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INTERNATIONALISM, SOCIALISM, TRADE UNIONISM AND POLITICS.

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Food Conservation IN BRITAIN.

Margarine.

2 lbs. weekly for average family of four; then about 1 lb. weekly for 10 weeks and have been without, next 3 weeks averaging 3-4 lb. weekly.

Co-operators, not able to get any for weeks. Mrs. X., postman's wife, 1-2 lb. this week, family of 8. Often refused at multiple shops because didn't buy tea and sugar there. Family of 2 gets 1-4 between them a week (starting last week).

Sugar.

Co-operators have had only 1-4 lb. per head for 6 months.

Retailers in competitive firms have unfairly distributed sugar. Peaks at Highbury sold 2 lbs. of sugar to each customer on December 22nd as "mas boxes," customers were told, no 2 lbs. last week. Probably supplies released on reported approach inspector. Middle class customers, with large orders, no difficulty about sugar and margarine. My sister at Bradford no difficulty also another at Golders Green, only last few weeks had smaller supply of margarine.

Milk.

Average 1-2 pint per family of 4. Milk sellers giving short measure.

Meat.

4-hour queues common during last two weeks. Last two Sundays quite common for weaker women, tired out, who cannot stand long, to have bloaters for Sunday's dinner (about 1-2 bloater per person) and about 1-4 lbs. sausage meat in the week if lucky enough to see it displayed.

Rich customers and better off workers are served first every time. Cases of Hardship and Queue Incidents.

Factory girl in Highbury, living alone, no fat for 3 weeks. "Took"

half-day to go margarine hunting. Employer bullied her and said she was wasting "his valuable time." She answered: "The half-day was more valuable to me, as it meant my food, which means my livelihood, for without it I cannot work."

Mrs. B. had brother home on leave who went to the Home and Colonial shop in Holloway, with his ration paper. Ration refused, although plenty of food in shop. He went home and then went to Food Controller's office. They, after being worried, gave him a paper which entitled him to call in a police officer to employ who refused him. A day was wasted and the small family's supply eaten into by soldier. His sister has husband at front and mother with Old Age Pension, for whom she has to wait in queues as well, there is one child of three. They were able to get 1-2 lb. margarine some weeks, but have not had any for last three weeks. His sister overheard conversation of two women. One said: "I am all right for 'marg' this week. I have bought 6 lbs. and the Mappole will have some next Monday, and I shall get another lb." Soldier's wife said: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself." To which came the reply, "Mind your own business, we must fight for ourselves these times."

Mrs. C., about 60, very frail, said she always arrived too late at queues. Her husband had been ill, but had lately got work at making dugouts for factories. They had no "marg" for three weeks and he was "fed up" with only having bread and jam.

Buying up in unequal quantities was, until this week, encouraged by multiple firms to enable them to sell out quickly.

Several women at Finsbury Park said to me in margarine queues: "What are we fighting for, if women and children are treated like dirt, what price victory when we are starving. Will that bring back our health?"

Peckham Soldiers.

Four soldiers just home from front were angry at sight of queue, saw margarine under counter of multiple shop, dragged it out, after leaping over counter and threw it over to women. The ringleader said to the manager, "Now you can arrest me." He would not, and the policeman said neither would he as "I am in sympathy with you."

Women often have influenza after waiting, and many pregnant women in my neighborhood have fainted, through long standing and undernourishment.

Women are bullied by school attendance officers for keeping children home from school to wait in queues, although mother is too ill to go. Girls in munition factories and women on tubes and trams often tell me, "I always get home when 'marg,' meat, bacon and sugar are sold out." Women living alone with no children to wait have gone weeks without fat of any kind.

Incident at Wood Green.

Last week a "Co-op" woman overheard women in a queue talking and found they came from Holloway, Finsbury Park, Bethnal Green and Elephant and Castle, and had come to buy margarine to sell again. She had with the police officers' help their addresses taken and only local people served.

I believe that a growing number of working people are doing on very small quantities of food, partly owing to muddle of governmental departments, and partly owing to the fact that pushing, strong women make a business of food hunting.—Workers' Dreadnought.

CO-OPERATION INCREASES IN BRITAIN

The British Co-operative Society has now a membership of 3,600,000. The increase in 1915 was 210,574, and 255,416 in 1916. The Society has a paid-up share capital of \$20,000,000. Their deposits in the penny bank was increased from \$10,840,315 in 1915 to \$12,735,955 in the year 1916. Increase of trade during the year was \$75,000, making a total of \$95,000,000. The total retail trade in 1915 was \$608,442,750. The average purchase per member in 1915 was \$157.05 in 1916 it rose to \$172.85. The total amount of wholesale and retail trade in 1916 amounted to \$942,105,120. The output at factory prices in their English plants in 1915 being \$45,546,590, and increased to \$81,837,545 for 1916.

Their Scottish factories increased during the same period from \$14,035,235 to \$23,940,520. The profit in 1915 was \$24,800,430, and increased to \$81,675,395 for 1916, after deducting 30.60 per cent. for capitalization. The number of employees also increased during the same period from 109,449 to 115,651. The total number of employees in both wholesale and retail departments for 1916 amounted to 158,715. It is interesting to note that the Society has now affiliated with the Labor Party. In every department of the Society an appreciable advance has been made, as compared with privately owned enterprises, and their affiliation with the Socialist Labor group is very significant at the present time owing to political unrest.

Writers seldom write the things they think. They simply write the things they think other folks think they think.—Elbert Hubbard.

THE BOLSHIVIKI--What Is It?

[ED. NOTE.—This Manifesto is written by a Bolsheviki, from information received from Petrograd, and is contributed to the cause of Socialism, in the sincere belief that the Bolsheviki Socialists are the pathfinders to a happier and better existence.]

From press and pulpit came loud condemnation of the so-called Bolsheviki in Russia, and yet the same press and pulpit spares itself no effort in hiding from the masses all knowledge of what the movement really signifies, and what its historic mission.

In order to fully understand the Bolsheviki (which in Russian means majority), it is necessary to understand the government that preceded it. In this way do we gain a proper historical perspective which will enable us to judge for ourselves what relationship the Russian social upheaval bears to similar upheavals in England when Magna Charta was demanded, or again, when Cromwell broke the arrogance of the British monarchy, or again, when the prospering American Bourgeoisie (capitalist) threw off the yoke of George III.

In order to understand the social system of any given period in the solution of human progress, it is necessary to examine the fundamental economic structure on which that social organism is based, and to enquire into the method of administration. By the economic aspect we mean the method employed in securing livelihood (food, clothing and shelter), or, in other words, the method of production. By the administrative aspect we mean the government, or method of administering the productive forces so as to insure continuous subsistence with the greatest amount of leisure for the ruling class, and the establishment of laws, rules, morals and customs in

keeping therewith. To simplify this reasoning, we will draw a simple diagram of the feudal system as it once existed in England, in France, and in Russia on the outbreak of the present war.

FEUDALISM.

Economic Aspect.

Land is the dominant factor in production, and the chief source of subsistence. The land is owned by big landlords, and agriculture is carried on by peasant communities who work for a bare subsistence, being slaves to the land which they do not own.

Eighty-five per cent. of the population are engaged in agriculture, and the remaining 15 per cent. constitute the professional and middle classes, and the rising capitalist and his wage-workers. These latter are virtual slaves to the industries they do not own.

The agitation for reform and political representation is carried on against the feudal regime by the rising commercial element, or capitalist; and, in order to strengthen their position, they enlist the moral support of

Administrative Aspect.

The administration of feudal rule is conducted by a Czar or autocrat having arbitrary power, and supported by a caste of nobles who share in the system of private ownership in the essentials to life and gain subsistence therefrom. The nobility performs no useful labor, but holds in its command the army and navy, which constitute the force necessary for the protection of their interests.

In opposition to this system stands the rising Bourgeoisie or capitalist, who, having acquired wealth and power from his private ownership and control of industry, seeks now also to control the government, to make laws and to establish customs for the conservation of his own interests as opposed to those of the feudal caste.

(Continued on page four)

THE INTERNATIONAL

KAMENEFF ON MAXIMALIST POLICY.

Kameneff on Maximalist Policy.
Kameneff, the Maximalist delegate sent from Petrograd to England and France, has made some very interesting statements at Stockholm. According to him, the Bolsheviks have accomplished what no other Government could have succeeded in doing: "The German working classes have no confidence in President Wilson or Lloyd George, but when they have been convinced that we are destroying militarism and are opposed to imperialism, we have attained the principal results of the negotiations. Peace will not come from Brest-Litovsk, but will be imposed by the masses in the streets of Berlin and Vienna."

"Either revolution will triumph in Europe or revolutionary Russia will perish. The basis of Maximalist policy is to cause the social revolution to penetrate Western Europe, connecting with Germany. . . . The recent strikes in Berlin are the direct result of our attitude at Brest-Litovsk. We are experts in what concerns revolution, and we know very well that the rising could not succeed at the first blow, taking into account German discipline. But the strike of a million men is a remarkable success. I consider that the policy of the Entente is very seriously wrong. Instead of forcing Germany to show her cards, it is encouraging Finland, the Ukraine, and Roumania. Finland is pro-German, recognized by Berlin, and now supported by the German Government. The Ukraine has concluded a separate peace, and Roumania is on the point of doing so. We consider that President Wilson is the only man who has dared to recognize the truth concerning the Bolshevik attitude with regard to the war. The first version of his message was distorted, four points of it having been suppressed. The whole world must be reorganized and secret diplomacy abolished."

GERMAN SOCIALIST SUCCESS

On January 25th, at the bye-election in the third Reichstag division of Saxony, the Socialist candidate, Uhlig polled at the second ballot 9,661 votes and the Conservative 8,763. In the first ballot the Progressive received 3,526, the Socialist 6,916, and the Conservative 6,957. The local Centre Press called on its supporters to vote Conservative, but Erzberger urged the Centre voters to vote for the Socialists on the peace issue. The result was therefore a victory for Socialism and peace by understanding.

CONFERENCE OF THE FRENCH MINORITY

On February 16th the Minority Socialists held a very successful conference, at which most of the party district sections were represented. Most of the speakers demanded more vigorous action by their representatives. After a long discussion it was decided that the Socialist Commissioners should withdraw from the Committees (such as the Marine, Agricultural, etc.) on which they had been sitting. The resolution in this sense obtained 624 votes, as against 274 cast for Longuet's motion allowing them to retain their posts until the completion of their tasks. Bouisson, one of the Commissioners, explained that he had full power in his hands and he would use it for the benefit of the workers and to stop the scandalous profiteering of the employers; his resignation

would be the triumph of the latter. But even this did not convince the conference.

Another interesting point of the conference was the evident general agreement that at last the time had arrived when war credits should no longer be voted. The discussion was seemingly devoted as to the form of the resolution, some desiring to make of the vote against war credits a matter of general principle, whilst others maintained that they were only in favor of voting against the war credits because the war was no longer one of national defence for France. It is to be hoped that at least the Minority deputies in the Chamber will now follow the lead of their conference.

The conference also voted a resolution of sympathy with and protest against the arrest of various militants, sent fraternal greeting to Lazari, the secretary of the Italian party now under arrest; and protested emphatically against the mental examination of Comrade Helene Brion. A resolution on the persecution of Russians in France has been suppressed by the French Censor.—The Call, England.

TROTSKY DENOUNCES IMPERIALISTS.

Trotsky has denounced the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 for the partition of Persia into "spheres of interest," an agreement which, as he says, "was directed against the liberty and independence of the Persian people." The Russian Government "will do all in its power in the domain of international relations to bring about a complete evacuation of Persia by Turkish and British troops."

SINN FEIN vs. BOLSHEVIKS.

The Sinn Feiners, in seizing land in the name of the Irish Republic, and in refusing to allow the export of pigs and other food urgently required in Ireland, seem to have caught the Bolshevik spirit. If the Sinn Feiners will steer their course in accordance with the Socialist ideal they will achieve great good for the people of Ireland. Even if they do no more than secure Irish independence, they will clear away the great obstacle to the growth of the Socialist movement in Ireland, but if they will make their Republic a Socialist one, they will avoid much subsequent pain and conflict.—Workers' Dreadnought.

THE UKRAINE PEACE.

The final blow to the Entente's confidence in the anti-Bolshevik Government of the Ukraine was dealt on February 9, when the representatives of that Government signed a separate peace with the Central Powers. We do not know the terms, because anti-Bolshevik governments do not negotiate in public; but we do not think we are far wrong in supposing that the Central Powers, in return for promises of supplies, have undertaken to give military help to the Ukraine Rada in its fight against the Bolsheviks. We wonder what part the £9,000,000 and the military mission, which the French Government sent to help the Rada a short time ago, will play in the fight?—Labor Leader.

GERMAN MINORITY SOCIALISTS DEMAND PEACE.

The Manchester Guardian on February 11 published an appeal, which was issued by the Independent Socialists on January 10, and which must have had great influence in

AGENTS-PROVACATEURS IN BRITAIN IN 1817

(Labor Leader.)

The following passage, taken from the "History of the Peace, 1817," by H. Martineau (vol. b., page 148), is of special interest in these days:

We did not think that the facts which time has revealed warrant us in going so far as Sir Samuel Romilly, who in his place in Parliament declared on January 27, 1818 (that in his conscience he believed the whole of the Derbyshire insurrection was the work of the person sent by government, but we do think these facts justify a strong conviction that without the agency of these persons the insurrection would not have taken place. . . . In March a person calling himself a delegate came to London from one of the Midland districts, and was introduced to one of similar opinions. He of similar opinions gave discouraging information as to the state of public feeling in the capital. The representations of the delegate as to the impatience of the country districts to throw off the yoke, as he termed it, were not responded to. But he met two other persons ready to return with him as delegates from London, and Mr. Oliver proposed to go along with them, making a fourth delegate. Before they proceeded on their journey, Oliver was in communication with the Home Office; but received no instructions to compromise the safety of anyone by tempting them into practices which he afterwards exposed. The co-delegates relied fully on Oliver—the country delegates introduced him to all his friends as a second self. Oliver remained among these people from April 17 to May 27, everywhere received as the London delegate. He was examined before the secret committee, and told them he was very

of giving information; what he said was that London was ready to rise, and only wished to know what assistance could be derived from the country. His friend, the country delegate, gave effect to this information by telling his brethren, the country delegates, that 75,000 individuals could be relied on in the eastern part of the capital, and 75,000 in the west. Mr. Ponsonby thus showed, with a moderation and candor most advantageously contrasted with the frenzied declamations against individual members of the government, made by such popularity hunters as Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Grey Bennett, that the representations of Oliver himself, and the representations which he permitted to be made with his knowledge and approval, did excite the wretched individuals with whom the spy delegate conversed to acts of rebellion or insubordination. But Mr. Ponsonby only traced Oliver to May 27. We are now able to follow his course up to the moment of the Derbyshire insurrection. On June 6 an outbreak in Yorkshire was expected and the delegates were arrested at

leading up to the strikes. The appeal shows up the insincerity of the German negotiations at Brest, and concludes:

"Women and men of the working classes, there is no time to lose. After all the past horror and suffering, a new and terrible calamity is threatening our people and the whole of mankind. Only peace without annexations and compensation, and upon the basis of the peoples' self-determination, can save us. It is time now to raise your voice, in favor of such a peace. Now is your turn."

Thornhill-lees, near Dewsbury. On the day of the meeting Oliver called on Mr. Williams, a bookseller of Dewsbury, and urged him to attend the meeting of the delegates at Thornhill-lees. Williams, having some suspicion of the incendiary, refused to go. Oliver himself attended the meeting, and was arrested with the others; but in the evening he was at large in Wakefield, and entering the coach to go to Leeds was accosted by the liveried servants of Sir John Byng, who commanded the forces in the district. This servant, after his master had gone, said that a few days before he had driven him in a gig from his master's house to meet a coach. . . . After the Derby insurrection three men were executed, eleven were transported for life, four for fourteen years, and five were imprisoned for various terms.

PROFESSOR MACIVER SCORES A BULL.

The renowned professor, speaking before the Canadian Club, invests himself of the following:

"The demand has come from labor for what may be called industrial democracy," he continued. "Here is the heart of the present situation: Is labor to be a commodity, to be bought and sold like any other, subject to the vicissitudes of a mere article of trade? Or is labor to be an effective partner of capital, a citizen and not merely a subject in the kingdom of industry? There seems to be no third possibility. No mere schemes of arbitration and conciliation, no systems of profit-sharing will heal this great and growing division. They have been tried and found wanting. In the present temper of labor there is not the slightest hope of success attaching to any scheme for bringing labor and capital into harmony which does not admit labor to a common council table with capital, not merely when disputes have already arisen but all the time."

Economic Democracy.

When the war is over labor will be left in a position of strength unknown before, Prof. MacIver declared, and pointed out that in European countries the labor party is the only party which professes a sweeping programme of reconstruction. "A definite programme of this kind has a great advantage in a time of grave instability like the present," he remarked. "The soldiers who return to the workshops will do so in the consciousness of having deserved well of the country to which they offered their lives. This will give a great moral support to their demands for industrial security. They will demand employment, and it must be found for them. If labor alone has a clear programme for assuring this and other objects, then the programme of labor will win against all opposition."

"Some form of economic democracy is almost certain to be the outcome," he declared, and pointed out that mere opposition would likely "turn a peaceful into a catastrophic process, an evolution into a revolution."

Napoleon I. once remarked to those who were in attendance at the Court of France: "Empires generally die of indigestion through having swallowed too much territory." There's no doubt about the accuracy of Napoleon's observation.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

SIGNIFICANT DATES IN HISTORY.

March 9-12, 1917—Second Russian Revolution.
 March 14, 1883—Marx died.
 March 18, 1871—Paris Commune proclaimed.
 March 24, 1834—Wm. Morris born.
 March 29, 1826—Wm. Liebknecht born.
 March 30, 1898—Eleanor Marx committed suicide.
 March 31, 1908—Socialists overthrew Ministry in Finland.

FINNISH SOCIALISTS CONGRATULATIONS.

The Canadian Finnish Socialists are deeply interested in the events transpiring in their native country, and as a practical demonstration of their sympathy, have collected \$3,000 to be sent to Finland to aid their fellow-workers in their struggles for emancipation. The following cable has been sent to Matti Turkia at Helsingfors:

"With deep interest we have followed your vigorous fight. Hoping for your final victory. We will do our part.

"J. W. Ahlquist,
 "Secretary Finish Section S.D.P. of Canada."

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS INDICTED.

On Saturday, March 9th, the papers announced the indictment by Federal Grand Jury of five prominent members of the Socialist Party. Those indicted are: Victor L. Berger, Socialist candidate for United States Senator for Wisconsin at a special election to be held April 2; Adolph Germer, National Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party; John Louis Engdahl, editor of the Eye Opener; Wm. F. Kruse, National Secretary of the Young People's Socialist League, and Irwin St. John Tucker, author and lecturer.

These men are charged with having violated Section 3 of title 1 of the Espionage Law by conspiring to obstruct the recruiting of military forces of the United States and by endeavoring to cause insubordination in the said military forces by means of speeches and the publication and circulation of certain papers and leaflets.

BRITAIN REFUSES TO QUIT.

The Persian Government has made representations to Petrograd, London, Constantinople and Berlin for the removal of foreign troops from Persia. Each Government except the British have given an undertaking to withdraw the troops.—Labor Leader, England.

EMPIRE BUILDERS.

In studying the lives of the so-called empire builders, it will be found that, with few exceptions, the matter of empire building was but a bye-product of the business of building a fortune for themselves. In keeping with the times this by-product is not allowed to go to waste. One of its chief uses is in the educating of the young, where it serves as a means of instilling a false patriotism in the plastic mind. The moral is pointed out to them that "in this free, glorious and democratic country" they, too, have the chance to rise to similar heights of fame. To this they might well make the same reply as the negro who, told he had an equal opportunity to be president of the United States, said he would sell his chance for ten cents.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Ponsonby, M.P., has ceased to be Liberal member for Stirling Burghs. A resolution was passed at a crowded and enthusiastic meeting, at which several prominent I.L.P. members were present, re-adopting him as an Independent Democrat.

THE CAPITALISTS' NEW EXECUTIVE.

The press gives us the following particulars as to the personnel of the new Federal Parliament which has just convened at Ottawa:

One-third of the members of the new House of Commons give their professions as lawyers. Of the remainder one-sixth are farmers, one-tenth, each, physicians, merchants and manufacturers, and one-fourteenth brokers and agents. The occupations, according to figures compiled by W. F. O'Connor, general returning officer, are: Barristers, 73; notaries, 4; conveyancer, 1; physicians, 23; veterinarians, 2; dentists, 1; farmers, 39; rancher, 1; publishers and journalists, 11; educationists, 2; manufacturers, 23; lumber operators, 7; contractors, 2; merchants, 22; brokers and agents, 17; plumber, 1; railway conductor, 1; land surveyor, 1; military officers, 4.

Thus is Canada made safe for plutocracy. Keir Hardie once made the comment at the opening of a British House of Commons "Now begins the farce of rich men making laws for poor men." When we consider that the poor men themselves elect the rich men it might well be described as a howling farce.

THE JOBLESS MAN AND HIS VOTE.

Many returned-soldiers cannot get a job and the government they helped to put in is doing little to help. This state of matters is of course nothing new. Periods of unemployment have come and gone, yet they have not turned the sufferers from voting capitalist governments into power. Thomas Carlyle has said "A man willing to work and unable to find work is, perhaps, the saddest sight that fortunes' inequality exhibits under the sun." It would be interesting to know that philosophic Thomas' comment had he seen the same jobless man go into the polling booth and vote for more of it. Probably it was while ruminating over such like vagaries of the Henry Dubbs of his day that he uttered that famous saying: "There are thirty million people in these islands—mostly fools."

William J. Bryan has been howled down and jeered by the Canadians. Isn't there any spot on earth where he might be elected?—New York Call.

PARTY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

On the Stump-and After

(By Organizer Stirling.)

At a little town called Success in Saskatchewan, I had a very good meeting. One of the comrades decided to arrange to hold the meeting in the hotel as there was always a crowd around the hotel who might be too lazy to walk up to the school-house. It was a capital idea. The hall in the hotel was packed, and we had a very interesting time, caused largely by one or two interrupters who thought to put me right on my economics. The meeting lasted till eleven o'clock, and about half-past twelve after I had gone to bed I heard a bunch of the leading citizens still arguing away down below about some of the strange doctrines which I had been propounding.

I was talking about the distribution of wealth, and in my introductory remarks happened to emphasize the point that money was not wealth, but was merely a convenient means of exchanging wealth.

"How silly," remarked one of the audience, who was seated in the front row. "Don't we know that when a man has a lot of money he is wealthy?"

"Yes," I replied, "we say he is wealthy because the money gives him the power to get hold of a lot of things which are real wealth, such as houses, motor cars, clothes, food, etc., but it is these latter articles which compose his wealth, and not his money."

"You're talking foolish," said my interruptor, "everybody knows that the money is wealth."

"Very well," I said, "let us suppose that money is wealth. In the course of history all kinds of things have been used as money, such as leather, shells, salt, hides, wood, minerals, paper, etc. For hundreds of years wooden money was used in England. It was introduced by Henry I. in the year 1100, and was not abolished until 1783, and in 1830 great heaps of these wooden tallies which had accumulated in the Houses of Parliament were destroyed.

"Now, was the total wealth of England increased when Henry made his wooden tallies, or was it decreased when thousands of them were destroyed?"

"Would the total wealth of Canada be increased if the government printed a few hundred million, dollar bills? If so, that would be an easy way to increase the wealth of the country. Everybody who knows anything at all about it knows that it would only cause confusion if the

government were to adopt such a plan.

"The wealth of Canada consists of food, clothing, houses, implements, motor cars, railways, mines, factories, etc., etc., and money is only used to enable us to get what we require of these things."

My interruptor here chipped in again, and said, "I didn't say that money was wealth."

"You certainly did," I replied. "No," he answered, "what I said was that when a man has a lot of it we say he is wealthy."

"Now look here, friend," I said, "to get on with this argument we must fix you one way or another. I don't care which you say, but you must keep to it. Now do I understand you to say that money is not wealth?"

"No," he replied, "money is wealth." At this the audience could stand it no longer, and burst into uproarious laughter. I do not know how much money the interruptor had in the bank, but I would like to bet that he stopped a few times on the way home from the meeting and said to himself, "Now look here, am I wealthy or aren't I? Yes! No! Perhaps! Aw, what's the use!"

In spite of the fact that it is about 140 years since Adam Smith knocked the bottom out of the foolish notion that money was wealth, most people to-day talk as though money was THE THING, whereas it is only the means of getting THE THING.

This notion underlies the false idea that it is a sign of prosperity when a country exports more wealth than it imports. As though a nation could get wealthy by what it gave away. All the advantage of foreign trade which has been pointed out by Mill and other economists lies in the IMPORTS and NOT IN THE EXPORTS.

The idea that is common to-day is that if we export more than we import, then we import also a lot of money, and the money is looked upon as wealth.

But if we export twice what we import and that is considered a good thing, it must be a far better thing to export ten times what we import. It will be an infinitely better thing if we export 100 times what we import. And we shall reach the very pinnacle of prosperity when we export all the wealth that we produce and import nothing—nothing but money. The absurdity of the supposition is at once apparent.

If people knew what money was they would not go to war, and if they could realize what war means they would keep their money.

The Centenary of KARL MARX

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Extracts from Wilfrid Laurier's speech, March 19th, 1918

The War Measures Act covers a multitude of sins.

The appeal which had been made at the last general election had not been made to the solid electorate of the country, but to a specially manufactured electorate.

The great question before the people was conscription. If it had been submitted to the people on a referendum he was satisfied it would have been defeated, but the Government would not submit to the possibility of being defeated on such an important question.

There is a constituency called Edmonton West. . . . In seven polls there was insufficient ballots to satisfy the electors, and those who came to vote were unable to do so.

In the same constituency three polling booths had not been opened at all. The doors were locked and the men who had driven long distances to vote could not do so.

In the month of November I had the pleasure of listening to an address by the Minister of Militia in the City of Ottawa, during the course of which he stated that there

Autocracy in Canada

Commission to Govern Montreal. Political forms of autocracy are not determined by geographical conditions, as evidenced by the attempt in Quebec to introduce a commission form of government. We are credibly informed that the issue is being fought out in the civic campaign that is now in progress in Montreal. Our comrade, Rebecca Buhay, informs the Forward that the proposal, if carried, means that Montreal will be administered by three men—two of whom will be appointed by the Governor-General for a period of four years. Our information is very indefinite upon this question, but it is practically certain that if the thing carries the city council of Montreal will be reduced to the same position as the Reichstag in Germany—as their control of finance will be entirely taken away. Michael Buhay is putting up the fight for the Democrats as aldermanic candidate; but they are greatly in need of finances, and we urgently enjoin all sympathizers to send along their donations.

Address—Rebecca Buhay, 1118 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal.

were 35,000 soldiers in Canada. On the 17th of December 54,200 soldiers voted.

Were a number of men put into uniform not to win the war, but to win the election?

THE BOLSHIVIKI—What Is It?

(Continued from Page One)

the large mass of peasantry by promises of land grants, and the support of the wage-workers by promises of political liberty, freedom of speech, of the press, and public assemblage. By this means was established the first Duma, or Peoples' Parliament, in opposition to the old order of things.

As in England, France and America, feudal power is finally overthrown and their power usurped by the capitalist, who, having now acquired complete economic power, dominates also the administrative function, and proceeds to make laws in his own interests, disregarding the interests of the working-class entirely. Such a government was established in Russia under Premier Rodzianko, and later perpetuated in a milder form under Kerensky, the fake Socialist. This form of society was not acceptable to the working class, as they already perceived its ultimate failure as an alleviator of distress in countries where capitalism had full sway, as in England, France and the United States.

The economic and administrative aspects of Russian capitalism were identical with those of Canada, the United States and England as shown by the following diagram:

CAPITALISM.

Administrative Aspect.

While each industry is managed by the individual owning it, or by a board of directors, a special political administration is necessary for making laws, etc., in the general interest of the capitalist class.

To accomplish this, the capitalist calls a convention by means of his various associations, such as manufacturers, grain and fruit growers, railway owners, wholesalers, etc., and he then nominates from among his number, certain individuals for political office, to represent his interests in Parliament.

Such nominees are then relegated to certain territorial districts of geographical constituencies in which electoral contests are held. The voting is done by an unorganized mob of men and women who are swayed by prejudice, political promises and trickery, and sentimental clap-trap. The candidate so elected is not responsible to the electors, but to the capitalist class who nominated him. When the electors manifest their displeasure with him, he will refer to the unorganized mass as a howling mob, and his press and pulpit show their contempt for the voters by using this same term.

The candidates elected, whether Liberal or Conservative, represent the interests of the capitalist only, and are of their own number, and they become the recognized government of the country.

The above diagram of society represents our present state of affairs, and it will be seen how little use is the political liberty accorded the working class without a corresponding liberty in the ownership and control of the essential industries. Hence it becomes imperative, if the workers are to accomplish their historic emancipation, that they organize themselves on the economic field, into powerful industrial units, with the avowed purpose

of gaining complete possession and control of the economic power. Such organization implies a complete change in the administrative function, as will now be seen by the following diagram of the new order known as:

BOLSHEVIKISM OR SOCIALISM.

Administrative Aspect.

1. The Soviet. The political administration formerly instituted as an adjunct to class rule ceases, and an economic administration of labor takes its place.

Instead of holding elections in geographical districts or constituencies, the elections are held in the various economic organizations of labor, where recognized merit and ability is nominated and elected to a local board of directors, known as a Soviet, or Local Soldiers' and Workmen's Council. This Council or Soviet truly represents the interests of labor in every occupation, and the former owners of industry once known as capitalists, are invited to join the ranks of labor, to float or sink, according to merit and ability, and they will be accorded equal privilege with the other toilers, and will be paid in accordance with their service to society, and will also receive the full product of their toil.

These local Soviets choose their delegates to the national administration which becomes the recognized government of the country.

2. Under this administration, rent, interest and profit cease. The working class owns the industrial machinery, and consequently the manufactured products, and the selling price of these products represents the value of labor expended in their manufacture.

3. Church and state become completely divorced, and only marriage by the state is officially recognized.

4. All lawyers and judges are abolished, and all criminal offences against the state are tried by a local jury who impose the sentence. All capital punishment is abolished.

5. Banks and bank deposits are proclaimed state property, and become an adjunct to the national industrial fabric. Depositors are compensated on sums up to \$5,000.

6. All national debts and obligations contracted by the old regime are repudiated; and all legal papers based on the private ownership in the necessities of life become null and void.

In Russia the arming of the working class soldiery furnished the means for their emancipation, but not without fierce opposition from both feudal lord and capitalist supported by loyal Cossacks. In Germany, Austria, and the allied countries, the hostility towards the Bolsheviks by the capitalist (his press and pulpit), is equally marked. To crush the Bolsheviks has become the chief war aim of the international capitalist class, and it should be the aim of the international socialist movement to prevent this.

Not only is the Bolsheviks menaced from the rear by the armed supporters of the old regime, but he is simultaneously confronted by the blood-thirsty, rapacious Hun and his loyal imperial troops who are determined to crush the working class. If, under such conditions, the Bolsheviks is compelled to sign a treaty of peace, it will be a treaty extorted under painful duress, and consequently null and void by the code of international law, and German law as well. An agreement to be binding must be entered into by parties who are free and equal, and not with an armed highwayman extorting a signature from a defenceless being at pistol's point.

Whether the Russian Socialist Republic is to be carved up between Germany and Japan, at the request of the international capitalist class, remains to be seen. One thing only is certain. The economic oppression that has created the Bolsheviks or Socialist, will continue to create Bolsheviks and Socialists, and the germ of knowledge and discontent is not destroyed by oppression, but husbanded and cultivated thereby, and will eventually sweep the ruling class and his militarism into utter oblivion. Well may it be said, "Without the capitalist ploughman, the Socialist sowerman could not succeed!"

In conclusion, we may add, that in Canada, the United States and England, we do not require force of arms to organize for the Socialist Republic. Here we are granted a degree of political freedom which furnishes the means for organizing our economic fabric; and we must contest the political forts (legislatures) of the capitalist, at all elections, and by constant political agitation, and the acquisition of political power, we are enabled to shield and organize the economic structure of the new order, thus constituting the organized MIGHT without which the RIGHT of the ballot can not be enforced. When these organizations become sufficiently strong, their own representatives will then control the industries and the national administration or Government, and the political feature of class rule, as an instrument of oppression, will cease as the last relic of a bygone, unhappy past. A purely political victory of labor, not backed by the organized economic might of the working class, to administrate the nation's industries in all departments, would result in labor's most decisive and disastrous defeat, and this the capitalist would welcome by endorsing any and every political movement except Bolshevism or Industrial Socialism.

Whilst constantly agitating, educating and organizing, let us guard against pitfalls, and beware of a peace that will enable our capitalist class to invite to his rescue the Kaiser's Hun soldiery as he did in Ukraine and Finland, our former allies. Ever remember that capitalist morality will stop short of no crime, however stupid and abominable, to perpetuate his class privilege, and that the rule of Hun or Devil is preferable to labor's emancipation. Capitalism in Germany, and in all countries where it holds sway, must be utterly destroyed if the world is to be made safe for the working class and industrial democracy.

The future belongs to the world's workers—to the international proletariat, and his descendants.

THE CANADIAN FORWARD

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

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March 24th, 1918

THE RUSSIAN—PEACE.

We again advise our readers to believe little that they read in the capitalist press about Russia to-day—the more especially that since last week-end all direct telegraphic communication between this country and Petrograd has ceased. Thus we have not had an account of the later negotiations at Brest, but from some of the German comment it is clear that Trotzky has made a good many references to the strikes in Austria and Germany.

In a letter widely quoted in the press, Litvinoff has shown that the documents published by the Petit Parisien are paupable forgeries.

"One of the documents purporting to have been issued by the German Imperial Bank, bears the date of March 2 (new style) which was before the first revolution, which broke out in March 12 (new style). It is a circular to all German banks in Switzerland, ordering them to pay unlimited sums of money for pacifist propaganda in Russia. The demands are about to be made from that country via Finland. The 'propagandists in Russia,' from whom the demands are to come, include Lenin, Zinovieff, Kameneff, and Trotzky. Unfortunately for the 'document,' however not one of these 'propagandists' was in Russia at the date it bears. Lenin and Zinovieff were in Switzerland until late in April, Kameneff was an exile in Siberia, and Trotzky, who was not then a member of Lenin's party, and did not work with him till much later, was in the United States, and did not reach Russia till the early summer.

The explanation of these discrepancies of dates is simple. The forger was evidently a Russian, who forgot that the Gregorian Calendar is used in Germany. He meant March 15 when he wrote March 2. Another time, perhaps, he will be more careful about little things like this.

THE GERMAN MAJORITY SOCIALISTS.

The attitude of the Majority Socialists of Germany throughout the whole course of the war has been the occasion of adverse comment and misgiving amongst all true internationalists, and their support of the war lords has only served to defame the name of "Social Democracy" the world over. (Shades of Marx and Engels.) The claim put forward by the capitalist press of this country that German Socialism is very accommodating and plastic—susceptible of being interpreted in the interests of the enemies of De-

mocracy, is painfully apparent to those of the Marxian school. It will require more than a pious motion of protest against the junker peace terms forced upon the Russian Bolshevik Government to rejuvenate them in the eyes of those who have refused to compromise the international to the interest of the Prussian Bourgeois Imperialists. The names of Clara Zetkin, Rose Luxemburg, and Karl Liebknecht, their glorious stand for international Socialism and humanity, will for ever represent the noblest product of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. If the present Socialist party is not doomed to total extinction it will be because of the true leaven manifested by these true followers of Marx. If the fates are kind we may reasonably expect the organization of a new party, one that will repudiate in no uncertain manner the imperial ambitions of the war lords, and help turn the tide of reaction that is driving German soldiers to destroy the achievements of their class conscious brethren in Russia—and the destruction of the only truly democratic nation on earth.

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE.

Cheat the public, cheat 'em well—
 Make 'em feel the fires o' hell;
 Then they'll let you be,
 Oh yes,
 Then they'll let you be.

If it's coal they say you robbed,
 They'll not have you quickly mobbed.

Oh, they'll let you be;
 Oh, yes,
 Oh, they'll let you be.

Of course, if you're some Henry Dubb,
 Who's gotta work to earn his grub,
 And not some local parasite—
 With plenty gold to back his might,
 There's a difference, you'll see;
 They'll not let you be;
 Oh, no,
 They'll not let you be.

THE LOADED DICE.

I've lost—
 In spite of pains and labors,
 And eighty years of life;
 In spite of all applause,
 And busts and statues,
 I'm but a mass of bones
 Within an oblong box,
 And both to be dissolved together,
 And kneaded into mud.
 The muffled drum of the ages' rain
 A pathway for the lonesome cows.
 For many generations
 I've lost, 'tis true,
 But then—
 I played with God—
 And now I understand—
 His dice are always loaded!

Paul Eldridge.

Bolsheviki and Profits

(By Mark Harris—Financier.)

The following insertion which purports to be a financier's method of accumulating more unearned increment, appeals to us as an up-to-date method of advertising. We append it in full for the purpose of future propaganda by our party members. It is a concise summary of the extent to which spoliation takes place under the present system, and to use Mr. Harris's words, presents a view of the capitalists' Eldorado, and their hope for continued robbery. "The earth will be producing riches through all the ages yet to come. The fortunes already extracted are as a grain of sand on the ocean beach."

Over in Russia the Bolsheviki has instituted the greatest revolutionary movement of all history. A hundred years is not a great period when we view things in a large way.

There may seem to be no connection between the two truths expressed in the previous paragraph, and yet, had the Bolsheviki movement been born a hundred years previous, the world would have been just about a hundred years behind its present stage of development.

Bolsheviki means everything for the "common good," with no prizes for anyone. Down in Central America they have had the Bolsheviki for hundreds of years without knowing it, because the native wants and expects no prizes. He is quite content to be born, live without working—and die—because his life is one of ease through climatic conditions and luxurious vegetation. Central America has never produced any inventions, or anything else, for that matter, and outside of its natural products it has not helped the world in any way.

The Bolsheviki movement is spreading. Its rumblings are heard in every land, and even in our own United States its adherents, under one name or another, meet in secluded rookeries and discuss the time when they shall have everything they want without effort.

Following the Civil War the negro ex-slave was a follower of the Bolsheviki movement under the name of "Freedmen." Lincoln had freed him from slavery, and consequently from work. He raided homes and stores until the storekeepers failed to put in more stock, and the householder had nothing. Not until starvation stared him in the face did the negro slowly realize that the Bolsheviki idea was a failure.

Had Washington encountered the Bolsheviki, the revolution would have been a failure and America would still be under the British flag. Had C. P. Huntington, Cyrus Field and Thomas Edison encountered the Bolsheviki, there could have been no transcontinental railroads, no ocean cables and no telephones, because there would have been no incentive to make these things possible, and under Bolsheviki there would not have been the machinery to gather together the capital to accomplish these wonders. The automobile would still be an undreamed-of-marvel. We would still travel the sea in sail boats.

The Bolsheviki is just as certain to fail as did slavery. For a day it may succeed. From Russia its tentacles may reach out and throttle other lands, but its last chapter is printed before the first is written.

Bolsheviki would control the oil product of the world, but in a little while the world would have no use for oil. Presuming that one dissenter should go to Mexico and put down a well and bring in production, as is frequently the case, that would stagger the imagination—under the present Russian idea this pioneer would become merely carrion for the human vultures to light upon. He would be marked, and every success would mean a failure.

Investors who may be frightened by the apparent progress that is being made by this Russian coterie of addled adventurers may just as well lay aside their fears. Progress can not be throttled by such methods, and the work of generations can not be overthrown so easily. As long as there is sentiment in the world there will be commercial prizes, and as long as there are commercial prizes, opportunity and judgment will make the earnings of some men greater than those of others.

In a thousand years it may all be changed—but none of us need worry about that period.

Faithfully yours,

Mark Harris,

Herewith follows the complete record of trading in Cabalt Provincial for week ending February 27:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Bid	Asked	Sales
Toronto Standard Stock Exchange	50	52	50	52	52	53	19,300
New York Curb	49 7/8	52 1/4	49 7/8	52	51 7/8	53	16,400

NIPISSING

The company started out 1918 in splendid style, the official report showing a production value for the month of January of \$307,019, which was the third best in history, having been exceeded only during last December and September.

The average price of silver metal for the month was 88 3/4 cents, and on this basis the indicated output works out at 345,937 ounces. Costs of production during the calendar year 1916, as given in the annual report were 24.3 cents per ounce, and allowing for an increase to 30 cents an ounce at the present time, operating charges for the month would be \$103,781, and indicated net profit, before depreciation, \$203,238. This is at the rate of \$2,436,856 per annum, or equal to 40 1/2 per cent. on the outstanding capitalization of \$6,000,000, indicating a substantial surplus after the dividend requirements.

BIG EARNINGS

The monthly reports for 1917, analyzed on the same basis, show indicated profits, before depreciation, of 39 per cent. on the outstanding capitalization, as compared with dividends and bonuses paid of 30 per cent. The company has been paying regular dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per quarter, or 20 per cent. per year, for several years now, and included one bonus of 5 per cent. in 1916, two bonuses of 5 per cent. each last year, and a bonus of 5 per cent. in the disbursement made January 21st last. The next dividend, payable April 21st, will be declared about the end of the month and will presumably be the straight 5 per cent. for the quarter without any bonus. The indications are that total disbursements for 1918 will be at least equal to the 30 per cent. distributed last year.

The annual report for 1917 will be issued shortly and will evidence clearly the very favorable position in which the company was placed as a result of the rise in silver prices from an average of 68.79 cents per ounce in 1916 to

(Continued on Page 7).

THE S.D.P. and THE FUTURE LABOR PARTY

(By Lorne Cunningham.)

As I read with interest the article in the last issue of the "Forward" under the name of James Simpson bearing the ambiguous title, "The Future of the S.D.P. in Canada," my mind went back in retrospect to the first years of the formation of a party in Ontario for the purpose of trying to get the people used to the word **Socialism**. Socialism then was practically unknown in Canada. Its meaning was unknown to all but a few of its active votaries, and I do not place myself among those few intellectuals.

The first organized effort to make Socialism known was through the Ontario "Socialist League." As I sit penning this humble epistle I have in sight the charter of Local No. 29 of Guelph, and bearing date of Jan. 22nd, 1902, one of the branches of that pioneer body. I am keeping it as an heirloom to hand to posterity.

As I look at that old charter and remember what infants we were in the study and knowledge of the Socialist philosophy at that time, and then compare those early efforts with the sentiments expressed in Comrade Simpson's article in the "Canadian Forward," bearing date Feb. 24th, 1918, I am forced to ask myself if the movement has made any appreciable progress in Ontario at least in these sixteen years.

Those early years were full of mistakes. Mistakes that could not be avoided, owing to the fact that all the agitators and active members were unacquainted with scientific Socialism. They were bound to make mistakes because of their ignorance of what their ambition was. Those mistakes were excusable because of those conditions. But sixteen years have passed, and the members that have survived the quagmires of opportunism and palliation cannot be excused at this time if they again stumble into them. Since that period we have had the advantage of many writings pro and con of the questions of tactics, organization, etc. Since that time, also, the whole thought of the world has been changed on working class political matters. In those early days of which I write nobody, outside a few enthusiasts, knew anything about Socialism. To-day you cannot pick up an issue of a daily paper without it staring you in the face in a dozen places. In those days the very name was taboo. Socialists were anarchists! When the late President McKinley was assassinated many members of the Socialist League were so anxious to let the people of Ontario know that Socialists were not anarchists that they wanted to pass resolutions of condolence to the McKinley family, and have them published in the capitalist press.

We Know What We Want

But that was sixteen years ago, and the world has travelled fast in sixteen years. While, therefore, the mistakes of our early comrades may be condoned, it must be remembered that to-day the people of the entire capitalist world are acquainted with the word Socialism. They have, at least, a vague knowledge of the fact that Socialists want a better system of society than the present. The word does not have to be explained away to-day.

To-day we Socialists claim to know what we want. We claim that nothing short of the entire ownership of the means to produce will emancipate the working class. We know that as long as wage-slavery

exists that the condition of the working class must of necessity become worse. If these are facts why the necessity of affiliation with the Labor party, or any other party, that does not accept these principles in their entirety?

Throughout these sixteen years we have been jolly ourselves that the workers were not prepared to go the whole road. Without a knowledge of the facts of capitalism they never will be prepared to go the whole road. Years ago we adopted tactics of opportunism and compromise, in the hope that by so doing we would enlighten the working class to the necessity of adopting the entire Socialist programme. To-day we find that a large portion of the working class are groping about in the mirage of opportunism that we trod years ago, and yet there are men who bear the label of Socialists who instead of taking them by the hand and showing them the fruitlessness of their efforts, would join them in the lock-step that they know, must know, will lead them in the inevitably vicious circle of capitalist slavery.

Abolish The System

It is not my intention here to throw any blame on men in the labor movement who still believe that they can get something now by political action. They may be able to get something now if they know what that something is. But I cannot excuse the men who have had years of training in the Socialist philosophy, when they neglect to show those labor men what the only thing is that will bring about an end to the miseries of the working class.

Why the necessity of an Independent Labor Party at all? If the workers have found out that the Conservative and Liberal parties are no good to them, they still have the Socialist movement in one phase or another. Are we sure that all the men, who are agitating for working class political action, have as their objective the "Co-operative Commonwealth?" I know that some of the active members in the locality in which I reside do not know what the word means. I know, also, that some of them want to steer the workers clear of anything but the creed of **better conditions under capitalism**. I know that conditions under capitalism cannot be bettered for the **working class**. I know that only the abolition of the wages system and ownership of the means of life by the **working class themselves** will better conditions for the whole class. I believe and I think a glance at the movement in older countries will justify that belief, that only knowledge can prepare the workers to take the means of life in their own hands. I do not think that the education necessary to do this can be accelerated one iota by joining them in their wanderings in the mists of palliation.

What do we want as Socialists? Do we want the education of the working class in order that they may take over the means of production as quickly as possible, or do we just want to get votes to send men to Parliament? If votes are all we want, why let us join the I.L.P. Afterwards we can affiliate with the Grits, we might be able to find jobs for a few hungry office seekers quicker by that route.

We will suppose, however, that all the men a Labor party were to elect were honest and, notwithstanding the sarcasm, I believe that most of

Gleanings by the way

Every wreath of smoke from the battlefields of France was a wreathing rope that would hang every vestige of capitalism.—L. L. Pelletier, Brotherhood of Railway Conductors.

* * *

The peace terms of the workers is a peace of no annexations and no indemnities and the rights of small nations to determine their nationality.—Mrs. Lunde (Laura Hughes).

Workingmen Hate War.

(Joseph Ainey, Vice-President Trades and Labor Council, Montreal.)

The workmen hate war more than anybody else. War produces individual wealth and prosperity, but in other sections of the community...

In the working classes are also found good citizens who have made this country their land of adoption, principally because they wanted to free themselves from the consequences of militarism.

* * *

Extreme Militarism.

(Henri Bourassa.)

If Canada persists in her run towards extreme militarism... she will soon find herself utterly unable to give to the allied nations the real help which ought to be and could be her most valuable contribution to the common cause: nourishment.

* * *

Famine Will Stop War.

(Hon J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, Quebec.)

Food production will be the determining factor of the war. This the highest authorities proclaimed from the first. Famine will likely put a stop to war; and the most starved countries will be at the mercy of the others.

* * *

All The Financiers.

(Professor Eduoard Montpetit, Laval University.)

Canada has called into the council of the nation, in order to elaborate a programme of collective action, the great financiers, the manufacturers and the business men.

* * *

Not the Label of Democracy.

(Paul Emile Lamarche, ex-M.P.)
In the name of liberty, Magna

them would be honest. We will further suppose that the platform they would adopt was favorable to us as Socialists, in that it had as its final objective the substitution of the industrial republic for the capitalist state. We know from recent experience right here in Canada, that the capitalist powers will not give up. We know that they look upon the ballots of the workers when cast against capitalism, as so many "scraps of paper. What are we going to do then? Do you think it is possible to act in any other than a voting capacity with the present organization? After voting for Socialism and not getting it we might call a "general strike" for the purpose of enforcing our demands, but the present conglomeration posing as trade unions, with their hide-bound constitutions and army of officials precludes any such action. We have a sad reminder of this in the recent proposed action to call a strike against the enforcement of conscription. The fact that all unions must get the endorsement of their headquarters allowed the iron to get stone cold on the anvil.

Charta becomes a "scrap of paper."

Those who do not only use the word "Democracy," but who sincerely believe in the principles it implies and in the practical application of those principles, protest against curtailing the liberty of the subject and ignoring constitutional rights. Such miscarriage of justice on the part of a fictitious aggregate cannot bear the label of Democracy.

More Work.

(T. C. Cassidy, Montreal.)

We start off to solve the high cost of living and finish by asking for more work.

Small Landowners.

(Jos. Naylor, South, Wellington.)

During the miner's strike in Vancouver Island, the small landowners were amongst the worst to scab on the strikers.

Why He Has Sympathy.

(Jas. C. Waters, President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.)

It is because I have spent most of my life underground that I have sympathy with Hardie and Winstone.

One Enemy.

(T. C. Cassidy, Montreal.)

I am not afraid to die. I am not afraid to be set up against a wall and shot. The masters of the world must be whipped. The allied autocracy of Russia had to be whipped before the workers got fair wages. We have only one enemy, and that is the international capitalist class.

Junkerdom at Home.

(R. A. Rigg, ex-M.P., Winnipeg.)

Don't blind yourself to the Junkerdom at home while desiring to destroy the Junkerdom in Germany.

Economic Power.

(John W. Bruce, International Officer of Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union.)

I have always been opposed to war. I felt that if I was loyal to the workers I would have to oppose war. We have advised the workers to use their economic power.

Congratulations to Comrade James Simpson on the brickbats that are coming his way from the prostitute press. Every brick from that quarter is a boost for a good Socialist.

Conservative Trade-Unionism

The programme of the I.L.P. of Great Britain has not as yet shown such brilliant results that we should go nutty over it. In the last congress they made sure that in case of any crisis they could hide behind some camouflage when they wanted to endorse some part of the Government programme. The British Labor movement has its "Hendersons" just the same as the "German Social Democracy?" has its "Schieder-mans," and like conditions will bring like results. A proposition such as Comrade Simpson offers the Socialists of Canada in the Forward of Feb. 24th, will breed the same conditions here with the same kind of men whose love of office is more important than the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

Comrades, Socialism, as we know it, as we have longed for it, is the only thing worth while. There is only one stepping-stone. That is the revolution. The entire sweeping away of capitalism and the institution of the "Industrial Republic."

Let others come and go with their palliatives and plasters. Our mission is the education of the working class to this one end—"Social Revolution."

BOLSHEVIKI and PROFITS

(Continued from Page 5).

approximately 81 cents last year. It is probable that as a result of this factor the profit per ounce of production rose to a new high record in history and the indications are that despite the continued rise in the cost of mining, 1918 will establish another record.

ORE RESERVE

It is interesting to recall at this time that ore reserves on January 1st, 1917, were given as 9,153,139 ounces of silver, as compared with 8,921,718 ounces on January 1st, 1916; 10,017,076 ounces on January 1st, 1915; 9,510,034 ounces on January 1st, 1914, and 9,643,338 ounces on January 1st, 1913. The net decrease in the ore reserves for the four-year period was thus only 490,199 ounces of silver, although in the same period the mine produced no less than 17,287,758 ounces of silver valued at \$10,334,400—a showing which is probably unrivalled in the record of silver mining.

An eloquent illustration of the splendid earnings which have been shown by the company is contained in the financial statement which accompanied the dividend cheques payable January 21st last. This report showed cash, ore and bullion assets of \$3,081,049, as compared with \$2,281,505 the year previous, \$1,424,298 two years previous, and \$1,369,778 three years previous, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. for the year, 120 per cent. in two years and 130 per cent. in three years. As this increase in the cash assets was achieved after having paid total dividends of 30 per cent. (\$1,800,000) in 1917, 25 per cent. (\$1,500,000) in 1916, and 20 per cent. (\$1,200,000) in 1915, this must be viewed as a very remarkable showing.

Nipissing shares are quoted on the stock exchange at \$8.30 to \$8.40. Viewing the stock as on a basis of 20 per cent. dividends and 10 per cent. bonus per year, the investment return is 18 per cent.

MEXICAN OIL SECURITIES

Aside from the stocks of the more important companies which are traded in on the New York Stock Exchange, there are securities of numerous other corporations, which are making splendid progress in the Mexican field. Names of many of these companies do not reach the public, because the stocks are closely held and rarely traded in.

There is the Boston-American Petroleum Co., owned entirely by New England interests, behind which are some of the most substantial Boston financiers. This company only a little while ago secured acreage in Mexico which it is said will shortly be turned over to one of the larger companies. The shares of the Boston-Mexican Petroleum Co., which cost its holders considerably less than part, are likely to be liquidated shortly, each stockholder receiving many times more than he put in.

The New England Fuel Oil Co. is the owner of production in Mexico, but it has lately entered into an arrangement with the Magnolia Petroleum Co., whereby its properties have been leased entirely to that corporation. The Magnolia Company paid \$200,000 in cash, and is paying a royalty of 20 per cent. to the New England Fuel Co. stockholders. The New England Fuel Company's shares have a par value of \$10 and in 1914 paid 120 per cent. in 1916, 30 per cent. in 1917, 40 per cent. in dividends. It is now operating without any expense whatever, and is earning in the neighborhood of 100 per cent. annually.

The Sinclair Gulf Corporation, which came into existence only a little more than a year ago, earned from its Mexican wells last year more than two and a half million dollars. This company had an investment of less than twelve million dollars two years ago, and values its assets to-day at \$55,000,000. The stock has an asset value of about \$40 a share, but is selling in the market to-day around \$20 a share.

BIG WELLS IN MEXICO

There are within sixty miles of Tampico not less than a dozen oil wells with a capacity of more than 20,000 barrels daily each. There are at least five wells having a capacity of 100,000 barrels daily each, and there is one well with a daily capacity of 260,000 barrels. There are numerous wells with a capacity of over 5,000 barrels daily. Most of these smaller wells are capped as Mexican operators do not feel it pays to build pipe lines to single wells producing only 5,000 barrels a day.

Mexico is shipping ten per cent. of the world's oil supply now, and within another year will be shipping more than twenty per cent. Within two years Mexico will be supplying sixty per cent. of all the oil used in the world.

COBALT PROVINCIAL

Close students of the silver situation will do well to investigate the present position of the Cobalt Provincial Mining Company, which is looming up as the next big feature of the Cobalt silver camp.

Cobalt Provincial adjoins the Nipissing on the south, McKinley-Darragh-Savage on the west, Seneca Superior on the southwest and Waldman of the Mining Corporation on the north. Nipissing has paid a total of dividends to date of \$17,340,000, McKinley-Darragh \$5,147,313, and Seneca Superior \$1,532,227. With this in mind it is only natural to find that for years past Cobalt Provincial has been characterized as the best piece of undeveloped ground in the entire district.

MILL PROFITS

The capacity of the mill has recently been increased from 30 tons a day to 50 tons a day. A flotation plant is now being installed, and as a result there promises to be a considerable increase in the ratio of recovery. For some time now mill treatment has been confined to jig tailings, of which a considerable quantity are available on the dump. Profits from these operations have been sufficient to take care of all expenditures and add to the available surplus in the company's treasury.

In view of its location, past performance and future prospects, Provincial stands out as by far the most attractive of the junior Cobalts. The shares are quoted around the 52-cent mark, at which price I recommend them as the best speculative investment purchase now obtainable.

DOVE

The management has resumed underground operations on a very limited scale, and will put down the main shaft from the 800 to the 1,000-foot level. Mill operations and underground development meanwhile are totally suspended. As outlined by President De Lamar recently, the company cannot now treat profitably the \$6 ore which in normal times enabled it to pay dividends of \$1,000,000 a year, equal to 20 per cent. on its capitalization.

Mr. Harris would have done society a service if he had added an itinerary of injured and dead for the period of exploitation quoted previously.

Federated Labor.

(F. L. Potts, City Commissioner, St. John, N.B.)

I believe that the trouble this world is facing at the present moment will be settled by the International Federation of Labor. Federated labor has the power to stop all war in twenty-four hours, and the same power will some day stop wars of all kinds.

Senate Abolished.

(Major Sam Sharpe, M.P.)

I desire to go on record that the Senate should be abolished in its entirety or be so amended as to make it responsible to public opinion. It has demonstrated time and again that it is the bulwark of privilege and the big interests, and not a democratic institution. All democratic countries are getting away from the predominating influence of the privilege classes.

LIBRARY OF SCIENCE FOR THE WORKERS.

To understand modern Socialism, leisure class. That is why we have used the slender capital subscribed in small sums by wage-workers to publish the most essential of the facts in simple language at low prices. The ten books here described will give you a clear understanding of the great process in which Socialism is the next step.

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- Shop Talks on Economics.** By Mary Marcy. Marx's theory of surplus value put into short words and short sentences in a way that makes the strongest kind of an appeal to the wage-worker. Read this before starting on Marx. 10 cents.
- The Social Evil.** By Dr. J. H. Greer. Shows the economic reason for prostitution, and why it is that nothing can end it but Socialism. 10 cents.
- Marxism and Darwinism.** By Dr. Anton Pannekoek. Shows the intimate connection between the physical laws discovered by Darwin and the social laws discovered by Marx. 10 cents.
- Revolution.** By Jack London. A stirring appeal to the workers of the world to unite against capitalism. New edition, large type, with attractive cover design. 10 cents.
- The Right to Be Lazy.** By Paul Lafargue. A powerful satire on the profit system, reprinted from the volume described on page 10 cents.
- The Rights of the Masses.** By George D. Brewer. An effective propaganda talk, addressed especially to working people outside the large cities. 10 cents.
- The Socialists, Who They Are and What They Stand For.** By John Spargo. Easy reading for beginners. 10 cents.
- Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.** By Frederick Engels. Also published in cloth. Paper, 15 cents.
- The Socialist Movement.** By Charles H. Vail. A condensed explanation of the fundamental principles of Socialism; good for beginners, and especially for propaganda in the country. 10 cents.
- Socialist Songs With Music.** Contains all of William Morris' songs and many others, most of them set to old and familiar tunes. 10 cents.
- The Strength of the Strong.** By Jack London. A story of the cave people, showing how an experiment in capitalism failed. Illustrated. 10 cents.
- Value, Price and Profit.** By Karl Marx. Also published in cloth. Paper, 10 cents.
- Victims of the System.** By Dorothy Johns. What a Socialist woman saw when locked in the Los Angeles jail during a free speech fight. 10 cents.
- The War in Europe.** By Clarence S. Darrow. Original, startling, thought-provoking. 10 cents.
- What's So and What Isn't.** By John M. Work. Also published in cloth. Paper, 10 cents.
- Why Catholic Workers Should Be Socialists.** By Mary E. Marcy. Shows that the material interests of all wage-workers are alike, whatever their religion may be. 10 cents.
- The Wolves: A Fable With a Purpose.** By Robert Alexander Wason. An illustrated propaganda book. 10 value.
- The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte.** By Karl Marx. Also published in cloth. Paper, 25 cents.
- The Evolution of Man.** By Wilhelm Boelsche. Contains absolute proof of the truth of Darwin's theory of the descent of man. Illustrated. 50 cents.
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- Germ of Mind in Plants.** By R. H. France. A remarkable work proving that "mind" is not limited to man or even to animals, but is found in plants also. Illustrated. 50 cents.
- Human, All Too Human.** By Friedrich Nietzsche. A study of human motives, showing the absence of "free will" and the folly of orthodox theology. 50 cents.
- Science and Revolution.** By Ernest Untermann. A history of the growth of the Evolution theory, showing how at every step it was fought by the ruling classes and welcomed by the workers. 50 cents.
- Social and Philosophical Studies.** By Paul Lafargue. The causes of belief in God and the origin of abstract ideas explained in a brilliant and convincing way. 50 cents.
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- The Social Revolution.** By Karl Kautsky. This book is in two parts. The first of these, "Reform and Revolution," explains why it is that Socialists call themselves revolutionists and have no use for reforms. The second part, "The Day After the Revolution," answers many of the questions constantly being asked as to how the Socialists would carry on industry and regulate social activities if they came into power. 50 cents.
- Stories of the Cave People.** By Mary Marcy. A volume of charming stories, showing the development of primitive man from savagery to upper barbarism through the evolution of crude tools and weapons; first steps in human culture; sociology for young folks. Illustrated with original drawings. \$1.00.
- Socialism and the Drink Question.** By Phillip Snowden, M.P. 50 cents.
- Studies in Socialism.** By Jean Jaures. Translated by Mildred Minturn. 75 cents.

Correspondence

Rural Route No. 2,
Salmon Arm, B.C.,
March 14, 1918.

Dear Comrade,
Congratulations on your happy release from the pestiferous air of the jail. I would like to bet that the experience has not made you a docile subject of Mr. Borden. I know what effect such an incident would have upon me. It would be a form of baptism which would fill me with a most holy zeal to carry with renewed vigor the rebellious gospel of freedom to the slaves. Perhaps I ought to congratulate you, also, upon your incarceration? I had to keep dodging whilst I was in Saskatchewan. Comrade Wetzel wrote me to Saskatoon to say that he had been informed that I would not get any further than Saskatoon. No meeting had been arranged for me in that city, so when I got his letter and saw how things were, I thought I would quietly leave by the next train for Prince Albert and carry out my engagements in the north of the province before attempting anything in Saskatoon. Whilst they were waiting therefore to see the announcement of my meeting I was spending a couple of useful and interesting weeks in the neighborhood of Parkdale, Tisdale, Weldon and Prince Albert.

I met quite a number of Russians and Ukrainians on the prairie, and from what I could gather many of them are preparing to go back to Russia after the war if the revolution will stick. Mr. Borden's talk about encouraging immigration is amusing. He is encouraging emigration, and there is like to be some exodus from this Godforsaken country after the war if I mistake not, unless things take a happy turn here.

Shall be glad to hear what developments are in hand for the future of the party. I am busy these days limbering up my liver with a cross-cut saw, but I don't want to be in the bush when the dawn is breaking. These are joyous times for us. The red glow in Europe is the harbinger of a better day. The spirit of rebellion is the breath of progress.

Yours in the fight,
George F. Stirling.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. L.—The Scout Law issued with approval of Lieut-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B., section 2, is as follows: "A Scout is loyal to the King and to his officers, and to his country, and to his employers. He must stick to them through thick and thin against anyone who is their enemy or who even talks badly of them."

P. N. B.—The Socialist party in

France now consists of four factions, namely, the majority, the centre, the minority and the Kienthalians. The so-called majority is an uncompromising war party but it has lately become a minority although still called "Majoritaire." The so-called minority is a pacifist Socialist party but moderately pacifist. The Kienthal or Zimmerwald faction, which is barely more than three in the Chamber of Deputies, is violently pacifist, and is indeed called the "Bolshevik" by the remainder of the party. Between the uncompromising patriots and the moderate pacifists is the "Centre" party, which endeavors to bring the extreme factions together.

Here are the leaders of the various sections:

For the War Party—Albert Thomas, Marcel Sembat and Renaudel.

For the Centre Party—Marcel Cachin and Moulet (who were delegates to Russia), and Bedouce.

The Moderate Pacifists are mostly led by Jean Longuet, nephew of Karl Marx.

The Bolshevik party is led by Bri-
zton.

Speaking generally, the Albert Thomas party is for war to victory at any cost and the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France. The Longuet group refuse to vote war estimates, but they are for the settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine question by a vote of the people.

It is needless to specify what the aims of the so-called "French Bolsheviks" are.

J. M. C.

BAINBRIDGE DEFENCE FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$1,004.67
Mr. Smith	1.00
Kitchener, Local No. 4	4.00
A. M. Simons, Vancouver	7.00
F. Spanuth, Tofield	3.00
P. Thompson, Oakville	2.00
Total	\$1,021.67

We beg to announce that the Bainbridge Defence Fund is now closed, and desire to express to all supporters our deepest thanks for their generous financial assistance to the worthy purpose for which it was given. A conclusive report will be given in our next issue.

THE 5,000 DRIVE.

Otto Otava, Sointula, B.C., tops the list with \$11.50; Sam Niyen, of Hamilton, Ont., comes second with \$5.40; J. Wright, Brussels, Ont., F. W. Spanuth, Tofield, Alta.; Anonymous, Swift Current, Sask., tie for third place with \$5 each. O. Johnson, Arnes, Man., takes a good fourth with \$3.25. Total subscriptions this issue, \$66.15.

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

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