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INTERNATIONALISM, SOCIALISM, TRADE UNIONISM AND POLITICS.

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MARCH 10, 1918.

DON'T MISS THIS.

Capitalist Professional Advisor get a glimpse of what is coming, and sounds the alarm to his clients. All progressive ideas look alike to the privileged class.

The following article has come into our possession. It speaks for itself. It is a circular headed "Barometer Letter and the Babson Compositplot," and is prepared by the Babson's Statistical Organization, Incorp., and has been sent as a confidential communication to the big financial corporations in the United States and Canada. Where black type appears in this article it was written in red in the circular.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE RADICALS?

Under various names the radical movement advances. Somebody ought to tell the truth about it! The war in all countries has pushed this movement ahead. The United States has seen less of it than any of the warring countries, but in all lands the movement is immensely stronger than it was three years ago. The prime example is Russia. There the Radicals are supreme. They are all Radicals. Between Kerensky and Trotzky the difference is only one of dates, so far as a capitalistic country is concerned, there is little choice. These men and their "Comrades" all over the world care not for Russian or any other nation, but only for **The International!** They care not for the Russian revolution or any other specific revolution, save it is as a part of The Revolution. They all seek to organize the proletariat, or wage earners of the world, as opposed to the propertied classes, to wipe out national lines and to put the proletariat into possession of everything.

NO POSSIBLE COMPROMISE.

This movement is not government ownership, or abolition of inheritance or any of the things that we think associated with it. These are only the fringe of the garment of Radicalism. Radicalism is this system referred to above which is to be substituted for the present social order. **There is no possible compromise between this programme and the present social order. It is one or the other. It cannot be both, or part of each. The Co-operative Commonwealth will co-operate with nothing except itself!** Let this fact be impressed upon us by the spectacle of our own Mr. Francis threatened with being held as hostage for Berkman and Goldman. See it in the club held over us to-day by Russia in the Mooney case. See it in the fact that Bolshevik representatives are to be in attendance on the trial of the I.W.W.'s in Chicago, to see that "justice," from Russian standards, is done these men. See it in the appointment of John Reed, of the Masses, and under indictment for sedition, as consul-general for New York City by the Bolshevik Government. Or think of Trotzky, of New York's East Side, now the head and front of Russia! The great men of this radical movement the world over would be in jail if they were in this country.

WANT TO KEEP PROPERTY TITLES.

The main difference between us Americans and our European friends is that they see and appreciate this menace, while comparatively few of us appreciate it. It's one of the most powerful and important elements in the world at the present moment. It has put Imperial Europe at stand and attention. I have spread rebellion through Germany. Recently it has made clear, through the publishing of State papers, that world financiers met at Berne last September to bring about peace. **The reason they did so was their fear of the growth of this radical movement if the war went on.** The same thing is back of Lord Lansdowne's letter. The landholders want to keep their property and titles. They see both menaced by radicalism if the war keeps on. The world is moving very steadily and rapidly in this direction. Mr. Schwab sees it. It is to be suspected that President Wilson sees it. The fear pulls at the nerves of the world's biggest financiers and leaders. Russia has gone. Germany trembles. England heads mightily in the same direction. Italy's temperament lends itself to the same thing. France will go if the others do.

DUMB AND STUPID MIDDLE CLASS.

What about the United States? Two things may save it. One is the possibility of an early victory over Germany. The other is the large mass of "dumb and stupid" middle-class people in this country. We use the words "dumb and stupid" from the standpoint of the Radicals. American workers have very little class consciousness. A long war would give opportunity for the Radicals to indoctrinate our people. Here is a vital reason why we must now give our maximum efforts to winning the war in the shortest possible time. But whether the war is long or short, we have something to fear from unemployment that will follow the conflict. What can we do, if anything, to stem this tide? The propertied class has had its innings and in having it has succeeded in getting the hatred, or at least the suspicion of the working classes. **Are they going to have their inning now?** The wave may not reach the United States this time, but it will reach us sometime. Nothing can satisfy the workers but to try it out for themselves. If they should profit by the mistakes we and our fathers have made and run the country for the common good, they would succeed and keep control of things. If they go to extremes there will be another reaction.

FACING A WORLD MOVEMENT.

The course that we have most faith in by which to offset these convulsions is the development of as large a class as possible of property owners. This is one reason why we have championed the providing of homes, the selling of stock to employees, and the admission of employees to share in management. The more people we have in this country who are real own-

(Continued on page two.)

BAINBRIDGE WINS OUT

Appellate Court unanimously decides He was illegally prosecuted. Congratulations coming from all quarters. The Case will go into the Legal records as a guide for all future time.

As the last copy for this edition of the Forward is being prepared for the printer, the newspapers announced the news which brings joy to all liberty-loving Canadians that the Appellate Court has unanimously handed down a decision, which in substance says that Isaac Bainbridge was illegally convicted on the charge of publishing "a seditious libel." Mr. Bainbridge's attorney in the appeal raised six points on which he demanded the prisoner's release from the term imposed upon him by Judge Hodgins. The Appellate Court sustained Mr. Harding on every point and all five judges who constitute the Court, unanimously voted that the prosecution was illegal.

The Canadian Forward hastens to congratulate both Comrade Bainbridge and his attorneys on the splendid victory so ably won. The fight for justice in the Bainbridge case has been a long and costly one, but the victory now at hand proves that it was well worth while. "The Bainbridge Case" will go into the reported law records as a precedent for all future time, and will prove that fundamentally there is justice in the British Empire after a fashion—that is, if you have the money and courage to fight for your rights to the last dict. The early part of the Bainbridge case took on more the form of a persecution than a prosecution. His treatment in the

police court in Toronto in some phases of it took on omre the character of a farce sketch of court proceedings in a vaudeville show than a court of justice in the British Empire. If Bainbridge had been a friendless individual, without money or support from the outside, the record that will now go into the law books would never have been written.

We take this occasion to express our appreciation to all the friends of liberty and justice throughout the Dominion who contributed financial and moral support to the Bainbridge Defence Fund. In defending Bainbridge we were defending more than an individual whose rights were being trampled upon. We were defending liberty and real democracy, free speech and a free press. In this legal battle the Social Democrats and their friends have served notice on all enemies of liberty and democracy in its highest and truest form, that there is a limit to which they may go. In expressing our appreciation of the assistance from all those who helped who were not connected officially with the Social Democratic Party, we should not overlook a small section of the public press which rendered inestimable service in keeping the case before the public.

Congratulations by telegraph and letter are already beginning to come

(Continued on Page 6).

THE FUTURE OF SOCIALISM AND THE COMING LABOR PARTY.

(By W. S. Bruton.)

Comrades:

I read with much interest Comrade Simpson's letter in the Forward of Feb. 24th, and am also of the opinion that the time is now opportune for the formation of a Federation of the Socialist, Radical and Labor parties of Canada.

It is essential that all the forces at Labor's command shall be so organized that in a crisis similar to that with which we were faced during the last election, we will be able to immediately throw our whole weight into the struggle in the most efficient manner, and avoid as far as possible any friction or cross pulling.

The great difficulty to be overcome in the attempt to realize this idea is the formulation of a platform or constitution to which all the different sections of the labor movement could subscribe.

No Socialist can give total allegiance to a party that does not officially recognize that there is no hope for a permanent solution of Labor's problem while the means of life are owned and controlled by a body, or class of individuals whose only interest is to use them and to enslave the rest of humanity.

As a matter of curiosity a few months ago I linked myself up with the Independent Labor Party in this city, and have attended the business meetings regularly since. I must say that I am far from favorably impressed with the calibre of the great and leading lights of that movement, and it was not long before I discovered the attitude of these great ones toward Socialism was that of more or less ignorance and decided antagonism. Nevertheless there is room for hope, and signs of intelligence to be found among the lesser lights and younger blood.

Personally I feel that the I.L.P. being what it is, that no consideration can be given to the first of the three propositions suggested by Comrade Simpson.

The second proposition being merely a question of allowing things to remain as they are, does not give scope for discussion.

Proposition number three appears to be the only one worthy of consideration. This allows the different sections of the movement to carry on their own distinctive propaganda with its appeal to the different psychological types and yet gives an opportunity for all to act together whenever necessary.

(Continued on Page 8).

MORALS AND ECONOMICS.

(From an Editorial in the B.C. Federationist.)

The religious superstition is rated by many as the most gigantic hoax that ever found lodgment in the silly brain of man. Others there are who would give first place to the medical hoax, that is primarily based upon the grotesque fancy that cures for the bodily ills that human flesh is heir to because of filthy habits of living, can be purchased in a drug store. To the unbiased observer, however, there can be but little choice between the hoax of being able to purchase everlasting life in Elysian fields with earthly promises to pay something which can not be paid, and the hoax of being able to purchase health by partaking of charms and potions, themselves usually concocted from filth and poisons and compounded by other ignorances whose motive is the same as that of the purveyor of heavenly real estate for coin of the realm. There are scores and hundreds of other humbugs and impossible conceptions that are worked to a fare-you-well upon the human tribe of suckers that encumber the earth. But when they are all sorted over and sized up; when they are all carefully scrutinized and compared as to points of excellence for the purpose of befooling gudgeons into peacefully and even joyfully surrendering, not only their material possessions, but their very lives into the hands of rogues, robbers and constitutional villains, the financial hoax must be accorded the honor of being the most complete, efficient and eminently pleasing swindle ever practiced upon human gowks.

The banking power of the United States, represented by capital, surplus profits, circulation and deposits of national and other reporting banks and trust companies, including also the paid-in capital and deposits of the twelve federal reserve banks, is officially reported to be approximately 37 1-2 billion dollars. It has increased by some 14 billion dollars since the commencement of the present administration. The banking power of the world in 1890 was estimated by Mulhall to be 15 billion dollars. The even billions are used herein, in order to save space, and besides this, what are a few millions or hundreds of millions to us in the consideration of these simple matters of finance? It may be seen from the foregoing figures that the banking power of the United States is now about 2 1-2 times the banking power of the entire world or robbery and rapine 28 short years ago. And this tremendous increase in banking power should be a matter of intense pride to every skinny, skimped and ragged-seated slave in all the land, whose second-hand-appearing carcass has been squeezed dry in the production of the gallant array of figures under consideration. It should cause every simple but brave galoot in the bunch to fly joyfully to arms in defence of his country's banking power, at the first moment that danger threatened. For sad indeed would be the case of that flat-chested, knock-kneed, wind-broken and bandy-legged wage galoot, if his dear country's banking power should go up in a figurative smoke.

And now as to this hoax. There is nothing behind those figures of banking power except the working class and wind. The working class produces all the wealth that is produced. It creates all the exchange value, all that is rated, and sold, and purchased, and swapped, and traded and peddled in the market of the world. It produces all this for nothing. There are two reasons for this. One is that the modern working

class is an enslaved class—a wage slave class—just as the ancient working class was a class of chattel slaves and later feudal serfs. Being slaves, they are not entitled to payment for anything they do. If they were so paid they would not be slaves. The other reason why they are paid nothing for what they do lies in the fact that there is nothing in the heavens or the earth, or the waters under the earth, wherewith payment could be made, even if the masters were so minded. As the workers of the United States or any other land produce all the value in exchange that makes its appearance in the market, it may readily be seen without further argument why payment is impossible. As producers of all the wealth that is or can be measured in terms of exchange, the workers constitute all there is or can be to property. There is none other that can bring to its owner or owners something for nothing, i.e., profit. Therefore there is nothing else that can be really rated as property in the marts of the world. The deeds, titles, mortgages, stocks, bonds, debentures and currency of the world are nothing but the paper evidences of ownership of the slaves of modern times, by the master class—the capitalist class of these most glorious days. Whenever a slave happens to have any of this paper stuff in his possession, it only means he has an order upon the ruling class warehouse for its equivalent in fodder, etc., and which his necessities compel him to offer sooner or later for redemption. It is something like giving a well trained dog a dime with which to go to the meat market and buy a bone for himself. And, as in the case of the dog, the wage animal only gets in mase of faithful service.

Out of this continual process of production carried on by slaves, all of which is taken for nothing, and out of which there is thrown to them as a sort of charity, just enough bones and scraps to keep them tame and in working condition, there accumulates a vast array of figures to dazzle the imagination of shallow pates with the hallucination that these figures are wealth. As a matter of fact, they are quite the contrary. They are the mathematical expression of what was once wealth or value, but which is now not in existence, and never can be again. The wealth or exchange value created has been consumed from day to day, and year to year, as it has been brought forth, and the figures—the capitalization; the banking power—represents the magnitude of the plunder taken from the slaves over and above the amount the masters were themselves able to get inside of themselves, and upon their parasitic backs. In other words, the figures represent the surplus value accruing to the masters after all expenses have been paid, and which they have been compelled to sell on credit for the very same reason that they could not have paid their slaves for what they did in the first place, even had they been so minded, i.e., because there is nothing, never was anything, and can never be anything with which to make such payment. All of this banking power and similar bunk is pure flimflam and wind. All capitalization, investment, currency, etc., is an order on the future and which the future can not meet for the reason already given why nothing can be paid for either now or at any other time. If the reader will take the trouble to carefully study the processes of exchange he will have little difficulty in discovering that all

alleged sales are made upon credit, and such pretended payment as is made is done so only by the substitution of one credit for another. Things can not be sold and paid for. It is a mathematical impossibility. Labor produces all wealth that can be rated as such in the market. It has taken from the enslaved workers, who are forced by their necessities to produce it. It goes into the market as stolen goods and stolen goods can not be paid for by being exchanged for other stolen goods or

for previously issued promises to pay for previously stolen goods. So there you are. For a hoax, a swindle, a transparent fraud, the financial hoax has all others left at the post.

A Practical Christian.

(Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor.)

If it wasn't a fact that I'm a practical Christian I could say something.

DONT MISS THIS

(Continued from page one.)

ers of property and the fewer people we have who are absentee owners, the stronger will be the buffer which we can put up against this radical regime. This is what we have continually urged in our Confidential Labor Bulletins. We feel, however, that it is due to all clients, to present to them the real facts about this situation. We are facing a world movement which is bigger than any country or any class.

STOCK MARKET AFFECTED.

This movement will have a vital bearing on general business and investments. Everything depends upon the vision which we exercise in dealing with the situation. If American business men and investors will wake up to the situation and work along the lines suggested we believe that there will be comparatively little to fear during the next few years. If, however, we persist in ignoring the facts, or dreading to deal with them, we wait fear-stricken for the calamity to overtake us, then we have only to look at Russia to see what will happen in the United States. **Already the above situation is a factor in the stock market, and in all business circles. Clients should watch this situation above all others. Unless definite action is taken to offset it, we must prepare for the hardest seige United States business has ever known.**

PLATFORM OF RUSSIAN RADICALS.

Some idea of the extent of demands made by the radicals is obtained from the following items adopted by the Social Democratic Party of Russia. This faction, by the way, is less extreme in most of its demands than the Bolshevik party which is now in control.

SOCIAL DEMANDS.

With a view to the abolition of the remnants of feudalism, which are weighing heavily and directly upon the peasants, and in the interest of free development of the struggle of the classes in the villages, the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party demands:

1. The abolition of all class pressure upon the person and property of the peasant.
2. The abolition of all imports and obligations imposed upon the peasant class and all peasant obligations of a class character.
3. The confiscation of church, monastery and state lands and their transfer to the local authorities in order that these lands, together with forests and waters of importance to the state, shall be surrendered to the control of the democratic state.
4. The confiscation of privately owned lands, with the exception of the small holdings, which shall be placed at the disposal of democratically elected local officials, the minimum standard of exemption from seizure to be fixed by the superior local authorities of self-government.
5. **The Russian Social Democratic Labor Party is firmly convinced the complete, logical, and early realization of the political and social reform indicated above will be accomplished in the best way by the utter annihilation of every remnant of autocracy and the summoning at the earliest possible moment of a constituent assembly freely elected by the entire people on the basis of universal, direct and secret ballot.**

SHILKA AT SEATTLE.

Further insight into the social conditions which actually existed in Russia was gained by the recent visit of the Bolshevik steamship Shilka to Seattle. The following account of this visit, as reported by the "Survey," is enlightening.

"This ship is managed by a crew committee, which elects the mate, and decided questions of food, wages, hours, etc. When, for instance, the cargo of rails and hides for which she had come was denied her because our government does not recognize the Bolsheviks, and she was offered a cargo of steel for Yokohama, the crew as a whole voted on the question and decided to take it. Dr. Strong had an interview with the man who handled the bookkeeping for the cargo.

"THE THEORY DID NOT MATTER."

"He said that the crew was responsible to the Sailor's Council of Vladivostock, which in turn was responsible to a national council as well as to the Workmen's and Sailors' Council of Vladivostock. The real revolution, he said, was not a question of what Petrograd wanted. Kerensky, Lenine, Trotzky, were not mentioned in Russian papers as they are here. In Russia it was the 'local councils,' the decisions of the 'Peasants' Council' of such and such a place that were talked about. If Lenine were deposed, it would not make much difference to the revolution. The revolution consisted of the taking over of the factories, ships, land, etc., by the persons working on them. Some places still had managers, others were run by a wage system, others were run by managers, others were run by committees—there were all stages. Some councils of workers were Social Democrats, some Social Revolutionaries, some Anarchists, the theory did not matter, since they were all workers and stood for the majority programme or the Bolshevik.

INDUSTRIAL DELEGATE GROUP.

"When Lenine and Trotzky came into power, the crew of the Shilka held a ballot and decided practically unanimously to belong to the new government and turn over to it the returns from the ship. That was all there was to it. They even decided how much should go to the central government in Petrograd, how much to the poor relief in Vladivostock, and how much to the school system. The Bolshevik are not a political party, he explained, as parties are understood here, nor yet a labor union. As far as Dr. Strong could gather, they are an industrial delegate group with some political functions. They have varying political views, ranging from those of Social Democrats to those of anarchists.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

THE HAND OF MILITARISM.

(A Letter to Women.)

Mothers of Canada:

I would warn you to-day of a hideous danger, long threatened, and now at hand, the evil fruit of war.

At the beginning of this war, we were told in horror-stricken (professedly so) newspapers of the militarisation of German children.

Now, this unspeakable horror is being calmly introduced into the British Empire. A school teacher, Miss Roberts, has been dismissed from a boys' school in Chester, England, for refusing to give special war lessons, based on a Navy League pamphlet.

"Cadet Corps" have been introduced and many English schools for boys of 14 or 15. The Director of Education for the County of Leicester, England, has issued a handbook on military education for cadets.

Mothers of Canada—and all women with mother hearts, listen while I tell you from this book what this man is already arranging to teach to children. Surely this should interest parents? "The teaching of geography is definitely improved by attention to the military requirements of map reading and field sketching. Nor will the teaching of English, mechanics, chemistry, hygiene, history, mathematics or handicraft suffer if occasional reference is made to certain items of practical value. Applied science must invariably provide a sure foundation for practical training upon the machine gun, the bomb, the grenade, or whatever weapon of war human ingenuity may yet contrive.

Special military practices should have a definite status in the cadet curriculum. "Bayonet Practice"—This may be carried out as a physical drill, without bayonet fixed.

"Trench Practice" (c)—In the second trench the sack is lying on the far side, as if a man were crawling out. Leap the trench and make a point; (e) sack lying on ground (wounded man ready to jab upward) Quick point (f)—Into the final trench. Drop butt to ground and seize bayonet to stick into the throat at close quarters!"

I am telling you this to-day because a great many people desire military training in our Canadian schools.

Will we have our boys made into cut-throats? I have read of the bayonet training for our soldiers till my soul shuddered with horror—this training is for our boys, our children.

And we were told this was the last war. We all pray and work for the Social Revolution, but do not let us forget the terrible, subtle, unseen enemies who are waiting with the bayonet and the rifle to place in the hands of the children to whom we try to teach the ideals of humanity and brotherhood. Come forward, please, and help me fight the fiend of militarism; or our whole fair world will be a field of blood, endlessly, eternally flowing, a place of universal hatred, where evil continually overcomes all good.

To-day our enemy stands revealed. The enemy is neither Germany nor Austria, the enemy is the spirit of cruelty and conquest developing in the condition of war and militarism, the oppression of the mother and of all weak and unprotected persons—the institutions of slavery in every form.

We must fight all these evils—let us begin by watching carefully all that goes on in our schools. We are enfranchised women and have power to-day to make our demands for

righteousness.

All who desire further knowledge of these things, please write me at once, enclosing stamped envelope for reply.

(Mrs.) Gertrude Richardson,
Women's Crusade,
Swan River, Man.

P.S.—They are hurling the lads into prison here who will not fight. Write and protest!

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY NEWS.

Hamilton, Ont.

At a recent meeting of the Hamilton Co-operative Store, Mr. William Gillon, the manager, gave an account of its progress since its incorporation. He said that the first half year's receipts were 700, the second \$1,400, the third \$4,400, the fifth \$6,200, and the sixth and present half year would show total sales of over seven thousand dollars. This represents sales of groceries only, with the exception of about \$350 for shoes. The figures speak for themselves, and when the good folks of Hamilton realize there is a real live "coop." in the city, they will be breaking records. He pleaded to the members to be loyal to their society, telling them that they were doing harm to the store if they divided their purchases between private dealers and the store.

Sidney, N.S.

A delegation from the Steel Makers' Union of Sidney, N.S., recently waited upon the management committee of the British Canadian Co-operative Society, Sydney Mines, N.S., with the suggestion that the Society should open a branch store in the former city. While the committee informed the delegation they felt morally bound to do all in their power to aid in the extension of co-operation, they did not feel justified in complying with their request. Nevertheless, they would give all the assistance they could in the successful organization of a co-operative society for Sydney.

Regent Co-operative Exchange, Manitoba.

This small co-operative society, affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada, is conducted by farmers. According to certain statistics, furnished us recently by the secretary, it had fifty-three members at the end of last year. The Society, during that year, did a trade of \$-757.92 in coal, twine, flour and groceries. The salary bill was a very modest one, there being but one paid official, who received \$125 for his year's services. The paid-up capital was \$387.37, which, with loan capital of \$402.12, makes a total cash investment of \$789.49.

Co-operative Coal.

The Advantage of Federated Buying.
Because the municipal gas works of Kirkintoloch (Scotland) consume 8,000 tons of coal annually, it has been urged by the municipal authorities the town could buy and distribute among the citizens coal more economically than the local co-operative society. It was pointed out, however, that the co-operative society was an integral part of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, which handled 350,000 tons per annum. This turnover made that of the municipality look quite insignificant, and it was proved by co-operators that it would pay the town to buy its own coal through the co-operative society. Lack of federated buying power by individual co-operative societies is one of the obstacles to co-operative expansion in

The Centenary of KARL MARX

Special Number

OF THE CANADIAN FORWARD

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Canada. If we could get all the farmers' clubs, agricultural and industrial co-operative societies now making collective purchases federated for that purpose in one institution, as is the case in England and Scotland, there would be a rapid and substantial development of the movement here, as well as a great reduction in cost to the consumers. —Canadian Co-operator.

ABOLISH HIS CREW.

When workers perceive that our Parliaments nine,
Are bars to the doors of a beautiful heaven,
They'll fruitfully labor thro' organization,
And stride towards the goal of Emancipation.
Yes, when they're united, as wise folk should be,
And mindful of custom's and law's tyranny,
The workers will certainly know what to do—
Arise in a mass and abolish this Crew.

The power that's needed, the workers have now,
Yet to put it to best use they do not know how,
So here we tell many, tho' one it fatigues,
To join Labor Unions and help Socialist Leagues.
And when they're united, as wise folk should be,
And mindful of Custom's and Law's tyranny,
The workers will certainly know what to do—
Arise in their might and abolish this Crew. P. J. M.

It isn't so much what a woman does that fascinates a man; it's what she won't do.

....PARTY ANNOUNCEMENTS....

YOU ARE INVITED.

On March 20th I. Bainbridge will be the speaker of the evening at the regular monthly meeting of the Women's Social Democratic League. Subject, "Progress and Poverty." This will be Comrade Bainbridge's first public appearance since his release. On this occasion mere men will be tolerated.

Social Democratic Party

Local 71.

Van Horne Hall Lectures

Corner Van Horne and Dovercourt Road

FRIDAY, MARCH 15th '18

Lecturer

Ex-Controller James Simpson

Subject: British Labor's War Aims.

KUM IN KROUDS.

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.

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.

THE INTERNATIONAL

The Secret Treaties

Among the most important political events of the end of the year has been the publication by the Russian revolutionaries of some of the secret treaties made between the Czar's Government and the governments of the allies. While our politicians were publicly declaring that the Entente Powers were fighting not for their own aggrandisement, but only for right and justice, they were making treaties which they kept secret from their own people and which flatly contradicted their public assertions of disinterestedness.

On December 12th, 1917, the Manchester Guardian published the text of a few of these treaties and though they have been referred to in the House no one has dared to deny their authenticity. We quote from the Manchester Guardian.

Constantinople and the Straits.

A confidential telegram, dated March 5th, 1915, from M. Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Ambassador in Paris, contains the following passage:

In his conversations with you Delcasse had previously more than once given me assurance that we could rely on the sympathy of France and only referred to the need of elucidating the question of the attitude of England, from whom he feared some objections, before he could give us a more definite assurance in the above sense. Now the British Government has given its complete consent in writing to the annexation by Russia of the Straits of Constantinople within the limits indicated by us, and only demanded security for its economic interests and a similar benevolent attitude on our part towards the political aspirations of England in other parts.

Persia and Afghanistan.

A confidential telegram, dated March 7th, 1915, from M. Sazonoff (apparently to London), contains the following:

The Imperial Government confirms its assent to the inclusion of the neutral zone of Persia in the British sphere of influence. At the same time, however, it regards it as just to stipulate that the districts adjoining the cities of Ispahan and Yead, forming with them one inseparable whole, should be secured for Russia, in view of the Russian interests which have arisen there. The neutral zone now forms a wedge between the Russian and Afghan frontiers and comes up to the very frontier line of Russia at Sulzager. Hence a portion of this wedge will have to be annexed to the Russian sphere of influence. Of essential importance to the Imperial Government is the question of railway construction in the neutral zone, which will require further amicable discussion.

The Imperial Government expects that in future its full liberty of action will be recognized in the sphere of influence allotted to it, coupled in particular with the right of preferentially developing in that sphere its financial and economic policies.

Lastly, the Imperial Government considers it desirable simultaneously to solve also the problems in Northern Afghanistan adjoining Russia, in the sense of the wishes expressed on the subject by the Imperial Ministry in the course of the negotiations last year.

Anyone who wishes to know how Czarist Russia had already used the "liberty of action" allotted to it in Persia is referred to the following books: "The Fruits of our Russian Alliance," by H. N. Brailsford; "The Policy of the Entente," by Bertrand

Russell; "The Strangling of Persia," by W. Morgan Shuster.

Central Europe and Poland.

A confidential telegram from M. Sazonoff to the Ambassador in Paris, dated February 24th, 1916, contains the following:

All suggestions for the future delimitation of Central Europe are at present premature, but in general one must bear in mind that we are prepared to allow France and England complete freedom in drawing up the western frontiers of Germany, in the expectation that the Allies on their part would allow us equal freedom in drawing up our frontiers with Germany and Austria. It is particularly necessary to insist on the exclusion of the Polish question from the subjects of international discussion and on the elimination of all attempts to place the future of Poland under the guarantee and the control of the Powers.

The insistence that the Czar should be free to do what he liked with Poland, free from international guarantee, is particularly interesting, and Great Britain (to judge by Article 9 of the reply to President Wilson on January 11th, 1917) seems to have been complaisant in the matter.

On February 26th, 1917, M. Isvolsky, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, declared in a telegram that the government of the French Republic, "recognizes Russia's complete liberty in establishing her western frontiers." This was a quid pro quo, as will be seen by the following:

What France Wanted.

On February 1st, 1917, M. Sazonoff, in a note to the French Ambassador in Petrograd, wrote as follows:

In your note of to-day's date your Excellency was good enough to inform the Imperial Government that the Government of the Republic was contemplating the inclusion in the terms of peace to be offered to Germany the following demands and guarantees of a territorial nature:

1. Alsace-Lorraine to be restored to France.
2. The frontiers are to be extended at least up to the limits of the former principality of Lorraine, and are to be drawn up at the discretion of the French Government so as to provide for the strategical needs and for the inclusion in French territory of the entire iron district of Lorraine and of the entire coal district of the Saar valley.
3. The rest of the territories situated on the left bank of the Rhine, which now form part of the German Empire, are to be entirely separated from Germany, and freed from all political and economic dependence upon her.
4. The territories of the left bank of the Rhine outside French territory are to be constituted an autonomous and neutral state, and are to be occupied by French troops until such time as the enemy states have completely satisfied all the conditions and guarantees indicated in the treaty of peace.

Your Excellency stated that the Government of the Republic would be happy to be able to rely upon the support of the Imperial Government for the carrying out of its plans. By order of his Imperial Majesty, my most august master, I have the honor, in the name of the Russian Government, to inform your Excellency by the present note, that the Government of the Republic may rely upon the support of the Imperial Government for the carrying out of its plans as set out above.

The Meaning.

Readers will remember that we recently referred to the return to Par-

is of two French Socialists, Messrs. Cachin and Moutet, who had gone to Petrograd as convinced supporters of the war and had come back as warm advocates of the Stockholm Socialist Congress. We suggested that they had perhaps had a sight of the secret treaties. If they saw those from which we quote, they certainly had enough evidence of the ways of diplomats to make them desire that they should be forced to come into the open and let the people, who have to foot the bill, know to what they are being committed.

We know now that our government attached no conditions to the annexation by the Czar of Constantinople and the Straits, except the safeguarding of British "economic interests" and a "benevolent attitude" on the part of the Czar's Government towards the "political aspirations of England in other parts." We know now that, in spite of the horrors of Czarist policy in Persia, our government was willing to hand over further portions of that unhappy land to the Czar, on condition that Great Britain should have the rest as an exclusive "sphere of influence." We know now that the Czar and the French Government gave each other mutual "freedom" in drawing up the frontiers of Germany, and that the French Government hoped to annex portions of Germany for "strategical needs" and because they coveted Germany's coal and iron. We know now that the western allies were prepared to allow the Czar to deal alone with German and Austrian as well as Russian Poland, not even demanding any international guarantee that he would not do with Poland what he had done to Finland.

From all this and from what we know of the ambitions of Italy's Government, we may guess the tenor of the secret treaties made when Italy came into the war.

The Moral.

These secret treaties represent some of the ambitions of the allied governments which made them, ambitions which could be realized only by a knock-out of their enemy. We have no doubt that the Central Powers also had their ambitions which could be realized only by a knock-out of their enemy, and that the ambitions of the Central Powers were at least as morally indefensible as those described in the allied treaties. A knock-out by either group of belligerents, attained while their governments are still of the same mind as to what constitutes "security," "guarantees," "interests," would lead to a peace of annexations on a large scale, armed occupation of vanquished territory, the extension of exclusive concessions, the disregard of the desires of the peoples, the fostering of hatred and revenge, the certainty of future and more devastating wars.

Now, by their revolution, the people of Russia have become free to say that they do not desire any of the forcible annexations plotted by the deposed Czar, and they have abandoned the whole of his imperialist policy. By this abandonment they hold that they have the right to ask their allies also to abandon annexationist aims. Who can doubt that the people of France, the people of Italy, the people of Great Britain, and the people of Germany and Austria have no Imperialist ambitions?—H. M. S., International Women's League Monthly.

ENGLISH RAILROADS.

The English Government took entire control of all railways in Great Britain on August 14, 1914, agreeing to pay the stockholders the same earnings as they received in the year 1913.

"As traffic demands increased while facilities decreased, due to

wear and tear and the enlistment of thousands of railway workers, recourse was had to reduction of service and the employment of women and men not capable of bearing arms, the number of women employed increasing in three years from 15,000 to 100,000. Freight cars were pooled without regard to ownership and the loading and unloading of cars were expedited under heavy penalties, fines, and imprisonment; it was made a criminal offense to fail to load or unload in accordance with the rules. Passenger trains were annulled, reservation of seats abolished, traffic diverted, and passenger rates advanced 50 per cent. not so much to increase revenue as to discourage travel.—Advance.

NO INDEMNITIES.

We hear a lot these days about the foolishness of advocating no indemnities. Here are some historical facts: The Seven Years' War was as bloody and as ferocious given the respective numbers engaged and the relative innocuousness of the slaughter machines, as the present war. Yet the treaties which closed it recognized the impossibility of post-penalization.

Thus the Treaty of Paris of February 10, 1763, between Great Britain on the one side, and France and Spain on the other, it was stipulated:

"There shall be a general oblivion of everything that may have been done or committed before or since the commencement of the war that has just ended."

And the Treaty of Hubertsburg, of February 15, 1763, between Prussia and her allies on the one side, and Austria and her allies on the other, postulated:

"There shall be on both sides an internal oblivion, and a general amnesty of all hostilities, losses, damages and wrongs committed during the late troubles by either party, of what nature soever; so that there shall be no further mention of them, nor any compensation demanded, under any pretence, or upon any consideration whatever."

LANDLORDISM.

(Labor Call, Melbourne.)

In every clime beneath the sun, where the flag of Boodle waves,

The guineas of the moneylords are making freemen slaves;

The landlords are increasing and the hardy sons of toil

Are driven forth, like aliens, from their holdings on the soil.

In Erin and in Albyn, the Crown gives prince and peer

The people's rightful heritage to feed the lordly deer;

The fruitful hills and valleys, which never should be sold,

Are wrested from the peasants and exchanged for foreign gold.

'Tis hard to see our workless men, in poverty and woe,

Evicted from their cabins when the hills are white with snow;

And hard it is, in storm and rain, the outcast young to see,

Cling, wailing for a crust to eat, about a parent's knee.

The earth that God created, He gave power to yield increase,

That men might work for social ends and share alike in peace;

And woe to Babylonia, when her rulers swell their hoards

By selling men and women and the land that is the Lord's.

When the people of a nation are robbed rudely of the land,

The Spirit of Rebellion walks abroad with crimson hand;

The birds that follow battle, look for bloodshed, on the wing,

And hungry eyes of women turn with hatred to the King.

J. K. McDUGALL.

THE CANADIAN FORWARD

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Correspondence—

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THE CANADIAN FORWARD,
363 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.



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March 10th, 1918

WHY WE ARE LOSING THE WAR.

The following extracts are taken from the sensational article which has been so widely and aversely criticized in the daily press, by Colonel John Bayne MacLean, under the above title, in MacLean's Magazine, February. We think the facts presented by this prominent capitalist shows the capitalist system of graft better than any Socialist could do.

War is the last condition a sane man wants.

I can't get away from the belief that this war had its beginning in the petty jealousies between the Kaiser and the late King Edward, and had no connection with business rivalries.

This is a business war. Germany is conducting it exactly as a big, unscrupulous corporation proceeds to develop a business monopoly.

Let me run over a few important incidents . . . that will show you that Asquith, Grey, Churchill, Balfour, Carson and other brilliant, intellectuals have in point of fact been aiding and are still aiding and co-operating with the Germans.

In the first months of the war we were startled to find that an important British firm, a partner in which was a member of the Cabinet, had been selling metals to the enemy.

One of the latest exposures is that Great Britain has been supplying Germany with material that goes into the uniform worn by the Kaiser's soldiers. . . . Such reports were not stopped until November, 1917.

Now it transpires that much of cement for these and the heavily built cement fortresses which protected the German troops in this year's campaign, was supplied by England.

. . . . The most outrageous graft of all was played upon the United States. Britain in desperate straits for food, appealed to the United States for help. A line of steamers belonging to Americans was taken off a very profitable route and used to convey food across the Atlantic. The Americans were amazed to find not long afterwards that the abandoned route had been appropriated by a well-known Britisher—not a shipping man at all—whose influence was so great that he was able to commandeer British Government ships to go on the route for his personal profit.

In the matter of labor troubles the British press was forbidden to speak until they became so serious that public safety demanded the facts.

That able and far-seeing man, Lord Shaughnessy, argued that, as a result of war developments, Canada was more likely to drift into independence after the

war than into closer relations with the Mother Country.

The people of Canada are overwhelmingly for British connection, but they cannot be held there unless there is a complete change in the administration of Imperial war affairs.

"MADAME PRESIDENT" AND "THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION."

(By Harriet Dunlop Prenter.)

The ladies who have formed the "Good Government League" have been warned by their president that there is a "threatened social revolution" which is going to require the "steadying hand of woman—it would seem that the hand of man is not yet steady enough for this delicate task, let us hope that Dominion-wide prohibition will presently change all this. The lady sets forth this "steadying" work as the first objective of the association, and while the idea is very ambitious, unfortunately for its success the G.G.L. have arrived a few years too late, because, as a matter of fact, this thing which they seem to object to, is already here. The silken dames must have been so occupied with "committees" and "uplifting" that they allowed the social revolution to walk right past them—makes one think of the way George the Third got into Heaven—according to Byron—while the angels were busy arguing, he just slipped in.

In the same way, the ladies evidently never noticed that the revolution had ceased to "threaten," and is even now in our midst in fairly healthy condition, considering the long journey and the bad roads, to talk of stemming, "steadying," or otherwise interfering with it is utter foolishness, all the lily white hands in Canada cannot do this today.

Ladies "Step Lively."

But this need not deter the members of the G.G.L. from useful activities, there are more things waiting to be done than ever before, and if the ladies "step lively" they may yet catch up with the social revolution and lend a hand; the good work of helping "The Telegram" while it fixes up "the system" so that there may not be another Gunner Neals tragedy to hamper the prosecution of the war, is squarely in front of them—or they might see to it that all the people who are now engaged in useless and unproductive pursuits, are set to work to give real help, one refers to footmen, butlers, land speculators, detectives, "promoters," monopolists with all their hosts of helpers, also very many others, this will certainly do away with the need to import coolie labor into Canada—or best work of all, they may help to induce our Government to stop governing for a while and start in to ensure for all citizens something like an equal opportunity in life. How they use that opportunity is not specially our business just now, but it is the business of the "revolution" to see that the gate of opportunity is kept open henceforth so that it may be no longer possible for any class

of human beings to live upon the labor of others.

Revolution Cannot be Checked.

It does seem a shame that a perfectly good new society should lose its very first job thus suddenly, but since the process of evolution cannot be checked—even in Canada—let us hope that the "Good Government League" will get in step with the march of progress and help, rather than hinder that long delayed hope of earth, "the social revolution."

Toronto, Feb. 28, 1918.

CLASS CONSCIOUS COMMENTS.

(By Phillips Thompson, Oakville.)

"Copenhagen, Feb. 20.—An 18-year-old German workman has been sentenced to six weeks imprisonment in Berlin for calling out to a passing detachment of soldiers: 'Throw away your rifles and make an end of it.'"
—Press Despatch.

That unfortunate victim of Prussian culture may thank his stars that he doesn't live in Canada. If any Canadian had ventured to say as much, Denison or Kingsford would have given him—at least a year's imprisonment. But the world must be kept safe for Democracy!

W. C. Smyth, government representative for Toronto district, under the Military Service Act, recently reported that he was receiving 50 to 60 letters daily from voluntary informers against those, evading the draft. The pitiful sneaks who are capable of such baseness ought to have lived in the United States sixty years ago, when they would have found congenial work in hunting down fugitive negro slaves. They are even meaner than the old professional slave catchers, who did their dirty work as a means of livelihood.

John R. Robinson eulogized the work of the Hydro under Sir Adam Beck. He also said: The government at Ottawa seems to be more interested in paying its friends for services rendered than in standing by the soldier."—Toronto Star.

I always sized up John B. Robinson as a good deal of an ass, but really I didn't think he was such a boob as to expect any Canadian Government to do anything else than look after its supporters as its first duty. That's how governments live.

I told you so! Some months since when returned soldiers were breaking up Socialist and anti-conscription meetings all over the country, with the approval of the "respectable" element, I ventured the prediction that before long some of encouragers would be the victims of their ruffianism. And now it's the Prohibitionists' turn. Next!

I am not a bit sorry over the Bryan incident. It ought to take some of the conceit out of Toronto the Good, which has been assuming hypocritical airs of superiority over Montreal, Kitchener and other places, where disorderly mob ebullitions have occurred. It is just as well that the dominant Imperialist element of Toronto has been shown up before the public of America as the most intolerant, narrow-minded and reactionary crowd on the continent.

Rev. Byron H. Stauffer, burlesque pulpiteer, telegraphs his priestly benediction to the toughs who hissed and hooted Bryan. But of course Stauffer has to pose as an ultra jingo in order to overcome the handicap of a suspiciously German name.

The depth of baseness attained by Sam. Gomper's betrayal of the cause of labor may partly be gauged by

the praises everywhere lavished on him by the capitalist press.

If there are any Socialists who are inclined to be in any way influenced by the blackguardly abuse heaped upon Trotzky, Lenine and the Russian Bolsheviki, they should bear in mind that a Bolsheviki is nothing else than a good class conscious Socialist. Their assailants cherish but the same malignity and hatred towards the Socialists of their own country.

MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY.

A few weeks ago James Simpson and J. McArthur Conner raised the question at the Toronto Trades and Labor Council regarding the treatment of Corporal William Varley, recently returned from the front, because it is alleged he took part in the recent political campaign on behalf of the working class candidates. He is now facing another military trial for having his grievance aired in the public press.

Since then in Toronto Gunner Albert Neal was home on furlough, took ill and was in bed with pneumonia when his furlough expired and the military came to his home and arrested him in bed for not putting in an appearance at the military depot. His mother pleaded, but in vain, but finally she got them convinced that if they would not let a sick man stay at home they should take him to the hospital. As a result of being removed out of his home in the cold weather, this bright young man has died. At the inquest Dr. Edgar Rae was the chief witness and gave evidence to the effect that ordinarily he would not have such a patient removed, and then on top of that is the testimony of William Brinning, that the soldiers took very little care to make the patient comfortable while they were engaged in carrying him out of the bedroom to the ambulance. Such are the conditions in Toronto under militarism.

In Winnipeg it takes on another phase. The horrible treatment of men who, from religious and Socialist grounds feel that to be true to their conscience they cannot bear arms. For instance, David Wells, conscientious objector, recently sentenced to the penitentiary for two years for defaulting under the Military Service Act, is dead. After a few days in the penitentiary, so a Canadian Press despatch says, Wells became a raving maniac and was removed to the county asylum at Selkirk, where he died.

What treatment did he get in prison that in such a short time he became a raving maniac? The public have a right to know. Here is a case for Mr. Alphonse Verville, the only Labor M.P. in the Dominion House, to discuss on the floor of the House of Commons when it meets on March 20th.

The other recent case in Winnipeg is that of David Cook, machinist, who was sentenced to two years in jail. Cook's only crime is that he belongs to the International Bible Students' Association, a religious order that does not believe in war. His appeal has been rejected by the appeal courts, in spite of his declaration that nothing would make him take up arms against any man. Surely our judges must have missed reading the statement of the late General Roberts when he declared that the dictates of conscience should not be ignored.

We are out to crush German militarism, and to make the world safe for Democracy, and to abolish war for ever off the face of the earth. Let us watch and see to it that in the process we do not fasten this brutal militarism upon ourselves.

S.D.P. Notes and News

DOVERCOURT STILL INCREASES.

Local 71 met on Monday last at 703 Ossington avenue, when three new members were enrolled. The following resolution was sent to the Premier, Sir Robert Borden:

"That this meeting desires to protest against the treatment of Corp. Wm. Varley, director of the Toronto Labor Temple Co., which has received wide publicity by our daily press, and request the Right Hon. Sir R. L. Borden to see to it that justice be done to a man who has spent nearly two years in the trenches, and that he should be given a civil court trial. We are out to get one hundred new members during the next two months.

UN-PATRIOTIC FUND.

The grants to soldiers are not sufficient to meet their needs and they are compelled to depend upon the Patriotic Fund. It is ashamed that the men who are fighting at the front should have to depend upon an un-patriotic fund.—W. R. Trotter, Vancouver.

And now that this fate has come upon me, I cannot cast away the reasons which I gave in former times, and I honor and reverence them just as I did before.—Socrates.

POWER AND WEALTH.

True Socialism is avowedly based on the political victories which Liberalism won, and serves to complete rather than destroy the leading liberal ideals.

The two parties (Liberalism and Socialism) are called on to make common cause against the growing power of wealth, which, by its control of the press and of the means of political organization, is more a menace to the healthy working of popular government.

The success of future resistance to the reaction, the possibility of a return to the paths of progress, must depend upon a complete understanding of these two sides of the humanitarian movement.—L. T. Hobson, "Democracy and Reaction, ch. ix., 1904.

WINNIPEG TOPS THE LIST IN THE 5,000 DRIVE.

The last issue of the Canadian Forward was a literary treat. It contained a story from Debs of the Socialist movement across the border. What Heine says regarding the suppression of free speech in Entente countries. Dr. P. de Mathies (the great Swiss writer) article on "The Censorship and its Remedy." Signor Beviene's statement regarding secret treaties and a special article by Ex-Controller Jas. Simpson, Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

This issue contains the statement sent out to the financial corporations by the Babson's Statistical Organization, which could not be published by any working class paper that depends on advertisements. So you can see we deliver the goods. Here are a few of the live ones:

Edward Kohls writes us enclosing \$1 for renewal and says: "I think the Canadian Forward is getting to be a bully little paper, and I intend to help it along." H. Earl, Pengman, hurries along with \$5 for sub. to help bring on the Co-operative Commonwealth, whilst H. B. Candler sends \$1 for sub. and \$1 for maintenance. J. Calinoff, Hamilton, ship across the lake, \$4, and John Navis, Winnipeg, tops the list with \$8.

Even the writers of a monthly paper in Vancouver read this paper with special interest and under the name of "Manitoba Miscellanea," uses quotations from this paper to

make the basis of special articles to their readers.

Let us hustle all together and get 5,000 new subscribers this year.

Editor, Canadian Forward:

We beg to make public through the columns of your paper the following resolution, that was passed at the mass meeting called by the Toronto group of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Russia in connection with the request of signatures in the Russian churches in Toronto against the Russian Peoples' Commissaries, against the Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Councils in Russia, on Sunday, Feb. 24th, 1917.

"One thousand citizens of the Russian Republic, assembled at the mass meeting on Feb. 24th, 1918, in the city of Toronto, are protesting against the dark, reactionary forces of the fallen monarchy, and also reprove all those who are helping them by using violence against our conscious workers."

M. Deshlewy.

Secretary of the Toronto Group of the Socialist Party of Russia.

REED, RUSSIAN CONSUL.

John Reed, American Socialist writer, has been appointed Bolshevik Consul-General to the United States by Leon Trotzky. Reed has been in Russia for several months as the representative of The Call. He has appeared as a speaker at a number of meetings of the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies and received a great ovation when he announced that he was about to return to America to be tried on charges of violating the espionage law. He was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at New York with other editors of the masses on charges of publishing matter "intended to interfere with military recruiting." Reed is expected to arrive here next month. His trial will begin in April.

GREENCOURT HOLD SOCIAL AND DANCE.

The North Paddle Local No. 62 gave a very successful dance on February 14th at the Schoolhouse, Mayertrope, for the benefit of two comrades who had suffered recently by fire.

A prize waltz was arranged, in which a first and second prize was won by the best dancers. Over seventy people attended, and eats were provided by the ladies of the local. Master and little Miss Havenstein sang songs and gave recitations and the meeting ended with a goodly sum raised to assist our comrades who lost so much by the fire.

L. Wolter.

KINGMAN, ALBERTA.

We have at this western point a Socialist Union consisting of twenty-five members, which hold a meeting regularly every month. We think it the duty of every member to be a subscriber to the Canadian Forward, and should also be a booster for the paper.

BAINBRIDGE DEFENCE FUND.

Some time ago we appealed for \$1,000 to assist the defence of Isaac Bainbridge. We are glad to report that we have reached that amount. Perhaps some of our readers have omitted to send on their donation. Will you please help so that we may have sufficient to support his wife and family.

Previously acknowledged \$ 631.90
Wm. Mollaid, Westhazel... 1.00
A. Newal, Toronto 3.00
C. Anderson, Montreal 1.00
S. Grant, Priceville 1.00
Jewish Local No. 3 collection 366.77

Total \$1,004.67

Men fear thought as they fear nothing else.—Bertrand Russell.

Socialism comes to bring order out of the chaos of capitalism.

Socialism will give patriotism a new definition.

End the system of capitalism and you will end crime, poverty, unemployment, overwork and war.

SWIFT CURRENT STIRRED.

The following appeared in The Swift Current Sun under the caption "And This in Swift Current!" Tuesday, Feb. 5th, 1918, when Organizer Sterling organized a local there.

"If what transpired in what is wrongly called the 'Forum' on Sunday last had taken place in the United States there would have been a Socialist agitator in jail to-day as a result, and others would have been implicated. The B.C. import who was brought in to talk Socialism to the people of Swift Current suggested at the close of the meeting that it was not the time to sing the National Anthem, and the only one to protest was Mr. D. Duckles, but even at that it was not sung. The chairman had suggested that it be sung. This agitator also suggested that Canada should repudiate her war debts. These sentiments were applauded by some of the former non-partisan organizers. The latter organization is on its last legs, and rampant Socialism is now being fostered by some of its former adherents. The War Veterans ought to have been present Sunday."

THEY ARE WONDERING.

The Parasite, a Temperance book by Arthur Mee, published by Morgan & Scott, Ltd., London, England, has been banned by the censor.

The temperance people are wondering what will happen to the new book to be issued shortly by the Dominion Temperance Alliance which is written by Rev. Ben Spence and Arthur Mee.

BAINBRIDGE WINS OUT.

(Continued from page one.)

in at the headquarters on Spadina avenue. The following are just a few of the congratulations that we are able to print in this issue of the Forward:

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. BAINBRIDGE.

Congratulations From the Old War Horse.

Box 497, Oakville, ont.

Dear Comrade Bainbridge,

Accept my heartiest congratulations on your release from jail. I hope your imprisonment may long be remembered among Socialists to your honor. It makes me feel a little ashamed that while you and others have suffered so much for the cause I have gone free. To-morrow I am off on a business trip to Montreal. If there is any deficit in the Defence Fund, I will gladly help to make it up on my return.

Yours very truly,

Ph. Thompson.

Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Comrade Bainbridge,

We hasten to congratulate you and the members of the Dominion Executive Committee on your victory in the Appellate Court. We read the news in the morning papers with great joy. The injustice of keeping you in jail without bail pending this decision must now be patent even to the most Prussianized of our Canadian jingoes.

Yours on behalf of the Hamilton Socialists,

C. E. B.

Niagara Falls, Ont.

Dear Comrade Bainbridge,

And members of the S. D. P. Dominion Executive Committee, I see by the morning papers that the Bainbridge appeal has at last

been heard and a satisfactory decision rendered by the Appellate Court. On behalf of the comrades and many friends from Niagara Falls, I hasten to offer you our sincere congratulations on your restoration to liberty and the regaining of your rights which Canadian Prussianism had so ruthlessly deprived you of. Now that at the gross injustice to which you were subject is a thing of the past we can look back at it with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret. Our chief pride will be that our national secretary has proved himself at a critical time to be worthy of the best traditions of our glorious and worldwide movement. Believe me, comrades, when I say that we rejoice in the splendid courage you have shown and the record you have made. We sincerely hope that you will long be spared to usefulness in the great cause of the emancipation of the working class. Our sympathy has gone out to you and to your wife and little ones and we take pride in the fact that we share in a small degree their great joy in your reunion. We hope that you may soon be able to visit us in Niagara Falls and tell us some of your experience while in duress vile.

Signed on behalf of the Socialists and all lovers of liberty and justice in the Niagara Falls district,

Chas. H. Newman.

46 Harvey St.,

Hamilton, Ont.

March 4th, 1918.

Dear Comrade,

I cannot express my delight on reading in Saturday's paper that you had been acquitted in the Appellate Court, and hope that you are and will be at liberty to carry on the good work once more and for a long time.

You have my sincere sympathy over your incarceration, and congratulations on your release, and I hope you are in good health and able to get back on the job.

Yours in the Cause,

W. S. Britton, Sec'y,

Local 61, S.D.P. of C.

Worse Than Prussia.

(J. H. Roberts, Montreal, Delegate to Dominion Alliance Convention.)

Toronto has nothing on the Province of Quebec after that meeting. Had it happened in the Province of Quebec in the heat of an election, a howl of indignation would have gone up throughout Ontario for the right of free speech. But here in Toronto you out-Prussianized Prussianism by denying to Hon. W. J. Bryan the very liberty for which my son and other boys fought for in France. I hope that in the future the people of Ontario will offer no criticism of the people of Quebec for what they did in the past election.

* * *

Pack of Hoodlums.

I consider that an insult was offered to the American people by a pack of hoodlums, and I speak as the father of a soldier in the trenches. One of the grave dangers facing this country is that the politicians of Canada will so cater to the returned soldiers that they will think they can run the country. We want no military yoke fastened about our necks. I feel as a lover of the French-Canadian people that they are no longer under a stigma after the scenes at that meeting.

There are many things produced that are not needed; for instance, millionaires, politicians and other parasites. Let us cease producing these questionable luxuries and life will be much easier and brighter and more satisfying to the necessary and useful people.—St. Louis Labor.

THE NEXT STEP IN SOCIALISM.

(By Irvin E. Klein.)

Lord Lansdowne's plea for peace on the ground that military victory over Germany is not worth the price is of great significance. He is one of the foremost conservative politicians of Great Britain and the spokesman for a powerful group of capitalists who now realize that the war has become a boomerang to their interests. The rapid growth of Socialism and the increasing power of labor have filled their hearts with fear. The war is revolutionizing industry, commerce, politics and our state of society. Europe is in the grip of state socialism and is about to enter the next stage of evolution, democratic and scientific socialism.

On July 13, 1915, when the Socialist party was in despair and disheartened and became disorganized because our comrades in Europe forgot their internationalism and went into the war, the writer contributed an article to this paper, entitled, "The War vs. Socialism," wherein he stated as follows:

Many of the bourgeoisie and not a few Socialists themselves believe that Socialism has been dealt a most serious blow that will retard the movement for many years. Still more think that internationalism is dead. To them I must say that their attitude is supercritical, for the war has given Socialism an impetus that years and years of propaganda could not produce. Socialism has proved to be practical, and a step towards it has been prepared. True, the step is a step toward state Socialism, yet, nevertheless, such a step is toward the ultimate democratic and scientific Socialism.

Three and one-half years of the most terrible warfare in history certainly has proved this to be the case. Combinations and trusts have grown larger and more numerous. Industry has been socialized and control over it has been centralized in the state, so that considerable waste and inefficiency in production and distribution have been eliminated. The control of the economic life of the warring nations has been taken out of the hands of private individuals and placed in the hands of the government.

Have the governments done this out of altruistic considerations? No. They would be the last to interfere with the business affairs of their capitalists. The governments have been compelled to do this through economic necessity, in order to more efficiently attend to the needs of the nations and enable them to emerge victorious in the war.

Here we have a paradox. To preserve itself, capitalism has been compelled to institute state Socialism, which must necessarily lead to Socialism, which in turn will destroy capitalism.

Even in the United States state Socialism is making rapid strides. Its development here has been retarded owing to our lateness in entering the war. Already private control and management of the basic industries have been found to be incompetent. The railroads are already in government control. The oil industry, the mines and all other essential industries will be taken over by the government, as they were in Europe, but the process will be hastened, for the government will profit by the experience of the European nations.

Though the capitalists of the United States looked with horror upon the development of state Socialism

here, the more farsighted of them—for example, Charles Schwab and Frank Vanderlip, chairman of the American International Corporation (the largest organization of its kind in the world)—have seen its inevitability. Some are beginning to feel that it is necessary, for otherwise the United States would be the only great capitalist nation in the world that has not passed into state Socialism, which would mean that our industrial system would be inferior and less efficient than that of our allies, and that our capitalists would be at a serious disadvantage in the competition for the trade of the world after the war.

From an evolutionary viewpoint, the development of state Socialism is highly desirable. The quicker it grows, the sooner will we have Socialism. Temporarily, at least, it will benefit the capitalist. The governments will replace individual capitalists in the competition for the trade of the world. Imperialism will be more directly the concern of these governments. This is evident from the plans of the allies as formulated at the Paris economic conferences, which have laid the foundation of the world trust. The whole economic, industrial and military life of the allies, and we might practically say of the whole world, is determined at these conferences. The distribution of food, the determination of military tactics, the regulation of shipping for all the allies to eliminate duplication and waste, and the elimination of strife and commercial competition as much as possible are but a few of the many things that have been undertaken at these conferences. With the coming of the world trust capitalism has passed from the stage of national competition for trade and markets to international competition.

In previous wars capital was considered to be of primary importance, with labor but of secondary importance. To the capitalist mind labor was simply a commodity to be bought and sold. It had its price. When labor was scarce its price was high. When it glutted the market its price was low. At no time was it considered important enough to be consulted as to the question of declaring war or making peace.

But this war has disillusioned the capitalists. It is being waged upon such a vast scale that the cost is tremendous. Early in the war the financial system was stretched to the limit of safety. It was found to be inadequate to meet the situation. The result was that the rules of finance were thrown to the four winds and the banking industry was taken over by the government, so that the financiers ceased to be the important factor they were in previous wars.

To-day the war is being waged upon the product of labor. Instead of the individual capitalists taking over the surplus product of labor, the government takes it, and so becomes the exploiter. But the government does not keep the surplus product. This would be "confiscation," and, of course, capitalist governments do not believe in confiscating the profits of their capitalists though they take a small portion in the form of an income tax. The governments, therefore, give the capitalists credit for the surplus products created by the means of production and distribution owned by them, by various forms of credit and

promises to pay in the future. Already purchases on credit have grown so large that the war debts of each nation are so stupendous as to stagger the imagination.

But, while the war debts have increased to enormous proportions, the wealth of the nation has not increased to any great extent, so much

(Continued on Page 8).

LIBRARY OF SCIENCE FOR THE WORKERS.

To understand modern Socialism, you must understand Evolution. Socialists predict the speedy end of the capitalist system as a result of irrefutable Natural Laws, the workings of which have been studied for two generations since their discovery. Most of the books in which these laws are explained are too difficult to read and too expensive to buy, except by the

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- Socialism and Government.** By J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. 75 cents.
- Studies in Socialism.** By Jean Jaures. Translated by Mildred Minturn. 75 cents.

The Future of Socialism and the Coming Labor Party. (Continued from page one.)

It is not in my opinion within the realm of practical possibility to form a party with hard and fast rules, which will allow all the different bodies to work together continually as a unit.

As Comrade Simpson states, the British Labor Party appears to be a success. They have adopted the idea of the collective ownership and democratic control of the means of life, and in the event of the ruling class attempting, as in the last election here, to curtail the franchise, it has all the machinery at its disposal for effective industrial action, which makes it doubly powerful, and it may be possible to come to an arrangement along these lines.

It is advisable that the locals discuss this matter thoroughly, and that conventions be called to give the party an opportunity to come to an arrangement that will be acceptable to the majority.

I have no doubt that whatever decision is arrived at, that there will be a number of the party will be dissatisfied, but that will not prevent them carrying on the education of the workers in their own particular way as a separate body if they so desire. But what we want is a large and powerful organization. An organization that is conscious of its power, one that has an intelligent conception of the only way to achieve Labor's emancipation, and willing to exert its utmost effort to achieve that end.

Now is the time to put our boasted intelligence and ability to a practical use, and accomplish something that will make the old political spellbinders and politicians think that the day of judgment is coming with engine at full speed and gears in high.

PENNER'S OPINION.

Editor Canadian Forward: Dear Comrade,

Winnipeg.

The locals in Manitoba will hold a Provincial Convention on the 3rd of March. The most important question that this convention will deal with is "What attitude should the S.D.P. assume in regard to the newly-formed Labor Party?"

The Next Step in Socialism. (Continued from Page 7).

being destroyed in the war. The liabilities are growing larger with each day that the war lasts, while the assets are not. This means either national bankruptcy or, what amounts to the same thing, debt repudiation.

With the institution of state Socialism has come the rise of labor, no longer considered to be a beast of burden to be driven in obedience to the whip of capitalism. The workers of the world are rising in their power and glory. They are seizing the powers of government. To placate them, the governments are granting greater concessions.

SAYINGS OF ALLAN STUDHOLME, M.P.P.

Sometimes I falter when I think of

the power you have failed to use.

The soldier boys have no better friend than the working class movement. This movement will take care of the soldier and his dependents when the politicians have deserted them.

I feel that when conditions hit the pocket they reach the heart.

As a rule, those outside the labor movement don't care what labor does, but to-day they are looking to labor to save the nation.

In the countries I have been when the women have the vote, they have shown greater intelligence than the men.

In one place, there is the orange against the green, and the soldier against the labor man and the hope of the old political parties is to divide you.

The women are the coming force to save the nation if ever it is to be saved.

GETTING INFORMATION.

The following is Congressman Loudon's answer to an inquiry on the floor of Congress:

Mr. Huddleston: To what does the gentleman attribute the fact that the

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The size of the picture is 11 by 20 inches, on 16 by 22 special plate paper, the standard size for framing. It is in several colors. Send twenty-five cents to The Canadian Forward and the picture will reach you in a few days.

newspapers have almost unanimously suppressed that news?

Mr. Loudon: So far as the newspapers are concerned, I said in a previous occasion that the man who invented moveable type had a just right to consider himself a benefactor of humanity; but the question is, Who does the writing? If we had a press that represented the honest opinion of the men who wrote, whether what they wrote was right or wrong, that would be a contribution to the making of thought; but when you have a newspaper which takes the most brilliant mind and enslaves it and makes a man write things, not that his soul and heart dictate, but the things that he is paid to write, we have the worst form of prostitution, worse than the social evil. (Applause.) The great problem for democracy using that word in the broadest sense is how to get an honest press, how to get the people to hear the word of truth or of error honestly, independently and courageously spoken.

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