

Watch for  
Red Week  
Plans  
Next Issue

# THE CANADIAN FORWARD

Are You  
Boosting  
Your Own  
Paper?

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC PARTY

New Series, Vol. 1, No. 10

TORONTO, CANADA

March 24, 1917

## R. A. RIGG, SOCIALIST,

(Labor Representative for Winnipeg)

### Defends Anti - Registration

And Tears Aside the Veneer of "Lying Cabinet Ministers," Who Attempt to Introduce Conscription Under a Feigned Friendship for the Unemployed.

Now, as I have already stated, this House appears to be almost solid for compulsory service. I want to analyze what is the true meaning of national service which has been so much the theme of discussion. The honorable first minister has the emphasis upon "man power." The honorable leader of the Opposition does the same. Neither of them appear to be concerned about the application of any powers of compulsion to capital. As a matter of fact, the honorable leader of the Opposition very clearly showed his attitude when he said, "Conscription is all right to a certain extent, but I don't think it ought to be applied to land held by speculators, because I think it would work a hardship." And if there is anything in this world which can, without harm being done to any reasonable number of people, be taken out of the hands of the people that now control it, it is the land which is held by speculators.

#### Labor Conscripted, While Hunters Hunt

This attitude reminds me of a friend of mine in this city who has been fired by his employer because his views on the war are not satisfactory to his employer. He is the son of an old Scotch Crofter. He has two brothers fighting in France to-day. His father, over seventy years of age, has for the past twenty-one years held the lease of a small farm in Scotland. That lease has now expired. When he made application for renewal the landowner informed him that he could not agree to a renewal as he wished to utilize that farm for the purpose of making additions to his game preserve. And the two sons of that old Scotch Crofter are fighting for freedom, fighting for their country, while their father is being driven off a little piece of land. This attitude reminds me of a report of a session in England of the Market-Bosworth Military Tribunal. At their tribunal a workman appeared to claim exemption on the ground of conscientious objections. The chairman of the tribunal said: "This is the first of this breed that has appeared before us. This man wishes to save his skin and his application is refused." And immediately after that declaration of justice the same tribunal proceeded to exempt all the members of the local hunt club.

#### Blind Justice, Exempts Property

I say, Mr. Speaker, this represents the capitalist interpretation of national service, the application of compulsion to man power. But I want to say that I agree with my honorable friend the member for Assiniboia—"England ex-

pects every man this day will do his duty," is the very essence of national service. I want to give you my interpretation of national service, which will be quite competent to deal with the subject for my present purposes, and that is, that all the capital resources of a nation should be so utilized that they may make in the highest degree possible for the protection and the well-being of the nation's life.

And I am glad to find that in this definition the Manitoba Free Press agrees with me. I propose to read to the House an editorial appearing in the issue of the Free Press of December 23rd, 1916. This editorial is headed: "A Fair Deal All Round," and it says:

"If the Government of Canada is going to make national service a jughanded proposition it can expect trouble. National service should mean national service from the bottom of the social fabric right to the top. The Government cannot dictate as to what use is to be made of the means that brings in four dollars a day without meting out precisely the same treatment to the means that brings in one hundred dollars to another man. Canada must do everything to help win the war, but it must be a square deal all through. If the lives of the country are to go down in the maintenance of a just cause the wealth of the country must go the same way."

#### Winnipeg "Free" Press Shelves the Issue.

Switched the Current.

I find that this was issued one day prior to the first public meeting held in this city to fight this registration scheme which aims at the registration of man power alone, and it says in the very opening sentence that if the Dominion of Canada is going to make national service a jughanded proposition it can expect trouble. Yet I find that today, because there has been some trouble caused as a consequence of the jughanded methods of the Dominion Government in this connection, that the Free Press has nothing but condemnation for the men who have caused a little trouble.

My interpretation means that labor power, whether of man or woman, shall be so applied that ample protection and sustenance shall be afforded to meet the nation's needs. It means that capital, no matter in whatever form it may exist, shall no longer be owned and controlled by private interests, that its powers shall no longer be directed towards the exploitation of the many for the benefit of the few, but that it shall be controlled by the people in the interests of the people.

If national service means anything at all that is honest, it necessarily means that which is embodied in this definition, and if this were done then every man would be doing his duty.

My own idea, which was very clearly expressed at the last session of this House, is that at any time the exploiter of human labor, the parasite that attaches itself to our social system and drains away its lifeblood is an enemy of the people. I can easily imagine why during normal times some people should quarrel with that idea, but in times like these, when it is claimed that the very existence of the state is at stake, I cannot understand how any honest-minded man or woman can quarrel with that idea. The profit-seeking leech, no matter what his professions of patriotism may be, is the most dangerous type of enemy of national service.

#### Patriotic Prussians in Our Midst.

Yet what are the facts? The facts are that the interests of the nation have been absolutely subordinated to political patronage, political corruption and profit-making, and I want to go on record right here as saying that, as one who has more closely observed the manoeuvres of the two political parties in this country during the period of this war—I want to go on record as being of the opinion that both these parties have utilized the present war situation in order that by their manoeuvres they may gain some political vantage ground.

The nation's extremity has been used by professed patriots as an opportunity to exploit labor to such a degree that the profits of the big financial, commercial and industrial concerns in this country have been bigger since the war began than they ever were in their history.

#### The Man and The Money.

The honorable member for Brandon says that it is men and not money that is wanted to stop German bullets. That man be his opinion, but it is not the opinion of Lloyd George, who says money is as important as men.

Let us see how far this is true. For every fighting man that is needed thousands of dollars are needed. For the successful prosecution of the war, the wealth-producing capacity solely with distribution are needed. Capital is quite as important as men in the war. The nation that utilizes its wealth-producing capacity solely with a view to serving the need of the nation and sets aside the profit-seeker must obviously obtain an advantage over the other nations. Capital in any form in which it

exists is quite as important as men in the prosecution of this war, and the moment that capital fails, no matter on whichever side it fails, that moment the war is over, irrespective of how many men are available.

To be Continued

### Russ Socialists Oppose Limited Convention

The Central Committee of the Russian Socialist Labor Party has published a manifesto in which it announces, with explanatory reasons, that after having examined the proposals of the French Socialist Party to hold a conference of the Socialist Parties of the Entente it has decided not to participate in the said conference.

"No loyal Socialist, asserts the manifesto, will lift a hand to support such an undertaking, which will only result in dividing and weakening the ranks of the working classes.

"Who are the initiators of the projected conference? Are they faithful Socialists? No! They are the very persons who—like the Sudekums and Scheidemanns—are trampling underfoot the solemn deliberations of the International."

The declaration of the Russian Party then proceeds to enumerate the imperialist and pro-war action of the French Socialist Party, and then continues:

"With these persons is now associated the Executive Committee of the Socialist Chauvinist Bureau, which will participate in the practical work of the Entente Conference, the same committee that but a short time ago, by the medium of its secretary, Huysmans, publicly welcomed the Tenth Socialist Cabinet Minister Stauning (Denmark) on his advent into a capitalist ministry; the same committee that, during the whole period of the war, has given day by day to the working classes and to the entire world the spectacle of the most incredible neglect of its own duties.

"No. These persons are upon an equality with the Scheidemanns, Eberts and Muellers who have fallen as low as to cut Vorwarts from the Berlin proletariat and place it at the disposal of German Imperialism.

"During the war we have had a plenary session of the Central Powers (Socialist Parties) and also of the Socialist Parties of the Entente at London. In the one, as in the other, many fine phrases were spoken about a democratic peace, the interests of the workers and the restoration of the International.

"In reality both conferences occupied themselves with the duties commanded by their 'own' Government for their 'own' Imperialism.

"It is natural that the coming Conference of the Entente will repeat these stupidities."

The manifesto then expresses regret that the Italian Socialist Party should have agreed to take part in the Separatist Entente Conference, even though the Italian Party do so with the object of condemning the attitude of the Entente "Socialist Chauvinists," and concludes:

"International Socialism is travers-

(Continued on Page Two)

## WARTIME METHODS IN GERMANY

(Continued from Last Issue)

### Case of Editor Kluers.

Another signer of the manifesto, Editor Kluers, has been in preventive prison for eight months, and, despite all his efforts, cannot obtain his liberty; all sorts of charges have been invented against him. Thus he is said to have called a conference of young men on February 5 at Neukolln, but he has not been able to prove that he was not there at all; the spies had made a false accusation. But, even if he had been there, and had spoken, that would not have justified preventive imprisonment. If he had said anything punishable, he could have been proceeded against under the criminal code.

He was reproached besides, with desiring to publish a manifesto against the Social Democratic Party committee; that also rests on a false affirmation. His principal crime consists in having co-operated in the publication of the manifesto regarding the split in the Tel-tow-Beeskow faction, but on the next day after the police seized that manifesto they had to give it back, because the Military Government could not justify the confiscation; yet in spite of the imprisonment of Kluers was persisted in.

The treatment inflicted on Editor Kluers in prison cries to heaven for vengeance and is a mockery of all human sentiment. On August 22nd he received from his daughter the news that his wife, who was living at Kiel with the children, was seriously ill, had been taken to the hospital, and desired greatly to speak with him. He asked to be released, inclosing the telegram, but only after weeks of delay did he receive a negative reply. On September 10 Kluers was again informed that his wife, who was dying, begged to be allowed to speak to him; again the Military Government refused the request. On September 22 the attending physician certified that she was at the point of death. The next day this certificate was in the hands of the local commandant, but it was not sent to Kluers until six days later, on the 28th of September. Meanwhile, on the 25th, he had received a telegram from his daughter that his wife was dead and would be buried on the 27th. Immediately inclosing the telegram, he demanded to be allowed at least to attend the funeral. On the evening of the 26th he was still without a reply. He telegraphed to his lawyer, begging him to come immediately and confer with him; but this telegram was not allowed to be sent until the 30th, three days after the burial.

Having received no reply whatever, he had to give up taking any part in the funeral.

Finally, on October 2, he received a notice, dated September 30, that his request was denied, since the burial of his wife had already taken place.

Really, one wonders whether these are men of flesh and blood who are capable of giving such answers, or whether they are modern torturers, executioners who play with the moral agony of others and who martyrize the most sacred feelings of the human heart.

[In replying to these facts Mr. Helfferich contented himself with saying that Mr. and Mrs. Kluers were estranged. It was merely a matter, then, of the wife's desire to reconcile herself with her husband on her death-bed!]

There are other facts which prove that this was a deliberate and conscious torture of a defenseless man. In order to explain his absence at the funeral Kluers telegraphed to Kiel that he had not yet received a reply; this telegram was not sent until three days after the funeral. His son who is at the front, and who had received permission to attend the funeral, was painfully

impressed by his father's absence. He wrote to him on September 29 that he desired to speak to him, as his furlough extended to October 4. The letter reached the local authorities on September 30, but was not delivered to Kluers until October 4, the day when the furlough expired; that is the way they prevented an interview between father and son. Even before the death of the mother, when the son was leaving for the front on September 9, he tried in vain to be admitted to see his father. In all this, therefore, there is a method and a system.

There are other rascalities besides. On October 1 Kluers' lease expired, and on September 22 he asked for permission to rent a new apartment and make preparations for removal. On September 28 and 30, and again on October 2, he renewed his demand for a decision; the result was that they sent a police agent to him, who advised him to get a friend to look for a new house and take care of the moving. The landlord cited Kluers in court to have him evicted, but the permission asked by Kluers to attend the trial was refused.

Through these and similar persecutions the authorities are making this man's life a hell; yet there is nothing against him, except political ideas which are in disfavor, and for which, without any legal justification, he has been thrown into preventive prison. We are compelled to conclude that he is being pursued systematically with the purpose of destroying him.

Public "safety" has nothing whatever to do with all this. This system, which grows worse the longer it lasts, is purely a matter of arbitrary brutality.

### Tyranny in the Province.

This system is applied to the provinces as well as to Berlin. At Dusseldorf six of our members were thrown into the so-called preventive prison at the end of July for having distributed leaflets. Among them were Schotte, an editor, and Kulich, Secretary of the syndicate. They have been in prison more than two months and a half, and up to the present moment none of them has been allowed to communicate with a lawyer.

Two of these imprisoned persons were shut up for weeks in the police station with criminals; in the cell there was no bed, and they had to sleep on wooden planks without undressing. It was impossible to bathe, the food was unfit to eat, and they were not permitted to exercise. Amid the most primitive and outrageous conditions these men had to remain without redress until, after repeated complaints, they succeeded in obtaining better quarters. One of these prisoners, having asked the reason of his arrest, received from the military authorities of Munster the reply that perhaps he would be heard as a witness before the Leipsic court and that is why this man has been three months in prison!

(To be Concluded.)

### WHO IS TO BLAME?

"Not we," the rulers shout;  
"And how the war has come about  
We can't make out."

"Not we," statesmen protest.  
"Our wish for peace we oft expressed;  
We did our best."

"Not we," the nations cry."  
Across the seas denials fly,  
Incessantly.

And 'mid the Babel, still  
The toilers ask in mine and mill:  
"Who'll pay the bill?"

—The Public.

The working class never got more than a living. The standard of living of the working class may rise or fall, but the worker's share of the product of his labor remains the same—just a living.

## DISGUSTED WITH WAR

Editor's note.—The following statement was brought to America by "undeground" means and published first in the New York Call. The statement is by a French Socialist sufficiently prominent to give sensational value to his statement if the name could be used. The American Socialist is, however, unable to publish the name of the author or to give any other details concerning it or the means by which it was brought to America:—

### By a Prominent French Socialist.

Briand, Lloyd George and others recognize the seriousness of the military situation. The changes of government in England and France are manifestations of general discontent at the failure of military operations.

Military blunders have been mounting for two and one-half years. Every one in France is now anti-militarist. Peasants, clerks, workmen, Parisians, Bretons, soldiers from the invaded regions, men from central and southern France—all.

In France 98 per cent. of the soldiers and civilians want peace—a lasting peace. From 25 to 30 per cent. want peace at any price, upon any terms, or no terms. Every one is sick of the whole thing.

It will astonish me if there is no revolt at the front if the army is forced to spend the winter of 1917-18 in the trenches.

There are no volunteers for the gaps in the firing line. There are numerous deserters and insubordinate soldiers, not a few of them being men previously decorated with the Croix de Guerre for heroism under fire.

Such deserters are no longer shot, for the authorities are afraid. Neither are there courts-martial, for such offenses, insubordinates being merely sent back to the front.

### Many Police Are Hanged.

The gendarmes are loathed and are not infrequently killed by hanging. The matter is hushed up. Men exposed to the conditions that obtain at the front laugh at the death penalty.

In my opinion, peace must be made soon. The Socialist Congress was obsessed by the idea of peace. France is terrified with the extent of its losses—1,250,000 dead and missing—the "missing" are mostly dead.

There are from 700,000 to 800,000 men suffering from major mutilations. Rennes is like a Fifteenth century court desmiracles. Nothing but one-legged and one-armed men, soldiers blind in one eye or in both, with ghastly face wounds, etc.

Briand is well aware of Socialist feeling, and since his government can retain power only through Socialist support, the premier does his best to be conciliatory. Briand wanted a unanimous motion from the chamber on President Wilson's note, desiring to rely on public opinion favorable to Wilson. To a number of Socialist deputies Briand said:—

"At the first serious overtures for peace, I shall fling myself on them as misery has now flung itself on our distraught world."

### Appealed to Editor.

The French press was against Wilson at first, but Briand summoned the principal editors and begged them to take a line favorable to the president. It is certain that when peace comes Wilson will be the arbiter. Hence will follow disarmament. There will be no attempt to crush any defeated belligerent. The formation of small nationalities will be encouraged. It will be a triumph of democracy.

Americans must know that it was on account of various treasonable acts in relation to negotiations for a separate peace in relation to Roumania that

Sturmer was forced to resign, the prime mover in the Sturmer treachery having been the czarina.

### Points at Russian Treachery.

Trepoff's public announcement about Constantinople, and that of the czar, which followed it, were probably made to tie the hands of the allies and to hamper the entente. I imagine, however, that these pledges about Constantinople will come to nothing, owing to the way in which Russia has carried out various acts of treachery against her allies.

The ill feeling in France about the agreement to give Russia Constantinople was widespread and deep. Russia may be offered Alexandretta in exchange.

The spring push will be made in the direction of Syria, an attempt to break the German thrust toward Bagdad. Egypt has fully a million English soldiers; with Russians on the other side, the Turks will be between two fires.

### France Simply Worn Out.

There will be no great movement on the Western front. France is simply incapable of an offensive on a grand scale, being worn out and in a state of complete nervous exhaustion.

What does it matter if the Germans get nearer to Odessa? It would be a good thing for democracy. Russia, when peace comes, would be compelled to adopt a Western political system, to imitate France, England, and the United States.

You will see that the territorial losses resulting from the war will be sustained by Russia, Turkey, and Austria. This is all in the interest of progress.

The effect of the struggle will be revolutionary.

The finances of France are managed from hand-to-mouth loans and indirect taxes—which will fall on an exhausted people.

To-day, if it were not for the moratorium for rents and for the allowances to the dependents of soldiers, the war would soon come to an end, for there would be a general revolution.

Frenchmen at the front make the best of the situation because their families are not yet starving. But in central France letters are being received from peasants on the firing lines directing their relatives not to produce anything more from the land than they need for their own use, that the war may the sooner be brought to a close.

## Russ Socialists Oppose

(Continued from page one.)

ing a crisis extremely grave. The international shambles continues, and the crisis is reaching its culmination. At such a moment it is more than ever our duty to speak frankly and to declare explicitly to the working classes that we shall have nothing to do with the traitors and that we have nothing in common to discuss with Renaudel, Pletchanoff and Vandervelde or with Scheidemann, Leusch or Sudekum. Our allies, our friends, are Liebknecht, MacLean, Hogland and the workers of Germany, England, Sweden, Russia, etc., who are fighting against their own respective Governments.

"These are the motives governing our refusal to participate in the Conference of the Entente Socialists."

"At the same time we turn to the International Socialist Commission of Berne with the proposal that a conference be convened by the Zimmerwaldian (International) organization invited to the conference of the Entente in order that such Zimmerwaldian organizations may adopt a common action in opposition to the Congress of the Entente."

The Central Committee of the Russian Socialist Party

The above manifesto appeared in full in Avanti (the Italian official organ, and has been translated for the Labor Leader. We are pleased to reproduce it for the Canadian Forward readers.

## THE CASE AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

(J. McArthur Conner.)

"They are not the most ominous signs of the times. No; by far the ugliest sign of the times is the fact that of late years two words which have for half a century been tabooed in British politics are now after some whisperings and stealthy hintings beginning to be spoken trippingly on the tongue. These words are Protection and Conscription. They are words of abomination and desolation—words that should be resented by the people as an insult to their understanding and a threat to their liberty. "Thus wrote Robert Blatchford in an article entitled 'The Wisdom of the Times,' in the Clarion, as far back as 1902, when he dealt with the opposition of the Tories to the social reform movement. This opinion was not only held by Blatchford that Conscription was a threat to the liberty of the British people. The Duke of Wellington, one of the generals in the last European war, opposed conscription on similar grounds. He said:—

"It is quite clear that the British regular army cannot be raised by conscription or ballot. The right of a country to the services of all its subjects for defence can well be understood. It is on the principle of defence that the seafaring man is liable to be impressed for service in the King's ships, and that all the inhabitants of the country are liable to be balloted for to serve in the militia. But the force called the regular army, which is liable to be sent to any part of the world, not for the defence of the land of England, but of a colony or settlement, or for the conquest of any foreign territory, cannot be considered in the same light. Men cannot with justice be taken from their families and from ordinary occupations and pursuits for such objects. The recruits for the regular British army must be volunteers. Accordingly, there is no instance in which the system of raising men for the army by voluntary enlistment has been departed from, whatever may have been from time to time the wants of the service for men."

### "Terminological Inexactitudes" or Lies?

Since the war has commenced Great Britain has adopted Conscription, with the result that militarism has become supreme and parliament is gradually becoming only a debating society with no power. Trade unions have lost nearly all their hard won rights which it took nearly a hundred years of agitation to obtain, and laws passed by parliament regarding tribunals and conscientious objectors are ignored. In the introduction of the military service bill such men as Philip Snowden and J. Ramsey MacDonald protested and declared that such measures would lead to industrial conscription. This was denied by the rulers, but when the military service No. 2) bill was before the House Mr. Asquith and Lloyd George made themselves plain enough to be understood.

Mr. Asquith said: "The worker who might happen, for any reason, to be obnoxious to his employer—if for instance he had taken an active part, as a trade unionist, in movements for the rise of wages, or for the improvement of the conditions of labor—the employer may take advantage of this or that pretext to dismiss him. Therefore, he loses his exemption certificate; unless he can get reemployment at once at a similar trade, he becomes, ipso facto, a soldier and subject to military law. . . . I am glad to say that I hope and I believe, at a time like this, and in conditions such as those under which we live, cases of this kind would be rare.

David Lloyd George said: "What we want is not compulsion for the army but for the workshop."

The act provides for the exemption of men who can demonstrate or prove their conscientious objection to war, yet such men as A. Fenner Brockway, Clifford Allen, C. H. Norman, are languishing in prison because of their conscientious objection to war. Militarism snapping its fingers at the law, knowing that it is now supreme!

Under conscription in England men are no longer free to go from one factory to another, where they may get higher wages for their labor power. That is not all. Here is part of a letter I have just received from a Socialist councillor in a mining district in Britain. He says: "Committees have to be formed at all the collieries represented by managers and men to try men who have not been working and fine them from \$1.00 to \$5.00; so you see, that we have industrial conscription as well as military conscription."

Under the act the widow's only son and support was not to be called for service, but militarism defies the act and the widow's only son and support is conscripted and sent to the front. I have before me a letter which is dated December 14, 1916, from a widow's only son, who has been called to the colors. It is written on Y.M.C.A. paper and is as follows:—

### An Objectors Mess of Pottage

"From the above address you would at once learn that I must be a soldier, and so I have been since the first day of May this year. I am in the Signal Service of the Royal Engineers. My training being now at an end, you see I am on draft for 'Somewhere.' So I am here awaiting final orders for a place called 'Mesopotamia.' It has been most trying to leave my dear mother all alone. More so, after the trying life she has had to come through. But mothers are indeed so wonderful and brave! She has stood the loneliness very bravely. But now when I am expected to leave the country at any moment, she must be coming through a most trying time.

But we are in God's keeping, and I shall hope to return when this struggle comes to an end, and find my dear mother waiting my return. I must not dwell on such thoughts, which only makes one feel miserable. So I do hope you will write my mother again. It is sure to cheer her up for a wee while. With all good wishes, I remain, Yours sincerely, Sapper W.H.B.S.

Under the military domination free speech is a thing of the past. Meetings called by Union of Democratic Control in Memorial Hall for discussions of after-war problems, have been completely overrun, the government forging admission tickets and supplying them to soldiers, who were admitted and broke up the meeting. In defending this method in the House of Commons, Mr. Tennent said, "I had to back up the military, whom I hope I shall never desert in any matter of this kind when any allegation is brought against them." For venting anti-war sentiments in conversation at a military hospital, a Socialist member of the Sheffield Board of Guardians was sentenced (August 6, 1915) to two months' imprisonment by the city bench.

This is the militarism that the jingo press of this country is trying to force upon the common people. Let us see to it that Prussianism shall not be enacted in this land.

Greece and oil—the perfidy of Greece and the oil of Roumania—are among the most important items in the war situation to-day.

### Who is Your Favorite Movie Star?

Understand all spoken parts. Read the moving lips. A good Lip Reader understands every word spoken in the SILENT DRAMA. "Lip Reading in the Movies," just published, tells how. Contains a simple key for all Lip Positions and Movements which enables the eye to "hear" the conversation on the screen. Price 25c. School of Lip Language, Dept. C25, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A.

## THE FUTURE OF WAR AND PEACE

### V.—SOCIALISM—THE SOLUTION.

The nations face an impossible task. Peace conditions will be unbearable because of the pressing problems which develop under peace. Wars will not prove an alternative, because competition is so fierce and industrial progress so general that victory and defeat have little meaning. Necessity demands expansion, but the limits are definitely set. It is only when this situation is fully arrived at that permanent peace comes for the first time to be a possibility. It is a possibility, but nothing more, for while war is a futile expedient, peace is a barren condition. Peace becomes a fact only when the contradiction is removed, which makes both war and a peaceable condition powerless to solve the difficulties of society.

The contradictions which make an insoluble crisis for expanding capital have their roots in contradictions in present society. In existing relationships it is a paradox that a nation should be considered economically developed to the point where it looks for foreign markets while the mass of its population has no access to the surplus, and is often in direct want of necessities. Production tends to outrun demand, and the race is to sell an absolute excess of commodities. In modern times trade represents more and more not an exchange of products of different kinds, but a competitive struggle among producers of like commodities. The primary object of production is not to supply the human demand. The object is to gain by producing for the economic demand. Thus a nation which could consume its own products has nevertheless an excess on hand for export purposes. It is the workers who do without. Free expansion destroys the difficulties which rise to confront the capitalists, but expansion becomes impeded. The improper social arrangement which stands between the people and their products, meets its limits in the inability of the nations to dispose of the surplus products, of the surplus capital which cannot find new fields. International difficulties, and the difficulties of society generally, are due to this very surplus of wealth. The high cost of living, commercial crises and wars are among the results of capitalist exploitation of the working class. Society can advance out of its paradoxes only by giving up its distinctive capitalist form. Such an advance can be secured solely by those who are most interested through their sufferings in wars and their exploited condition during peace. Only the working class can produce the advance.

War is an effort to restore an economic balance to nations whose capitalist possibilities become circumscribed during peace conditions. As state efficiency pushes on toward greater national organization and international competition, the difficulties of establishing a balance by war increase. The problem of disposing of the vast result of home industry finds no solution on the basis of the old form of production, distribution and competition. The natural solution for a nation lies in establishing a social correspondence between its production and consumption of wealth. This Socialism proposes to accomplish through the common ownership of the agencies of production, and the consequent production for use instead of for profit. Such a solution will remove the bone of contention in national crises and international arrangements. Before this condition can be reached the nature of the collectivist form of state ownership must be completely changed by being extended. With the change in the basis of ownership the whole character of society changes. The aim of production becomes definitely social. And just as international politics rest on

home politics, so international difficulties vanish when the great home problems are solved.

The immediate tendency after the war will be to sustain and further militarism. But this is only the first part of the wider tendency to develop society in its contradictory relationships and forms until these fall, taking militarism with them. Peace will be won ultimately through the changes which industrial developments, wars, class conflicts and the proper distribution of wealth will produce. In so far as war is part of the forces making for a changed order it should receive a peculiar negative credit for the role it plays in bringing about its own disappearance.

But the allies cannot bring peace by destroying German militarism by a more powerful militarism. War will not kill war. Wars are not prevented by an enforced peace. The roots of militarism lie in capitalist society. When capitalism disappears militarism dies out.

MERVYN SMITH.

## TRADE UNION NOTES

### DEMANDS OF COAL MINERS PRESENTED AT CALGARY MEETING.

At a joint meeting of representatives of District 18, Western Federation of Miners, and their employers, opened at Calgary last Tuesday the miners presented their demands on a new working agreement.

These provide for an all-round advance of 25 per cent. in wages; an eight-hour day for all classes of work; extra pay for double and treble shifts as well as overtime rate for Sundays and holidays; wages to be computed on run-of-mine basis; differential to be paid where blasting is prohibited and alterations in the general clauses of the old agreement. The new agreement to expire August 31st 1918.

The employers met on Wednesday and refused to consider the miners' demands, saying that no negotiations would be entered into with the men until the latter had given evidence that the terms of any agreement which might be reached would be adhered to.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 00.—When members of organized labor protest against undue laws, they are rebels against the government, in the opinion of the men who run the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles.

What's more, says the bank, labor is a commodity, and when it becomes more plentiful, the present high wages will have to be reduced!

The foregoing views are expressed in the "Financial Letter" of the bank, sent to its big business patrons. Under the heading "Labor Troubles," the bank says:

"No greater proof could be had of the fact that labor is a commodity and its price regulated by supply and conditions. Labor is scarce hence the price of it is high. In 1913 labor was abundant and the price of it was low.

"Legislation cannot alter fixed economic principles. As might have been expected, we are to-day reaping the full reward of the Adamson Bill in the renewed labor demands. Having forced Congressional action in favor of labor, Gompers, who probably stands closer to the Democratic Congress since the election than he did before, is demanding still further Congressional concession, not only in favor of the railroad brotherhoods, but for other groups of employees. Once the door is mistakenly opened to class legislation there is no limit to the danger that can be wrought to the nation thereby.

"Recognizing the scarcity of labor, the employers of millions of wage earners, who are not in any manner connected with the unions, and without

Continued on Page Five.

# The Will of Peter the Great, of Russia

The political testament of Peter the Great is taken from Mr. A. R. Colquhoun's translation, in his book, "Russia Against India," of the version published by M. Lesur in "Des Progres de la Puissance Russe" in 1812. Once the military power of Germany and Austria-Hungary is destroyed, what rampart can be erected against the complete fulfilment of the sinister designs attributed to Russia in this state paper which has been known for a century and a half as "The Will of Peter the Great"? Its authenticity as a "will" has been challenged, but there is no doubt that the instrument has been in circulation about 150 years.

The sections are divided up as follows:—

1. Neglect nothing which can introduce European manners and customs into Russia, and with this object gain the co-operation of the various courts, and especially the learned men of Europe, by means of interesting speculations, by philanthropical and philosophical principles or by other suitable means.

2. Maintain the state in a condition of perpetual war, in order that the troops may be inured to warfare, and so that the whole nation may always be kept in training and ready to march at the first signal.

3. Extend our dominion by every means on the north along the Baltic, as well as towards the south along the shores of the Black Sea; and for this purpose

4. Excite the jealousy of England, Denmark, and Brandenburg, against the Swedes, by means of which these powers will disregard any encroachments we may make on that state, and which we will end by subjugating.

5. Interest the House of Austria in the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, and under this pretext maintain a permanent army and establish dockyards on the shores of the Black Sea, and thus by ever moving forward, we will eventually reach Constantinople.

6. Keep up a state of anarchy in Poland, influence the national assemblies, and above all, regulate the election of its kings; split it up on every occasion that presents itself, and finally subjugate it.

7. Enter into a close alliance with England, and maintain direct relations with her by means of a good commercial treaty; allow her even to exercise a certain monopoly in the interior of the state, so that a good understanding may be by degrees established between the English merchants and sailors and ours, who on their part are to favor everything which tends to perfect and strengthen the Russian navy, by aid of which it is necessary to at once strive for mastery over the Baltic and in the Black Sea—the keystone on which the speedy success of the scheme depends.

8. Bear in mind that the commerce of India is the commerce of the world, and that he who can exclusively command it is a dictator of Europe. No occasion should therefore be lost to provoke war with Persia to hasten its decay, to advance on the Persian Gulf, and then to endeavor to re-establish the ancient trade of the Levant through Syria.

9. Always interfere, either by force of arms or by intrigue, in the quarrels of the European powers, and especially in those of Germany and with this object.

10. Seek after and maintain an alliance with Austria, encourage her in her favorite idea of national predominance, profit by the slightest ascendancy gained over her to entangle her in disastrous wars, so that she may be gradually weakened; even help her sometimes, but incessantly stir up against her the enmity of the whole of Europe, but particularly

of Germany by rousing the jealousy and distrust of German princes.

11. Always select wives for Russian princes from among the German princesses, so that by this multiplying alliances based on close relationship and mutual interest we will increase our influence over that empire.

12. Make use of the power of the church over the disunited and schismatical Greeks, who are scattered over Hungary, Turkey and the southern parts of Poland; gain them over by every possible means: pose as their protectors, and establish a claim to religious supremacy over them. Under this pretext, and with their help, Turkey will be conquered and Poland unable to stand alone, either by its own strength or by means of political connections, will voluntarily place itself in subjection to us.

13. From that time every moment will be precious to us. All our batteries must be secretly prepared to strike the great blow, and so that they can strike with such order, precision and rapidity as to give Europe no time for preparation. The first step will be to propose very secretly, and with the greatest circumspection, first to the court of Vienna, to divide with one of them the empire of the world, and by mentioning that Russia is virtually ruler of the Eastern World and has nothing to gain but the title, this proposal will probably not arouse their suspicion. It is undoubted that this project cannot fail to please them, and war will be kindled between them, which will soon become general, both on account of the connections and widespread relationships between these two rival courts and natural enemies, and because of the interests which will compel the other powers of Europe to take part in the struggle.

14. In the midst of the general discord, Russia will be asked for help, first by one and then by another of the belligerent powers, and having hesitated long enough to give them time to exhaust themselves, and to enable her to assemble her own armies, she will at last appear to decide in favor of the House of Austria, and while she pushes her irregular troops forward to the Rhine, she will at once follow them up with the hordes of Asia, and as they advance into Germany two large fleets, filled with a portion of the same hordes must set sail, one from the Sea of Azoff and the other from the port of Archangel, under convoy of war vessels from the Black Sea and the Baltic. They will suddenly appear in the Mediterranean and Northern Ocean, and inundate Italy, Spain and France with these fierce and rapacious nomads, who will plunder a portion of the inhabitants, carry off others into slavery to re-people the deserts of Siberia and render the remainder incapable of escaping from our yoke. All these distractions will afford such great opportunities to the regular troops that they will be able to act with a degree of energy and precision which will ensure the subjugation of Europe.

## ALBERTA STEEL WORKERS WIN OUT AT REDCLIFF.

The strike of the workers employed by the Canadian Western Steel Co. at Redcliff and Medicine Hat, reported at last week's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, has been settled. William Grinnel, vice-president of the local, writes stating that the men who were discharged on account of union activities have been reinstated and a satisfactory scale of wages agreed upon.

We take genius, put it under a hill of sand—and wonder why it doesn't blossom!

## NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT

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

## CORRESPONDENCE

**Toronto, Ont.**—On Sunday, 18th, at Musicians' Temple, Miss M. J. Kelleher, general organizer of the Textile Workers of North America, addressed the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Educational Committee of the Social Democratic Party. The speaker spoke on the "Workers of the Textile Industries," in the Southern States, describes the horrible conditions that prevailed in that industry; how the wages were so low that workers generally lived on fat pork and hardly anything else, with the result that they contracted tuberculosis. Miss Kelleher is at present in Toronto organizing the women workers, and is meeting with great success.

The **Dovercourt Local, No. 71**, is going to hold a social evening on Saturday evening, April 14, when "Jimmie" Simpson will be the speaker. We have also secured the famous Mac Gowan, who will speak and sing. Don't fail to keep that date open—**April 14**. The social will be held in Summerfelt's Hall, corner of Dovercourt and Van Horne Streets. Come in your thousands.

## BUFFALO HORN (SASK.) LOCAL No. 34.

A social and dance has been given by the Buffalo Horn Local No. 34 of the Social Democratic Party of Canada, February 28th, at the Buffalo Horn School. Nearly all the members were present, together with their friends, making it the largest crowd that has ever gathered at our school house. Socialism was not discussed, but we made it a point to get acquainted, and we are now looking forth to large turnouts at our local meetings.—Roger Mezzatesta, Secretary.

82 Shanly Street,  
Kitchener, Ont., March 18, 1917.

The Editor, Forward, Toronto.  
Dear Comrade—The working people of Canada have not been slow in seeing the danger of conscription and in speaking their opposition. But as they have expressed themselves in resolution they have given somewhat conflicting ideas. Their demands take various forms, and so long as the practical measures of opposition from different localities do not correspond, the opposition to conscription is not as united and powerful as it should be.

People may be opposed to conscription for religious or nationalist reasons. We are opposed to it for Socialist reasons. We oppose it along with other opponents, but if they cease their opposition we must keep our position unchanged.

Now are our tactics sufficient to count, or are we simply trying to show our opposition in isolated groups? In the January 13th issue of Forward a resolution is published from Guelph, in which no doubt the Guelph Socialists express themselves. It declares against registration, "unless all industries that are affected by registration shall come under the ownership and control of the nation, and all profits accruing from such industries be used for the benefit of the nation as a whole."

And in the issue of February 24 the Socialists of Niagara Falls demand that a referendum on the question of conscription be submitted to the people of Canada, "and that the will of the people be the deciding factor." They also demand a referendum to conscript the wealth of the Dominion.

These two positions differ. One demands national ownership before gener-

al registration and conscription. The other demands a referendum on conscription and ownership.

The aim of both is the same. The first proposes something which the government dare not do without giving up its capitalist nature, and the Guelph resolution shows opposition until this is done. The Niagara Falls resolution suggests that a referendum on conscription would be defeated, and that would be the end of it. Both resolutions ask the government to do something which would mean a defeat for the government.

But suppose the government should nationalize resources and factories, and they might do this for purely capitalist purposes without socializing them, would we then be in favor of registration and conscription?

And suppose a referendum carried in favor of conscription, would we then be in favor, permitting the "will of the people" to be the deciding factor?

The Socialist position should not depend on how the majority is likely to go or what the government is likely to do. We can use these situations for our ends. But in case they fail us and the whole country goes wild for conscription, we must stand out alone in absolute opposition.

I raise these questions only for the purpose of trying to help in strengthening our position.

The fact is that we are opposed to conscription in whatever form it be given to us. Perhaps if we Socialists make it known bluntly that if the inevitable comes we will refuse to bow to it, we can do a better service to prevent the inevitable than if we depend on possibilities. Certainly, let us be practical, but if that fails let us still remain uncompromising Socialists.

We are Socialists first and last, and owe Canadian capitalism nothing.

Yours for Socialism,

MERVYN SMITH.

To the Editor of the Canadian Forward.

Dear Editor—I wish you to publish this letter in your weekly paper although you may think it silly:

I think that in the whole Province of Ontario there is a certain amount of compulsory school attendance, and if it is so in the large cities and towns, why can it not be in a place like Creighton Mine? There is a school here also.

There are boys here from the ages of eight to fourteen years who should be attending school.

The eight hours spent at work filling the capitalists' gut should be spent in study so that in later years they will not be classed as ignorants.

They work in dirt and dust that fills their lungs and therefore impairs the health. Is this to be allowed? This is all done for the man with capital behind him to shield him. Is this to be allowed? If so, why are the children to be tramped and trodden over by the man with money behind his back?

People might say that they are helping to win this war. Yes, they are helping because England needs copper, but is it their place to do this? Let the slacker do this. But it is all capital. The capitalist knows that he gains by letting the children work.

Are the children to suffer as well as the young man who shoulders the rifle to meet the foe.

Later, in years to come, these same boys will be men. They will curse the war, the capitalist, and what's more, they will curse the Canadian Government.

Is this to be allowed; if so, why? Hoping to see this in print,

I remain, yours sincerely,

JOS. OSTRY.

(Continued on Page Eight)

Did it ever occur to you how absurd this system is when the workers are made to feel sad just because they have produced too much wheat, shoes, clothes and other necessities?

# THE CANADIAN FORWARD

## To Our Contributors—

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

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

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

## Subscriptions (post free)—

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

## Advertising Rates—

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

## Correspondence—

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

Vol. 1, No. 10

TORONTO, CANADA

March 24, 1917



I've seen some nations like o'erloaded asses,  
Kick off their burthens—meaning the high classes.

—Byron.



## THE REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

It is impossible at the present moment to sum up the profit and loss account which is embodied in the synonym of "Political Revolt," but from our present vantage point we may be permitted to make a few deductions of our own. To say the least, we herald the liberation of political prisoners with joy much in the way that we awaken from a nightmare to find that the demons and the terror of the hideous night have vanished forever.

This change is apparently more radical than we at first assumed, in so far as the new administration is determined to rid itself of the Romanoff regime—root and branch. Good! We now await the second chapter. Will the present forces continue in unity, or are the reactionary elements preparing for a counter revolution. The real question seems to be German rule versus revolution, not as viewed by the tenets of military ascendancy on the part of Germany, but the Prussian spirit that has ruled Russia for so many generations at such an enormous sacrifice in human life.

## THE REVOLUTION OF THE THIRD ESTATE.

We join with our fellow-workers in Russia with gratitude in acknowledging that one of the greatest stumbling blocks to their progress has thus been removed, but perceive at the same time the limitations to which it is subjected. The composition of the new administration and the commendation of capitalist governments, particularly of the Lloyd George, Carson, and Milner sample, is sufficient to guarantee a future crop of trouble and a more important struggle ahead, although unfortunately more obscure in the first flush of constitutional victory.

The military element in the new administration is a horse of doubtful color, but we fully anticipate the greatest degree of co-operation between the Octobists and the Socialists, so far as the constitutional forms to be embodied immediate necessities are concerned, in the new order and the administration

of economic problems that vitally affect the wealthproducers at the present time. It will undoubtedly give a fillip to popular education as soon as its organization becomes stable and illiteracy will soon become a thing of the past so far as the Russian people are concerned. The Jews for the first time will be looked upon as political equals, and presuming its continuity we may look for the total elimination of Nihilism; with the extremists sobering down to constitutional methods of procedure.

The spirit of revolution is contagious. The situation viewed from this aspect presents almost undreamt of possibilities, and drawing our analogy from the war, we conclude that if the revolt develops beyond the national boundary lines, as some have suggested, it would in all probability envelop the rest of Europe. The immediate cause of the war would be entirely eliminated, and we should have Europe in revolt against her taskmasters, in which case the spoilers would have wished to have settled their little differences without an appeal to arms; for once started the hour of doom approaches "for the ruling class."

## SAM GOMPERS ENDORSES INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION—WITH A STRING TO IT.

The man who will accept such signal honours at the hands of Labor, and demonstrate his fidelity by supporting industrial conscription, can only be characterized as a perfidious scoundrel. No doubt the bankers and munition vendors smiled as they read the grateful news. The question we are led to ask is, Was Gompers conscious of the fate awaiting Tom Mooney, and the Senate's concurrence in the Adamson Law to legalize the compulsory settlement of strikes? If not, what inducement has been offered him to give official approval to a principle that is destructive of the very elementary principles for which we are organized? The principle of industrial conscription is the very antithesis of free contract, of which the editor of the Glasgow Forward says, reviewing the possibilities of this same principle in Britain:—

"We know the purpose for which in-

dustrial conscription has been designed; we can see in advance the fruits of it; and we know that, however much the prospect of having army discipline in the workshops may please a certain class of profiteers—the political retribution that will be meted out to the designers of this thing will be sharp, salutary, and permanent. He goes to show how thousands of honest people are dragged away from home and dependents compelled to perform tasks to which they are totally unsuited, concluding his wonderful arraignment by a quotation from Burns:—

"Scots wha by the rich are bled,  
An' wi' the Herald's lees are fed,  
Until they by the nose are led  
Tae chains and slaverie."

We fail to see that Mr. Gompers' attitude will save the members of the A. F. of L., from this hell, or help them to that position in society which as the producers of all wealth they have a right to occupy.

## AN ANTHOLOGY OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

N.B.—This is No. 10 of a series of passages culled from the works of the world's greatest sociological writers. In their final form these articles will make a worth-while anthology of Social-Democracy.

## A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

I felt lonely and sick at heart past the power of words to describe. I hung about a minute longer, and then turned and went out of the porch again and through the lime avenue into the road, while the blackbirds sang their strongest from the bushes about me in the hot June evening.

Once more without any conscious effort of will I set my face toward the old house by the ford, but as I turned round the corner which led to the remains of the village cross, I came upon a figure strangely contrasting with the joyous, beautiful people I had left behind in the church. It was a man who looked old, but whom I knew from habit, now half forgotten, was really not much more than fifty. His face was rugged and grimed rather than dirty, his eyes dull and bleared, his body bent, his calves thin and spindly, his feet dragging and limping. His clothing was a mixture of dirt and rags, long over-familiar to me. As I passed him he touched his hat with some real good-will and courtesy, and much servility.

Inexpressibly shocked, I hurried past him and hastened along the road that led to the river and the lower end of the village, but suddenly I saw as it were a black cloud rolling along to meet me, like a nightmare of my childish days, and whether I was walking, or sitting, or lying down, I could not tell.

I lay in my bed in my house at dingy Hammersmith thinking about it all, and trying to consider if I was overwhelmed with despair at finding I had been dreaming a dream, and strange to say, I found that I was not so despairing.

Or indeed was it a dream? If so, why was I so conscious all along that I was really seeing all that new life from the outside, still wrapped up in the prejudices, the anxieties, the distrust of this time of doubt and struggle?

All along, though those friends were so real to me, I had been feeling as if I had no business amongst them, as though the time would come when they would reject me, and say, as Ellen's last mournful look seemed to say: "No, it will not do, you cannot be of us; you belong entirely to the unhappiness of the past that our happiness even would weary you. Go back again, now you have seen us, and your outward eyes have learned that in spite of all the infallible maxims of your day there is yet

a time of rest in store for the world, when mastery has changed into fellowship—but not before. Go back again, then, and while you live you will see all round you people engaged in making others live lives which are not their own, while they themselves care nothing for their own real lives—men who hate life though they fear death. Go back and be the happier for having seen us, for having added a little hope to your struggle. Go on living while you may, striving with whatsoever pain and labor needs must be to build up little by little the new day of fellowship, and rest, and happiness."

Yes, surely, and if others can see it as I have seen it, then it may be called a vision rather than a dream.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

## TRADE UNION NOTES

(Continued on page three.)

demand by them, have throughout the nation, voluntarily increased the pay of their employees. It follows just as sure as daylight follows darkness when a change in our condition comes, with less employment for labor, the present high wages will have to be reduced.

You cannot legislate value to the services of an inefficient laborer without doing his employer and an efficient laborer in the same line a great injustice. At present the attitude of organized labor is by no means reassuring. Its recent denunciation of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts that labor is a commodity and its threats to strike if the Adamson Bill is declared unconstitutional are as much acts of rebellion against our government as was the firing upon Fort Sumpter!

"The President's recommendation that legislation be immediately passed enforcing compulsory arbitration before a general strike can be declared is being denounced by the labor leaders as vigorously as they praised the passage of the Adamson Bill. That bill, however, is now pronounced a failure by everybody, including the labor leaders who are, exceedingly anxious to have it repealed."

## DEMOCRACY AS SHE IS SPOKE "IN OTTAWA"

Trade unionist is fired by the Devlin Fur Company because he told some of the boys that fifty-eight hours per week was too long for an Irishman to work.

The interesting dialogue followed:

Manager—One of my men tells me that you are looking over the field in order to organize my employees.

Pat—You could surely blame me for looking over your field; I have none of my own to look over.

Manager—I had word from Toronto two days after you started here that you were active in the union movement, and was advised to keep my eye on you.

Pat—Sure, it is I am a trade unionist, and not ashamed of the fact. I claim that every man has a right to join an organization if he has sufficient intelligence, and also the right to live; but at fifty-eight hours per week you only grant him the right to commit suicide.

Manager—I will not have agitators about my workshop. You are a Socialist; get out at once; you would injure my business.

The foregoing is vouched for by my informant. He also informs me that taking the year round, the furriers in Ottawa work two months more in the year than they do in Toronto, where they have a union to protect them. The question my young friend now wants answered is, in his own words:

Why the hell should I go to fight the Germans, the Turks, or my own countrymen in Ireland? Perhaps some of our enlightened readers will instruct him about the "Prussians in our midst."

## ITEMS OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

### LEDEBOUR, IN REICHSTAG, ATTACKS GOVERNMENT.

According to a copy of the Cologne Gazette, received at Amsterdam, the Socialist George Ledebour, recently made a bitter attack on the German Government in the Reichstag. Ledebour denounced the Government's policy of annexation and criticized the "emptiness" of the German peace offer and the demand for a war indemnity, which he characterized as unrealizable.

He protested against the deportation of Belgians and Poles, and also the proclamation of a Polish kingdom, which he termed a "most glaring and flagrant contradiction of the people's right to decide for themselves."

Declaring that the intention was to place a German or Austrian king on the throne and thereby chain Poland to the central powers, Herr Ledebour added:

"You do not want a free Poland at all. Indeed, you do not look as if you could free any one."

Herr Ledebour was thrice called to order for improper remarks, and his speech provoked a heated reply from Dr. Karl Helfferich, the vice chancellor.

### NEW YORK SOCIALISTS TO FIGHT WAR MEASURES.

In the event of a war declaration, New York City socialists will use every endeavor to hasten the return of peace, to oppose the war and the war policies of the government, oppose censorship of the press and the mails, the restriction of the rights of free speech and free assemblage and organization, and to fight the enactment of oppressive sedition and espionage laws. Every possible aid will be given to the workers in any concerted mass action against suspension or curtailment of their rights to organize and strike, and against the tyranny of conscription and martial law.

### "A DISGRACEFUL EPISODE."

"A disgraceful episode," was the term applied by Representative Mann, minority leader of the national House of Representatives, to President Wilson's snobbish action in refusing to include Congressman Wood of Indiana among the list of those invited to the congressional reception in the White House.

The Indiana congressman excited Wilson's displeasure when he introduced the "leak" resolution calling for investigation of the peace note "leak" in Wall Street that promised to involve seriously several higherups in the Democratic administration.

This attempt of the President to use the social prestige of his position in the national capital to snub members of Congress who disagree with him is sadly undemocratic and exhibits a petty spirit on the part of the President that will not meet with the approval of American citizens.

### BISHOP FALLON'S OUTBURST.

Makes a Bitter Attack on Lloyd George's Irish Policy.

London, Ont., March 17.—Condemning the denial of Home Rule to Ireland as a measure comparable to the brutalization of Serbia, Belgium, and Armenia, Bishop M. F. Fallon, D.D., of the Roman Catholic Diocese of London, last night assailed the Lloyd George Ministry. His Lordship, lecturing on "Irish Education and History" before a mixed audience of several hundred people at a St. Patrick's entertainment in St. Peter's parish hall, concluded:

"Is Irish nationality of less concern

to Imperial interests than that of Serbia, Roumania, or Armenia? When Mr. Lloyd George deserted the ranks of the people who had made him to align himself with the privileged class which merely tolerates and uses him, he put himself in the category of Grenville and Lord North, who a century and a half ago drove the American colonies into rebellion and caused a schism that has never been healed; he gave the project of Imperial unity and the political ideal of a British Commonwealth the worst blow it has received in a score of years. I am giving expression to no momentary irritation. For a quarter of a century I have been a believer in and an advocate of some form of federation of Britain's wide-spread dominions.

"I speak with a full sense of the responsibility and the bearing of my words when I say that Mr. Lloyd George has filled many of us with mistrust and suspicion. He has made us doubt that it would be wise to confide, I do not say the custody, but even the consideration, of any particle of Canada's liberty or any aspect of Canada's destiny to an imperial legislature where this irresponsible oligarchy can exercise such an evil predominance."

The failure of so-called "arbitration" in New South Wales having been thoroughly demonstrated, the following extract from a pamphlet entitled "Labor Leg-ironed," written by H. E. Holland in 1916, is interesting:—

The militant socialists fought the idea of arbitration from the outset. The first newspaper attack was written by "Dandelion." "The workers and the robbers have nothing to arbitrate about," he wrote. "Labor being the creator of all wealth, should own all wealth, and since labor power is the sole commodity possessed by the working class, only the working class should fix the selling price of that commodity."

### WEALTHY ESCAPE TRENCHES.

Signor Ferri, the Socialist leader in the Italian Parliament, threw a bomb last week when he charged that 90 per cent. of the fighting on the war front is done by the peasants and city workmen. He showed that the wealthy have successfully worked all sorts of schemes, from feigning illness to bribery to keep out of the trenches. Ferri's charges created a sensation and up to the present the government has not replied to them, and probably won't.

W. F. O'Connor, local food supervisor for the Dominion of Canada, has reported that some coal dealers in Toronto are charging \$30 a ton for coal when delivered in small quantities.

The City Council of Terre Haute, Indiana, has gone into the coal business because of the extortionate prices charged by the coal barons. The net result is that they are now selling coal at \$3.60 per ton to the consumers. This is "municipal socialism," and conservative Toronto could not tolerate such a thing, as it would be calculated to destroy the home. "Starve and Freeze," is their motto.

In the referendum vote on conscription, which was defeated by the Labor party in Australia, the soldiers in the trenches of Europe were also sent ballots and given the right to voice their preference. They voted no by an overwhelming majority—106,000 to 40,000 against compulsory military service. The scheme was defeated without counting the soldiers vote. Peter Larkin (brother of Jim Larkin, the Irish revolutionist), now in this country, and a number of other anti-war agitators have been arrested in Australia by the militarists on charges of treason in re-

venge for their fight against the war-mongers.

## CLIP AND COMMENT

### SOCIALISM THAT WILL NOT FIGHT FOR LIBERTY IS SHAM SOCIALISM.

If Socialists believe in Socialism every Socialist of military age should be fighting in the trenches under the Union Jack or allied flags.

Socialism will not have a chance to propagate its delusions unless the future of Socialism is sheltered by the triumph of liberty. Let defeat overtake Britain and her allies; let destruction overwhelm the British navy, and Socialism will have the same chance in every country of the world that Socialism now has in Belgium.

All that Germany has done to Socialism in Belgium Germany will do to Socialism in every country that Germany conquers.

Where is Socialism in Belgium today?

The fighting Socialists are all dead or lined up with the army of their country under heroic King Albert.

The talking Socialists, including all the James Simpsons and Fred Bancrofts of Belgium, are captives in German prisons or slaves and exiles in German workshops.—Toronto Telegram.

After reading the previous quotation we feel inclined to ask Mr. Robertson what Socialism is. Apparently he is a Socialist according to his own theory of Socialism. Why is he not in the trenches? We can well imagine his chagrin at the Socialists keeping out of the mud holes; he believes that the only good Socialists are "dead ones," and he cannot see what a boon we are conferring upon him. Imagine, gentle reader, what the Telegram's columns would look like in mid-December without the annual Jimmie Simpson cartoons and nineteen columns of space to keep him out of the council chamber.

The difference between the Socialism of Mr. Robertson and our Socialism—is the difference between "the haves" and the "have nots." It is a good bargain for those who have to get those who have not to fight for the liberty of the "haves." We could hardly be expected to omit notice in looking over the bank balances the entire absence of "Socialism for the Masses." And in the reading of the war bulletins that Russia will get Constantinople, the enormous output of wealth in Britain since the war started, and side by side with this the increasing penury of the workers, industrial conscription, etc. In view of these facts, with the ever-recurring "profit and loss account," with the loss always on the side of the workers, we may be pardoned for overlooking the ethical and moral value of Mr. Robertson's Socialism.

Quite true it is that Socialists would not have a chance to propagate the so-called delusions without the triumph of liberty, the delusions will not be necessary to point the way to freedom and in the absence of liberty we propose to propagate the so-called delusions. In any case, liberty is not an absolute quantity, and the victory of either belligerent can have very little bearing upon a principle that is non-existent in any country in times of war; and we ardently anticipate that the struggle for liberty will have to be fought after the war is over, and the sham socialism of the Robertson type is dissipated by a knowledge of the truth.

John Ness, a little Scotsman, scarcely a bantam in stature, was to-day sentenced by Magistrate Denison to 30 days in jail because he "spoke against and discouraged recruiting" at a rally held by Rev. Mr. Boal, at the corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, yesterday noon. Ness is the first Toronto victim of the recent order-in-council aimed at those who disturb recruiting meetings. According to the witnesses examined, Corp. Sullivan, Corp. Samuel Shields, the preacher, and the accused himself, it was a case of a man with radical views and a cigaret in his mouth, being too prominent in a crowd of loyalists.

"I asked all who were in favor of

prosecuting the war to hold up their hands," said the preacher. "The prisoner at the bar didn't. I asked him if he didn't want to win the war. He said he didn't care. I asked him if he was a Britisher. His reply was—well, I can only confirm the testimony of the previous witnesses."

That testimony was that Ness had said it was none of the preacher's business.

"I guess I could tell him that, or even call myself a dago, if I wanted to," said Ness, with all the faith of a Britisher in free institutions. The preacher had made him sore by questioning his nationality.

"He asked me what nationality I was. Well," said the accused, indignantly, "if he had only listened a minute he would have known I was Scotch."

According to his further story, the preacher, when asking for a show of hands, had pointed him out and said, "You with the cigaret, what are you doing there?" Against his will they dragged him up before the preacher, put him through a sort of inquisition, and then marched him up street between two soldiers, "as if I was a deserter."

"Why didn't you leave the crowd," asked the magistrate.

"I guess I could stay and hear him if I wanted to," said Ness. "When I did want to leave, they wouldn't let me go."

"How long have you been in Canada?"

"Five years."

"Why did you express disapproval of enlisting?"

"Because I am a Socialist and don't believe in war," said Ness, reluctantly.

It was the last straw. "Your whole attitude tended to discourage recruiting, and you will go to jail for 30 days," said the magistrate, decisively.—Toronto Star.

After reading the foregoing one wonders if there is anything more to be dreaded "than British justice" under the ministering graces of men like Boal, and the administration of justice at the hands of Magistrate Denison, who, by the way, is also a colonel in the Canadian Militia. We are informed (on the side) that this same reverend gentleman was a one-time anti-socialist agitator, who in his ministry of killing truth on Glasgow Green was ducked in the Clyde by a number of Glasgow workers. Without bearing any ill-will to the Rev. Mr. Boal, we may be permitted to suggest that had it not been for the charitable characteristics of the workers referred to—John Ness, a fellow-countryman might have been spared 30 days in the rat hole. Suffice to say, that if Mr. Boal was as sincere as he is voluminous in his bulldozing characteristics, that is, according to his size and his apparent physical fitness, it would be more fitting that he should be taking a chance at stopping a German offensive rather than hounding a wee fellow like John Ness to prison, whose only offense was being honest to his own convictions. We can assure our friend Ness that he has lost nothing in dignity by his courageous stand, and, true to his racial traditions, notwithstanding his stature, he presented a solid front to a full-blooded hulk of an "Irish snob."

To Magistrate Denison we merely have to say that he is true to his reputed despotic word, "If I had my way with the Socialists, I would shoot the whole lot."

Is it well that while we range with science, glorying in the time  
City children soak and blacken soul and sense in city slime?

There among the gloomy alleys Progress halts on palsied feet,  
Crime and hunger cast out maidens by the thousand on the street.

—Tennyson.

### ...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.

## WHAT OTHERS ARE THINKING

### Bright Clippings from Wide-a-wake Contemporaries

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

By Murray Youtz.

In the light of human sympathy, culture and intelligence, it is impossible to justify a war in the twentieth century, between civilized countries upon the basis of morals.

There is, however, a business basis, upon which war is inevitable between civilized countries in the twentieth century.

I do not believe there is a conscientious and sincere follower of the Lowly Nazarine who will deny the truth of the first statement—for surely we have one of those commandments from God, himself, "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

Every free educator in the world will, I believe, acknowledge that an industrial system based upon a struggle for markets will result in warfare (between business interests), either commercialistic or militaristic.

I believe that the finer intellects of the world will acknowledge the truth of the above two statements, and if so, the conclusion must be that the modern business system is immoral, unchristian, inhuman, ungodly, and destructive of the golden rule sentiment of civilization.

The Army and Navy League, with organizations and interests akin to these, want War, War, War!

And while the patient may sigh,  
The doctor wants him to remain sick,  
And the undertaker hopes he will hurry  
up and die—

Man's material interest dominates his  
action—

"Even as you and I."

### MACKENZIE KING IS GETTING HIS

Rockefeller's Hired Man Comes in for  
Severe Denunciations at the Hands  
of Union Labor in the United  
States.

Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, former Minister of Labor under the Laurier Administration, and framer of the Lemieux Act, which has been repudiated by organized labor in Canada, is earning an unenviable notoriety in the United States, where he is generally referred to in labor circles as Rockefeller's hired man.

The ex-minister is in receipt of a good fat salary from the Rockefeller interests, and he is generally credited with being the author of the infamous no-strike law, against which the labor interests in Colorado are putting up such a determined fight. This law is a far more undemocratic measure than the Canadian Act, for it is compulsory arbitration with a vengeance. Under the Lemieux Act, after the question in dispute has been investigated and an award handed down, neither side to the controversy is bound to accept the ruling of the board, and the workers have a right to strike if they see fit.

Under the Colorado Act, however, the right to strike is taken away. If the workers are dissatisfied they have no redress, and if they quit work they are summarily dealt with by the court, ure in the propaganda of Rockefeller's non-union union, whose chief aim apparently is to, if possible, chloroform the workers in the mining districts. Mackenzie King is also the leading figure while efforts are being made to put the legitimate organization out of business.

Now efforts are being put forth by the big interests to have "no strike" laws enacted in other states to, if possible, more thoroughly throttle the legitimate aspirations of the trades unions.

In Colorado the whole state is aroused against the iniquitous measure. While Mackenzie King tells the capitalists and legislators what a good thing the Cana-

dian Industrial Disputes Act has turned out to be, the improved Colorado law is being worked over on them.

If ever the ex-Minister seeks to re-enter public life in Canada he may have some difficulty in squaring things up with working class voters on this side of the international boundary line. To be known as Rockefeller's hired man might prove to be a somewhat serious handicap against his making the grade, and it certainly would be used against him by his opponents with telling effect.

Probably the workers in Canada would not feel like voting for a man who, if elected, might help in putting a "no strike" law where it might get them.—*Industrial Banner.*

### ON THE FIRE HALL SLATE.

The following prayer of an Englishman of the eighteenth century may, with slight modifications to suit present-day conditions, serve for our own set of hypocritical church-going capitalists. It is copied from an old English paper: "O Lord, Thou knowest that I have nine houses in the city of London and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in the county of Essex. Lord, I beseech Thee to preserve the two counties of Essex and Middlesex from fires and earthquakes; and as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg Thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county. Lord, for the rest of the counties, Thou mayest deal with them as Thou art pleased. O Lord, enable the bank to answer all bills and make all my debtors good men. Give a prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid sloop, which I have insured. Keep my son Caleb out of evil company and from gaming houses. And sanctify this night to me by preserving me from thieves and fire, and make my servant honest and careful."—Exchange.

## SUB-HUSTLERS

### 1. The Science of Sub-Hunting.

It is easy to get new subs., if you spread the net right. Let the slogan be, "Every Socialist" get five new subs. at once, then keep the ball rolling, by each new hustler getting another five, and the thing is did. "Simple." Nels Sachle.

### 2. Something for nothing in the sub. line.

Each subscriber send five dollars and get in return six dollars' worth of Sub. Cards. You can make money, and help the workers to see the light. The advantage of this kind of warfare is in its-killing capacity or in the opportunity to kill a lie, and develop brains at the same time. Try it; it will develop your debating powers. It will make interesting reading in the columns of the Forward, and we have a number of headlines that will give it its mark in current history. Something like this:

"How Henry Captured the Dub."

"The Bullet That Saved a Soul from Hell."

"The Tongue is Mightier Than the Sword."

"The Story of a Captured Sub." etc.

### 3. Educate Yourselves by Selling Subs.

Send five dollars for sub. cards, sell the same, and have the best educational magazine on the American continent sent free for one year. The International Review, and others, when the Apostle of Liberty (the censor) sees fit to remove the censorship on other desirable magazines.

A lawyer is one who protects you against robbers by taking away the temptation says Henry L. Mencken.

## WOMEN'S COLUMN

This is a time when every intelligent woman should be wearing a thinking cap—her own thinking cap—I know that the "thrifty" ladies will condemn thinking caps as extravagant and even sinful luxuries, especially for working people, but we protest that while we may produce something that looks like cake without butter, eggs or sugar, it is entirely impossible to develop a product which will in any way resemble a human civilization without the brains of the men, and especially of the woman, who have been not preaching but practising "thrifty" more or less patiently and silently all their lives. So at the risk of incurring the wrath of the "war-time thrift committee," one urges every woman to throw economy to the winds while she invests in a good serviceable thinking cap.

The women of Ontario have been granted the franchise; it was "very sudden at the last"—but we have just got our breath again and have begun to realize that never did an honor bring with it a greater responsibility—because never in the history of Canada or of the world have so many questions to be met and solved, and never have so many opportunities for good or evil presented themselves; it is a serious fact that the future well-being of this part of the world at least lies in the hands of women, and if we continue to allow the "ward boss," the society dame, or the dead and gone ancestor to do our thinking for us, we had better remained in our ancient state with the criminals, idiots, and children; because if we could not advance civilization very far, we did not then deliberately hinder it, while to-day we find all the interests which exist by graft or special privilege, all the human parasites, "playing up" to the woman vote, and angling for it with the sort of bait which is expected to "do the trick"—for instance, we notice one society lady—who is still thinking away back in the days of King John—urging upon her favorite association, which is a very large and almost purely military body, that now "one of the first things to be seen to was the controlling of the foreigners' vote." It might be a good thing for our woman of the thinking cap to see to the "controlling" of these "patriotic pagans," since they and their ideals are a far greater menace to us than many legions of foreigners. Already our legislature has been approached with a demand from this class for the introduction of compulsory military training for boys of from nine to twelve years old, in our Public schools—a bit of class legislation, since if one can afford to send the children to private schools the drill may be evaded; all sorts of untruthful and absurd reasoning is used as an excuse for this expensive and useless innovation—one particularly brilliant reason voiced by a "titled" Canadian was that the wearing of the uniform teaches "politeness and discipline"! "Very charming and pretty to look at," says our woman of the thinking cap, but will it develop that thing so desperately needed—the social conscience—will it help the boy to realize his own value as a producer; will it shew him how to get more for his labor than a bare living? Will it keep the little folks out of the sweat shop? It will take a multitude of women thinking thus to prevent much backward legislation from being fastened upon us at this time, because, as usual, the people with "axes to grind" are on their job, and they are using the opportunity when so many of us do not see what is happening in Canada, our eyes are strained across the sea, where the militarism of Europe has come to judgment and thousands of our best are being drawn into its hideous vortex.

There are other matters besides this impending curse of militarism, which should occupy the mind of the new

voter, even though she may have to displace or remove entirely some cherished old "notions" which are occupying valuable space under her thinking cap.

To the great work of reconstruction after the war she may if she will bring much sound human judgment, the iniquitous child labor bill on our statute books should receive her best attention, one of our prominent ladies has said that "we don't want to embarrass the Government," but the woman who is thinking more deeply knows well that to "embarrass" a Government is a slight matter as compared with the sin of allowing the labor of a little child to be used for profits, the protection of the child life of the nation, and the care of the aged should be especially our woman's work, the fear of old age which to-day darkens so many lives should, and can, be made a thing of the past, the man and woman who has worked through youth and middle life should look forward to old age happily and fearlessly, and this would require no "miracle working" if each did his fair share of labor.

Even the enormous problem of how to pay for the war might be equitably solved if sufficient brains were brought to the task; at present it looks as if the industrial worker will have to shoulder most of the burden—as usual, and yet it is a fact that a few thousand women armed with "thinking caps"—and votes—might insist upon and obtain a certain "conscription of wealth" which would solve the question and would make for some true "equality of sacrifice." At the same time, it would be a far less drastic measure than the conscription of life, which is thought to be a quite reasonable arrangement, by so many men and women. It all boils down to this, if we are to justify our existence at all, now is the time to begin; let us bring our own thinking up to date; it is only as we work and keep moving that we grow physically, and the same is true of our mental development—every woman, but especially the woman in industry, will go about her work more cheerfully even with this added job of thinking, because of the hope that comes out of it all—the new idea, that by reason of her thinking, it may be possible some day for men, women, and little ones to live in a world that is no longer ruled by fear and force, but guided and governed by reason and love with equal opportunities and a square deal for all.

HARRIET DUNLOP PRENTER.

### WILLIAM MORRIS

#### Poet's Tribute to a Poet.

In a land of dreams he wandered as a friend of Art and Song,  
And his paths were laid in beauty, and his life was glad and strong;  
And the sun was bright above him, and the scenes that filled his eyes  
Had the glory and the lustre of an Earthly Paradise.  
But across his land of vision, like the sweep of sable wings,  
Came the sounds of lamentation for the want that Famine brings,  
For the pride of manhood blighted by the cruel fight for food,  
For the light of youth beclouded, and the wrongs to womanhood,  
For the cold and famished labour, when the barns are full of corn,  
And the busy mills are storing what the workers might have worn.  
And the dreamer saw the sorrow, and he heard the bitter cries,  
And he left his dreams of morning and his Earthly Paradise;  
And he changed his lyre of music for the bugle of the fight,  
And he sounded forth his challenge to the myrmidons of Night,  
To the tyrant and oppressor who had done the people-wrong,  
While he led the marching millions with the summons of his song.  
—A. E. Cross, in New England American.

# "Bargain Day"

AT THE BOOK STORE

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

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

Bundles of 100 can be procured for \$1.50.  
"Don't miss this opportunity to spread the light."  
(All Post Post)

1. Women and Socialism.
2. A Woman's Place.
3. Women and the Social Problem.
4. Science and Socialism.
5. The Origin of Private Fortunes.
6. The Socialist Party and the Working Class.
7. Rational Prohibition.
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

## BOOKS That Have Awakened the Minds of Thousands!

Every active mind is stimulated by the newest in literature. Here is a selection of the most recent publications from the English and American Socialist publishers. Prices are the lowest obtainable in Canada--no trouble over custom duty. Order direct.

- HISTORY OF CANADIAN WEALTH, . . . . \$1.25
- WAR--WHAT FOR? G. Kirkpatrick, . . . 75c.
- The Changing Order (Triggs) . . . . . \$1.00
- The Principles of Scientific Socialism (Rev. C. H. Vail) 25c.
- Where You Get Off (J. M. Work) . . . . . 10c.
- Socialism for the Farmer (Ameringer) . . . . 10c.
- The Genesis and Evolution of Slavery (Kingsley) 10c.
- The Peril of Conscription (J. Bruce Glasier) . . . 5c.
- Dreadnoughts and Dividends (P. Snowden, M. P.) 5c.
- The Conscription of Wealth (R. J. Macdonald, M. P.) 5c.

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

### WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Young People's Socialist Organization are holding their fifth anniversary this year, date not yet fixed. Comrade Rose will represent party, and speak on this occasion.

The desirability or otherwise of holding a May Day parade was discussed at the last meeting of the Central Committee, and it was decided to get opinion of Trades Council as to whether they co-operate or not. Some of the comrades feel it is time we were doing something to supplement the efforts of the I.L.P. comrades in England, and the minority factors in the other belligerent countries. Other comrades think that it is impossible at the present time. We would like to see an expression of opinion from comrades from all over Canada through the medium of your columns.

The financial statement of the Central Committee showed a deficit of \$273 over assets. A determined effort is being made to reduce this.

The first series of meetings for propaganda purposes will be held in the Labor Temple on Sunday, March 18th, when Comrade Queen will speak upon "Economic Waste Under the Capitalist System." Comrade Veitch will occupy the chair.

The question of sending a delegate to the international conference in June of this year has been referred to the locals for further discussion. We understand the German local has asked the Dominion Executive Committee to act in the matter, and we are waiting a reply. We are going to arrange a meeting for the reports from Comrades Rigg and Queen to their constituents, as to their work in the Legislature and City Hall respectively.

One of the Ruthenian comrades who has just returned from the west reports the urgent need of a permanent organizer for that part of the Dominion, where we believe it will be possible to build up the movement. This comrade was out collecting funds for the Ruthenian paper which the comrades are publishing in Winnipeg. He succeeded in raising \$445.65 during his four weeks' trip. One other comrade obtained \$1,100.00 for the same purpose in the east, and they now have a capital altogether of about \$2,000.00. They have a linotype, and intend publishing twice a week. This is an object lesson for the English comrades, and all we can say to ourselves is "Go thou and do likewise."

The Duke omitted to invite Rigg and Dixon to travel with him in state to Brandon, a matter which Rigg mentioned in the house, remarking that he was content to occupy the same relationship to Government House as Hardie did to Buckingham Palace.

When our time comes we certainly shant forget to invite the Duke to do his bit.

S. J. ROSE.

There can be no real social comradeship without economic comradeship.

### PARTY

## Announcements

The Toronto S.-D.P. Educational Forum have been able to procure the services of

**MR. LUKE NORTH**

to address them on

**APRIL 1st, 1917**

The meeting will take place in  
**The MUSICIANS' TEMPLE**  
at 8 P.M.

Mr. North hails from Los Angeles, California, and is associate editor of *Everyman* (a single tax publication). He is also the leader of the "Great Adventure" movement in that state. Make a special effort to be present and bring your friends

James Simpson's services have been procured for April 8th. As Jimmie has just completed a tour of Northern Ontario, he will address the meeting on the subject,

**'Conditions in Northern Ontario'**

You are cordially invited to attend.

### LEARN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS

A complete course in the mail order business, consists of 20 lesson correspondence course, compiled in book form. Explains the method and plans of operation of 40 highly successful, different kinds of mail order concerns. Explains letter writing, successful selling plans, advertising, postal laws, etc. Price formerly \$10.00. Now sent post-paid upon receipt of \$1.00.

SWENEY PUBLISHING CO.,  
1058 Military Ave., Omaha, Neb.

At the Revelstoke convention of the B.C. Federation of Labor, the statements of Hon. R. B. Bennett, director-general of the National Service Commission, and Hon. T. C. Norris, premier of Manitoba, which imputed base motives to labor officials who dared to question the card registration plan, was discussed.

The convention directed that letters be sent to the parties requesting that they either publicly retract the statements or furnish evidence showing that the remarks were justified.

In accordance with this direction, Secretary A. S. Wells forwarded on February 28th, personal letters to Mr. Bennett and Premier Norris, which read as follows:

"At our last convention held in Revelstoke, B.C., during the present month, the following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote:

"Whereas, Mr. R. B. Bennett, director-general of National Service, and Mr. T. C. Norris, Premier of the Province of Manitoba, have in public meetings stated that the members of organized labor who have opposed the registration scheme of the Dominion Government, were traitors to their country and in the pay of Germany or their agents.

"Therefore be it resolved, That Mr. R. B. Bennett and Mr. T. C. Norris be called upon to make good their charges or retract same."

"As the officers of the Federation have opposed the registration scheme, we would be glad if you will either produce the evidence that will prove your charges as stated above, or, just as publicly as the charges were made, retract the same and apologize to the men who, because they do not see eye to eye with the Government, are condemned by men who hold responsible positions, in an irresponsible manner. I remain, your, A. S. Wells, Secretary-treasurer."

It will be remembered by our readers that the B. C. Federation of Labor voted unanimously against filling in the registration cards, and went on record as opposing all forms of conscription.—Ed.

When a man loses his temper in an argument his arguments are not worth the energy expended in making them.

Published at  
363 Spadina Ave., Toronto  
A. Ackerley Business Manager  
I. Bainbridge Dominion Secy.

## THE CANADIAN FORWARD

SUB BLANK  
Single Subscriptions, One Dollar per Year  
Fifty cents per Half Year  
In Clubs, Six for Five Dollars

You will assist our work by giving names and addresses as clearly and fully as possible

	NAME	STREET OR P.O. BOX	TOWN	PROV.
FIVE DOLLARS	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			

Sent by \_\_\_\_\_ Street No. \_\_\_\_\_  
P.O. \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_  
Amount sent \$ \_\_\_\_\_ How sent (cheque, postal note, money order or cash) \_\_\_\_\_