S. Congress:

**Cannon Defends Big Business.**  
London's charge that the business men are lacking in patriotism if it spells diminished profits brought former speaker Joseph Cannon to his feet with the intimation that the working people striking for a higher standard of living are equally as unpatriotic as the capitalists striking for higher profits.

"We have many people in the country scattered all over who are engaged in striking for better wages, many of them engaged in striking for recognition of the union, and many of them with increasing wages," said Cannon. "Does the gentlemen call those people business men or patriotic men?"

"The only difference between the selfishness of the two," replied London, "is this: That while the worker strikes for higher wages in order to meet the higher cost of living, he strikes for a necessity, he strikes for a bare existence.

"The business man who makes a million dollars profit, who strikes against the Government for two millions, is a traitor to the Government and a traitor to the people.

"The two things cannot be compared at all.

"One strikes to continue his existence, which is the law of nature, and the other strikes the Government by trying to extract inordinate profits.

"However, if the Presidents proclamation that patriotism and profit ought never to be mentioned together is to hold good, there is only one remedy, and I am compelled to suggest that remedy.

"If there are but three factories in the entire country that can manufacture rifles, the only solution is to seize these factories and put their superintendents and every member of their board of directors and their foreman and every worker upon the same basis on which you put your army in the field.

"Seize those factories. Take possession of them. Squeeze out the element of profit.

"But this is a solution that the business men, chairmen of the advisory committees, will never suggest, you may rest assured."

## HOUSING, WAGES AND MORALS.

The following from the "New York Sun" sheds much light on the revolution the war is causing in England. Paradoxical as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact that the three years of the great war has about abolished hopeless poverty in England's great cities:

### Housing and Morals.

London has done more than any other city in the world toward the systematic ripping out of slums and the substitution of respectable and desirable homes suited to the needs and incomes of the poor people. For a long time it was hard to get the people to appreciate what was offered to them. Stories are still familiar of families who were moved into four-roomed apartments with bath, and promptly turned the bathtub into a coal repository. But things are changing very fast now. England is discovering that the way to make a people self-respecting, to make bathtubs popular and sanitary conveniences necessary, is to pay the people wages enough to justify them in a taste for better modes of living.

It has been said a good many times, but it will not be said too often because it is more than any other one thing the real explanation of what is happening in the British public mind to-day, that during the war nobody has been poor except the rich, while the poor man has been better off than they were ever before. That is absolutely true and it explains why millions of families are now in a frame of mind to insist upon a chance to live better, broader, cleaner, healthier and more self-respecting lives.

## PROSTITUTION AND WAR

In a pamphlet on "Prostitution in Relation to the Army on the Mexican Border," Dr. M. J. Exner makes the statement that "during the first 18 months of the war, one of the great powers had more men incapacitated by venereal diseases contracted in the mobilization camps than in all the fighting at the front." The same writer, reporting on moral conditions existing in the camps on the Mexican border last summer brings out the following startling facts:

1. Commanding and medical officers at the border assumed that prostitution is necessary. In several camps, the officers established prostitution quarters for their men.
2. In one case a woman in the active stage of syphilis had been in position to communicate it to 120 men within the preceding two days.
3. The civil communities where

camps were stationed protested against regulation of prostitution on the ground that it would hurt business.

4. In many places boys and men stood in line for hours awaiting their turn.

5. Conditions in almost all of these camps were such as to make it all but impossible for any boy, no matter how well and cleanly brought up, to resist the overwhelming temptation to indulgence.—July issue of Current Opinion.

## GERMAN PACIFIST LOSES JOB

The Labor Leader, Aug. 30, reproduces from the Daily Mail, which is an indirect proof of the sincerity alike of the Papal Peace Intrigue" and of the "no annexation or indemnity" movement in Germany:

### Herr Erzberger Loses a Job.

As already briefly reported by telegraph, Herr Mathias Erzberger, the fiery young Wurttemberg Roman Catholic politician and Papal peace intriguer, has been severely punished for trying to popularize Germany's non-annexation or indemnities "bluff." He has been deprived of the principle source of his income by being unanimously retired from the board of directors of the "Deutscher Kaiser" Mining Company, owned by "King" August Thyssen, the multi-millionaire steel and iron magnate. Thyssen, like most of the Rhenish industrial barons, is a Roman Catholic and used Erzberger in the Reichstag for the promotion of political business schemes at home and abroad. As the German industrial world eagerly covets the rich iron ore in the Briey Bases (Eastern France) and the coal and iron fields of Belgium, Herr Erzberger's action in espousing "no annexations" is naturally looked upon as high treason to his Rhenish masters, and he is now cut off from their pay and powerful favor.

## NORTHCLIFFE, OWNER OF 68 NEWSPAPERS, VISITS TORONTO

Lord Northcliffe, the uncrowned king of Britain, visited Toronto last week, which reminds us of the declaration of Lord Ribblesdale in the British House of Lords, that Northcliffe's mission to the United States put the Government into the position of being entirely directed by its own newspapers.

## SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONVENTION PROHIBITED IN FRANCE

According to the Paris correspondent of "Commonsense," the French Government has embarked on a policy of repression.

"Recently the annual congress of elementary school teachers was prohibited. Yesterday the Government prohibited a public meeting at St. Denis, organized by the Municipal Council to welcome the delegates of the "Soviet." It was replaced by a crowded reception in the Town Hall, at which the Mayor and others made speeches condemning the action of the Government, and a resolution of protest, the terms of which are not allowed to be published, was passed. The Government has also suspended until further notice the new review, "Les Nations," and a paper called "Teanchee."

## WINNIPEG TRADES COUNCIL PROTESTS BAINBRIDGE ARREST

The above-named Council decided at its last regular meeting to protest against the arrest of Isaac Bainbridge, the terms of the protest will be duly forwarded to the Minister of Justice.

## FORWARD OFFICE RAIDED

Three police officers armed with a warrant raided the office of the Canadian Forward last week. Several old pamphlets and a few leaflets stocked as office copy, sent from publishing

houses as samples, were requisitioned. The attitude of the officers was distinctly courteous. The prosecution in the Bainbridge case are not leaving anything to chance, their fixity of purpose is demonstrated by the laying of a second charge.

## By the Man in the "Observation Balloon."

To tell the toilers the price they pay for a rich man's war and a poor man's fight, is a crime in Canada.

If the Canadian Tory Government does not get a move on itself and see that the people are able to purchase coal this winter, they may hear some slight rumblings of revolution in Canada this winter.

The capitalists may put Isaac Bainbridge in jail for mentioning the "price," but we hint to you, Mr. Capitalist, that you can't jail the spirit of revolt that your action has engendered in the minds and souls of fair-minded people from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the northernmost mining and lumber camp in the country.

You remember reading despatches in the press a short time ago from Australia, stating that the "lib-lab" government in power there had passed an act outlawing the Industrial Workers Union in that country. The news from there now relates the sequel to that stupid legislation of suppression. The industrial workers have no faith in politics or political action, but when they were suppressed as an economic organization they immediately turned to politics. About that time there were four bye-elections to fill vacancies in the Australian Parliament. The Industrial Unionists, being outlawed in the economic field, nominated candidates in all four of these constituencies and started a campaign, the result of which has startled the plutes. When the votes were counted, it developed the astounding results that all four of the Industrial Candidates were elected and had defeated both the Liberal and old line Labor candidates. So much for suppression.

It now develops that the Wm. Davies Packing Co. has a special process of "post-curing" bacon and hams, which adds four and a half per cent. to the weight, which the simps who uphold the profit system are compelled to pay to the most high and mighty patriot, Sir Joseph Flavelle and his co-stockholders.

The "Boys" in Toronto have proved their loyalty beyond a doubt. 600 of them went on strike and stayed out for a week to protect their inalienable right to have the flag waving on their garbage wagons with which they clean up the city.

How are you going to get possession of the capitalist private property when you attempt to inaugurate Socialism? That is the question that has been asked of Socialist speakers thousands of times, and been the subject of debate in tens of thousands of Socialist meetings in different countries. "War necessities" and "Orders in Council" during the past three years have demonstrated how needless were all of our worries on that subject. Only last week the reactionary Borden Government told the owners of the grain elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William to go way back and sit down and take a vacation, and took possession of these necessary links in the distribution of the food grains of the West for the duration of the war and six months after. A few weeks before they did the same thing with the coal mines of British Columbia and Alberta. If

(Continued from Page 6)

# THE INTERNATIONAL

## THE PRESENT POSITION OF FRENCH SOCIALISTS

The "British Call," Sept. 20, 1917, says:

"The break with the Government marks the turning point in the attitude of French Socialists toward the war. It means that the fraudulent truce, which has existed since the beginning of the war, and which in France perhaps more than anywhere else, has involved the complete subjection of Socialism to a sordid Imperialism, has come to an end. It means that the "Minority" and "Majority" within the French Socialist Party have been completely reversed, and is the first evidence of the victory of the forces of internationalism and peace over the discredited Socialist patriotism of the Thomases and Renaudels. The scene of battle is now shifted to Bordeaux where the National Congress is to take place at the beginning of the month. We have no doubt as to the issue. At the recent Allied Socialist Conference in London the erstwhile "majority" were on the defensive, and their attitude was that of men conscious that they were on the losing side. Bordeaux will witness their final and complete overthrow and the rehabilitation of French Socialism.

"Keen observers have noted the part played by M. Caillaux behind the scenes of the French Ministerial crisis. In Italy Giolittian manoeuvres are raising the anger of the "fight to a finish" press, whilst here the formation of a peace Cabinet, with Lord Lansdowne at its head, is discussed. The race is now between democracies and governments—between a just and durable peace made of the peoples, and a patched-up settlement effected by scheming chancelleries and secret diplomacies."

## SOCIALISTS LEAD IN SWEDISH ELECTIONS

Conservatives Come Third—"Red" Socialists Get 12 Seats.

Stockholm, Sept. 27.—The complete results of the recent Swedish elections were made known to-day, showing a sweeping victory for the Socialists and Liberals.

The Conservatives suffered a severe blow, running third in the balloting and losing twenty-five parliamentary members, which now makes them the smallest of the three big parties in the Riksdag. The Socialists are the strongest party, but do not control a majority of the votes.

The expectations of the new Socialists' Extreme Party failed somewhat. It elected but twelve members, constituting but a small fraction of the Socialist in the Riksdag, and also failed to re-elect its leader, Hoeglund, which is considered a potential victory for Branting.

The results of the election follow:

Party	Members elected	Total votes
Socialists	86	227,105
Liberals	62	202,050
Conservatives	61	200,208
Extreme Socialists	12	60,799
Farmers	9	40,706

## RUMBLINGS OF REVOLUTION COME FROM MANY LANDS

The report of the mutiny in the German Navy is the most hopeful news of the year. It is an indication that the leaven of the Russian Revolution is making itself felt against even German discipline. With the downfall of the Russian Czar and his brutal, despotic bureaucracy, the great terror to the German people from outside has faded away. Thus has one of the main pillars which supported the military caste in Germany been completely withdrawn. The spirit of the revolt

manifested in the German Navy will now almost sure spread throughout the civil population, as well as among the soldiers in the German Army.

## Revolt Spreading in Italy.

News comes from Italy that there is a widespread revolt of the people in the northern part of that country. A large territory, including the three large cities of Turin, Alexandria and Genoa, are already under martial law, and the revolt is spreading. This condition has been known to well-informed Socialists through their underground source of information for some time, but it is only now that the seriousness of the situation has been published in the capitalist press and given to the public.

## French Socialists to Stockholm.

The United Socialist Party of France by a vote of 1,500 to 52, at its recent convention, decided to campaign for passports to the Stockholm Convention and a revision of the Allies war aims. The new Russian Government is also sending a foreign minister to France to urge for a democratic peace without annexations or war indemnities.

## Unrest in England.

There are also many things happening in England in working class circles, which are not too assuring to the capitalists of Britain. As an indication of the revolutionary tendency of the British toilers, the reader is referred to the articles from the London Times, printed in another part of this issue of the Forward.

## WINSTONE STIRS TORONTO JAILERS

British Labor Representative and Fraternal Delegate From the British Trades Congress to Canada Stirs the Toronto Labor Movement by Fervent and Hopeful Message.

Out of due regard for the censor and the "powers that be"—able to throw us in jail, we use the Toronto Telegram's report of the message delivered to the toilers of Toronto in the Labor Temple recently by Mr. Winstone, President of the South Wales Miners' Union. We take it for granted that it will not be considered seditious to give this message to the readers of the Forward just as it came from the sheet printed by the stalwart Imperialist, our esteemed contemporary, The Toronto Telegram.

## The Message as Reported in the Toronto Telegram:

Rank Socialism was preached and an early peace advocated before a crowd of about five hundred people in the Labor Temple last night by James Winstone, British labor representative.

Samples of the utterances of James Winstone given. They were first spoken to an audience of 500 people in the Labor Temple last night.

"Socialism is the hope of the world."

"We want no premature peace. God knows no peace could be premature."

"Let your feet be shod in the gospel of peace."

"The British Labor party will attend the international meeting in Stockholm. I am glad you in Canada have appointed delegates."

"The Germans are a mighty and unscrupulous enemy, but unless you keep poverty out of Canada you will have a more unscrupulous enemy to deal with."

"I want the workers of the whole world to unite in one body. Capital is world-wide."

"You men and women have the responsibility of finding out the real cause of the war."

## Audience Approved.

Mr. Winstone was loudly applauded throughout his address. His remarks quoted above were applauded—some of them for over a minute.

In beginning his remarks he stated that he was present for three reasons—love of the labor cause; to say a word in behalf of Miss Laura Hughes, who was working on behalf of the women; and because he had a message for the labor movement.

## "Appeal to Reason."

"I am not here to appeal to passion or prejudice," he said, "but to reason. If the workers of the world are to be economically and socially saved they must use reason."

"I am here with a message, remember that. I want the workers of the whole world to unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains, and you have the whole world to gain. I don't want the workers to be deluded and wait for some Moses. Within your own selves lies the power. The only thing lacking is the will."

"The labor party has two arms—industrial and political action. It would be foolish to depend on the one alone. Is there any reason why you are not represented at Ottawa? I hope to hear after the elections that you have acted wisely."

## Advices New System.

"I am not ashamed of the gospel of labor, on which the nations of the earth depend. I want you to remember that man is more than a beast of burden. Every country under the sun is better where labor rules."

"I ask you to think kindly and seriously on this matter: Capital is world-wide, and knows no country. The system of capitalism is the same the world over—Britain, Africa, Canada, America and everywhere you will find the evils of capitalism."

"Of course you haven't the food profiteer here, and the coal ring, and a steel ring, and a copper trust." (Groans and laughter.) "Consider these things. See if it is not possible to set up a new economic system."

## No Taste For War.

"I have been on the western front with the Canadian soldiers. I have given them a word of cheer; their bravery and gallantry has never been surpassed in the known world. But to me the war is worse than a thousand hells. There is no language in the British vocabulary to describe it. It is the greatest crime ever perpetrated on the human race." (Cheers lasting for over a minute.)

## Find the "Real Cause."

"You men and women have a great responsibility on you. That is to find out the real cause of the war. Until you find it you won't be able to remove the effects. If you do find the cause you will also have removed the possibility of future wars. Every man has a right to his opinion. I am convinced that when you probe to the bottom of the cause of the war you will find the roots deep down in the capitalistic system to which I refer." (Cheers.)

## Dawn in Russia.

"I am satisfied that even now the light is breaking and the dawn appeareth on the eastern front. The people are just beginning to appreciate that Socialism is the hope of

the world. (Cheers.) To you young men and women let me say that out of the ruins will be built a new world founded on love, not hate, on right, not might, on the basis that every man, woman and child will have enough before others have too much. Let us place our hope in the parliament of the world, in the federation of men."

Mr. Winstone then dwelt for some time on the battles which the Welsh miners had successfully fought against the wealthy mine owners, ending in the securing of an act of parliament. "Your late visitor, D. A. Thomas—now Lord Rhondda, was the man who fought us most," he said.

## "Patriotic" Profiteers.

"In 1914 the cost of food for an average family in Britain a week was 25 shillings. In 1917 it is 52 shillings. Of course, you have no patriotic profiteers here, have you?" (Laughter.) "Profits can be made out of both food and munitions."

"We have these patriotic profiteers. We have Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Oh, yes; don't be surprised. He had £8,100 in a shipping firm from which he said he expected £405 per annum. In 1915 he made £3,625, and in 1916 he made £3,847. One ship was sold or sunk. His share was £200. He received £1,000 for it."

## Their Pound of Flesh.

"What good is the war profits tax? It is a case of a man plundering you and then suggesting that he share the swag. You have these 'patriotic' profiteers in Canada. Unless you rise up and say to the Government that it must take control of food you will see the barons step in and buy it up and charge extortionate prices."

"D. A. Thomas came over here with the honest intention of helping, I be-

(Continued on Page 5).

## ...PARTY ANNOUNCEMENTS...

### ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

Saskatchewan Provincial Executive Committee—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month. All comrades desiring to join party or organize Locals are requested to write, F. G. Wetzel, Box 151, Vanguard, Sask.

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

## Organizer's Maintenance Fund

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

NAME.....

AMOUNT, \$..... c.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY..... PROVINCE.....

# THE CANADIAN FORWARD

### To Our Contributors—

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

### Subscriptions (post free)—

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

### Advertising Rates—

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

### Correspondence—

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

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TORONTO, CANADA

October 10, 1917



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



### FROM THE TOMB

From the silence of the living tomb oft-times arises the cry that reaches the heart of humanity. A brief spell in prison is a wonderful respite to any person of philosophic temperament. The immortal message of hearts touched with a sense of human sympathy has invariably been fired in the shadow of the iron bars. Glance over the history of all great religious and political movements and one must perforce admit that the truths of greatest import to the human race were perfected and hallowed amidst the scenes of suffering and agony. Judged in the light of past history, a term in prison is not an unmitigated curse, as it serves as a background to bring into relief the greatness and significance of the truths that have come to an expectant world from those who have been domiciled within its precincts.

### WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE

It has often been said that—Truth alone can make you feel. Whatever may be contained in this as a statement of veracity it is apparent that very few governments have any confidence in such an ethical admission. The inference we draw from the present war is the unreserved acceptance of the opposite theory—Force is the only defence of Liberty. It would be foolish and futile to make an analogy between these two theories as they apply themselves to different planes of human activity. The first is a purely ethical problem; while the second deals with physical characteristics. The late Wm. Gladstone said many years ago that force was no remedy. We take it for granted that he was correct in so far as the common acceptance of the term is concerned. It is so stupid to think that physical torture can kill an idea or destroy a conscience; yet this is precisely what the "powers to be" are attempting to do by the imprisonment of idealists, and conscientious objectors to military service. Blind, unreasoning force can only result in destroying the human race. Truth will emancipate the race from such gross stupidity, and destroy the rudimentary elements of barbarism within our social order. The thinker must be allowed to think; the writer to write; the idealist to express his thoughts. We must not permit our country to be governed by the militia,

for verily this is the way of self-destruction and race suicide.

### KEEP THE LIGHT BURNING.

The mariner on a storm-tossed sea looks for the light on the headland to guide his ship to the harbor of refuge. Thomas Carlyle, in his book, Sartor Resartus, pays homage to the toiler with the bent back, nor is this all—he bemoans in anguish: "For us thy back so bent, for us thy hands deformed—but what I grieve over is that the lamp of thy soul should go out." With what significance these words come to us to-day, yet notwithstanding the difficulties and adversities, our apparent failure to stem the tide of destruction that is fast dragging us down to hell should be an invitation to greater endeavor, to more devoted service. Keep your light still burning; let not your lamps go out. Every Socialist should be a light on the headland, a guide-post at the cross roads to point the only way to social deliverance.

### VISIONS OF THE DAWN.

The men and women who have had visions, who have dreamed dreams, have led the world's progress toward higher and better things. These prophets and seers—for such they have been—have always been regarded in their day as dreamers and enthusiasts, visionary and harmless, and but little attention has been paid to their visions and dreams until in a latter day and generation they were triumphantly realized.

Victor Hugo had a vision of a day when war would be no more. He dreamed the poet's dream of a world without forts and arsenals, without soldiers and sabres, without bullets and bayonets—a world wherein peace, enduring peace, should prevail to the utmost boundaries, wherein men of all races should be brothers and dwell together in concord and love. He prophesied that "A day will come when bullets and bombs shall be replaced by ballots, by the universal suffrages of the people \* \* \*, when a cannon ball shall be exhibited in our museums as an instrument of torture in war, and men shall marvel that such things could ever be."

Yes, the time will come when "men shall marvel that such things could ever be." The time is already here

when millions are marveling that such monstrous things as war and massacre, destruction and desolation, deliberately plotted by sane human beings, are still possible upon the earth.

While war remains, savagery still rules, and our vaunted civilization is the most stupendous illusion that ever deceived and betrayed the human race.

But the day of peace is dawning. The present bloody war proclaims it. The earth rocks with the fury of the awful carnage, but out of the appalling welter of blood and desolation rises the bright star of hope.

The war is the prelude to Socialism, and Socialism will bring enduring peace to a distracted world!—Eugene Debs.

### A ONE-SIDED PROPOSAL

The Mail and Empire says that strikes arising primarily not from economic desires, or to remedy bad conditions, but for recognition of unions, or gain merely of an organization nature, are particularly to be frowned upon in the present emergencies.

Suppose we put the case the other way, and say that any attempt on the part of employers to prevent the organization of labor ought to be frowned down upon. One position is just as reasonable as the other. We cannot expect all the sacrifice to be made on one side only. Besides, organization is an absolute necessity for labor. Strangely enough in England the Government, so far from frowning on unions has recognized the value of them and is forcing workmen to join certain of them. No one man, depending on his daily wage for his daily bread, can alone and unaided assert his rights against a great corporation. The employers are continually forming trusts and combines, and no attempt is made to prevent this kind of organization during war. A large capital itself represents the organization of dollars; and the rights of men are higher than those of dollars.

Again it is said that there ought to be no toleration whatever of disposition by men to hang back, or impede the work. "If there is any German influence at work among the men, let it be rooted out." Here, as in the United States, we hear this story that strikes are due to German influence. Such charges ought not to be loosely made. It is probable that they are sometimes made less out of hostility to Germans than out of hostility to labor organizations. Patriotism becomes the pretext for injustice and oppression. The labor dispute should be judged upon its merits, and justice should be done.

A mine owner in a Western State said that he would flood his company's mines and stop production rather than comply with the demands of the men. What worse could a German enemy do than flood the mines and stop the work? In what respect does this threat differ from a threat of sabotage by a workman? Sabotage or wilful destruction is one of the crimes laid at the door of the Industrial Workers of the World. But nobody took proceedings to jail the employer who threatened sabotage on a huge scale.

(Continued from Page 4).

lieve. But your profiteers wouldn't let him till they had their pound of flesh. Now, I understand Hanna won't act because the profiteers won't let him act. I say send me to Parliament who will make him act.

### About the Germans.

"May I say a word about the Germans? They are a mighty and unscrupulous enemy. But unless you keep poverty out of Canada you will have a more unscrupulous enemy to deal with." (Cheers.)

"Now, we have what we call

the Stockholm movement. The British Labor party has decided to and will send delegates to this international meeting." (Cheers.) Mr. Winstone reviewed the proceedings of the various labor conferences in Britain on this matter, and said that an emphatic protest had been registered against the Government's refusal to issue passports, followed by a demand that the passports be issued. This statement was greeted with cheers.

### Must Hold Peace Meeting.

"We say that an international meeting must be held in Stockholm as soon as possible. There are none more entitled to discuss a just and lasting peace than the Labor representatives, because 95 per cent. of the soldiers at the front are labor men. We want all democracies represented.

"There must not be a political or diplomatic peace. It must be a democratic peace. All kaisers and czars must go. We want no premature peace. God knows no peace could be premature! There is no wish that the war shall be fought in vain. The workers of the world must unite." Speaking to those interested in forming a Labor party, he said: "Let your feet be shod in the gospel of peace."

### Loudly Cheered.

At the conclusion of Mr. Winstone's address the audience stood up and loudly cheered and applauded him.

Walter Brown, president of the Trades and Labor Council, and chairman of the meeting, said: "I hope you will take to heart and bear in mind what has been said. Labor must stand united for its rights."

### SOCIALISTS WIN IN ODESSA

The result of the municipal elections, according to the Labor Leader, which took place at Odessa, on Sunday, August 19, is now published. The Socialist Revolutionary Party obtains 65 seats on the Town Council, the Cadets 15, and the Jewish vote a "block" of 14. The result generally coincides with that of the elections held throughout Russia during the last few weeks. The success of the Social Revolutionaries is attributed in a large degree to the personal popularity of M. Kerensky. Odessa has maintained its reputation for tranquility.

A private soldier has been elected Mayor of Kronstadt, a sailor, Secretary to the Municipality.

### INFORMATION WANTED

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

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

## Rheumatism

### A Home Cure Given by One Who had It

In the spring of 1895 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case. I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it one dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 616 Durney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true—Pub.

# INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY IN SCOTLAND

(Continued From Last Issue.)

## Witness 4.

I am a resident of Raasay. I went to work at the mines when they were opened, as I was told good wages would be paid. I left the mines employment because the wages were too low for the work and hours. I asked often for better wages. I worked as a borer. I wanted eight hours a day and the standard rate of pay for my work. I have since been in New Zealand where I earned £20 to £30 a month. I got only £4 to £5 a month at the mines at Raasay. I came back on account of domestic reasons. I am now fishing with my own boat. Fishing is uncertain, and I would take work at the mines if I could get the 11/- a day we hear the Government say skilled men are getting. I know houses on Raasay to be in a bad state. Many let in water, and door and window frames are rotten. I am a married man with a family. I know applications were made to Bairds' Manager to repair these houses, but in many cases nothing was done. I have seen German prisoners working about the mines. What little they seem to do could very easily be undertaken by islanders—old men at that.

## Witness 5.

I am a resident of Raasay. I worked off and on with the Bairds at the mines for two or three years. I liked the work but not the wages. I started working in the mines at 18/- a week. There were then a few men from the mainland working there at 9/- a day. My mates and I often went to the Manager for a rise in wages. He would promise us a rise in the coming month, but we would not get it. I first worked on the surface then down in the mine. I worked very hard in the mines for two years off and on, and my top wages at the time I left was 24/- a week. I was then doing a miner's work. Men from the mainland working alongside me doing the same work were getting 54/- a week. I could not live on my low wages and left. Then German prisoners were brought in, and a number of men, except those staying in Bairds' houses at the mine were put off. It is ridiculous to contradict that German prisoners are now working in the mine at work we used to do. I am a married man with a family and live in one of Bairds' houses. I asked many a time that my house be repaired. When it rains it is the same inside as out. I once got some tar and cement to repair the house, but now it wants roofing, and the window frames are rotten. Later I could get no repairs done to it, though Mr. Munro, the Manager, came to see it. I am now trying to make a living fishing, but it is very uncertain. I would work in the mine if I could get proper wages. I have seen German prisoners doing work formerly done by islanders.

## Witness 6.

I am a Raasay man. I was one of the first men to start work opening the mines in Raasay, and worked off and on in the mines for about three years. I was paid £1 a week, and told not to tell anybody. I got this as others were getting only 15/- to 18/- a week. Later on my wages were increased to 22/6, then 24/- a week. I worked as a miner underground. About this time the mines were in a deplorable condition, with water coming in from the roof. I asked for more wages and oilskins, but was refused. As the conditions were unbearable, I left the Bairds' employment. I would have worked on if the wages were not so poor. When I left the mines I applied to a railway bridge contractor at the works for employ-

ment. I was told that I could not be taken on unless I could get permission from Mr. Munro, Bairds' Manager. I got his permission, and was taken on by the contractor. The contractor paid me 32/- a week, and I continued with him till that job was finished. I was told I was getting paid more than Bairds thought I was getting, as islanders were not to get more than 41-2d. an hour. I eventually had to leave Raasay to seek work elsewhere, as I have a wife and a family of eight to support. I found work at an Admiralty station on the mainland at 81-2d. an hour. A mate went with me there from Raasay and got the same. I consider the German prisoners are better treated in Raasay than we were. There are about 20 islanders working in the mines at one time, but they are scattered in all directions now. Some of them are dead in France after fighting for the country. They left the mines, I believe, on account of the low wages. I have seen German prisoners doing work that the islanders could do if paid better wages. I and my family were half-starved trying to live on the wages I got while working in the Raasay Mine.

## Witness 7.

I am a resident of the Island of Rona. I came to work for a contractor at Raasay Mines in the summer of 1916. I was promised 5/- a day for a start. When pay-day came I was only paid 18/6 a week with 3/- war bonus. When I asked for an explanation the contractors' foreman told me that, acting on instructions from Bairds' representatives, I was to get that wages only, and if I did not agree to work underground in the mine, I and another islander of Fladda with me were to be sacked. We declined to work underground at the wages offered, 18/- to 22/- a week, and had no alternative but to go home. I am now called up to the Colors, and wish to ask what I am going to fight for. Strangers to the island working alongside me, old men whose day's work I could do in half a day, were getting up to £2 a week. German prisoners were brought in to finish the work from which I and my fellow islander were sacked.

## Witness 8.

I am an islander of Raasay. I started boring for ore in the Island of Skye for Bairds about 1912. My wages were £1 a week. We used jumpers and hand-borers. My wages were afterwards raised to 22/- a week. The foreman, who was getting 48/- a week left, and I took his place, expecting to get his rate of pay. Though for nine weeks I worked in this position I was only paid 22/- a week as before. From Skye I came to work in the mine at Raasay, and was paid only 21/- a week. I left the mine and went home. Bairds' Manager sent for me and asked me to resume working in the mine. I declined to start again below at such low wages, but offered to work on the surface. He told me I would get only 3/- a day for that, and I refused to start. I then went to work for a contractor who paid me 27/- a week for surface work. I have seen German prisoners about the mines but cannot say what they were doing.

## Witness 9.

I am an islander of Fladda. I was in the employment of Bairds on surface work for some months and was paid 18/- a week, out of which I paid lodgings at the mines. I worked in the mines for a while, for which I was paid £1 a week. I left because the wages were not sufficient to live on. I was engaged boring on the surface. I would have continued at the mine

work if the wages were better. I am now called up to the Colors.

## Witness 10.

I am an islander of Raasay. I am an engineer-in-charge at the electric power house. There are two engines there. One generally is worked. My hours are nine a shift. I have night as well as day shifts. I have the responsibility of keeping the electric power and light maintained during my shift. A great deal of the work in and about the mines would be affected by any failure on my part. I went into the mines employ in 1914, starting at 10/- a week. My wages have been raised several times. I am now getting 25/6, including war bonus. My wages were raised from 22/- to 25/6 a week since the agitation about things here began. I am a young man, but think I should be paid for my work, not my age.

## Witness 11.

I am an islander of Raasay. I worked steady on at the mines for two years. I am a machinery attendant, that is, I have charge of an important piece of machinery. I began working at 18/- a week, and got rises at different times till I am now drawing 30/- a week. There are about nine Raasay islanders attending machinery, drawing from 25/- to 30/- a week, including war bonus. It is not true to say that the islanders are unskilled. I think about every one of them engaged about the mines is doing some special job or another. I cannot remember seeing any number of them engaged together in ordinary unskilled labor. I have to live in a very bad house, which lets in the rain, and is always very damp. I have complained about it without any result.

## Witness 12. (Called by Messrs. Baird).

I am a miner working in the Raasay mines. I came from Lanarkshire in August, 1915. My wages are 11/- a day. I got a rise of 6d. a day a few weeks ago. There are 14 miners from the mainland working in the mines, besides a lot of German prisoners. (Witness detailed what each class of labor was doing.) I am satisfied with my pay and the conditions. I pay £12 a year rent to Bairds for a three-roomed cottage. I was not aware that any Raasay islanders were miners. I have not seen them working in the mine in my time. If a man worked in a mine for two years he should become a practical miner, but it takes some men a lifetime.

(Mr. Bruce then asked the witness was there not a fatal accident in the mine a few weeks ago, and could he tell what it was?)

(Mr. Munro, Bairds' Manager, rose and called loudly to the witness. "Don't answer the question. I warn you. Don't say a word about it.")

(The witness then declined to answer it, and Mr. Bruce asked that the refusal and Mr. Munro's interposition be noted. When the witness was asked by Mr. Bruce about the water conditions in the mine, Mr. Munro again rose and said repeatedly "Don't answer the question." Mr. Bruce asked Mr. Munro to sit down and keep quiet. Mr. Munro, then addressing the witness, said "Don't answer any questions from Mr. Bruce. Answer only Mr. Morison's questions." Mr. Bruce protested that he would be legally entitled in a Court of Law to have such questions answered, and desired it noted that Bairds' representative had ordered the witness not to answer. The Union he represented would carry the matter further.)

Witness 13. (Called by Messrs. Baird). supported Witness 12 in saying he was satisfied. He, Witness 13, was also brought to Raasay from outside.

## Witness 14.

I am an islander of Raasay. I worked for the Government for seven or eight months. Then I went to Canada, returning in December, 1915.

I started working on surface work at the mines in Raasay in June, 1916. My wages on starting were 18/- a week and 3/- a week war bonus. I have now 30/- a week including war bonus. My last rise was in February, 1917. I am a married man, and live in one of Bairds' cottages at the mines. I know that if the islanders got good wages, they would come and do all the work needed on the surface at least. The wages are too low to induce them. I do not like to see the German prisoners about. I have seen islanders displaced by German prisoners. I give the names of four cases I know of.

(To be continued.)

(Continued from Page Three)  
this can be done by a reactionary Tory government for war purposes, it can also be done and the job finished to feed, clothe, house and educate the people in times of peace as a life necessity. "How are you going to get it" will not bother us any more. The Borden Government has shown us how. Perhaps we will hire them to do the job for us and take advantage of their experience and the "precedents" they have set.

\*\*\*  
The real meaning and interpretation of this war is that capitalism is giving itself the "happy despatch," otherwise known as "hari kari," the "dutch act," or in plain English, suicide.

\*\*\*  
How many of you recognize the thing now going on called the War, as the revolution you saw in your vision when in years gone by you closed your letters to your friends: "Yours for the Revolution"? Well, comrades, this is IT. You should not get angry because the capitalists and the remnants of feudalism helped you to it twenty-five years before it was really due as a natural evolution. Their ignorance and stupidity in reading the signs of the times was astounding.

\*\*\*  
The flag, religion, patriotism, Flavelle, Bacon—all post-cured.

\*\*\*  
It is up to YOU to forward a mite to the Bainbridge Campaign Fund.

\*\*\*  
Our Comrade, Mrs. Bainbridge and her children are bearing their heavy burdens bravely, while the big, fat man has his vicious clamps on the husband and father. The time is not far distant when Big Fat will see how stupid, ignorant and short-sighted he was in attempting to dam up the Niagara of Socialism.

\*\*\*  
The Democratic Party in the U.S., headed by Mr. Wilson, is proving itself just as stupid as the rulers under Borden in Canada. By the autoeratic action of the Democratic postmaster, they have suppressed between thirty and forty Socialist papers "over the line." Now, you just watch the result in the election returns over there in November. They can put a few individual Socialists in jail and suppress a few Socialist papers, but they can't suppress thought, or the class struggle, nor put ideas in jail. This, the Big Fat Men will find out to their sorrow in the near future.

\*\*\*  
Don't be downhearted, comrades, about the conditions of the progressive and revolutionary movement in our little Canadian Parish. Take a long and broad look across the continents and you will see Socialism coming so fast it will make you dizzy.

\*\*\*  
Hustle up a few new subscribers for the Canadian Forward.

\*\*\*  
Order a bundle of Forwards for distribution in your locality.

\*\*\*  
Sub-hustling is infectious. Get the habit.

(Continued from page Two)  
they are deeply interested in the fighting army and its accomplishments, they see more at stake in the development of industrial democracy. \* \* \*

From the viewpoint of labor, now is the accepted time to accomplish their radical purposes, now, during the period of unrest and agitation that the war has precipitated. The opinion holds among them that if they do not get what they want now they will have a mighty poor chance to get it after the war. They want America and her allies to win the war, but they are unwilling to shelve their motives, to bury their purposes, even if by so doing peace will be brought nearer.

In view of the fact that "Financial America" is a publication which upholds the principles and traditions of capitalistic individualism, the passage quoted is of more than passing interest, as indicating that a light is beginning to dawn upon the powers that be.

A further and more general cause of the trend toward Socialism is the war weariness of the masses and the desire of the latter to impress upon the Government that they favor an honorable and lasting peace. The conviction has gained ground that they have been tricked and betrayed by the old parties and that they can register their protest only by means of the ballot, by voting the Socialist ticket. They feel that their representatives in Congress who, with a few notable exceptions, have not stood by them, need to be taught a lesson, and not having any other means of calling them to account, they are about to vote the Socialist ticket.

This is merely an analysis of the situation. The march of events may not be entirely to our liking but facts must be reckoned with.—The Echo.

#### WHO STARTED THE WAR?

The Glasgow Forward, Sept. 22, reproduces Mr. H. N. Brailford's letter in the "Nation," which is an analysis of the immediate cause of the war, based on Sukhomlinoff revelations, part of which we reproduce:

"M. Sazanoff and his military colleagues lied to the Tsar and to Germany. These were the least of their lies. They are scattered throughout these official papers (see 55, 203, 207, 297). Their central lie, their really prosperous lie, was told to their Allies. From the 29th onwards they represented themselves as the patterns of pacific moderation, and, thanks to this, they dragged France into their war, and we followed France. This lie with many shapes stands in all its perfection in this despatch to his Government from the French Ambassador (211), dated 30th July, while the general mobilization was actually in full swing:—

"M. Sazanoff, to whom I communicated your desire that every military measure that could offer Germany the pretext for general mobilization should be avoided, answered that in the course of last night the General Staff had suspended all measures of military precaution, so that there should be no misunderstanding. Yesterday the Chief of the Russian General Staff sent for the Military Attache of the German Embassy, and gave him his word of honor that the mobilization ordered this morning was exclusively directed against Austria."

If the French had known the truth, if Jaures had known it and had lived to use it, the West of Europe would have been spared this war. It was made by a lie, and to this day the millions in France and elsewhere are persuaded that, whatever be the guilt on

the head of Tsardom, it is innocent of this war.

I will draw no sharp conclusions from this ghastly chapter of history. In 1914 there were two war parties in Europe, and between them they made the war. On the 29th moderation had prevailed in Berlin, while the war-makers triumphed in Petrograd. Chance, a time-table that kept no parallelism, bluffing, gambling, ignorance, and lies, all the notorious dangers of secret diplomacy, these were the things that made our war. Our current popular view, Mr. Wilson's view, that one evil will, the will of the rulers of Germany, deliberately made the world war, planned it, dated it, and marched into it with conscious determination—that is a misreading of history which is driving civilization through darkness to suicide."

#### OHIO IS SOLID FOR SOCIALISM

##### Capitalist Paper Says There's Scarcely a County in Buckeye State That Is Not for Working Class Party.

In Dayton the Socialists injected the issues of the war into the election and won. In Toledo the same thing happened. The papers merely announce "The outstanding features of the election was the strength of the Socialist candidate."

Apparently no one expected a Socialist to win, and now that he has won no one seems to attach any importance to it. Indeed the remarkable thing about a straight Socialist being nominated in Toledo is just this: Up there both Republican and Democrat approximate so closely to Socialism that heretofore they have taken all the wind out of the sails of that party.

It is now the purpose of the Beacon Journal to sermonize on these symptoms again. We merely wish again to express the belief—not founded, by the way, upon hysteria—that were Ohio permitted to vote to-day there is scarcely a county that would not be for Socialism.

And, strange as it may seem, the farmers would not be found with either of the old parties. Stick a pin right there. What may happen in November, we do not care to prophesy about, but if the election were to occur now, almost every town in Ohio would elect a Socialist ticket.—The Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal.

Prof. Nearing and Ernest Bigelow, the well known American publicists, have both recently joined the Socialist Party of the U.S., together with some thirty thousand other lesser lights. The capitalist papers do not tell you this side of the question. They only tell you of the Wallings, Russells, Simons, Sinclair and a few others who have deserted to serve Big Fat and his interests. The party membership in the U.S. is growing as it never did before, and in the long run the persecution and suppression will only fan the Fires of Revolt.

Some one has discovered it was the question of marketing pigs which started the row between Serbia and Austria, which lit the match that started the war. It now looks as though "post-cured" bacon may contribute the spark which will start a little revolution in Canada despite the fact that "pigs is pigs" whether they walk on two legs or four.

Mr. Borden's win-the-election franchise bill is a gem of its kind. He has loaded the dice until they are so lopsided that even the Orange Sentinel says the legislation is a "little out of the ordinary." But loaded and lopsided as they are, we venture to prognosticate that Robert and his friends will be snowed under and spewed out by the remnant who will be permitted to vote.

## THE EDITOR ON TRIAL

### THE BAINBRIDGE CASE TO DATE.

As this issue of the "Canadian Forward" goes to press, Isaac Bainbridge, its editor, is still in jail and held without bail. His case comes up again in the Police Court on Friday, the 12th of October. You will probably know the verdict through the medium of the daily press before this paper reaches you. The law which he is being tried under does not permit of his demanding a jury trial, so what the magistrate says, goes.

We wish to assure our readers that everything possible has been done by his Toronto comrades to get him released on bail, but so far without results. The plea for bail was taken before the Minister of Justice at Ottawa by comrades attending the Dominion Trades Congress, and also before the Attorney-General of Ontario, but to no avail so far as securing bail was concerned.

Our comrade is in the grip of that invisible power that pulls the strings from behind the curtain, and for the present we are powerless to assist him.

Those who do not see behind the curtains are likely to vent their feelings of outraged justice in denouncing the petty Crown Attorney or police magistrates, who are visibly acting on the stage and grand stand, playing to the newspaper galleries, but those of our readers who know the desperate straits the ruling capitalists in all the warring countries are in will understand and realize the tremendous forces behind these petty tyrants which the eyes of the unthinking public are kept focussed upon. Many thinking people are wondering why other papers in Toronto and Quebec are permitted to print letters and articles detrimental to militarism, compared to which "The Price We Pay," published by Bainbridge, was only a gentle air zephyr compared to a western cyclone.

Thousands are asking: "Why do they drag Bainbridge to jail and hold him without bail while his wife and children suffer for a month, and leave the others free to write, circulate and speak?"

This condition of affairs does not so much surprise the well-informed Socialists as it does the justice-loving non-Socialists. The reason is plain. Bourassa and Aylesworth are mighty opponents of militarism, but they are at the same time staunch upholders of capitalism and the profit system, which enables the fat men behind the scenes to go on piling up millions of profits, as the result of the war. Bainbridge, on the other hand, while only a representative of a small minority of working people, continually points his finger to the root cause of all wars and calls upon the wealth-producers to join a political organization to end the system which makes millions for the Flavells, Pellatts, and the class which they so ably represent, and demands that wealth be produced and distributed both for purposes of war and peace at cost for the benefit of the people.

And the dangerous thing is that the people are listening to this hopeful and strange doctrine more and more as the war drags on. The reason that Bainbridge is in jail and held without bail while his children cry for their father and Bourassa and Aylesworth are permitted to go their way and print, circulate and speak is because Bainbridge's presence among the workers and at his desk in the Canadian Forward office is a menace to the profit system, which is pouring millions into the coffers of the fat gentlemen who constitute our invisible government.

Did you ever see a man strike a dog with a stick, and then in turn see the dog bite the stick in the man's hand and never think of attacking the man who wielded the stick? Well, these petty tyrants that you see persecuting Bainbridge and others who will not bow down to the image of gold that capitalism has set up, are simply the sticks in the hands of the fat gentlemen who meet in the select circles of the clubs in Montreal and Toronto and pull the strings which cause Crown Attorneys and Prime Ministers to enact and enforce so-called laws that put men like Bainbridge out of the way.

Hence, Bainbridge is in jail and his fate in doubt.

At this time there is just one thing for all of us who do not worship at the shrine of capitalistic profits to do. We must provide funds to pay his regular wages to his family and provide a Defence Fund to secure for him the best legal defence possible from our slender resources.

Send in some amount for this Defence Fund, no matter how small in amount, you may be able to spare.

#### HOW THE BITTEREST OPPONENT OF SOCIALISM AND SOCIALISTS VIEWS THE BAINBRIDGE CASE.

The "Toronto Telegram," the Socialists' bitterest opponent, in its issue of October 5th, published an editorial, headed "Liberty for All or Law for All":

Isaac Bainbridge, circulator of a Socialist argument against conscription, should be released on bail.

Or the Toronto Star, circulator of a Sir Allen Aylesworth argument against conscription should be in jail.

Canadians supremely interested in the fulfilment of this country's duty to the soldiers might not care if the rigors of military law were applied to the author and circulator of every argument against conscription. The Isaac Bainbridge type of anti-conscription agitator is not half as dangerous as the Sir Allen Aylesworth type of anti-conscription advocate.

The Ontario Law Society thinks more of fraternal feeling for a distinguished leader at the bar than of duty to the soldiers at the front, or the Law Society would call upon Hon. I. B. Lucas, Attorney-General of Ontario, to explain why the individual circulator of a Socialistic argument against conscription should be in jail and the journalistic circulator of a far more dangerous argument against conscription should be immune from prosecution. If Canada is at war the Attorney-General of Ontario is at war, and should prove that British justice in this province will not permit individuals and newspapers who are not

Socialists to circulate anti-conscription arguments even more dangerous than the arguments circulated by the Socialist who was placed in jail and kept in jail.

When even our opponent, "The Telegram," sees injustice in Mr. Bainbridge's arrest, well—"Nuff Sed!"

#### JUST ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

If laws are made for the purpose of governing the conduct of individuals then they should be applied to all, irrespective of political affiliation. The editor of this paper is awaiting trial on a charge of sedition. The prosecuting attorney in the fulfilment of his legal duties deems this course fit and proper. In order to assist in the strict observance of the statutes we hereby beg to draw his attention to the following, taken from the Toronto Telegram of Oct. 17, 1917.

"Why does not Japan help Russia? Japan will shortly help herself to a few choice portions of the Russian Empire."

Surely a statement of this character is calculated to breed suspicion between our Allies, and is prejudicial to the Allied cause, according to our lay interpretation. May we look forward to legal proceedings being taken against the party referred to?

#### NOTICE.

All subscribers to the Bainbridge Defence Guard are requested to make all remittances payable to Harry Perkins, 363 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

# PEN PUNCHES BY THE LOCALS

## HAMILTON SOCIALISTS BEGIN WINTER WORK

The Hamilton Local of the S.D.P. of C. opened their fall campaign of education among the workers of that city, Sunday, October the 7th. Isaac Bainbridge was scheduled for the opening meeting, but owing to the limitations of his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, he was unable to tear himself away from the beautiful scenery of the Don Valley for the time being. His place was filled at the Hamilton meeting by A. W. Mance of Toronto, who delivered his illustrated lecture on the "Economic, Geographical and Industrial Backgrounds of the Present War." There was a good turnout and the lecturer was listened to with rapt attention for an hour and a half. Other speakers and dates will be announced through the "Forward" later.

## S.D.P. WOMEN ACTIVE

The women of the Women's Social-Democratic League of Toronto, commenced their season's work by holding a most successful social and entertainment at the Finnish Hall recently. The hall was packed to the doors and everyone who listened and took part in the program of music, recitations, feasting and dancing, voted unanimously that they had spent a profitable and enjoyable evening. The collection, amounting to twenty dollars, was taken up, and when the committee went to pay the hall rent the Finnish comrades donated the amount to the Women's League Fund. They are preparing to hold a bazaar the early part of December, and they are all as busy as bees collecting material and making arrangements for that annual event. Watch the "Forward" for later announcements.

On Wednesday October 17th, 8 p.m., Mrs. Jas. L. Hughes will lecture under the auspices of the League, at Room 5, the Labor Temple. Subject: "Four Stages of Child Life." Everybody welcome.

## ORGANIZER'S REPORT

Organizer Stirling is meeting with fair success in the Province of British Columbia. Since commencing operations he has addressed meetings at Greenwood, Penticton, Phoenix, Coltern, Grand Forks, Rossland, Silvertown, Sandon and Kaslo. The meetings have been fairly well attended and considering the disorganized state of the territory, fairly good results have been accomplished in sales of literature, collections, etc. He writes in part as follows:

Dear Comrade,—I had a meeting in Rossland on Monday last, and although everything possible had been done to advertise the meeting, we did not get a very large crowd. There are upwards of 400 men working in the mines there, and the only way to make a complete success in some of these camps would be by staying around for a week and working them up through contact with individuals. The weather was not very good, but we had a very good and enthusiastic meeting. I was not able to organize a local of the S.D.P. in this locality owing to the attitude adopted by the S.P. of C. The opposition put up by the S.P. of C. men, who are trade unionists, is very illogical. They claim to be fighting on the economic field for immediate advantages, but refuse to continue these operations on the political field. This is practically the stand-point taken by Gompers when cross-examined by Hillquit at the sitting of the Industrial Relations Committee in the United States. He said then that he was in agreement with the demand for shorter hours by the unions on the economic field, but would not accept the same measure if it were gained by political effort.

I am going to Sandon to-morrow and later to Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, then out to Kimberley and Fernie districts.

Writing from Kaslo on September 7, Comrade Stirling has this to say: The paper being issued fortnightly, I find it not very easy to sell, but may have better luck as I journey eastward. We had a fairly good meeting at Rossland on Monday, but the immediate obstacle to face in this locality is a precedence given by the workers to winning the European war rather than the class war. Good results can be achieved in this district if I can possibly afford the time to work it up.

We had a rousing good meeting on Tuesday in spite of the bad night; the hall was filled. I could not get a local formed, although the interest shown was very keen, and militarism in this district has not got such a secure hold on the workers. At Sandon I had a small meeting and secured ten for the purpose of starting a local of the S. D.P. The secretary of the union will canvass amongst the men working in the mines, and he feels sure he can get 50 or 60 members before applying for charter. Sandon is the silver city. It is built at the foot of the mountains and is so shut in that for two or three months in the winter they don't see the sun at all. So little room was there for the city they had to plank over the river in order to make the

# "Bargain Day"

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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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8. Intemperance and Poverty.
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.
14. Liberty.
15. Revolution.
16. Revolution Reunionism.
17. Craft and Reunionism.
18. Why I Am a Socialist.
19. You Railroad Men.
20. Useful Work Versus Useless Toil.

Order from Literature Department,  
363 Spadina Ave., - Toronto

main street, and the houses are stuck on the mountain sides like pictures on the wall. Hope to hold a meeting at Ainsworth on the Kootenay to-morrow. Blue Bell on Tuesday, and then down to Nelson. I think it would be better not to have such a variety of pamphlets, as it is much easier to push one or two books than it is a large number. Shall be interested to know the result of your trial.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. Stirling.

## SECRETARIAL NOTES.

### Convention Referendum.

The result of the referendum on conditions is now complete, the figures giving: 1,261 for and 354 against. This carries with it a 50c assessment. Provincial and Local Secretaries are requested to order convention stamps in sufficient quantities to cover the number of members under their jurisdiction; also to get their resolutions under way.

I desire to state that my absence from the office has been responsible for the delay in prompt delivery of The Forward. Under the circumstances

we hope that our subscribers will pardon the delay in publication.

I desire to thank all for their assistance in securing my release and hope their efforts will be crowned with success. I beg to state that another charge has been laid against me for Seditious Libel—this makes two charges to be answered. I am on bail until Friday next, and while not being optimistic as to the result, I am not overburdened with worry at the prospect of a term in jail. Greater men than I have suffered in order to advance the cause of humanity, and I am honored in being permitted to follow in their footsteps and share in some measure the travail through which they passed. I exhort you all to be strong and courageous. Keep the light burning, and your finger pointed along the path that leads to emancipation, in order that the wayfarer may not stumble in the dark.

I. Bainbridge, Secretary.

## PHILLIP SNOWDEN ILL.

Socialists in Canada will regret to hear that Mr. Phillip Snowden, M.P., has had a serious breakdown. All his public engagements have been cancelled, and he has been forbidden to either read or write. May he speedily recover.

## A BRAVE ACT

Our thanks are due to Mr. Arthur Roebuck (a prominent Liberal who in 1914 ran as Liberal candidate in Timiskaming), who was brave enough to get up at the "Political Educational League" and voice a protest against the incarceration of Isaac Bainbridge. If Liberals can protest against this injustice, what are the Socialists and Trade Unions doing on behalf of their fellow-worker?

The man who must live from week to week depending on the good will of a master and the condition of the labor market to get his wages lives with a ball and chain on his leg. Socialism alone can remedy this precarious condition of the toilers.

Published at  
363 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I. Bainbridge Business Manager  
Dominion Secy.

# THE CANADIAN FORWARD

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