

e. Newman
741 N. 25

FOR THE CAUSE THAT LACKS ASSISTANCE;
AGAINST THE WRONGS THAT NEED RESISTANCE.

The Voice of Labor

A PAPER THAT DARES TO TELL THE TRUTH.

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS

VOL. 5, NO. 30. PRICE 2 CENTS.

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, APRIL 15, 1916.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

SIXTY-SEVEN MEMBERS WHO WANT LONGER HOURS FOR CLERKS

(By Lucien Saint.)

Washington. Sixty-seven Democrats and Republicans went on record in the House of Representatives as favoring an increase in the hours of labor of government clerks. The amendment thus voted on was known as the Borland amendment, after Rep. Borland of Missouri. It was defeated overwhelmingly. In the course of the debate, Socialist Representative Meyer London scored the House by suddenly becoming a "friend of labor."

"Whether you believe in this thing or not," London declared, "you will have to vote down the Borland amendment. That much progress has been made in Washington. The defeat of the proposed amendment would not affect the capitalistic interests represented by certain elements, and you can afford to be generous. I would have invited you to join the Socialist Party had I believed that you were friends of labor outside of the Borland amendment."

To a large extent the Borland amendment was opposed by the leading plutocratic newspapers—the national Capital. The adoption of this amendment would have lengthened the working day of a vast fraction of the population here and would have cut down the time which they might spend in the stores of the merchants who support the local press.

London pointed out that a member of Congress who opposed the Borland amendment was also on record as against the child labor bill. Part of what London said on this occasion follows:

"This House should organize some celebration in honor of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Borland), for having offered an opportunity to so many Members to declare themselves friends of the worker. We are all friends of labor now at the expense of Uncle Sam. A vote against the Borland amendment will not antagonize any corporation and will not run contrary to the interests of private capital. Why, one may even get some praise from the local press. I wonder how many of these gentlemen would be friends of labor in their private capacities as lawyers for corporations? I wonder how many of them would be willing to show their friendship for labor during the life and death struggle of the unions to improve the conditions of the working people? I wonder how many genuine friends of labor we would have in those hours of need?"

"In the painful struggle of the working people, not through your

friendship, but through strikes, through facing jail, through defying injunction judges, through contending against all the machinations of capital, and through bravely facing so many "friends" who are not friends, labor has slowly and painfully struggled upward to a point where only one-third of the working people enjoy an eight-hour day now.

But that does not mean that the eight-hour day is the highest ideal of labor's effort. The more new devices we adopt, the more perfect efficiency methods we introduce, the greater the strain upon body, mind, or nervous system, the more urgent is the reduction of the hours of labor."

"Gentlemen, we can not seriously contemplate the lowering of conditions of 34,000 men. The gentleman from Missouri made a mistake. He should withdraw the amendment if he can, and shut out the opportunity of some gentlemen to proclaim their love for the working classes. If we were really genuine in our friendship for the civil-service employees, we would hasten to provide health insurance and pensions for old age. We would provide some method of appeal from unjust discharges. The labor movement is a very serious proposition; the Socialist movement is a very serious proposition. It can no longer be trifled with. Do not assume that you are sincere, but you are the victims of false ideas, you have become the victims of theories which have no application to modern conditions. The awakened conscience of the world demands more justice for the workingman and the working woman."

The sixty-five who voted for lengthening the hours of labor of the clerks are as follows:

Barkley, Bell, Black, Booher, Borland, Buchanan, Tex.; Burgess, Byrns, Tenn.; Carter, Okla.; Collier, Connelly, Cox, Crisp, Davenport, Davis, Tex.; Dickinson, Dies, Doolittle, Doughton, Eagle, Fields, Gardner, Garner, Garrett, Gillett, Godwin, N. C.; Gordon, Hardy, Hastings, Helm, Helvering, Hensley, Houston, Hull, Tenn.; Johnson, Kincheloe, Kinkaid, Lee, McLaughlin, Mapes, Moores, Ind.; Murray, Norton, Page, N. C.; Park, Quin, Rayburn, Rouse, Rucker, Saunders, Shouse, Sims, Sisson, Slayden, Sloan, Smith, Tex.; Stafford, Steele, Ia.; Stephens, Miss.; Summers, Thomas, Thompson, Tribble, Vinson, Walker, Webb, Young, Tex.

They should be defeated. Mark them well.

ALLAN L. BENSON SAYS:

"If all of the newspapers and magazines in the United States were to begin tomorrow to advocate and to explain Socialism, and the people, six months later, were to be given an opportunity to vote upon the question of whether this government should put into practice the principles of Socialism, the people, in the most matter-of-fact sort of way, would vote to do so. All of us vote as we think, and most of us think as we read. What American voters read, therefore, largely determines how they vote. So great is the power of the press that, year after year, the great mass of American voters are deceived into voting against their own interests.

"How much easier it is to make people believe the truth than it is to make them believe a falsehood is indicated by the fact that every tenth voter in the United States is a Socialist, although the aggregate circulation of the capitalist press probably exceeds the aggregate circulation of the Socialist press a thousand to one.

labor paper in all South Jersey; so far it is our only means of taking the message of Socialism and the truth about present conditions to people of this locality; it is the only weapon with which we can efficiently fight the perverted capitalist press. Like all other newspapers, its life and success is assured only by subscriptions. But this is what you may give as your contribution to the great cause we serve. Start a booster club all by yourself, and un-animously agree that not a day shall pass during which you have not made some effort to get at least one new subscriber.

We want and we must have 1,000 new subscribers by June 1. This can be accomplished with little or no effort if each one does his or her share. This is your work; why expect some one else to do it for you?

UNIONS GIVE \$111,812 FOR DANBURY HATTERS

Washington, April 4.—Up to date \$111,821.30 has been received for the United Hatters by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. The money represents an hour's pay contributed to the hatters to help them pay a fine of \$240,000 levied by the federal courts for boycotting a Danbury hat manufacturer.

The Big Civic Edition of The Voice of Labor

to be issued on MAY 27, will present the true story of Camden, its homes, industries and people. Send in your orders early.

On MAY 6TH, International Labor Week, the BIG LABOR SPECIAL will come out. Order at once. Number of copies limited.

Valuable prizes to be given away in big "Voice of Labor" subscriptions contest.

Watch for further announcements.

County Committee Meeting

Camden, N. J., April 2, 1916. Regular meeting of county committee at headquarters, Broadway and Walnut street, called to order at 3.30 p. m., with J. P. Whitley in the chair.

Officers present, Doughty, Hall Lindset, Stites. The following delegates were present: North Camden, Doughty, Hurley; South Camden, Whitley, Hall; Eighth Ward, Ashman; Seventh and Thirteenth: Mrs. Schoettle; Eleventh: Grinning; Twelfth: Davis, Snyder; Audubon: Gray; Haddon: Lindset, Christian-son; Pensauken: Alteraste, Stites; Berlin: Bardsley.

Minutes of meeting March 5, approved as read.

Communications: One acted upon; three received and filed; one referred to Haddon branch.

Reports of officers: Executive secretary Doughty reported a successful meeting at Atco, addressed by Comrade Leo Harkins. Organizer Henderson reported having addressed a strikers' meeting at Gloucester.

Financial secretary Hall submitted the following report: Cash balance March 1, \$21.90; receipts for March, \$84.60, as follows: South Camden branch 60 dues stamps, \$9.00; Eleventh Ward 55, \$8.25; Twelfth Ward 20, \$3.00; Berlin 10, \$1.50; Clementon 20, \$3.00; Pensauken 20, \$3.00; Voorhees 10, \$1.50; Gloucester 25, \$3.75; at large 12, \$3.00; London tickets, \$3.75; pledge fund \$1.80; Voice of Labor, \$3.05.

Payments, \$105.70, as follows: Bill of corresponding secretary \$2.35; telephone, \$2.46; rent \$2.00; printing, \$4.75; Voice of Labor, \$55.00; dues stamps, \$24.00; money order, postage, 14 cents; balance on Morgan's Hall, \$10.00; loan to Executive committee, \$5.00. Balance closed of March, 80 cents.

Dues stamps on hand March 1, 320; purchased in March, 240; sold in March, 232. On hand close of March, 328 stamps.

Delegate Lindset reported attendance at State Committee meeting March 12, and rendered report of proceedings.

For the Voice of Labor Helen Brown reported March receipts \$47.43; payments, \$37.43.

For the Literature Committee Omer Hall reported as follows: Balance March 1, \$14.07; March receipts, \$2.30; payments, 53 cents. On hand close of March, \$15.84.

New business: A motion that the present Ways and Means committee be discharged as per their request, was carried.

A motion that secretary instruct all branches to elect one member to the Ways and Means Committee, was carried.

A motion to pay Voice of Labor 80 cents towards papers distributed at Gloucester, etc., was carried.

A motion to distribute 200 copies of Voice of Labor in Gloucester during the strike, was carried.

One application was ratified, and red card ordered issued for same. Adjourned 5.45 p. m.

Attest: JOSEPH STITES, Recording Secretary.

DID THE WELSBACH CO. TIP THEM OFF?

One of the strikers from the Welsbach plant secured a position with the Philadelphia Gear Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. He worked for two weeks and was then discharged with the explanation: "We have no use for agitators here."

The Philadelphia Gear Co. has a contract with and makes gears for the Welsbach Co. which give the deal the appearance of a clear case of blacklisting.

Wake up, working people of New Jersey. Shall we permit this wholesale blacklisting to go by unchallenged? Read the above circumstances and answer this question, "Did the Welsbach Co. blacklist this former employee?" Send your answer to the "Voice of Labor."

KEYSTONE STRIKE SETTLED

Leather Workers Go Back With All Demands Granted.

The Glazers of the Keystone Leather Co., 7th and Mickle streets, who have been out on strike for sometime, returned to work on Wednesday, April 5th, with all of their demands granted which included an increase of twenty per cent. in wages and several changes in shop conditions and management.

It is said, that several members of the police department have commented upon the orderly and quiet manner the strike was conducted.

While out the men organized into a shop union, and they say, they are prepared to meet any condition that might arise.

Merchants who want your trade make it known through their advertisements in our paper.

There are merchants in Camden who openly say they would not aid labor in its struggle to the extent of advertising in a labor paper.

Why, then, should labor FORCE its patronage upon these gentlemen.

Help your paper keep the fight going by giving your trade to those who want it.

CENTRAL HARD HIT BY STRIKE

Freight, Baggage and Mail Piles Up as Walkout Hampers Train Service.

New York, April.—The New York Central Railroad was swamped by the piles of freight, baggage and mail that had been allowed to collect for several days, owing to the strike of the handlers Wednesday after some of their members had been locked out for presenting a petition for an increase in wages.

The railroad admitted last night that it was in difficulties. Negroes recruited and shipped in from points South quit in large numbers when they learned there was a strike.

Union officials say that the safety of the traveling public is endangered by the sending out of trains without the customary inspection of the wheels, axles and air brakes, to detect breaks and flaws, because every one of the experienced car inspectors in the Grand Central terminal and at Mott Haven is on strike.

350 Car Inspectors Out.

The total number of car inspectors out is placed at 350 men, and the union declares that the company has been unable to get the men to do work properly. The car inspectors were being paid \$2.04 a day for ten hours' work, at the rate of 25 cents an hour and no increase for overtime. When they presented a demand in conjunction with the other departments for an increase of 5 cents an hour they were locked out.

J. R. Humphrey, organizer of the union, said yesterday that about 1,600 men of various crafts were on strike. The walkout might spread west and northward, he declared, but at present is confined to the neighborhood of New York.

"The men on strike do not demand union recognition," he said. "They went to the railroad officials with a demand for increase as employees and for this reason were discharged. The word of a union or the name of the American Federation of Railroad Workers were never used. After that the men were discharged. It really is a lockout, not a strike."

Union officials also denied that the strikers had any motive to attack other members of the railroad industry, such as engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, organized in the railroad brotherhoods.

May Get I. C. C. Intervention.

Efforts are being made to have the Interstate Commerce Commission, through its Department of Safety Appliances, intervene for the safety of the public by making the railroad inspect the train before they are sent out.

Car inspectors are expected to examine all parts of trains and engines before they leave the terminal. They tap the wheels, axles and all running gear for flaws, test the air brakes and form an important part in safeguarding the lives of passengers. For this work, the Central pays only 24 cents an hour, and it is this group of workers that forms the most aggressive portion of the strikers.

Track men, car cleaners, car repairers, mechanics of all description outside of the organized railroad crafts are joining the strike. A score of new recruits joined the walkout yesterday.

WELSBACH STRIKERS

Blacklisting has not dampened the ardor or determination of the Gloucester strikers at all.

Proud of and loyal to their new organization, committees are hard at work soliciting funds and finding jobs for the most needy.

A committee reported on last Thursday that there were several jobs many miles away (we can't say where, the Welsbach people read the Voice of Labor too, since the strike is on), and a bevy of happy boys put out "to hit the rails" with as much pomp and "bon voyage" as would befit a king.

The committee that visited the Glassblowers' Union of Millville, N. J., reported receiving a grand reception from that body. Three cheers and best wishes for the Glassblowers.

We are wondering if some cyclic forces are working between Camden and Gloucester. Everytime the Voice's representative visits strike headquarters in Gloucester the little man with dark wooly mustache, seems to know it in time to be at the corner where we take the car, and for a person who has never been introduced, he is very anxious to pick a conversation.

Just a word to blacklisters and pussy foots—you may blacklist now, and you may spy, but you CAN NEVER stop The Voice of Labor from publishing your dirt. It is Labor's OWN organ; supported by Labor to fight YOU.

A MORAL FORCE.

Organized Labor is a powerful moral force.

Its ideals are the highest that can prompt the human heart. It furnishes the oppressed workers a means of safe and effective expression.

The dangerous man is the desperate man.

Organized Labor holds out a practical hope to the worker.

The executive committee of the Michigan State Federation of Labor has decided to submit to the referendum 11 amendments to the workmen's compensation law.

California's commission appointed to report on the subject of social insurance will make its report in the near future.

HELP THE WELSBACH WORKERS WIN THEIR STRIKE!

Working men and women, List this is a call to the colors. We must lend our energy and financial support to the striking workers of the Welsbach plant, who are striking against intolerable conditions and starvation wages.

All of the forces of exploitation are united to defeat them. We, the workers, must unite, and bring the fight to victory.

Funds are badly needed, many of the girls have whole families or aged parents depending upon them. WE MUST help them. This is our fight, labor's battle for justice. Sacrifice the movies and all other workingmen's luxuries and send liberal contributions to Miss Anna P. Taylor, 200 N. King St., Gloucester, N. J., or care "The Voice of Labor." Let us keep the fight going.

We wish to gratefully acknowledge the first response to our appeal, and commend it promptly. Samuel Josephson, of Westfield Ave., sent one dollar on the first mail after receiving "The Voice" with its appeal in behalf of the strikers.

MILLVILLE TO HAVE A MUNICIPAL WATER PLANT

Trenton, N. J.—Millville will acquire a municipal water plant under a decision of the Supreme Court today. Proceedings to review the purchase of the Millville Water Company and the People's Water Company and an election for their acquisition were discussed.

Georgia permits the employment in "gainful occupations" of 45 per cent. of all its children between the ages of 10 and 13.

Comrade Koplan is offering wonderful bargains in Spring Suits and overcoats in the latest styles and newest material. Made to order, perfect fit guaranteed.

D. KOPLAN, First-Class Tailor, 2nd and Mt. Vernon Streets.

Labor's Dread of Preparedness

(From Literary Digest.)

The type of "hysteria" called "preparedness" needs immediate and drastic treatment, in the view of various labor and Socialist editors. This mild-sounding word is a mask for "militarism," they aver, and "militarism" means war here as it has meant war in Europe. Yet it is not only because they prefer peace that they are coming out against "preparedness," but also, we read, because in all wars the workers are the "cannon-fodder," and when the war is over the workers bear the heaviest burden in the struggle back to normal conditions. Socialist editors, in particular, hammer on the fact that in their Presidential campaign the big new issue is "War on war," and in his first speech as nominee of the party, Mr. Allan L. Benson is reported in the St. Louis Labor (Lab. and Soc.) as saying: "We have always had to face the principle of robbery, but now we are confronted by the principle of murder, mass-murder in war!"

Again, in a proclamation issued at Chicago by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, we read:

"Workers, you have the power to prevent all wars. You have no enemy but the same enemy which the Mexican workers seek to overthrow. Use your power to prevent not only war with Mexico, but to prevent that preparation for war which leads to war. Protest to your Congressmen; protest to President Wilson."

One practical feature of the Socialist "war on war" is the plan to collect ten million dimes from the people, in order, as The American Socialist (Chicago) says, "to change Wall Street's millions." To members of the party, 120,000 letters have been sent, and each person is urged to return a dime to headquarters. Then the contributor receives five letters and coin-cards to mail to friends and acquaintances, thus starting the links of an endless chain.

Socialist views do not always coincide with those of the labor-union leaders and editors, and in the latter field we learn from the press that unions throughout the country are taking a referendum-vote on preparedness. The Cleveland Citizen (Lab.) records that by an overwhelming majority—4,432 to 565—"about one-half the local unions affiliated with the Cleveland Federation of Labor voted to condemn the militaristic schemes that the statesmen at Washington are endeavoring to foist upon this country." This is the answer, observes The Citizen, to President Wilson's "publicly expressed desire to know what the people are thinking, to the self-constituted spokesmen of 'the people' who are confined to daily-newspaper editorial-rooms, and to certain war-shouters among the business and professional elements who imagine they are the whole city."

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, points out in the March issue of The American Federationist (Washington) the contrast of "militarism vs. preparedness." He opposes the former, but favors the latter. The article is reprinted with seeming approval by the San Francisco Coast Seamen's Journal (Lab.). It runs, in part, as follows:

"All policies and plans for national defense must be determined by representatives of all the people. The organized labor-movement, which is the only means of expressing the will and the desires of the great masses of our citizenship, asserts its right to representation in all committees, commissions, or bodies that decide upon preparedness and on conduct of military defense. . . .

"Preparedness is something very different from militarism. Both leave an indelible impression upon the nation—one for freedom and the other for repression. Militarism is a perversion of preparedness—instead of serving the interests of the people, the people are ammunition for these machines. They are destructive to freedom and democracy.

"An understanding of human nature and of conditions is convincing proof that every nation must have some means of self-defense. The agencies and policies for this purpose must be carefully chosen. The pacifists and those who hold to policies of non-resistance have failed to understand and to evacuate that quality in the human race which makes men willing to risk their all for an ideal. Men worthy of the name will fight even for a 'scrap of paper'—when that paper represents ideals of human justice and freedom. The man who would not fight for such a scrap of paper is a poor-craze who dares not as-

sert his rights against the opposition and the demands of others."

Withal, Mr. Gompers is firm in his insistence that preparedness for national defense "must be in accord with democratic ideals." This desideratum he defines thus:

"Military training and military institutions must be a part of the life of the people rather than of a nature to alienate citizens from the spirit, the ideals, and the purposes of civic life. A great danger comes from isolating the military, from making military ideals separate and often in conflict with those of the masses of the people. The military should not exist as something apart, but for the service of the whole nation. The naval and military institutions of our country, which give a special training to those who have a particular fitness and desire to follow military or naval professions, ought also to be open to all who possess the required qualifications. Such a provision would enable men from all walks of life to enter the Army and the Navy—a condition which, in itself, would be in accord with the spirit of democracy.

"Wherever the spirit of democracy is absent, there the accompanying evil of militarism—military castes—fastens deadly clutches upon freedom and civic opportunity; and, conversely, where the spirit of democracy obtains, it tends to the abolition of military castes and the inherent vicious dangers of militarism."

In addition to those who make a profession of the Army or Navy, Mr. Gompers goes on to say, there must be reserves ready at call "to meet an emergency," and he adds:

"It is necessary, therefore, that there should be opportunities afforded to the masses of the citizens for physical and military training. However, all military training must be safeguarded to protect democratic ideals and civic institutions. Not only must there be equal opportunity for all citizens to enter military training-organizations and camps, but that opportunity must be attended by such provisions as to make it an equal opportunity for both the poor and the rich. A fair compensation for service in military training-camps must be paid as a substitute for wages lost. In these citizens' organizations for military training there must be no recognition of distinction, profession, or for any advantage or position that may be held by any citizen or group of citizens."

In direct opposition to this viewpoint is the statement presented by another commentator, who says in The Labor Clarion (San Francisco) that in this twentieth century it would be impossible to "conduct a campaign for war, frankly and openly," because—

"The people have acquired a certain rudimentary education; they have a knowledge, if not a very extensive one, about the social forces that make for war. The people know by this time who pays the bills in all wars, be they victorious or losing, and they also know who it is who gathers the benefits of these wars. They are getting too wise and, to use a popular expression, would not any longer 'fall' for an open advocacy of war. So a new name for the old thing had to be invented, and that new name is 'Preparedness.' However, to paraphrase Shakespeare, a sewer by any other name would smell just as bad.

"There is no shadow of a doubt that this preparedness-humbug is the cloak and mantle for militarism. That militarism leads to war no one will seriously contradict. So when you advocate preparedness you are really advocating, consciously or unconsciously, a state of affairs when the slightest provocation may lead to a disaster similar to the one which now is threatening the very foundations of what little civilization prevailed in Europe before the war commenced."

Among other labor-journals who antagonize "a stampede" into military preparedness are the Spokane Labor World, the Allentown (Pa.) Labor Herald, and The United Mine Workers' Journal (Indianapolis), which observes:

"What is there in the conditions that face us today so different to what have obtained before the war? 'Why this talk of monster armies? What is there that may possibly be forced upon us from without that would have more blasting effect upon the liberties of the people of this country than the military despotism that would be the inevitable result of the adoption of the policies that are being so generally propagated? 'Who are the advocates of militarism, of universal service? (for do not be deceived, universal service is

What the "Detroit Times" Says of Allan L. Benson

The Detroit Times is practically the largest capitalistic organ in Detroit. It has never been known to have any sympathy for the Socialist party's doctrines of emancipation:

Allan L. Benson, formerly of Detroit and at one time connected with The Times editorial department, has been nominated by the Socialist party for President of the United States. In 1900, Eugene Debs, Socialist candidate for President, received 99,613 votes; in 1904, 391,587; in 1908, 420,711; in 1912, 913,155.

This remarkable increase in the Socialist vote is attributed by some to the leadership of Debs and the fact of his association with labor.

"Most of those who voted for the railroad organizer knew a lot more about Debs than they knew about Socialism," comments the Brooklyn Eagle, in line with the view that it was Debs' personal popularity and not conversion to Socialism which caused the jump in the party vote from less than a hundred thousand votes in 1904 to nearly a million votes in 1912.

But the Eagle and every other newspaper that entertains its opinion may forget it.

In the opinion of The Times, the Socialists have placed in nomination for the presidency the very man, within the party, who has done most to bring these hundreds of thousands of converts into the fold.

Benson is the man WITHIN the party who should have the credit.

He has had assistance, of course, from the outside, like that received from the Republican and Democratic parties, from predatory capital and the idle rich.

The Clark millions have helped, for instance, by the vulgar display of money represented in the building of that mansion on Fifth avenue, which ought to come pretty close to making a Socialist of every man who passes it and knows the story.

Pink teas for pets in the form of pedigreed pups while babies of workmen in tenements have died for the want of fresh air and pure milk have been a factor.

These things have made people think and Mr. Benson's pen has helped them to think.

He has made them think his way and the result has been more Socialists.

One does not have to be of Benson's political faith to admire him for his convictions.

He left newspaper work on account of them, to find a free field for a vigorous pen, driven by a quick, clear and clean mind, and had soon won for himself a national reputation through his articles in leading magazines and through books he wrote which received wide circulation.

Benson's earnestness appeals to both his reader and his listener, and

the party under his leadership will undoubtedly poll its banner vote this year.

The Socialists have given us an idea of their progressive thought and ability to give it practical application by the manner in which they have nominated Benson for President and given him a three months' start over the other fellows.

The ballots were cast by dues-paying members of the party. The referendum vote on which the candidate was chosen is the first ever polled for the nomination of national candidates either in the Socialist party or any other.

The method is this: Nominations are made and opportunity afforded those who wish to decline. Ballots bearing the remaining names are sent to the entire membership and returns received by locals, then by state headquarters, and finally by the national office.

The nomination of Benson by Socialists means the first victory for anti-preparedness within a party, too.

The New York Post sees in the nomination of Benson proof that Socialist sentiment is "overwhelmingly against the militarist position taken by Charles Edward Russell and other Socialist leaders in a moment of panic."

If the other parties should fail to respond to the anti-preparedness sentiment there is in the country, there will be nothing for the supporters of anti-preparedness to do but vote for the Socialist candidate, as a matter of principle. In which event the vote for Benson is going to provide us with some startling figures.

Another thing that is going to add to the Socialist vote this year is the fact that the general public has been educated beyond the point of looking upon a Socialist as of fire-eating propensities and a dangerous person in the community.

Benson's writings have had much to do in changing the public mind on this point, too.

He has made it clear for those who were once ignorant enough to shudder at the word "Socialism," that Socialism is not at all to be feared, because it cannot come until a place has been made for it and until it has been invited—that Socialism is only a cure for a nation's political diseases.

Benson will not be elected, of course, but if the Democrats and Republicans can succeed as the Socialists have in naming a man so earnestly committed to loftiest principles of party, and so sincerely solicitous for the common good of the country's people, the voters will not be able to go far wrong this November in the matter of a MAN FIT FOR THE FIRST PLACE.

MEANING OF THE WORD PROLETARIAT.

I wonder how many people belonging to the proletariat or working for the proletariat know the full meaning of the word? I am sure that a good many of them would be surprised if they learned that the literal meaning of the word proletariat is offspring-producer or child-maker. The word is derived from the Latin proles, meaning offspring, and the proletariat were a separate caste in ancient Rome. They paid no taxes, because they had none to pay, and they were considered as contributing nothing to the State except offspring. Just as two or three thousand years ago, so now the poor classes contribute the most children to the State. But the poor are acquiring a little wisdom, too, and it will not be long before the proletariat will refuse to be merely an offspring-producer. It will want to contribute to the State and receive from the State something more than it does now.—Dr. William J. Robinson, in the Critic and Guide.

Krupps employed 42,000 hands at Essen before the war. This figure now reaches 115,000, but Essen is only the principal factory. At other works the number of workers has risen from 6,000 to 30,000, from 9,000 to 27,000, while the Bochum and Gelsenkirchen works now employ 25,000 hands instead of 10,000 in time of peace. There also exist in Germany two other enterprises exclusively devoted to the making of artillery—namely, Thyssens, which employ 80,000 men, and the Ehrardt works, which employ 100,000 instead of 30,000 and 40,000 formerly.

It is claimed that on account of underselling their produce, the Doukhobors are a menace to agriculturists around Nelson, B. C.

PRESIDENT'S CHARGE OF NEWS FAKING OUGHT TO JAR LOOSE SOME SWIFT THOUGHTS

Associated Press Had Staff of Reporters in Columbus Two Days Before Riot—Hearst Has Six Men at El Paso—All Liars—All 'Inflammable' Stuff.

(By Chester M. Wright.)

President Wilson has accused some great interests of faking news from the Mexican border with the object of bringing on war with Mexico. In a statement over his own name, a remarkable procedure, he called upon the people to be mighty careful about what they believe about Mexico and Mexican "war" news.

This is important. It is what we have all known. News is being and has been faked ruthlessly from the border. Of course, the President didn't name any names, but perhaps he may be driven to that before long.

Now here are some things that he didn't say, and perhaps they have no significance, though perhaps they have:

A representative of the Associated Press went to Columbus and was followed there by a telegraph operator, two days before the Columbus riot. This statement is made good on authority. This man explained that he went to Columbus because he expected that a conference was going to be held between Villa and some American military authorities. Well, a conference was held, to be sure, but the conversation was with rifles and machine guns.

Today in El Paso the Hearst International News Service has six men at work. They have a big office and their stuff goes out over a leased wire.

One observer in El Paso reported that the Hearst men seem to have orders to send out only "inflammable stuff."

That Hearst wants war is clear to all. Just a few days before the President issued his remarkable statement about news faking Hearst had printed an editorial in his New York American in which he called Gen. Carranza the "First Thief," and called for intervention against all Mexicans in arms.

Two of the most glaring fakes have been those concerning Gen. Obregon and Gen. Herrera. It was first reported that Obregon had defied Carranza and locked him up. Even the assassination of Carranza was reported. All of it was false, and probably the person or persons who started the stories knew they were false. Then came the story of the alleged desertion of Herrera

with 2,000 soldiers. A fake again. The Herrera fake perhaps was most damaging. Herrera's troops were in the rear of the advancing Americans and could have been a serious menace to them. The fake stirred up all kinds of apprehension, and it damaged the Mexican people seriously. For one thing it shot the exchange rate on Mexican money down. For another thing it resulted in stopping for two days the exportation from New York of ammunition to Carranza that was already loaded on board ship, ready to sail. The fake was well timed. The only thing wrong with it was that it was a vicious lie.

And that is the only thing wrong with a lot of Mexican news these days. Vicious lies—and probably in many cases deliberately planned lies for a vicious purpose.

The honor of Americans ought to demand that the fakers be exposed and hung on that gibbet of which President Wilson spoke in his campaign for election.

But let us not rest in the notion that if the news is all straight we shall surely be able to avoid war. The presence of American troops in Mexico is the greatest provocative of war. So long as an American soldier is south of the line we are on a powder keg. And if the troops are to stay there until they get Villa they are likely to have a long sojourn in the sunny land of manana. That is where the final responsibility goes back to Wilson. He sent the soldiers over the line. He sent them where their very presence is a potential invitation to come on and fight.

Unceasing vigilance is the duty of every American just now. We must be on the alert for the truth. We must know the news fakes and, more important, possibly, we must insist upon getting ALL of the truth. So far we have had but a part of it. And if we are drawn into war with all of Mexico we shall want to place the brand of everlasting shame upon those who have driven us to it. To have criminally invaded Mexico once is enough, and too much. To do it again will be a scarlet stain that only the dawn of millennium can wipe out.

Be awake, Americans. Be awake, workers of both lands. Be awake or you will be betrayed!

Milwaukee Voters Have Turned Again to the Socialist Party

It is with much more than the usual degree of satisfaction that we learn of the election of Daniel W. Hoan as Mayor of Milwaukee. It is not only that Hoan was the Socialist candidate, but it is that it shows a steady increase in Socialist votes, reaching in this election evidently the high water mark for Milwaukee.

In Hoan the party has an experienced executive, a deep student, a tried and proven comrade, perhaps one of the most thoroughly qualified executives that ever went into such an office in America.

The Milwaukee victory, however, is not without its disadvantages side. Hoan will be without the support of a council majority. This will not be a Socialist administration. The voters of Milwaukee did not do their work quite well enough. Hoan will be forced to fight for the Socialist platform with a Socialist minority in the city council.

A council minority cannot command any expenditure of money. It cannot do anything constructive unless it can win support from the majority. For that reason Daniel W. Hoan is going into one of the most trying experiences that any American Socialist executive ever faced. His administration will be a fighting one from the start and every victory will have to be literally torn from the capitalistic opposition.

But, for all that, the Milwaukee victory is of great importance. It is inspiring. It is something of which we think only with new enthusiasm. It will be remembered that when Emil Seidel was elected Mayor of Milwaukee it was after a three-cornered fight. That Daniel Hoan was elected over a united opposition is some measure of the advance ground that has been torn away from the opposition.

It is greatly to be regretted that the victory was not complete—that the Socialists were not given complete power, but they will gain that in time, just as they have gained to a point where they can elect a Mayor over a fusion ticket.

The call tenders to the Milwaukee Socialists the hearty congratulations of the militant workers of the East.—N. Y. Call.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

Let our Job Printing Department print your campaign cards and advertising literature. We can print you 1,000 cards (one side only) for \$2.25; 1,000 cards printed on both sides for \$3.25, sent prepaid. Special prices on large quantities. We can furnish you a half-tone cut from your photo to run on cards for \$1.00. Ask for samples. We will gladly quote you on any special work you may want. Address:

Sentinel Printing Co.
Box 178, Reading, Pa.

Ye Shop of Quality. Men's Furnisher and Hatter . . . 417 Kaighn Ave.

Goldstein's Easter Offerings in Men's Furnishings and Hats Are At Your Disposal.

The Variety is Great and the Prices to Suit Your Pocketbook

Men's Furnishing
Special \$1.00.

The greatest line of shirts in the newest patterns and colorings in the following materials:—Repp, Pongees, Russian Co. ds, Crepes and Poplins, Special, \$1.

See the Newest Plaid Shirt at **\$1.00.**

Other Shirts to select from at 50c to \$5.00.



S. GOLDSTEIN, Prop.

B. V. D.
35c per Garment.

Fancy Half Hose,
12jc a Pair.

HATS

The Newest Shapes and Colors in Soft Hats at

\$1.50 and \$2.00.

SPECIAL

The New Shape "Stratford" Hat in both soft and stiff, at

\$2.00.

All Our Hats Have The Union Label.

For Up-to-Date EASTER FOOTWEAR See MARCUS, 2612 River Ave.

HE CAN FIT YOU TO YOUR PLEASURE.

EASTER BASKETS AND NOVELTIES

NAMES PUT ON EGGS WHILE YOU WAIT
FINE CHOCOLATES CRANE'S ICE CREAM

H. H. KOHN, 956 N. 27th St.

STOP AND SEE ME FOR YOUR EASTER Men's Furnishings and Hats



We give Socialist Trading Stamps.

It will pay you to go to **MORRIS GREEN'S** For **Shoes, Dry Goods and Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings**

106-108 North King St., Gloucester

Bell Phone 146 W
Keystone Phone 4 D
CORNELIUS KLUG, Tailor
Cleaning, Dyeing, Altering and Repairing.

341 Market St., Gloucester City
Latest improved sanitary process. The best equipped establishment in the city.

THE IDEAL MEAT MARKET

Good Meats at the Lowest Prices

958 N. 27th Street
Two doors from the ACME.

FOR **Reliable Footwear,**

CALL AT **SHERIDAN'S SHOE STORE**
2619 Westfield Avenue

C. H. JEFFRIES Jr.

Interior Decorator
Paper Hanging

623 N. 9th Street, Camden, N. J.

Neutze Print Shop

Does Printing

For Socialists and others.

800 S. 5th St.

BRANCH 274

Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund.

Every 3rd Saturday, 8 p. m. at

607 N. FIFTH ST.

F. HARTMEYER, Sec., 1355 Peer St.

During 1914 the number of accidents in industries in California was 62,211, of which 68 were fatal and 1,292 were injuries of a permanent nature.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Iron Molders' Union has raised wages from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per day. Every shop in the city but one has accepted these terms.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

SOLDIERS FIGHT POLICE IN WINNIPEG RIOT

Winnipeg, Man., April 4.—Four soldiers and one civilian are in a serious condition and several persons are nursing bruises as a result of clashes between soldiers and city police resulting from the arrest of a soldier. News of the riot, which on Saturday night continued for nearly seven hours, was suppressed by the military authorities. More than 50 soldiers were arrested. Disorders broke out Sunday evening, when soldiers attempted to storm the police station and rescue comrades taken into custody the night previous.

CARPENTERS DEMAND NEW WAGE SCALE

Erie, Pa., April 6.—Union carpenters have adopted a new wage scale in Erie, which becomes effective May 1. It calls for an increase of from 45 to 50 cents an hour, a closed shop policy and forty-four hours' work per week, with Saturday half holiday in June, July, August and September.

Because of the heavy demand for labor in England and the higher cost of living, wages have increased since the outbreak of the war, and nearly all classes of workers are receiving more money. About 5,500,000 have received raises and the increase in wages has been roughly \$5,000,000 a week.

Germany now has 1,200,000 men making munitions.

Y. P. S. L. COLUMN

THE WEEKLY HINT.

What do you do with your new members? Do you allow them to sit through the proceedings of the first meeting that they attend, and then let them go off without trying to get them really interested in the welfare of the league in general and your circle in particular? An organization that is composed only of members of long standing, may be a good organization; but it will be a much better organization, if there is a steady influx of new members who REMAIN.

One of the methods to use in getting your newcomers interested enough to stay in the circle is to see that they get acquainted with the things that the circle is doing, and with all the members. There should be a standing committee, the function of which should be to introduce these new members around, to make them acquainted with the past activities of the circle and the things that you are endeavoring to do. Every member should consider himself or herself, an ex-officio member of this committee—that his member-

ship in the circle makes it necessary that he do this work.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.
One thing the N. J. Yipsels are looking forward to is the 3rd Annual Convention, which will be held at Progress Hall, 635 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, May 14th, 1916. Indications are that this gathering will surpass those held previous years, both in attendance and general interest.

The comrades of Circle Elizabeth are quite proud of the fact that the 1916 convention is to be held in their home town. Over a month ago, the various committees were elected to care for the details in connection with the convention. Nothing will be left undone to welcome the delegates and visitors in a fitting manner.

The day's program is scheduled to be as follows, subject to change, of course:

The convention will be called to order at 10 a. m. sharp. It will be opened with a suitable musical selection to be rendered by the Elizabeth League's orchestra. A number of prominent comrades of the S. P., who are interested in the Young People's movement have been invited to make short addresses. The morning business session will last till 12 o'clock.

Then comes the feature of the day: At 12:30 group pictures of the delegates will be taken. One of the best photographers in Elizabeth has been engaged to perform this job. It has been promised that if conditions are favorable, the pictures will be ready for distribution the same day. Each circle is requested to take one of these large photographs along.

Between 1 and 2 p. m. an appetizing lunch will be served. Don't forget, it will be home made, too. The afternoon business session will start at 2 o'clock and its duration will depend upon the business to be transacted.

The New Jersey League boasts of having 15 live organizations, three of them, viz., circle Perth Amboy, Progressive Club of Union Hill and Karl Havilek circle of West Hoboken, were admitted in 1916. They are all doing splendid work, especially Perth Amboy, which deserves special mention. In the three months of its existence the comrades of circle Perth Amboy have accomplished more than some of the older leagues in a year's time.

If the present pace is kept up, and undoubtedly it will, in adding new leagues, the slogan "1000 members in 1916" will become a reality before the year is over.

One of the noteworthy accomplishments of the N. J. leagues this year is the purchase of a typewriter for the use of the State Secretary. The various circles contributed quite liberally to the \$100.00 fund, about \$40.00 having been received so far for the state treasury. All the circles are now busy selling the special assessment, stamps to cover the expenses of the 1916 convention.

THE Y. P. S. L. (By William F. Kruss, National Secretary.)

INTRODUCTION.
In any consideration of the movement of the Young Socialists of America, due recognition must be given to the inherent difficulties encountered in any attempt to organize the American youth. Almost from the cradle they are trained in the ethics of the great American god, Individualism, and most of our youth are his ardent votaries. Only after years of vain effort to climb to success over the shoulders of their fellow men do our people as a whole realize the need of collective effort.

Our older comrades realizing this have for a long time been loath to make any attempt to reach or educate the young. Modern conditions have, however, played their part in forcing even the young to band together, and when they have proved through their own organizations the need for work on this field, the Socialist party took up the task and has given them splendid assistance.

(To be continued.)

CHILD POVERTY AND THE WHITE REARSE

(By SCOTT NEARING.)

(Editor's Note—This is one of a series of very short articles on the relation of child poverty to national preparedness for peace and prosperity. The other articles will be by Professor Scott Nearing, Judge Henry Neil, father of the Mothers' Pension system to abolish child poverty, Charles Edward Russel and other nationally known writers. All of these articles will be printed in this paper. Watch for them. They are timely, important and scientific.)

Child poverty is hideous. The scant food; the broken shoes; the pinched joyless faces; the uncontrolled life of the streets; the crime and vice that are the grim running mates of poverty—these things in the lives of little boys and girls appeal to over the most callous. Each cloud is said to have its silver lining, and this cloud of child poverty is no exception to the rule. Multitudes of the children die before their lives have been blackened by poverty.

Death gives a welcome release to many a baby whose life would have been laid in the squalid back-alleys of civilization.

During the months of July and August the stern reaper gets in his deadly work. The heat, the flies, the exhaustion of the summer months, all play their part, and the babies of the poor die. In one American city, during the month of August, 719 babies died from diarrhoeal diseases.

A map with a dot on it for each death shows that these children were living in the wards where poverty was most prevalent. Poverty congestion and infant mortality go hand in hand. In the same districts where most of these babies died the report states, that "insanitary plumbing and lack of health conveniences do their deadly work. It is the destination of the poorest milk sold in the city. It is where streets are cleaned seldom or not at all; where staled bread and oldest meats are sold." To these quarters, "in the dusk of the evening, little children with shawls over their heads and market baskets on their arms return with their prizes from the city dumps and the garbage barrels of the market streets."

No wonder the board of education in the same city was led by an investigation of the living conditions of school children to make these strong protests. "The majority of the indigent children live in damp, unclean or overcrowded homes that lack proper ventilation and sanitation. Here, in the damp, ill-smelling basements there is only one thing regarded as cheaper than rent, and that is the life of the child."

These conclusions have been amply verified by the splendid investigations of the Federal Children's Bureau into the relation between poverty and child mortality. In Johnstown the bureau reports that among the well-to-do people fifty babies of each thousand born died during the first year. As a contrast with these death rates among the well-to-do, "the highest infant mortality rate, 271, is found . . . where the poorest, most lowly persons of the community live; families of men employed to do the unskilled work in the steel mills and mines."

In another ward with a death of 200 per thousand there is not "a single property graded, drained or paved street."

The grouping of the child death is according to the income of the father, and shows the highest death rate where wages are lowest and the smallest death rate where wages are highest, "indicating clearly the relation between low wages, ill health and infant deaths." Other studies made by the Children's Bureau confirm the many figures furnished by American and foreign investigations. Death relieves the many poor children from lives of hardship and misery.

There is little wonder that Shaw in one of his most inspiring passages curses poverty, calling it "the worst of crimes." "All other crimes," he writes, are virtues beside it. . . . Poverty blights whole cities; spreads horrible pestilences; strikes dead the very souls of all that come within sight or sound or smell of it."

PREPAREDNESS AND LABOR

(By JOSEPH E. COHEN)

In the Dutch parliament the other day the question of being involved in the war was seriously discussed. Possibly it was discussed more seriously than before. It was also made very plain what a really serious discussion amounts to.

Pending in the parliament is a bill to establish old age pensions. In considering the military crisis, a deputy arose to ask that this bill be stricken from the government's program on the plea that it is "controversial" and that it broke the unity "necessary in these times when dangers are threatening the country."

Thanks to the intervention of the president of the chamber, the bill was not withdrawn. The vote in favor of keeping it on the calendar passed by a vote of 51 to 41.

After such an assurance from the president, this might be called quite a close shave. If danger were more threatening mince meat would be made of labor legislation in Holland on the basis of this test vote. Moreover, Holland has done no worse than the European countries now engaged in war when it came to the question of helping labor.

Aside from the many economic causes of the war there were several social ones. Not the least of these was the mutinous condition of the labor army in the various countries prior to the outbreak of hostilities. While it is stretching the argument to claim that the war was started to smother this growing labor discontent, it is not beside the mark to set forth the actual situation and show how the war temporarily eclipsed domestic troubles.

The instance in Holland is a clear-cut one for this purpose.

Old age pensions become "controversial" when domestic tranquility is needed. Through what barbed-wire entanglements do the ruling classes have to stumble to find reasons for keeping labor in its present helplessness!

War times are fat times for capital. Trade is brisk, prices soar, idle money is gobbled up by the government. Inferior goods find a market, there is a ready sale for stores of commodities that have been glutting the warehouses, the rate of interest rises. To say that capital has a better time of it in war is by no means "controversial."

Nor is it "controversial" to say, likewise, that labor has a worse time of it. The actual fighting, the hardships for those left behind, the return less able to eke out an existence in readjusted working conditions, and under heavier taxation, all these and many more facts serve to make the lot of the workers harder during and after war.

So true is this, so entirely beyond the pale of "controversy," that a healthy minority of the Dutch parliament rightly consider helping labor when war threatens as being "controversial."

Only because we, as Americans,

have yet to acquire "the gift to see ourselves as others see us," is there need to call attention to what is happening in Holland. For the same thing has taken place in our own country.

Now that a presidential campaign is about to open our political friends of the two old parties are busy to find grounds for asserting that the two parties are not identical. This is a difficult feat in the worst of times and hardly an easy task in the best of times. And when the redoubtable colonel declares that his platform is Americanism, he is not making an issue but shaking hands all around in the two old parties, with the Democratic party in possession of the national government and first to rally around the flag.

What has happened here is that the Democratic party has been so bent upon looking after our "Americanism," sometimes confused with "the last refuge of a scoundrel," that it has completely ignored everything in the way of what the colonel once called "measures of social justice." But it would be bad enough if President Wilson's "new freedom" and Colonel Roosevelt's "social justice" did not hit at every point and required the services of the two statesmen. How much worse is it when President Wilson completely forgets his platform, while the colonel, instead of calling his opponent to time, and flouting his own platform, takes the occasion to also creep under cover.

In the words of the Dutch statesman, "the new freedom" and "social justice" are "controversial" when it is necessary to put them into practice.

How mightily brave are the spokesmen for the old parties when words only are sought and how sublimely courageous when deeds are not asked for. And how woefully weak when action is wanted.

Again, what a poor equipment in the way of a bag of tricks does the average old party politician carry. After all these years, during which revolution has paced revolution in the industrial world, we find our leading politicians offering us the obsolete devices that belong to the age of hand tools and tallow lights. And we are expected to "fall for them."

But it is not at all certain that labor will stand aside willingly and accept the black bread doled out to it by the old parties. Labor is not without its own voice and its own purposes.

The actual attitude of the working people is anything but what should reassure the old parties that they can use the blind of preparedness to keep labor in the dark as to its interests. Labor is sticking to its demand for governmental protection and will stick to it.

And it might go the old parties one better and declare that the profits of capital are really "controversial."

Hoan Wins by 2,000 in Milwaukee; Twelve Councilmen Also Elected

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 5.—Daniel W. Hoan has been elected Mayor on the Socialist ticket by a majority of 2,000.

The Socialists carried three wards that they did not have before and lost one.

Emil Seidel, former Socialist Mayor, was elected Alderman-at-large. There is a possibility that the final count may show one other Socialist Alderman-at-large elected. One Alderman-at-large holds over, giving the Socialists twelve, a gain of three.

A bond issue of \$750,000 for a municipal light plant was victorious and the Socialists are delighted. They have fought for years for a municipal light plant and have been blocked continuously by private corporations and by reactionary private citizens, notably Thomas J. Neacy.

Public utility corporations conducted a bitter campaign against the Socialists. Immense sums were spent in newspapers and saloons and throughout their campaign they attempted to stigmatize the Socialists as "un-American."

In a statement for The Call Mayor-elect Hoan said tonight:

"This is a grand victory. It means that the city of Milwaukee wants better government and that it has placed its reliance on the Socialists to accomplish this purpose. I have not seen the final returns, but from all indications we not only held all of our old wards, but have made a gain of four or five. It is impossible to make a complete statement until I have seen the complete returns."

Hoan was elected Socialist City Attorney in 1910 and was re-elected for a four-year term in 1914.

The new administration will not have a council minority and will very likely have to contend with a hostile city treasurer and a hostile controller.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HOLD TWO SEATS; POLL BIG GAIN

Chicago, April 5.—The Socialists here began today enthusiastic preparations for the Presidential campaign after having cast 47,779 votes in the aldermanic elections yesterday. This is 85 per cent. more than the vote of 24,452 cast for Seymour Stedman, Socialist candidate for Mayor, one year ago.

William E. Rodriguez, Socialist Alderman in the 15th Ward, was re-elected by a landslide, getting 8,067 votes to 2,130 for the Democratic candidate and 4,068 for the Republican. Victory for the Socialist candidates was close in many other wards, especially in the 9th and 27th Wards. Socialist Alderman Kennedy holds over for another year, leaving two Socialists in the City Council, as before.

LUNN LOSES FIGHT TO WIN COUNTY COMMITTEE

Schenectady, N. Y., April 5.—Geo. R. Lunn, Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, lost his fight in the primaries to gain control of the County Committee from the Socialist local, which recently read him out of the party. In all but two districts in Mayor Lunn's ward the anti-Lunn forces elected their committeemen.

THE VOICE OF LABOR
 Issued Every Friday
 Published by the Camden County
 Socialist Publishing Company, 942
 Broadway, Camden, N. J.
 L. F. Greiner, Associate Editor.
 Address all communications to
 Miss Helen Holman, Business Man-
 ager 739 Walnut St., Camden, N. J.
 Entered as second class matter
 September 27, 1911, at the post-
 office at Camden, New Jersey, under
 the Act of March 3, 1879

EDITORIAL NOTES

MILITARISM IN NEW JERSEY SCHOOLS.

New Jersey has for some time had a reputation for lagging behind other northern states in most things that mean social uplift and progress, but on the subject of preparedness it is well in the fore.

Hoboken, a squat little city composed entirely of working people, is to have inflicted upon it a system of military training in the schools, that will outdo the militarism of Germany or Russia.

Here is the plan:

1. A harmless calisthenic drill for ten minutes every morning in every school.
2. An "un-uniform drill" for forty-five minutes every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon for every boy and every girl in the public school system of Hoboken. This will include military drill and manual of arms for the boys and first aid work for the girls.
3. Uniform drill for boys in the grammar grades and the high schools for forty-five minutes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. This will be optional at first, but it is hoped to make it compulsory if the opposition developed is not too strong.
4. A regimental drill for all school units in the National Guard armory. This will occupy an hour Saturday mornings.

What Hoboken proposes to do is to effect a complete militarism of all boys in its schools, grammar grades as well as high school. And the girls, they are to be taught first aid and organized into nurse corps. This is, indeed, militarism gone mad. The question now is, will the parents stand for it.

This making military training camps of our schools means that the already inefficient school system is to be rendered more inefficient.

Every Hoboken school boy in the grammar and high school grades will spend four and three-quarter hours a week in military drill. This is exclusive of the ten-minute period for calisthenics.

Four and three-quarter hours a week is more than any high school boy spends in the study of the English language. It is more than is spent for history, German, Latin or any other subject. Deducting the time that the pupil ordinarily spends in "assembly" and in changing periods, it is very nearly as much as an ordinary school day. In other words, the boys of Hoboken will sacrifice one school day out of five in order to satisfy the Junker dreams of the school authorities.

Already the curriculum of our schools is overcrowded, and many important studies of elementary education are forced out. Can we afford to give so much time to military training to the neglect of our educational training?

Military training in the schools will mean a great increase in the cost of administration of school, and will necessarily displace other more important work.

Thousands of children are on part time, and teachers and principal are being overworked by double class room duty, on the plea of economy or insufficient funds. Shall we remain silent while this expensive military program is thrust upon us? The entire plan is not in effect in Hoboken schools, but its Board of Education has already spent \$4,100 for guns and uniforms. There are 547 boys enrolled in the United States School Cadets 1st Regiment, Hoboken, and the expense of equipping the boys has been borne by the Board of Education. Several hundred more guns and uniforms are ordered, the expense of which must be met by the taxpayers. This wanton expenditure means that the essential education of our children is to be further sacrificed. Again we ask, will we stand for it?

From present indications, what has happened in Hoboken will happen all over New Jersey, unless we, the workers put up a strong opposition. Let us save our schools and our children.

Military training means permanent injury to children physically. Militarists and Boy Scout trainers herald it that military training with drills is beneficial to the physical health of young boys. Experience and expert testimony prove the

NOTICE!

Owing to our large increase in business we are compelled to move to larger and better quarters for the accommodation of the Gloucester people.

P. S. Buying direct from the manufacturer, means buying from the man who knows what the goods he sells are made of. There is no doubtful jewelry and there are no doubtful methods. Honesty first is our motto, and it holds good every shopping day in the year. Buying from us you save the installment price. All our goods are guaranteed or money refunded. Give us a call at our new address—225 Mercer St., 4 doors above old address.

ALBER & DUERR
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
 225 Mercer Street, Gloucester City, N. J.

reverse to be true. Drills with knapsacks, heavy guns and accoutrements do a distinct injury to the tender muscles and the nervous system.

France, Germany and Switzerland long ago discovered this error of military training of young boys in their schools. Yet Jersey junkers rush in, advocate this training for your children and mine, and seek to make it compulsory by law. Oppose military training. It would work injury to the moral and ethical life of our children, boys and girls alike. To the boys because of the direct result of surrounding them with instruments for the killing of human beings, and instilling in them elements of fear, hatred and suspicion.

Militarism has a deadening, demoralizing influence upon all with whom it comes in contact. To give our boys up to be made good soldiers, is to give them to become as servile, unthinking machines, who must, upon the word from their officers, shoot down their fathers, brothers, or sons with as little concern as he would swat a fly.

Fathers, mothers, are these the kind of human beings you would have your sons be? You mothers of New Jersey, do you wish your young boys, for whose lives you willingly risked your own, for whose highest development you unceasingly toil, in whose soul you have tried to instill the spirit of service, brotherhood and love to become the victims of a military training, often backed up by a pistol in the hand of an officer. Do you give your boys up to be "bawled out" like a wild steer and caught in the military noose, to be branded forever as one who must ultimately commit wholesale murder.

Militarism most certainly leads to war. War in the twentieth century is inexorable. War is hell. We must save our boys from hell.

Well I swan. The biggest joke we ever heard. We have laughed ourselves sick. The republicans have mentioned T. Coleman Du Pont, the gunpowder king, as a candidate for nomination for president of the United States, and Mr. Du Pont explains modestly saying: "The only way I can account for this is that all my life has been devoted to doing constructive work generally."

Did you get it? Constructive work.

Mr. Du Pont is president of the Du Pont company, which according to their own official statement made \$55,500,000 net profits, helping Europe to destroy homes and cities, and to carpet the earth with fragments of human bodies. "Constructive work," will some one hand Mr. Du Pont a pocket edition of a good dictionary.

The New York Museum of Natural History is sending a number of scientists to the west to hunt fossils. The Appeal has advised them to direct their efforts mainly to the old political parties, to go to Washington. We modestly add that little Camden could provide choice and rare species of republican and democratic fossils. In fact we could furnish almost anything in the line of fossils.

The National Teachers' Union of England, organized for 44 years, has a representative in Parliament, has legal protection and has raised salaries. It has had only one strike, having been able to adjust all disputes by arbitration and conciliation.

Educating young men and women for agricultural pursuits at the Manitoba (Canada) Agricultural College costs the province \$1,150 each.

St. Louis has a policeman who receives a salary of \$85 per month.

SOCIALIST PARTY
 Eleventh Ward Branch, Local Camden, N. J., 925 N. Twenty-sixth St. Meets Thursday evenings. Free reading room every evening and Sundays. Drop in and get acquainted with your fellow workers.

Gomersall's



Spring Hats

\$2 up
 517 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

Go to Comrade Koplan to Have Your

Suits Made to Order.
D. KOPLAN,
 2nd and Mt. Vernon Sts.
 Suits, \$15 and up.

We give Double Socialist Trading Stamps.

Cramer Hill Cut Price Grocery
MEATS AND PROVISIONS
 2200 RIVER AVENUE
 Phone 633 W. Orders Delivered Anywhere

Keystone Phone
HERMAN ODLEN,
 Manufacturer of
Ornamental Iron and Wire Work.
 Fire Escapes, Galvanized Awnings,
 1435-57 BROADWAY, CAMDEN, N. J.

JOHN KERBY
 AGENT FOR
Dayton Motorcycles & Bicycles
 First Class Repairing and Enameling
 Branch 2411 Federal St. 234 FEDERAL ST.
 Key. Phone.

David M. Glassman's
 Reliable Merchandise
Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Men's Furnishings
 1152 Lemon St. Camden, N. J.

Workmen's Benefit and Benevolent Association of the United States
 Branch No. 31
 Meets every 3rd Saturday, 8 P. M., at
507 N. 5th St. Camden.
 R. F. CRANE, Secretary.

The local Cereal Union of the United Farmers of Canada, meeting recently at Calgary, decided to purchase fence wire and baled hay in a co-operative way.

Military service of certain sorts is compulsory for women in Hungary.

THREE REASONS



L. M. Nelson,
 843 Broadway and 804-806 S. 5th St., Camden

Here's Another One for the Followers of Biederwolf

Dry Cities Hold The Record for Murder.

A writer for the insurance journal "The Spectator," has prepared a rather extraordinary set of statistics concerning the homicide record of 1915. He shows that murders are increasing in number at an alarming rate and that Memphis, Tenn., is the most murderous city in the Union. Its percentage is nearly twice that of any other city. In succession to Memphis come six other Southern cities, and New York with all its gunmen and its "ripper" crimes, is away down sixteenth in the classification. Cincinnati comes tenth—just after San Francisco, and just ahead of Chicago. The list below shows the order in which the 30 principal cities come with regard to the number of murders for each 100,000 of population: Memphis, 63.7; Charleston, S. C. 32.7; Savannah, 28.4; Atlanta, 26; New Orleans, 25.3; Nashville, 24.3; Louisville, 16.6; St. Louis, 12.9; San Francisco, 11.8; Cincinnati, 11; Chicago, 9.3; Seattle, 8.1; Spokane, 7.8; Washington, 7.5; Cleveland, 6.1; Dayton, 5.5; Pittsburgh, 5.3; Providence, 5.2; Boston, 4.8; Baltimore, 4.6; Brooklyn, 4.5; Philadelphia, 4.2; Buffalo, 4; Minneapolis, 3.7; Reading, Pa., 3.5; Rochester, 3.3; Hartford, 3; Newark, 3; Milwaukee, 2.4.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

The idea that the "walking delegate," as the business agent is generally called, is possessed of automatic powers, is entirely erroneous. The "walking delegate" has no powers except as they are given him by his union.

He cannot call a strike, nor place a boycott, nor declare any person unfair.

He must report all irregularities to the union for adjustment.

His principal asset is abuse from all sides and a heap of hard, thankless work.

WHO IS A LIAR?

"Now, Willy," said the mother, "you told me a falsehood. Do you know what happens to little boys who tell falsehoods?"

"No, ma'am," replied Willy sheepishly.

"Why," continued the mother, "a big, black man with only one eye in the center of his forehead comes along and flies with him up to the moon, and makes him pick steaks for the balance of his life. Now, you will never tell a falsehood again, will you? It is awfully wicked!"

THE ANTI-ENLISTMENT LEAGUE

"I, being over eighteen years of age, hereby pledge myself against enlistment as a volunteer for any military or naval service in international war, offensive or defensive, and against giving my approval to such enlistment on the part of others.

Name.....
 Address.....
 Please forward to Anti-Enlistment League, 61 Quincey street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE.

Comrades wishing to subscribe to the "Appeal to Reason," the little old Appeal which has done so much for our movement, can obtain sub. cards through the Editor of this paper. Twenty-five cents for 40 weeks.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BRANCHES.

Five six-month sub cards for \$1.
 Five yearly's for \$2.
 Five sub cards for \$1.00. Who's next?

HOW TO HELP THIS PAPER

Read the advertisements and then patronize our advertisers, and don't forget to tell them why. This is the work that counts.

There are several more than 300,000 school teachers in this country.

Kobus' New Footwear for All the Family.

We open the new season with complete lines of all the New and Correct Styles in Footwear for Men, Women, Boys, Misses and Children—Shoes that we are very proud of!
 Just the sort of Shoes you would expect to find in the best Shoe Store in Town are here! Quality, with all that the word implies, is First with us always, and we link to it our Fair Prices!

Your Shoe trade we want—want it on Merit, but we'll make no bombastic statements to get it. We expect a Profit on our Shoes and, in return, will give you the Best Shoes and Service your money can secure anywhere!

Men's Shoes, \$2 to \$5.
Women's Shoes, \$2 to \$6.
Boys' and Girls' Shoes, \$1.50 to \$3.

Test us! "We've a right Shoe for every foot, including Yours!"

THE HOUSE OF GOOD SHOES
A. KOBUS & SONS
 Fourth and Spruce Sts., Camden.
 Open Evenings. Cressown Cars pass the door.

"Store Talk" Number Eight. EASTER SEWING

If you prefer to do your own Easter sewing you'll find our store a handy aid. We have an excellent line of dress goods, trimming, buttons, braids, etc. Furthermore, we carry the famous May Manton pattern, the only pattern having a marked basting line, and a real seam allowance. Our sales corps will be able to give you expert advice on Easter sewings.

VARBALOW'S
 Dry Goods and Furnishings for the Entire Family
 Cor. 27th and River Ave.
 (Cars Stop at the Door)

Yellow Stamps. Freeland Overalls.

ADAM WILWERTH, THE NEW LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
 Suits to Order. Cleaning, Dyeing, Scouring, Altering, Repairing and Pressing
 JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
 900 N. 27TH STREET, Next to the Fire House

NEWMAYER
 5 N. Cor. Broadway & Line
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
 Ladies' and Men's Furnishings. May Manton Patterns.

Tekelman's---The New Store,
 27th & River Ave., Next to the ACME.
 DRY GOODS. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishings. Yellow and Socialist Stamps.

WILLIAM E. CROSS
 RUGS, CARPETS LINOLEUM and WINDOW SHADES
 \$1.39 Inlaid Linoleum, \$1.15. \$1.00 Inlaid Linoleum, 85c.
 929 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

HARTMAN'S SPARK CIGARS
 UNION MADE
 SOLD EVERYWHERE

A Square Deal to the Working Man who earns his Bread from the sweat of his Brow. Give me a Call and test the truth of what I say.

I am showing the best line of Trousers, with the Union Label in the City, at very reasonable figures, in all the new patterns and goods.

This is one place where you will get value for your money when you buy
Furnishing Goods Shirts Neckwear Hosiery and Underwear in medium and light weight

Every workingman should have a pair of
Endicott-Johnson Scout Shoes
 whether he works in the shop or outdoors. They are very strong and comfortable. In tan and black. My line of small **Boys' Shoes** cannot be beat for style or wear.
\$1.00 to \$1.50.

Sweet, Orr & Co. CALVIN SCHNEEBERG, 1022 Broadway, Camden, N. J.
 Shirts, Overalls, & Trousers.
 OPEN EVENINGS

Patronize Our Advertisers