

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED.

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

# The Voice of Labor

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS

A PAPER THAT DARES TO TELL THE TRUTH.

VOL. 6. NO. 20. PRICE 2 CENTS.

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, FEBRUARY 3, 1917.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

## EUROPEAN WAR LORDS CORNER AMERICA'S FOOD SUPPLY

### While Capitalist Newspapers Keep People's Minds on Trivial Subjects, Breadstuffs Leave Country in Increasing Volume, Enriching the Exploiters and Threatening the Workers With Famine.

By Frederick Monroe, Staff Correspondent Appeal to Reason.

Washington, D. C.: American men, women and children are starving in the midst of "prosperity" because of the excessively high and constantly rising cost of food; American food products of all kinds are pouring out of the country in a constantly increasing stream; American capitalists who own and control the food that is being exported are getting richer and richer.

This is the merry-go-round that faces hardworking and busy America with the dawn of the New Year.

Figures just compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show how this combination of food exports, "prosperity" and starvation, is working. The figures contain the best possible argument for the immediate passage of Socialist Congressman London's bill for the control and distribution of food by the government for the people.

In the single month of November, 1916, breadstuffs to the value of \$45,838,549 were sent out of the United States. This exceeded by \$15,000,000 the value of breadstuffs sent out in November, 1915. For the eleven months of the year 1916, ending in November, the total value of breadstuffs exported reached the enormous total of \$404,260,496.

Meat and dairy products left American shores at the rate of \$25,513,770 worth during the month of November. This was more than seven millions of dollars more of these products than were exported in the corresponding month of November a year ago. The total exports of meat and dairy products for the eleven months ending November 1916, reached the enormous sum of \$245,673,268, as compared with \$226,008,558 for the eleven months corresponding in the year 1915.

Some idea of why the prices of food are skyrocketing in the United States may be gained when it is realized from the official government figures that America shipped abroad in November, 1916, 2,221,033 bushels of corn; 6,274,282 bushels of oats; 14,258,038 bushels of wheat; 1,035,131 barrels of flour; 4,099,847 pounds of canned beef; 14,480,997 pounds of fresh beef; 5,886,577 pounds of pickled beef; 6,584,311 pounds of oleo oil; 49,118,414 pounds of bacon; 23,952,762 pounds of hams and shoulders; 31,152,090 pounds of lard; 1,142,633 pounds of neutral lard; 7,815,072 pounds of pickled pork, and 3,814,643 pounds of lard compounds.

These are merely some of the articles of food which went out of the United States in the single month of November. For the eleven months period ending in November, 1916, the totals are staggering. For instance, there were shipped away 47,075,068 bushels of corn in this period, valued at \$40,751,799. This considerably exceeded both in amount and value the totals for the corresponding period of the previous year, 1915. Oats shipped abroad in the eleven months totaled 93,327,735 bushels, valued at \$48,341,119. But the wheat and flour exports are those which mean so much to this country. For the eleven months, 140,048,709 bushels of wheat went away from American shores, the total value of which is placed at \$199,745,773. This is somewhat less than the total for the corresponding period of last year. Of flour, the eleven months saw 13,083,352 barrels leave America, valued at \$76,695,412.

Exports of canned beef and fresh beef, and of hams, shoulders, lard, pork and oleo oil, reached similar enormous figures and helped swell the total of foodstuffs pouring across the waters in exchange for British, French and Russian gold.

The worst of it is that the stream is still flowing and promises to flow indefinitely! Although America has

not enough wheat in sight to feed our own people, still the owners of the wheat and flour are contracting to send it abroad to Europe. The result may necessarily be that Americans are compelled to compete against the war prices of Europe to get food. The result must be increased prices and still more increases.

Why does America tolerate such a situation? Why is a situation which is so obviously opposed to common sense permitted to exist and to continue to exist and to grow steadily worse?

There is only one reason, and that reason is that the ownership of food and of the factories, mills, packing houses, warehouses and other machinery for preparing, storing, transporting and selling food are in private hands!

America, like all the world before the war, has permitted the control of food to rest with a few owners instead of all the users of food! Europe has found this system impossible in time of war. Germany has installed a food dictator, has taken the distribution of food entirely away from private food speculators and placed it under governmental control. The war made her do it. In war time the nation sees that inefficiency must be done away with if

Germany and the Central Powers found it necessary first to place an arbitrary limit on the price which might be asked for food, and finally to take into the hands of the government the entire problem of producing and distributing food so that the nation might live. In war time, the nation cannot afford to have half starved and wholly starved people. It is all right in peace time to allow slums to breed, to allow an army of unemployed to exist, to have bread-lines, poverty and starvation. But not in war time! In war time every single individual is needed to keep the cannon-fodder supply up to the mark; every individual, even women and children, must contribute something toward the productive power of the nation. And to do that, they must be well and efficiently fed.

Not only Germany, but France and England, and even Russia learned the same lesson. In France the agencies of transportation were largely nationalized before the outbreak of the war. And there has been a gradual extension of the control by the government over the distribution of food. In England the same thing is taking place. The latest step is the "nationalization" of all shipping which is depended on to bring food to the British Islands. The government long ago undertook various measures of control over the prices of certain articles, and bought up immense supplies of sugar and other food products to prevent the price from going too high. It is certain that if the war is prolonged complete control of food distribution will be undertaken by all the warring nations.

But in America it is different. America is permitting the control of her food supplies to remain where it always has been—in the hands of private capitalists, whose only interest in the food is to sell it to the highest bidder. If the English government bids higher than the American workingman can bid, England gets the food! This result is inevitable under a system of food production which depends on the private-profit motive to make it work. Why should the owner of a cargo of wheat want to sell it cheaper to Americans than the price he can get for it abroad?

The answer is clear. He will not sell it more cheaply here, and as Europe is willing to mortgage the earning power of her population for all the future years and is willing to

## What One City Has Done With Electric Lights

From time to time this newspaper has told of progress made in municipal electric light and power plants in various cities in Canada where municipal plants give three-cent light to the residents of 60 or more cities and towns. In those cities water power is depended upon to generate the current. It was said by many light and power experts that low rates were impossible in American cities and in any city where water power is not available.

Let us call your attention to the tenth annual report of the municipal lighting works of Pasadena, Cal. Before the municipal plant was conceived there the private company charged a maximum of 15 cents per kilowatt hour. With the erection of the city's plant the other concern dropped its price to 12 1-2 cents; then to 10 and, the municipal plant growing healthier all the while, to eight cents. This same company now sells light to other California cities at seven cents. This concern uses water power.

The municipal plant uses oil fuel, and sells at five cents per kilowatt hour!

That's the maximum price for electric light and power.

Last year the plant set aside \$41,740.67 for depreciation and had a surplus of \$39,351.11. This is the eighth year the plant has earned a surplus.

But that isn't the best there is to tell. Comparing the prices charged last year by the municipal plant with those charged by the private company before the citizens built their own plant, the consumers of electric current in Pasadena saved more in 1916 than the municipal plant cost.

And there is every possibility that rates will be lowered still further.

—Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader.

Four girls who refused to wear trousers and male attire at their work brought suit against a Clyde shipbuilding firm for discharging them. The court declined compensation.

pay any price for food now, Americans must expect to pay any price the capitalists ask for her food.

The export figures prove this. The constantly rising cost of food proves it.

What can we do about it? Nothing, except to change the system that makes it inevitable. We cannot expect Mr. Wilson and the Democrats to do anything about it, unless we make it so hot for them that they fear they will be swept out of power unless they do something about it. There is only one piece of legislation in the present Congress that comes anywhere near touching the heart of the situation. That is Congressman Meyer London's bill creating a "Federal Food Commission," providing for an embargo on the export of food whenever there shall not be enough food to feed America, and providing for a plan under which the federal government shall take control of the distribution of all foodstuffs.

In other words, we must apply a little common sense to the problem. When we want food produced and distributed at cost instead of as at present, at a profit, we will get cheap and plentiful food; until we do this, we will have scarce and high-priced food. There is no middle course.—Appeal to Reason.

## Bill to Legalize Birth Control is Introduced by Shiplacoff

### Socialist Calls for Repeal of Laws That Bar Activities in That Cause—Would Save Lives and Improve Race, He Says.

Albany, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Shiplacoff has come to the aid of the birth control advocates. He introduced a bill in the Assembly this morning exempting from the category of indecent articles, the publication of which is a misdemeanor, any publication or article that discusses or gives information concerning the prevention of conception or methods for the prevention of conception, or gives information as to where or how drugs or instruments for the prevention of conception can be obtained.

"The bill which I have introduced legalizes the dissemination of knowledge on this most vital question," declared Assemblyman Shiplacoff. "It is the natural right of all parents to decide for themselves the limitation of the number of their offspring. Under present conditions, particularly in the poorer sections of our cities, the burden of bringing up a large family is connected with so much suffering and sacrifice for the means of limiting the number of their children.

"Through lack of proper information, thousands of mothers pay the toll of death, and a still greater number are in one way or another incapacitated for life. This ignorance and misinformation also result in the birth of a generation inferior to the present, and in many other ways.

"The bill has been drafted with the aid and consent of the National Birth Control League."

### PARTY NOTICE.

Next Sunday, February 4th, will be the regular meeting of the county committee. All delegates will please, be on hand at 2.30 so there will be no delay in starting the meeting.

Newly elected delegates must present credentials from their respective branches.

Note to Executive committee: A short meeting will be held immediately preceding the convening of the county committee. Please be on hand early.

F. HARTMEYER, Ex. Sec.

The number of general wage increases in November and December, 1916, was 518, of which 217 report more than 1,000,000 employees involved. Nearly half of the increases noted were voluntary and the other half were divided about equally between increases forced by strikes and those reached through agreements between employers and employees.

To help toward meeting the ever-increasing demands for munitions of war, numerous groups of young students belonging to more than 200 Italian state universities have signified their willingness to quit the lecture halls for the workshops.

Great Britain hopes to make farmers out of many soldiers invalided from service because of wounds or disease.

## Great Slaughter Sale OF Best Books at Lowest Prices

Comrades, attention! Here is an unprecedented opportunity to secure a choice lot of the very best books by popular authors at unseemly low prices. Because of lack of space in our headquarters, the literature committee is compelled to make some room for a new lot of literature, by selling at a sacrifice all of the paper-bound books on hand.

The books listed below need not be commented upon, as each one is an old favorite, ready seller and is generally recognized as a great educator.

Now is a chance for branches to secure their literature for the summer campaigns.

Every book is in perfect condition. Send in your order at once; the supply is limited.

Here is the list. Can you beat it for choice, variety or prices?

"Should Socialism Be Crushed," Robert Hunter, 75c per 100.

"Usurped Power of the Courts," Allan Benson, \$1.50 per 100.

"Monkeys and Monkeyettes," Ries, \$1.50 per 100.

"Heads and Hands," Ries, \$1.50 per 100.

"Lions and Lamb," Ries, \$1.50 per 100.

"Wasting Human Life," A. M. Simmonds, \$5.00 per 100.

"Gauged," Chas. Ed. Russell, \$1.50 per 100.

"Industrial Problems," N. A. Richardson, \$2.50 per 100.

"Spiritual Significance of Socialism," John Spargo, \$5.00 per 100.

"Socialism Made Easy," James Connolly, \$2.50 per 100.

"What They Think For," John Spargo, \$7.00 per 100.

"Socialism Made Plain," Allan L. Benson, \$7.00 per 100.

"Socialism the Main Points," Allan L. Benson, \$2.50 per 100.

"Socialism for the Farmer," Oscar Ameringer, \$3.50 per 100.

"The Catholic Church and Socialism," Father Grady, \$4.00 per 100.

"Communist Manifesto," Karl Marx, \$2.50 per 100.

"Evolution and Revoltion," Mark Fisher, \$4.00 per 100.

"Common Sense and the Liquor Traffic," Kate O'Hara, \$3.00 per 100.

"The Question Box," Frank N. Eastwood, \$2.50 per 100.

"The Concentration of Wealth," Henry L. Call, \$3.00 per 100.

"\$2,000 per Year," Fred Warren, \$2.00 per 100.

"Push Philosophy," Ries, \$1.50 per 100.

"Woman and Freedom," Theresa Malkiel, \$2.50 per 100.

Branches are urged to communicate at once with literature agent, J. Kline, 1054 S. Second Street, Camden, N. J., or Socialist Party headquarters, Broadway, cor. Walnut street.

## WATCH THIS SPACE

Comrades and Sympathizers:

Last week we told you in part of the arrangements made by the county Executive Committee for a course of three lectures. The names of speakers and dates follows:

Maynard Shipley, of California, Wednesday, Feb. 14th.

Ida Crouch Hazlett, Wednesday, Feb. 28th.

Comrade Tanner, Wednesday, March 14th. All three of these lectures will be held at Post 5 Hall, 5th St. and Taylor avenue (below Federal), Camden.

In this space last week we urged you to make a special effort to bring a non-Socialist to each of these lectures. This will be an exceptional opportunity to win converts through exceptionally good speakers. Now, comrades, go to it. And remember this: That an audience that is 100 per cent Socialist is a very poor accomplishment from a propaganda point of view.

Go to your next branch meeting, get a few tickets and then get on the job. All hands on deck. COUNTY EXECUTIVE COM. Attest: F. Hartmeyer, Ex. Sec.

## Anna Maley Helps Direct Socialist Administration

Just three years ago some 40,000 citizens of the state of Washington marked their ballot for a woman candidate for governor, Miss Anna A. Maley.

A year later, in a mining town in a coal district of West Virginia, a chief of police arrested Miss Maley for talking on the streets and distributing pamphlets, a violation of the city ordinance. She was put in jail, and released upon the payment some time later of a \$25 fine.

Even these two circumstances are perhaps not the most remarkable in the career of the new Socialist mayor's new stenographer at the city hall, Miss Anna A. Maley.

Miss Maley has been one of the few women employed as national organizers of the Socialist party, and in the last eight years she visited every large industrial city in the country and worked in nearly every state.

Becoming ill in Oklahoma last summer, she returned to live at her father's house, 611 Washington avenue SE, and was in Minneapolis thru the mayoralty campaign. She worked her way thru high school and thru three years' of the University of Minnesota by earning money at stenography. It was her practical experience in this and her commercial training in school, together with her knowledge of municipal affairs, that prompted her to obtain a position with Thomas Van Lear.

She has studied the Socialist administration in Butte, and Milwaukee, and has investigated in those cities.

In 1911 she founded at Everett, Wash., the Washington Commonwealth, a weekly newspaper, which still continues. She left this publication to run for the governorship of Washington, but she was defeated. She and a Seattle school teacher who ran for superintendent of public instruction were the only woman candidates on the ticket.

Miss Maley was born in Sibley county, Minnesota. She went to the old Winthrop grade school here and was graduated from the Emerson. She went to the East and Central high schools. She taught one year in the Rand school of social science in New York City.—Minneapolis Journal.

## MINNESOTA SOCIALIST MAYOR INNOCENT OF BRIBERY CHARGE

Socialist Mayor Ernest G. Strand of Two Harbors, Minn., member-elect of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature, who was tried in district court at Two Harbors on an indictment alleging he accepted a \$25 bribe from P. L. Fullerton, proprietor of the Commercial hotel, May 30 last, to permit the latter to run a blind pig, was acquitted by a jury after it had deliberated a little over half an hour.

A crowded court room approved the jury's action by breaking into cheers when the verdict freeing the mayor of the charge was announced, and people crowded around Strand to express congratulations. Both Strand and his counsel, John Dwan, were all the time confident of acquittal, contending that the charges against the official were based largely on rumors and hearsay evidence, while not a few of Strand's intimate friends even went as far as to hint at a frame-up because he happened to belong to the Socialist party and had advocated what some people consider radical legislation.

There is another indictment pending against Strand alleging he received from Fullerton \$25 July 7 last "for protection," but County Attorney Jelle has not yet indicated whether he will press the charge. Strand's acquittal makes the second of its kind during the present term of court, former Mayor Towl, also a Socialist, having been acquitted early in the term.

The Miners' Association of Fifte and Kiaros, Scotland, have decided to continue the system of double contributions to the funds of the Royal Edinburgh Infirmary.

The number of women applicants for positions in Germany has increased about 36,000 over the number who applied last year.

## What Women Can Do To Aid The Cause of Unionism

The women of most union men's homes are proud of the fact that the provider of the home is a union man. That he draws a good salary, that he "gets home early," and he enjoys the privilege of freedom; is independent and demands his rights. In all these things the wife and the family share. Yet what has the wife done to deserve a share in these better things of life, made possible by unionism? If unionism has been discussed in the home and the importance of the union label made known to all, then it is possible that the wife deserves her share of all home comforts. She deserves it, for she has done her share in creating better conditions for other wives by using the greatest power of union labor—the buying power. Women of union homes can do as much for the cause of organized labor as the men actively engaged in the struggle. All conscientious and thinking women are willing to devote time and thought to this question, and for selfish reasons as well as higher motives, they should. Ladies, if you appreciate your position in life, if you wish to better it, and if you wish to help other wives and families to better conditions, then demand the union label and get it. By doing this you will aid the labor forward movement in a general way. You will strengthen the cause that fought for and got workmen's compensation; two-week instead of monthly pay days; freedom for children through the Child Labor bill; factory and mine inspection, and all other improved conditions now enjoyed by the common people. You will aid in obtaining shorter hours for women; mothers' pensions; and the many other humanitarian principles now advocated by union labor.

Will you ladies of union homes give this matter your careful thought and consideration, now, today? Will you come to the conclusion that this great humanitarian cause, based upon the sound, fundamental of the human race, is worthy of your support? If so, then it lies within your power to render the greatest support of all—the employment of union labor—by the purchase of union-made products. Patronize only fair firms.

These are question each housewife must decide for herself. Will you decide for or against the workers? —Pueblo Labor Advocate.

## PAT AND THE ANVILS

A reader writes us that the relations of the workingman to the two old parties are about the same as was Pat Murphy's connection with a couple of anvils.

Pat, who was small of stature but very strong, approached a wharf one morning where a crew of men were loading anvils on a steamer.

"Kin I get a job?" he inquired.

"Aw, go on," said the foreman.

"It takes a full-sized man to chuck these anvils around."

This angered Pat.

"How many does it take to handle one?" he demanded.

"Two men for each one of them," replied the foreman.

"Aw, I'll handle two by myself," was Pat's boast.

"Carry up two of 'em and the job is yours," said the foreman.

Pat, true to his boast, grabbed an anvil in each hand. Half way up, the gangplank broke and Pat fell into the water. He came up the first time and yelled: "Throw me a rope!" There was no answer. He came up the second time and again yelled: "Throw me a rope!" And still there was no effort to rescue him. Coming up for the third and last time, Pat shouted: "If ye don't drop me a rope I'll drop these d—d anvils!"

The workers are in almost the same predicament. They have come up for the third time before drowning and are ready to drop both of the old parties.

Trade union and labor organizations of Glasgow, Scotland, have called for an increase of 50 per cent in the allowance paid to soldiers and sailors.

One female in every nine in New York is employed in a factory.

**MONTHLY SUPPER**  
**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4th,**  
 At Headquarters, Broadway and Walnut Streets.  
**Hon. Henry Nelson**  
 Member of Pennsylvania Bar Association will speak, 8 P. M. Subject: "The Socialist Party, Its Aims, How to Accomplish Them." Music, Singing and a general good time.  
**Supper 15c Admission Free**

# What Will Become of the Socialist Movements of Europe When the Soldiers Return Home

(By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS.)

Germany and France were the countries in which internationalism as a doctrine flourished marvelously from the very hour of its birth. The Franco-Prussian war brought about the abandonment of the doctrine, and the disruption of the "Internationalism." But Socialists have always held to the thesis of Karl Marx, that wars, even if not fought in the interest of the capitalist class, invariably resulted in setting back the hands of the clock in the evolution of industrial emancipation of the workingman. Labor has fought consistently, tooth and nail, legislation and diplomacy that tended to war. Socialists were in the van of the movement for international comity, anti-militarism, pacifism, disarmament, democratic control of diplomacy and free trade. The removal of reasons for international rivalry and grounds for international mistrust—cardinal plank of every Socialist platform—has won for Socialism sympathy and support and partial understanding among people to whom Socialist principles in general are anathema.

The forcible annexation of Alsace and Lorraine retarded the development of a propaganda that would otherwise have had rapid growth. The shadow of the treaty of Frankfurt obscured the relations between the German empire and the Third Republic. Frenchmen who grew to manhood during that humiliating period carried through life and kept alive in their children the memory of the "Lost Provinces." However keenly imbued with the principles of Socialism they became, they were incapable of discussing with "Comrades" common international programs and plans of action without bringing up the old question. How often in international congresses have Socialists seen the pernicious influence of the treaty of Frankfurt enter in to defeat decisions for common action among workmen to prevent the outbreak of a European war!

Nineteen hundred and fourteen was the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of internationalism, and this year is the fiftieth anniversary of the first international congress at Geneva. Never, since the birth of workmen's parties and of the effort to make Socialism an international propaganda, has Europe been so hopelessly disrupted as in this jubilee. More Socialists yielding to the passion of patriotism or to avoid the epithet of traitor, have become (temporarily) ardent Nationalists. The "Comrades," far from preventing war by a general strike, are killing each other on a dozen battlefields. The few who have remained steadfast to their convictions and have tried to keep "above the strife" are thrown into prison in Germany, socially ostracized in France, and set upon by mobs in England. The French press constantly holds up to French Socialists the fact that they are responsible for France's unpreparedness, and cites what German Socialists have done and are doing to prove to them that their "Comrades" across the Rhine "played them for suckers." Frequently one sees in the British press insinuations that labor leaders were and are German sympathizers, if not actually in the pay of Germany. The newspaper attitude all over Europe, in both groups of belligerents, seems to be that Socialists have been, if not traitors, at least fools or ignoramus.

Does this mean that Socialism has received a death blow, or that the reconstitution of the Socialist party groups in parliament after the war will be difficult? Does it mean that the war has proved that the Socialist doctrines were a source of weakness and danger to their respective nations, and that the war has proved their principles wrong? An answer to these two questions by one who is not a Socialist, and cannot thus be accused of a parti pris, may be of interest to the readers of the Public. My point of view is solely that of a student and observer of contemporary diplomatic and economic history. I have been in the midst of European events for eight years, and write of Socialism as I would of any other movement, from a wholly detached point of view.

Socialism has not received a death blow. On the contrary, it is a far more vital force in Europe than it was before the war began, and than it would have been without the war. My reasons for this belief can be summed up concisely. They are: 1. The rapid development of demo-

cratic feeling, socially, through the equalization of dangers, deprivations, sufferings and tasks; politically, through the complete breaking down of governing classes and governing principles that need the catalysing of war to reconstitute their inefficiency and their inadequacy. 2. The revelation that has come to the people of the belligerent nations of the injustice of present methods of distributing wealth, and of the necessity to find a better method of assuring to those who are the producers the fruit of their labor. 3. The awakening of the masses to the folly of allowing their destinies—their life and happiness—to be decided by a few men whom the war has demonstrated to be lacking in intelligence and ability superior to that of their fellows. 4. The initiation of legislation that puts into practice principles which, if not actually Socialist, are strikingly akin to the principles of Socialism.

The reconstitution of the Socialist party groups in parliament after the war will not be difficult. Everywhere in Europe, in spite of what one reads in the press, the Socialist have maintained their party organization, and are quite alive to the opportunities of the postbellum period. They feel the wave of democracy that is already sweeping over Europe, and are studying means of advancing their propaganda in such a way as to win to Socialism the millions who are disaffected with present conditions, and are looking around for something different. Propaganda does not fear antagonism. It is never harmed by opposition and denunciation. What makes difficult propaganda is indifference. The people of Europe are not going to be indifferent after this war. They are looking for something radically different from that which they have had. Here is the chance for the Socialists.

If the war were to end with an overwhelming disaster for one group of belligerents and a glorious victory for the other group, the Socialists might have to fear incursion on the victorious side and resentment on the defeated side. The statesmen—or, rather "the powers that be"—in the victorious nature would find in their enhanced presence and in the material benefits of victory they were able to offer a weapon with which to strike down the Socialism. They could say: "You see how we have benefited by the war and how this glory and wealth would not be ours if the Socialists had their way." Or the vanquished side, politicians could say: "We are in our terrible plight because the Socialists would not allow us to prepare for war." But there will be no rejoicing victors and no humiliated vanquished after this war. The struggle has already caused so much destruction and loss of life that no nation engaged in it will come out in a mood of self-congratulation. The aftermath of the war throughout Europe, no matter how the military decision now may go, will be one of bitterness and anguish and resentment. None will look to these years with pride or joy. All will wonder if they could not have been avoided. Already people are beginning to long for the establishment of a durable peace. So strong is this feeling that the Socialists are daring and pressing parliaments (when the censor allows them) to question their governments on the terms of peace, and to announce themselves in bitter opposition to any program of conquest or annexation that will visit upon the children what the fathers are suffering.—Public, Paris.

## NO ENEMIES.

You have no enemies, you say? Alas! my friend, the boast is poor; He who has mingled in the fray Of duty, that the brave endure, Must have made foes! If you have none, Small is the work that you have done. You've hit no traitor on the hip, You've dashed no cup from perjured lip, You've never turned the wrong to right, You've been a coward in the fight. —Chas. Mackay.

## WARMING UP.

"I noticed you applauded nearly every point the speaker made." "Yes, I did." "You must have been greatly impressed by his speech." "Not at all. My hands were cold."

# TELLS OF WOES OF THE FINNS

MME. MALMBERG REPORTS OF OPPRESSION AND DEPORTATION OF PEOPLE BY THE RUSSIANS

(By GILSON GARDNER.)

Washington, Jan. 26.—Recently there was organized in this city the League of Oppressed Nations. There are fourteen nations represented in the organization, one being Ireland. The principal ones are Finland, Poland, Serbia and Belgium. Mme. Aino Malmberg, the well-known Finnish novelist, has been talking for her country. Her talk is a spirited indictment of Russia. Mme. Malmberg speaks from experience, as well as observation. She, with three other women of Helsingfors, were arrested by Russian officials. They spent many days in jail.

"Why was I arrested?" she exclaimed—"I wish I knew. An appeal was made to Petrograd and a prompt reply came that the arrests would be investigated. The investigation has continued for eight years, but the mystery is still unexplained. I was pleased with one of the other women, but the other two are now in Siberia.

"Fifty-two of the leading judges of our courts are in Siberia, charged with nothing more serious than deciding cases according to the Finnish law. More than half the editors of Finnish newspapers are in Siberia and all freedom of press and speech has been killed by the censorship. But the greatest blow is the decree killing our educational system. Now Russia has decreed that our language even must be replaced by the Russian language—this even in the primary grades. Our nationality is to be wiped out.

How Russia Terrorizes. "When the present war began Finland was in a condition of being temporarily let alone. We had suffered oppression, but it had been somewhat abated. There were conferences as to whether Finland should take any part in the war, and immediately after the conference an imperial decree was issued from Petrograd sweeping away every vestige of liberty or political autonomy Finland had enjoyed. And I will pause to say that in Finland we had woman suffrage and proportional representation. It was a very democratic, a very representative government. Now there is Russian terrorism.

"There are deportations from Finland. We hear a great protest about the deportation of Belgians. Only a few days ago—I have sources of information in spite of the censorship—the Russian officials went through the factories and offices in Helsingfors, picking out men at random. They were loaded into a train of cars—five box cars—crowded as close as they could stand, and taken somewhere, nobody knows where."

## HILLQUIT ONLY 150 VOTES FROM VICTORY IN NEW YORK

Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 20th Congressional district, Harlem, New York City, was defeated at the last election by his Republican opponent, Isaac Siegel, by the narrow margin of 150 votes.

After an informal recount, which has just closed, it was found that the Socialist candidate had been deprived of 255 votes in the official count which could be detected, but since this was not sufficient to elect the proceedings were not carried further.

The figures as they stand after the recount for the various candidates in the congressional race are:

Final Vote On Recount.  
Siegel (Republican) ..... 4,362  
Hillquit (Socialist) ..... 4,212  
Rosenblatt (Democrat) ..... 3,826

How many votes were fraudulently taken from Hillquit or given to his opponent which could not be detected in the examination of the ballot box contents can only be estimated, but the evidence of crooked work by election officials was so plentiful that it is almost certain Hillquit was elected according to the return up to midnight, and was counted out in the early morning hours while the vote was being held up at the command of the Republican district leaders.

New Jersey  
Circle Trenton is making rapid strides in membership, and the educational work is attracting much attention. The circle is entering the contest for one of the banners to be awarded by the National Y. P. S. L. headquarters, and is going in to win at least second place. The

# DISCIPLINE IN UNIONS AND SOCIALIST PARTY

Not the discipline of iron dictated by despotism or militarism! Ours is the discipline of democracy based on intelligent mutual agreement and voluntary co-operation. Discipline is one of the fundamental conditions of success for any progressive, militant labor organization, economic or political. Discipline makes for self-reliance, enthusiasm, militancy. Let us examine the discipline in some of our well-managed, conscientiously-conducted Trade Unions and in our Socialist Party. We shall then make another discovery: to wit: the organization without democratic discipline is invariably loose and careless in the conduct of its affairs; its membership is indifferent, even irresponsible, toward the organization. Such an organization is bound to degenerate, to dry up, to die the well-deserved natural death.

Here is the Trade Union. It has a grievance against an employer. All efforts to effect an amicable settlement having failed, the Union is compelled to act. The membership meets. Motions to call a strike or to declare a boycott are made. Pro and con the questions before the house are hotly and passionately discussed by the members. Finally the vote is taken. The motions to strike and boycott are adopted—but by a small majority, for even some of the leading members spoke and voted against them.

However, the vote is final. Irrespective of how the members spoke or voted, the Union has spoken; its voice, expressed by majority vote, must be obeyed.

You know what a Union will do to a member who gets up and says: "I don't care a continental for your strike vote; I refuse to strike!" or, "I refuse to obey your boycott vote, because I spoke and voted against it!"

Every Union man knows of instances where certain of his fellow members were severely "disciplined" or kicked out of the Union.

There is the Socialist Party. What about its discipline? We'll see. Duty of arms and discipline, essential for the Socialist movement, depend on discipline. In the county or city in important question or issue affecting the interests of the party, the working class, or of the general public, arises. The Socialist Party is compelled to define its attitude toward the pending issue.

Either in the County or City Central Committee where all the locals or ward branches are democratically represented, or in a general mem-

bership meeting, the question is discussed pro and con. After due consideration a vote is taken.

By a majority vote the county or city organization lays down the line of action for the membership. Every member is bound to abide by the action of the central organization and consider this action as binding concerning his personal attitude toward the pending issue. But what happens?

Far from upholding the integrity, discipline and unity of action of the central organization, the leading spirits of the minority not only refuse to abide by the decision, but are running up and down the county, and, in private conversation and public speech, pride themselves for defying the attitude defined by their own party! The policy of the narrow-minded, ossified individualist! Such a lack of discipline will tend to disrupt any organization.

Another illustration: There is an important campaign on. The County Central or City Central Committee is instructed by the delegates from the locals or ward branches to conduct the campaign work, attend to literature, meetings, etc. It is agreed that unity of action and harmonious co-operation are the cardinal factors of every successful campaign. The County Central Committee, following instructions, prepares the campaign literature, secures speakers for meetings, etc. Everything seems to work nicely.

But, alas! Half of the locals in the county (and the ward branches in the city) are composed of undisciplined pigmies, and individualists. While invariably very noisy in the meetings of the County Central Committee, the same comrades flatly refuse to co-operate with their central organization in the campaign.

Their locals and branches become little sects, quarrelling "philosophers of Socialism," mutual admiration clubs. Their conception of Socialism becomes so sublime, their idea of the political working class movement is so supremely confused that during the entire campaign these locals and ward branches are, indeed, a hindrance to the Socialist Party's neck.

The disregard of Socialist discipline is tantamount to absolute irresponsibility. The first and fundamental duty of every Socialist toward his party and the working class movement must be that sacred sense of responsibility without which no great movement like ours can succeed. Displaying the "philosophy of Socialism" without discipline and responsibility will never build up a party movement.—St. Louis Labor.

## Y. P. S. L. COLUMN

students of the Rand School Course are making notable progress under the instruction of Comrade August Claessens, and wonderful results are looked for in the way of public speakers.

## THE WEEKLY HINT.

One of the ten circles of the Brooklyn league has decided that it can best keep in touch with the rest of the Brooklyn Yipsels by visiting them in a body. So the members of this circle have set aside certain days on which they will visit the meeting of some other circle, instead of holding a meeting themselves.

This is a plan worthy of the consideration of every circle in every league. It is only by visiting the other circles, by getting in personal contact with the rest of the Yipsels and by seeing what they are doing in the line of Y. P. S. L. activities that the league can be strengthened and the quality of its work be improved.

We suggest that the organizers of the different circles in each county get together and devise practical ways and means whereby this plan can be carried out.

The editor is anxious to hear from circles as to what success they have had in trying to adopt any of the plans suggested in this column from week to week. He also wishes to inform his readers that he is always ready to print any suggestion that a circle may have to offer the other circles, regarding the establishment of a library, the arrangement of a series of lectures, the formation of a circle orchestra or any other such special Yipseal activity.

Canada will employ 1,000 girls at the Lindsay arsenal.

# THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

## Rep. Maurer Begins His Legislative Work By Introducing a Few Important Bills—Terms of Judges to be Four Years; Motor Vehicles; A Bill Providing for City Milk and Farming.

Rep. Maurer presented the following resolutions and bills at the Monday, Jan. 22, session:

### A Joint Resolution

Proposing an amendment to section fifteen of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, A term of four years is too long for a "bad judge;" and

Whereas, A "good judge" need have no fear for his re-election; and

Whereas, The impeachment of a judge is an idle dream and proceedings to impeach them is practically fruitless; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to section fifteen of article five of the Constitution:

Amend section fifteen of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which now reads as follows:

"All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the supreme court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall be sufficient ground for impeachment, the governor may remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of each house of the general assembly,"

so that the same shall read as follows:

All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the supreme court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of four years.

### AN ACT

Providing What Shall Constitute Prima Facie Evidence of Negligence in the Operation of a Motor Vehicle.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person shall, in the operation of a motor vehicle on the public highway of the Commonwealth, kill or injure any person or cause any damage to any person, proof in any civil or penal proceeding of such killing or injury or damage by such person in the operation of such motor vehicle shall be prima facie evidence of negligence on the part of the operator of such motor vehicle, and the burden of proof shall be upon the operator to show that such motor vehicle was not operated negligently.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person shall, in the operation of a motor vehicle on the public highway of the Commonwealth, kill or injure any person or cause any damage to any person, proof in any civil or penal proceeding of such killing or injury or damage by such person in the operation of such motor vehicle shall be prima facie evidence of negligence on the part of the operator of such motor vehicle, and the burden of proof shall be upon the operator to show that such motor vehicle was not operated negligently.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person shall, in the operation of a motor vehicle on the public highway of the Commonwealth, kill or injure any person or cause any damage to any person, proof in any civil or penal proceeding of such killing or injury or damage by such person in the operation of such motor vehicle shall be prima facie evidence of negligence on the part of the operator of such motor vehicle, and the burden of proof shall be upon the operator to show that such motor vehicle was not operated negligently.

### AN ACT

Authorizing Cities of the Second and Third Classes to Engage in the Business of Farming Including Dairy Farming and Vesting Certain Powers in Said Cities in Connection Therewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That each city of the second and of the third class may engage in the business of farming including dairy farming. The products thereof shall be sold only to the inhabitants of the proper city at rates fixed by ordinance.

Section 2. To carry out the intent of this act the city may utilize lands already owned or leased and may purchase and lease lands, and may erect, equip and maintain buildings and other structures without the city, and may purchase and hire and maintain and sell vehicles and fowl of any kind.

### AN ACT

Authorizing Cities of the Second and Third Classes to procure and Sell Milk to the Inhabitants Thereof and Vesting Certain Powers in Said Cities in Connection Therewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That each city of the second or of the third class is authorized to sell milk to the inhabitants of such city at wholesale and at retail. The rates therefor shall be fixed by ordinance. The city may purchase milk at wholesale and may engage in dairy farming.

Section 2. To carry out the pur-

pose of this act the city may use land already owned and may purchase and lease land, and may erect, equip and maintain buildings and other structures within and without the city and may purchase and hire and maintain and sell vehicles and animals of any kind.

The "Old Age Assistant" bill, also introduced last Monday, will be published in the Advocate next week.

## THE CLASS STRUGGLE

(By MORRIS HILLQUIT.)

Modern society is split into two principal economic classes; the users of the machinery of production, who do not own it; and the owners, who do not use it; the employers and the employees, the capitalists and the workers, those who derive their income from "profits" and those who depend for their living on "wages."

The classes are not fixed by law, but they are determined just as effectively by economic position and as the modern industrial system is unfolding, they tend to become permanent and even hereditary. A lucky workingman or clerk may still occasionally be lifted into the coveted realms of wealth and power, but the probabilities of such a rise are not much greater than were the proverbial chances of a soldier in the Napoleonic army to be advanced to the rank of field marshal. The vast mass of wage-earners are doomed to factory work for life, and their children are predestined factory hands.

And similarly, capitalism is rapidly becoming a hereditary status. The "self-made man," the pioneer of a new industry, is fast passing away. Modern wealth is largely in the hands of second and third generations. The gay heir who squanders his fortune and is reduced to the original poverty of his grandfathers, becomes rarer, as the fortunes of the individual capitalists grow in bulk, and corporate management supercedes individual initiative.

It is now contended that the entire two classes mentioned. There are, of course, the more or less indefinite population is definitely divided into and undefinable groups generally designated as the "middle class," with all shades of special interests but the main factors in modern industrial life are clearly represented by the two most pronounced types of classes—the capitalists and the wage-earners—the latter comprising all grades of hired manual and mental workers.

And there is war between and among the classes. War, sometimes overt and violent, sometimes concealed and even unconscious, but war nevertheless. The war is all the more intense and irrepressible because it springs not from personal hostility or accidental misunderstandings, but from ever-present organic economic antagonism.

## 2597 STATE'S DEATH TOLL

That Number Killed in Industries, According to Department Records

Harrisburg, Jan. 20.—Philadelphia, Allegheny and Luzerne Counties hold the record in the number of fatalities in their industries during 1916. More than 250 workers were killed in each. Reports so far received by the Department of Labor and Industry show that in the last year 2597 employees were fatally injured, and of these, 1204 were employed in the general industries, 1057 in mines and 336 in public service corporations.

Allegheny leads the counties in the death toll. It has a record of 356 workers killed in industrial work in 1916; Luzerne is second with 275 and Philadelphia third with 269. Of the number killed in Philadelphia's industrial plants 233 were killed in general industries and 36 in public service corporation employment.

In four other counties there were more than 100 and less than 200 workers killed. They are Schuylkill, Lackawanna, Fayette and Cambria Counties. Adams, Fulton and Snyder had no industrial fatalities.

# THE STRANGLE-HOLD OF PROSPERITY

(By SCOTT NEARING.)

Prosperity has the American people by the stomach!

As the grip of prosperity tightens people cry out in anguish, lest they die. "Help!" they cry, "Help! we are starving!"

That seems most extraordinary, that people in the grip of prosperity, should imagine that they are starving! During the month of December, 1916, the United States exported—shipped out of the country—wheat, blankets, shoes and other things valued at half a billion dollars. During the same month the factories, mines, mills, railroads, warehouses and stores were busier than they had been in years. They were fairly rushing to get wheat, blankets, shoes and other things, to a place where people might use them. They succeeded too. The total number of things turned out by the factories and carried by the railroad, was unusually great in December, 1916.

When the wheat, blankets, shoes and other things were offered for sale, an interesting thing happened. The salesmen placed them on a shelf far out of reach of many of the eager customers. That shelf is called high prices. It is a movable shelf, and just now it is moving up.

The Monthly Review, for December, 1916, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics notes that "each article for which prices are shown from 1912 to 1916 was higher on October 15, 1916, than on the same date of the four years preceding. For all articles combined the increase in price from October 15, 1912 to October 15, 1916, was 21 per cent."

"From October 15, 1915 to Oct. 15, 1916, the price of tea and coffee was the same, and all other articles advanced from a fraction of 1 per cent for rice to 75 per cent for potatoes and 55 per cent for beans. The increase in the price of all articles combined from October 15, 1915, to Oct. 15, 1916 was 16 per cent."

"We cannot reach the high-price shelf," protest the customers.

"And why not, ladies and gentlemen?" question the accommodating salesmen.

"We can reach only the length of our incomes," sigh the eager customers, "we are kept down from the high shelf by our small wages."

The customers are right. At least some of them are, and the story of their plight is very well told in Bulletin 76 of the United States Health Bureau, in which an estimate appears of the number of people in the United States who live in poverty—that is, who have less family income than will provide for physical health and social decency. There are, according to this estimate, some six million families—thirty million people in the United States—living in poverty. These are the people who cannot reach the shelf called high prices.

Prosperity—the stupid, blind, unintelligent, balance-sheet variety of prosperity—is throttling millions of people in the United States. They cannot buy butter, eggs, milk, flour, meat, because prices have advanced more rapidly than their wages. The necessities of life are on the high shelf and the would-be consumers are far below.

Some people contend that a nation is prosperous when prices are high. Such people usually have something to sell. They are in control now, and "on account of the war," they are gouging the American people as they have not been gouged for years. And the people, simple-minded and confiding, have been told that when the rush of business will permit, the high shelf will be varnished and decorated with a border of fligree paper. They have faith in the efficiency of these remedies, and are waiting with the pathetic patience of the ignorant or the blind.

For the first time the Gold Beaters' unions of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago are recognized in a signed agreement by the United States Gold Leaf Manufacturers' Association. Wages are raised for week workers, from \$20 to \$23; for "beating work," per book, from 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents and cutters will receive 3 1/2 cents per book.

An effort will also be made to obtain the passage of a law abolishing all employment agencies in California operated for profit, thus diverting the business of the free employment office operated by the state.

Patronize our advertisers.

# Labor Leaders on Guard Against Grand Moves

Harrisburg, Jan. 23.—Organized labor in Pennsylvania stands ready to fight any attempt of the Grundy manufacturing interests to emasculate humanitarian legislation enacted by the Brumbaugh administration.

This was announced by the advance-guard of labor leaders, who arrived here yesterday for the reconvening of the legislature and who today were stationed as minute men in the capitol for the purpose of detecting any moves under way in the Grundy camp. The labor guard will be tried next week.

The legislative committees of all central bodies and the unions affiliated with the state federation, acting in conjunction with the legislative committee of the federation, will assemble here, possibly next week, to formally discuss the legislative outlook. A labor program will be formulated and defensive measures planned, tho at this time no storm clouds are in sight.

One change in the workmen's compensation act will be asked by the labor interests. This will be a proposal to decrease the present fourteen-day limit, within which, at present, if an employe recovers from an injury, he is not entitled to compensation. It is contended that many injured workmen recover sufficiently to return to work in six or seven days. These men, it is said, receive nothing under the law, while before its enactment they were usually taken care of by their employers or insurance companies.

Curry and Robinson, of the Railroad Conductors; Rowan of the Trainmen; Strambo and Kennedy, of the United Mine Workers; "Bob" McGrath, president of the Pittsburgh Iron City Trades Council; Bady, of the Stationary Engineers and Firemen; Anderson, of the Plumbers, and others are among labor leaders here now.

State Senator Snyder introduced into the senate late this afternoon a bill ending the term of the present Philadelphia board of mercantile appraisers on June 1, 1917, when a new board named by Snyder, as auditor general, and City Treasurer McCooch, would go into office for four-year terms. The present terms of the appraisers is three years, starting the first of this year.

The Snyder bill also proposes that if there is a vacancy in the board, it shall be filled by the auditor general acting independently of the city treasurer.

A bill compelling employers to give employes eligible to vote a leave of absence of two hours on election day, without any deduction in pay, was introduced by Albert E. Rigan, of Lehigh.

# Dr. Franz Mehring Seeks Liebknecht's Seat

That the seat in the Reichstag that was left vacant by the imprisonment of Dr. Karl Liebknecht will be filled by a Socialist of similar views was made certain by the nomination of Dr. Franz Mehring to contest the election that will be held to fill the vacancy. Mehring, who is over 70 years of age, has recently been released from prison on account of his age. He was incarcerated for his anti-government activities. He is one of the intellectual leaders of the Socialist movement of Germany and of the world. He is the author of many works on Socialism that are generally considered standard and authoritative.

Under the terms of the "Burgfrieden," or civil peace, each party is pledged not to oppose the party holding the Reichstag seat in the event of an election to fill a vacancy. The purpose of this pact is to keep the balance of parties intact through the war; otherwise the large masses of voters who are in the army might be used very effectively to build up the power of the bureaucracy. This seems to mean that Mehring, who is a Socialist of the "minority" wing of the Liebknecht stripe, is certain of an election without opposition.

A convention of Hocking district miners, representing 10,000 of these workers, has voted to ask the state convention of Ohio miners to demand wage increases at the expiration of the present contract.

The anniversary of President Gompers' golden wedding, his 67th birthday and 59 years of active service in the trade union movement will be observed in New York city, Jan. 28.

# THE WORKER

BY BERTON BRALEY

I have broken my hands on your granite,  
I have broken my strength on your steel;  
I have sweated through years for your pleasure,  
I have worked like a slave for your weal,  
And what is the wage you have paid me?  
You masters and drivers of men—  
Enough so I come in my hunger,  
To beg for more labor again!

I have given my manhood to serve you,  
I have given my gladness and youth;  
You have used me, and spent me, and crushed me;  
And thrown me aside without ruth;  
You have shut my eyes off from the sunlight,  
My lungs from the untainted air,  
You have housed me in horrible places,  
Surrounded by squalor and care.

I have built you the world in its beauty,  
I have brought you the glory and spoil,  
You have blighted my sons and my daughters,  
You have scourged me again to my toil,  
Yet I suffer it all in my patience,  
For somehow I dimly have known,  
That some day the Worker will conquer,  
In a world that was meant for his own!

# EDWARD HAYDON ROUTE



- Feb. 1—Emporium. Dr. C. D. O'Connor, 611 Woodland Ave.
- Feb. 2, 3, 4—Roulette. Mrs. Harry Welmer.
- Feb. 5—Genesee, Bingham Center Branch, Chester J. Forsyth. Mrs. Grace Forsyth, R. D. No. 1
- Feb. 6—Shinglehouse. Kelly's Hotel. Glen Dawley.
- Feb. 7—Warren. Exchange Hotel. Chas. E. Griggs, 8 Myrtle St.
- Feb. 8—Kelleetville. Kingsley Hotel. John Lunneen.
- Feb. 9—Meadville. Harr's Tailor Shop. Chestnut St., W. F. Fuller, Gen. Del.
- Feb. 10—Erie. A. H. Forrester, 2928 Cochran St.
- Feb. 12—Union City. Pearl B. Monroe, 113 N. Main St.
- Feb. 13-25—Sharon. David Niven Box 424.
- Feb. 26 — Kittanning. Linnon Hotel. S. W. Reese, 1404 N. Grant Ave.
- Feb. 27—New Kensington. W. H. Temme, 731 5th Ave. F. R. Ross, 694 4th Ave.
- Feb. 28—Trafford, E. S. Miller, 3rd St.
- March 1-2 — Scottsdale. Chas. Musgrove, 101 Jennings Ave.
- March 3-4 — Upper Middletown. Will be met at train in evening, at Waltersburg. Snyder Totten, R. D. No. 1.

# MILITARY TRAINING NOT FITTED FOR GROWING BOYS

That military training is too soft and routine for growing boys was the paradoxical assertion made by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, authority on physical training, Harvard University, in a statement sent by him to the United States Senate subcommittee which is holding hearings on the Chamberlain compulsory military training bill. Dr. Sargent appeared under the direction of the American Union Against Militarism.

"Growing boys need struggle and effort," says Dr. Sargent. "They need to wrestle with each other and with life. They must improve the coordination of their minds and muscles, develop their judgment in unusual and even in trying circumstances. But military drill cuts them off completely from everything of that sort. There is scarcely an American outdoor game which does not tend to make better soldiers out of boys

than does military training per se. The latter is one of the poorest systems ever devised for developing in the youth the personal qualities which a nation needs in time of war, let alone the demands of peace. "The most military nations have now entirely abandoned compulsory military training for boys in schools. About all that military training accomplishes for boys is to develop the spirit of bombast and personal vanity in them, the spirit of 'tin soldiering' and to imbue the youth with false ideas of what constitutes patriotism."

There seems to be no limit to the class of work women can do. At first it seemed strange in England to see girl conductors on the busser, girl window cleaners, van drivers, and messengers. But as the war progressed the field broadened, and now even in building, mining and quarrying scores of women are employed.

Women are taught to run street cars in Berlin schools.

# In The World of Labor

(By MAX S. HAYS.)

The New York State Federation of Labor is putting every member of the 1917 Legislature on record in regard to his standing on the question of a State Constabulary, as it has become evident that this pernicious measure, menacing the effectiveness of strikes, will again be presented to the General Assembly during the coming term. In a circular letter sent out to every local union in the State, vigorous measures are advocated to secure the cooperation of Assemblymen and State Senators for the defeat of the bill. It is declared that "those who are behind the movement to enact the law for this State are making specious pleas, and endeavoring to sugarcoat its bad points so that labor will swallow it." At the session of the Legislature a year ago a State Constabulary came within an ace of passing and was only defeated because some of the bosses feared it would have a bad effect on the Presidential election.

In Colorado the organized labor people are demanding that the present compulsory investigation law, under which unions are prohibited from striking until a so-called Industrial Commission condescends to report its findings (which is usually after the capitalists have had plenty of time to gather strikebreakers), be repealed without delay. But it is doubtful whether the demands of the workers will be granted. The Russian politicians who rule the roost in Colorado very largely take their orders from the mine operators and other Big Biz bosses, who are quite fond of the coercive investigation law, which was fathered by J. Mackenzie King, John D. Rockefeller's imported Canadian overseer, who is also credited with being the author of the Lemieux act that shackles the workers of the Dominion.

From various parts of the country come reports that the negro laborers that have been brought into Northern industrial centers from Southern states are complaining in bitter terms at having been reinducted and had conditions misrepresented by employment agents and corporation bosses. In numerous instances wages were quoted at \$2 to \$3 a day, but the colored laborers are compelled to accept \$1.75 usually or \$2 in rare instances, and when they remonstrate are told that they are paid what they "earn" and if the wage is unsatisfactory it is up to them to get out. Quite a few are getting out and returning to the sunny Southland, where they can be robbed just as easily as in the North, but they don't run chances of also freezing to death.

The curtain has fallen on the last act in the case of Loewe versus the United Hatters. The U. S. Supreme Court has just rendered a decision granting to Loewe \$20,000 interest on the money the hatters had tied up in the banks. This still further enriches Loewe, who was given a judgment against the hatters amounting to \$300,000. And all because his unfair hats were boycotted.

It is reported from Ottawa that officials of the Canadian Trades and Labor Council have decided to accept the government's national service scheme and withdraw objections to the registration system that has been proposed. The unionists had demanded that the government officials give them a pledge that the registration system would not be followed by a conscription law, but Premier Borden declined to give such assurance, declaring that he "hoped" conscription would become unnecessary.

Some of the St. Louis unionists are beginning a serious agitation for a five-day work week based on the recommendations made at the recent convention of delegates from Protestant churches held in that city. The unionists want Saturday as a day of complete rest and recreation, declaring more workers would go to church on Sundays if they had an opportunity to engage in healthful amusement the previous day.

The German Socialists' Vorwarts association has declared emphatically against unrestricted submarine warfare, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Rhenisch-Westphaelische Zeitung of Essen. The dispatch quotes Herr Ebert, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, as saying at a meeting of the organization on January 3: "We expect the German government to leave no stone unturned in support of President

# The "Tyranny" of Socialism

President Robert Ellis Thompson of the Central High School of Philadelphia is an arch foe of Socialism—always has been, and always will be. That's settled. President Robert Ellis Thompson settled that question long ago and lived up to the settlement ever since.

President Robert Ellis Thompson addressed the Presbyterian ministers recently and once more launched into an attack upon Socialism, which he condemned as an unmitigated evil. The Philadelphia Record, in reporting Mr. Thompson, published the following item, among others: "Socialism, with its vaunted liberalism," the speaker said, "sought to take away the liberty of selection of occupation, even from the parents, remove the child at an early age and give him the employment which the state most needed." There was the terrible, intolerable evil of Socialism!

Evidently, when a person makes such a charge against a movement or a system which he opposes, the implication and inference is that such a charge does not lie against the system that he upholds and champions. Accordingly, such a charge implies that no such accusation lies or can lie against capitalism. The implication, furthermore, means that under capitalism, a job-seeker—workingman, old or young—has all the freedom of selection possible, and that he picks out just the occupation that is nearest to his inclination and ability.

Is the implication correct? Does capitalism provide freedom of selection in the matter of jobs to the workers, or does it fall utterly in the matter?

We can test the question in a variety of ways, and find that the answers are all against capitalism.

1. Ask any unemployed worker what freedom of selection he has and he will not be long finding an answer. And that answer is all too well known beforehand: He has no freedom.

2. Ask any unemployed worker what "freedom of selection" amounts to if he loses his job, and he will tell you of the fears he entertains that he will not know where to find another job if he should lose the present.

3. Ask any working man why he sweats and gasps and collapses in stoke holds, why he risks his life in gas laden coal mines, why he stands before the roaring steel furnaces, why he enters factory hells, or slaves in sugar refineries, or among poisonous lead and sulphur fumes, or cleans out super-heated oil condensers, or shatters himself operating compressed air drills, or contracts the "bends"—and he will tell you that it is not "freedom of selection" that induces him to "accept" such occupation, but economic compulsion! It is a case of take the job or starve.

The foregoing instances might be supplemented with numerous others. The freedom of selection does not lie with the workers, but on the contrary the jobs are the "choosers of working men." Thus, the youth of the working class, when "graduating" from the common school into the industrial world—instead of graduating into a higher training school as they should, were their elders able to sustain them—are not assigned to jobs of their own choosing or of their parents' choosing. These youths are assigned rather to the first job that comes along—the money that the wage brings in is needed to support the family, and the family cannot wait and "choose," so the boy is sent out to an industrial task that he has neither inclination nor fitness for. That is capitalist "vocational selection." It is not a working class selection of its jobs, or a voluntary selection.

The tyranny that President Robert Ellis Thompson, head of the Central High School of Philadelphia, charges against Socialism is a tyranny that exists in his own camp; he does not come into court with clean hands when he objects that Socialism would destroy the freedom of selection of occupation.

Socialism, being a system where the means of production would be owned in common, and where those means are therefore not operated for private gain; Socialism, furthermore, being a social system where the individual workman would receive the full social value of his labor—his work—is the only social system where it would be possible for the worker to select an occupation, for the interests of such a society would dictate that such a course be carried out.

But what would Socialism do if everyone wanted to become physicians? We can hear some doubting Thomas objecting. The answer is: People do not become physicians, or teachers, or look up to the "professions" generally because they have natural adaptabilities for such "professions," they look toward them as a means of "solving their bread and butter" problem, as a means of economic salvation. Remove this economic necessity and pressure and give a person—a worker—the full social value of his toil, and we shall see a different aspect of the situation. People will not all be "wanting to become doctors"—because that economic situation will be solved for them.

Socialism is the only social system that will develop the capabilities of the species and give free reign to the selection of occupation.

They are the guardians of the public interests. If they were slain, how would the machinery of government be manned, and who would preserve the great fortunes, and who would conduct the commercial affairs of the country, and who would be able to decide when the millions of citizens should be sent to die in the trenches for their country? Those who urge embargo surely do not understand the blessings that war always brings, the prosperity that always follows in its trail, and that tremendous fighting qualities it develops. True, a certain brutality develops, but this always follows and accompanies all our business transactions, even in times of peace. We cannot be too chary of our conscience in business. Were humanity to adopt this course, no fortunes would accumulate, culture would disappear, humanity would be reduced to a common level and there would be no class wise enough to guide and care for the millions of helpless creatures who are always present in times of peace and whose numbers are multiplied by every war.—N. Y. Call.

Mrs. Florence Kelly, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, says she hopes to live to see the day when no girl will be allowed to work in a store until after she has passed her 21st birthday. Mrs. Kelly is a leader in all the principal movements for the betterment of the conditions of workingmen and women, and was instrumental in the breaking up of the traffic in child labor in glass factories.

A law regulating and limiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes will be asked of the California Legislature at its coming session in Sacramento by the California State Federation of Labor, representing the organized labor movement of the state.

# FOOD EMBARGO! WHY?

(By JOB HARRIMAN.)

Embargo on wheat? Would not this interfere with the rights of personal property? Would it not infringe upon the freedom of contract, and the pursuit of happiness? The farmer sold his wheat at threshing time for \$1.25 per hundredweight. Now the same wheat is selling for \$2.50.

How happy is he who buys for \$1.25 and sells for \$2.50? Who shall say no? Upon the profits of one good deal he may live for a lifetime. Is not the pursuit of happiness guaranteed by the constitution as a fundamental right?

Then, too, the soldiers in the trenches would not be able to fight were they not fed. And, as for the starving people in the United States, might not they be worse off if our exporting business were cut off?

Of what use would our ships of commerce be in case of an embargo? And what would become of our markets? Let them go to other nations? What nonsense! or what could our navy be used, if not to protect our foreign markets? We must not forget that we have just appropriated \$335,000,000 and this would all be lost.

We must not keep our wheat at home. This would not be business. If we do not feed our sister countries while they slaughter each other, they would never forgive us. We must remember that there are courtesses of state.

Those in charge of governmental affairs cannot be in the trenches.

Wilson's efforts for peace. On no condition must our relations with neutrals risk being prejudiced by unrestricted warfare. The Social Democracy is firmly adhering to the policy outlined in August, 1914.

They are the guardians of the public interests. If they were slain, how would the machinery of government be manned, and who would preserve the great fortunes, and who would conduct the commercial affairs of the country, and who would be able to decide when the millions of citizens should be sent to die in the trenches for their country?

Those who urge embargo surely do not understand the blessings that war always brings, the prosperity that always follows in its trail, and that tremendous fighting qualities it develops. True, a certain brutality develops, but this always follows and accompanies all our business transactions, even in times of peace. We cannot be too chary of our conscience in business. Were humanity to adopt this course, no fortunes would accumulate, culture would disappear, humanity would be reduced to a common level and there would be no class wise enough to guide and care for the millions of helpless creatures who are always present in times of peace and whose numbers are multiplied by every war.—N. Y. Call.

Mrs. Florence Kelly, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, says she hopes to live to see the day when no girl will be allowed to work in a store until after she has passed her 21st birthday. Mrs. Kelly is a leader in all the principal movements for the betterment of the conditions of workingmen and women, and was instrumental in the breaking up of the traffic in child labor in glass factories.

A law regulating and limiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes will be asked of the California Legislature at its coming session in Sacramento by the California State Federation of Labor, representing the organized labor movement of the state.

**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, 34 North 3rd St, Camden, N. J.  
 Bell Telephone 519  
 Entered as second class matter  
 September 27, 1911, at the post-  
 office at Camden, New Jersey, under  
 the Act of March 3, 1879

## DUTIES OF A GOOD UNION MAN

A good member observes the fol-  
 lowing:

1. He attends meetings when-  
 ever he can without great incon-  
 venience. In fact, he makes a spe-  
 cial effort to be present at every  
 meeting, and when he cannot he  
 sends his officers notice to that ef-  
 fect.

2. The good member is always  
 with the majority. He may fight as  
 long as the fight is on; when it is  
 settled, he joins the ruling side and  
 adjusts himself to conditions, even  
 though they may be more or less  
 distasteful to him.

3. A good member is in every  
 sense a good unionist. He believes  
 in and practices the union prin-  
 ciples. He respects his vows and  
 solemnly promises that they are to  
 be observed in the spirit as well as  
 the letter.

4. A good member is never a  
 knocker. He may not fully agree  
 with all the policies of his organiza-  
 tion, but outside of the local he has  
 something good to say of it. But  
 he is not merely negatively good, he  
 boosts. He puts his shoulder to  
 every piece of constructive work that  
 is proposed and does not only his  
 share, but a little more, if necessary.

5. A good member never speaks  
 of the organization as "it," or the  
 management as "they." He recog-  
 nizes the fact that he has just as big  
 an interest in his union as anybody  
 else has, that his duty is just as sol-  
 emn as is that of the highest officer.

6. A good member is willing to  
 give a fair share of his time and ef-  
 fort to the promotion of trade union-  
 ism, because he recognizes that when  
 he advances the interests of organ-  
 ization he also advances his own in-  
 terests.

7. A good member never permits  
 his dues to lapse. Neither does he  
 expect the Business Agent to make  
 two or three trips for each monthly  
 payment. He understands that the  
 Business Agent's time is valuable  
 and that the small compensation  
 paid by the union does not provide a  
 fund for the rehabilitation of foot-  
 wear worn out in trying to collect  
 dues.

There are doubtless many other  
 things that a good member would  
 do, or does do, but it is fair to say  
 that the union man who measures  
 up to the specifications herein will  
 seldom have occasion to receive a  
 reprimand from the good unionist.  
 Me a regular union man, and not  
 a four-flusher.

## STATE SOCIALISM IN SPAIN

Now Spain has followed the plans  
 of other countries in Europe and in-  
 troduced a condition of State So-  
 cialism to prevent the people from  
 starving to death. By royal decree  
 plans are announced designed to  
 conserve Spain's output and to re-  
 gulate its distribution thru a cen-  
 tral commission, under the super-  
 vision of the Spanish Ministry of  
 Finance. The full text of the decree  
 empowers the government to sus-  
 pend or reduce temporarily import  
 duties on products of prime neces-  
 sity and on raw materials when ex-  
 ceptional circumstances require the  
 maintenance of industries or agri-  
 culture in the interests of the na-  
 tional food supply. The Spanish  
 government, it is set forth, here-  
 after will be authorized to purchase  
 supplies of foodstuffs and raw ma-  
 terials, with a view to selling them  
 at fixed prices. Private contracts  
 relating to cereals, fuels, etc., will  
 be suspended, and the government is  
 empowered to take over the coal  
 mines and other like properties and  
 operate them for the public good,  
 if other methods fail to bring about  
 normal quotations for such pro-  
 ducts. This move on the part of the  
 government was forced largely by  
 threats of a general strike. And  
 think of it, the government ignor-  
 ing, demolishing and smashing into  
 smithereens that grand, old, sacred  
 and divine "right of contract."  
 The Cleveland Citizen.

Patronize Our Advertisers.



Surprise her by having the old  
 style Watch made into a Brace-  
 let Watch like cut. Cost only  
**\$2.50**

**L. M. NELSON,** Railroad Watch-  
 maker, Jeweler  
 and Engraver  
 843 Broadway Camden, N. J.

**Furniture and Carpets**  
 1103 Broadway

**SPECIAL! SPECIAL!**

**Big Reduction Sale of Suits  
 and Overcoats**

Advanced Sale of Spring Suits at

**COMRADE KOPLAN'S  
 SUITS, \$15 AND UP**  
 Second and Mt. Vernon Street

**J. W. WILLIAMS Sr.**

Dealer in  
**JUNK**  
 of all kinds. Best Prices Paid. A Postal will  
 receive Prompt attention. Address  
 544-46 S. Broadway, Gloucester City, N. J.

**W. S. HARGRAVES**

**Teamster, Moving and Storage**  
 Dealer in new and second-hand Fur-  
 niture, Stoves and Antiques.  
 422-424 Jersey Ave., Gloucester, N. J.

**THE IDEAL MEAT MARKET**  
 Good Meals at the Lowest Prices

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

**SHERIDAN'S**

**American Shoe House**  
 No. 619 Westfield Avenue

Winter Scout Shoes and other  
 Strong Makes.

It will pay you to go to

**MORRIS GREEN'S**

For  
**Shoes, Dry Goods**

and  
**Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings**  
 108-108 North King St., Gloucester

**JOHN KERBY**

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

Keystone Phone  
**HERMAN ODLEN,**

Manufacturer of  
**Ornamental Iron and Wire Work,**  
 Fire Escapes, Galvanized Awnings,  
 1455-57 BROADWAY, CAMDEN, N. J.

**W. B. CHEESEMAN, Agent**

of the Voice of Labor, New York Call  
 and all Labor, Socialist and  
 Radical Publications.  
 320 Cumberland St., Gloucester, N. J.  
 A postal will receive immediate atten-  
 tion.

**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 As-  
 sociation of the United States**

Branch No. 31  
 Meets every 3rd Saturday, 8 P. M.  
 at

**507 N. 5th St. Camden.**  
 E. F. CRANE, Secretary

BRANCH 274

**Workmen's Sick & Death  
 Benefit Fund.**  
 Every 3rd Saturday, 8 p. m. at  
**507 N. FIFTH ST.**  
 E. F. CRANE, Sec., 1355 Pear St.

**Neutze Print Shop**

**Does Printing**  
 For Socialists and others.  
 800 S. 5th St.

Wyoming's first non-partisan cam-  
 paign resulted in the election of a  
 union man to the Senate and six to  
 the House.

# Coming! Coming!

You, Comrade, you want to see the Socialist  
 movement grow in Camden as well as anywhere else.  
 Well, here's YOUR chance to do YOUR part to help  
 make it grow. Logically, the only way the move-  
 ment can grow is for people who are NOT Socialists  
 now, TO become Socialists.

Now read carefully: The newly elected County  
 Executive Committee was elected to that office to do  
 some real work and it intends to do it. But it cannot  
 do your work. So here is what we have for a starter.

Arrangements have been made for a course of  
 three lectures with three of the best speakers on the  
 platform. The first lecture takes place on Wednes-  
 day, February 14th, and it will be a pippin. Para-  
 phrasing the great Admiral Nelson. The Executive  
 Committee expects every comrade to do his or her  
 duty. And what's that? Why bring a non-Socialist  
 to the lecture. Not a Herculean task, is it? One non-  
 Socialist for every comrade will be all right for a  
 starter. Do this and we'll show you some of the good  
 old times that prevailed several years ago.

Watch this space next week.

**COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,**  
**F. Hartmeyer, Sec.**

**WILSON, THE PEACEMAKER.**

No matter what political faith one professes, all Americans should  
 feel a warm glow of pride for their President.

These are the most momentous times in all the history of civilization.  
 The greater part of the civilized world is at war, tearing down the social  
 structure of centuries upbuilding, threatening to beat civilized man back  
 again into barbarism.

The brutal, primal passions set loose by this reign of slaughter and  
 blood seem to have driven human instincts out of the hearts of men in  
 Europe. The love of peaceful living, inculcated in men by religion and  
 education has given way to passion for rapine and destruction.

On every battle front the fierce and bloody warriors are locked in  
 a death grapple which can bring no decisive ending and the nations are  
 slowly bleeding to death.

In their passionate anger against each other the warring nations are  
 bring about peace. Remains it then for America to speak out with a  
 voice that must be heard and with a vigor that cannot be ignored.

President Wilson is the Voice of America demanding that the awful  
 war of the nations cease.

Not in the least deterred by the failure of his first efforts, our Pres-  
 ident, breaking the bonds of "diplomatic usage," ignoring precedent and  
 blazing a new pathway toward the much longed for peace, now comes  
 forward and determinedly declares that America demands peace and  
 proposes to lead a movement to prevent all future wars.

Labor desires peace most earnestly and supports President Wilson in  
 his great efforts to obtain it.

## WHAT OTHER CITIES ARE DOING

**MUNICIPAL SALOON MAKES  
 MONEY FOR ROADS**

Baypoint, Cal.: From the year's  
 profits of a municipal saloon the  
 citizens of this town have started  
 street improvement work to the ex-  
 tent of \$3,000. The saloon, which  
 was opened two years ago by a lum-  
 ber company owning the townsite,  
 a year ago was given to the citizens  
 with the provision that they should  
 manage the bar. The entire pro-  
 ceeds go into street improvements.

**PROFITABLE WATERWORKS**

Lorain, O.: The Lorain water  
 works, a municipal utility, last year  
 made a profit of \$24,643.48, accord-  
 ing to the annual report just issued.  
 The profit does not include \$5,292-  
 71 put back into the plant in main-  
 tenance expenditures. It would have  
 made more but for the failure of  
 the boiler system, requiring the  
 plant to purchase steam from a pow-  
 er company for \$7,000. Half of  
 this will be saved this year because  
 of the installation of new boilers.

**COST OF OPERATING MUNI-  
 CIPAL GARBAGE PLANT**

Atlanta, Ga.: Since the operation  
 of the city crematory was taken  
 over by the city the latter part of  
 last May, the average cost per ton of  
 incinerating garbage has been 82.1  
 cents, according to figures compiled  
 by the sanitary department. Dur-  
 ing the operation of the plant by the  
 private crematory, the cost of burn-  
 ing the garbage ran close to \$2 per  
 ton, it being estimated that the  
 total cost of operation was \$120 a  
 day. The cost of 82.1 cents a ton  
 represents the total cost of operat-  
 ing expenses, maintenance and all  
 repair work on the plant since it  
 was taken over by the city, but does  
 not include the charges for interest  
 on the money invested.

**ANOTHER MUNICIPAL COAL  
 YARD.**

Lewiston, Me.: One hundred tons  
 of coal, the first consignment for  
 the Lewiston municipal yard, has ar-  
 rived and been sold. From the cars  
 equally divided into stove and  
 the coal will be \$9 per ton. It was  
 chestnut coal. Mayor Brann was

given authority by the city council  
 to establish a municipal coal yard  
 in order to get relief from the \$12  
 price of coal. The consignment  
 came from mines at Kingston, Pa.,  
 and ten more cars followed. It is  
 planned to deliver as much of the  
 coal from the cars as possible with-  
 out incurring demurrage charges.  
 The rest will be dumped into the  
 yard and delivered immediately.

**TO CONSTRUCT MUNICIPAL  
 LIGHT PLANT**

Lubbock, Tex.: The city council  
 has voted to erect a municipal elec-  
 tric light plant, to be operated in  
 connection with its present water  
 works and sewage disposal plant.  
 Estimates and bids already had been  
 submitted and contracts have been  
 signed. Construction will start at  
 once. It is expected that the plant  
 will be completed and in operation  
 by July, 1917. The plant will cost  
 between \$30,000 and \$40,000.  
 Electricity will be sold at 10c per  
 kilowatt at the beginning, but it is  
 expected that the rate will be gradu-  
 ally reduced. The plant is expected  
 to pay for itself in 28 months.  
 Electricity is now supplied by a pri-  
 vate plant at 17c a kilowatt.

## CASEY OF THE PLAYERS' UNION

(By THE JUDGE.)

'Twas looking mighty rocky for the  
 Mudville nine that day,  
 The score was 4 to 2 with but an in-  
 ning left to play,  
 And two were out, and two were on,  
 Just as the poet wrote,  
 And Mighty Casey came to bat to  
 smite a mighty smote.

The poet held that Casey fanned,  
 but this was far from true.  
 It seemed while Casey stood at bat  
 the quiting whistle blew;  
 And Casey, Mighty Casey, was a  
 faithful union man  
 And when the quiting whistle blew  
 he gave the game the can.

Somewhere in this favored land  
 the sun is shining bright,  
 Bands are playing somewhere,  
 and somewhere hearts are light;  
 But not, alas! in Mudville, where—  
 a faithful union man,  
 Casey, Mighty Casey, didn't get a  
 chance to fan.

THE SHOP OF QUALITY. Men's Furnisher and Hatter. 417 KAIGHN AVE.

# The Great Reduction Sale

\$18,000 Worth of Fine Merchandise Involved

**UNDERWEAR**  
 50c Shirts and Drawers, now..... \$0.60 each  
 West Underwear  
 \$1.25 Shirts and Drawers, now..... \$1.00 each  
 \$2.00 Shirts and Drawers, now..... \$1.50 each  
 Cooper's \$1.25 Shirts and Drawers, now \$1 each

**SWEATERS**  
 \$0.50 Jumbo Sweaters, mixed colors..... \$0.15  
 \$1.50 Blue Shaker Knit, now..... \$0.15  
 \$5.00 and \$6.50 Shaker Knit Sweaters, in red, grey  
 and blue colors. Special..... \$2.95  
 Special Lot of Sweaters, with and without roll  
 collars, now..... \$2.18  
 \$3.00 and \$2.50 sweaters, now..... \$1.25  
 Knit Jackets at Very Low Prices - Colors Absolu-  
 tely Fast.

**REEFERS**  
 \$1.50 and \$2.00 Reefers..... \$1.35  
 \$1.00 and 75c Reefers..... 50c

**FANCY VESTS**  
 All of our \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 Color Vests, now  
 at..... \$1.35  
 Former prices \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00.  
 A Big Bargain. A Few White Ones Included.



**S. GOLDSTEIN, Prop.**  
 Originator of the 35c Caps.  
 Why pay more?  
 No connection with any other  
 Store.

**SHIRTS**  
 \$1.00 and \$1.15 Shirts..... 75c  
 \$1.15 Shirts..... 85c  
 75c Shirts..... 55c  
 A Few Shirts at..... 50c

**WHITE SHIRTS**  
 \$1.25 White Shirts, now..... \$1.00  
 Pleated bosom, stiff bosom with or without  
 laundered cuffs, also a few tango fronts, appro-  
 priate for fall dress, now..... \$1.00  
 \$2.00 Shirts, now..... \$1.15  
 Silk Shirts Greatly Reduced.  
 \$1.50 Laundered Cuff Shirts, Arrow Brand  
 now..... \$1.15

**UNION SUITS**  
 Cooper's \$2.50 Union Suits, now..... \$2.15  
 Cooper's \$2.00 Union Suits, now..... \$1.85  
 Cooper's \$1.50 Union Suits, now..... \$1.10

**CAPS**  
 New Spring Caps, at..... \$1.00  
 Worth \$1.50  
 60c for a few \$1.00 Caps.  
 35c for a few 50c and 75c Caps.  
 With or without inside fur bands.

Buy It For Less at  
**J. J. FRIEDMAN'S**  
 Ladies' & Gents' Furnisher  
 Suspenders and Pants Cheap  
 We do not raise our prices  
 218 S. King St., Gloucester, N. J.

## TOWARDS SINGLE TAX IN MEXICO

Above all passions, above all the  
 apparently personal struggles, above  
 all the problems so difficult to ex-  
 plain to the American public, rises,  
 from the Mexican Revolution, an  
 ideal which is daily more clearly de-  
 fined, a strong tendency towards the  
 conquest of the economic welfare of  
 that people, interpreting the neces-  
 sity of establishing an intimate com-  
 munion between the laborer and the  
 soil, of doing away with the unjust  
 manner in which the people have  
 lived under the feudal tax system,  
 and the imperative need to give an  
 opportunity to the masses to educate  
 themselves and to rid them of  
 fanaticism. These are great ideals  
 which have risen above the ocean of  
 blood spilled, which has served to  
 purify them and to crystallize them  
 into tangible facts in the several  
 points of the Republic where peace  
 is already cemented. This is espe-  
 cially true of the State of Yucatan,  
 where General Alvarado has had, for  
 a period embracing more than two  
 years, the occasion to develop his  
 administrative labors with perfect  
 tranquility.

The great problem of the Land  
 was attacked there with surprising  
 energy, and the author of this article  
 was appointed to organize the  
 Agrarian Commission and that of the  
 Property Census, in order to distrib-  
 ute land among the Indians and to  
 carry out the re-valuation of the  
 properties in the State, so as to im-  
 pose a just tax.

An advanced law was passed rela-  
 tive to lands, under which the men  
 who are so desirous, can easily and  
 methodically go towards the bound-  
 ties of nature. At the same time,  
 the Rural Credit is being organized,  
 a step absolutely necessary in order  
 to redeem the field laborer from the  
 power of usury.

Formerly, the owners of lands in  
 the State of Yucatan did not pay  
 any taxes, or if they paid any, it was  
 an irrisory sum: the total collected  
 throughout the State amounted to  
 \$50,000—on urban and rural prop-  
 erty. The whole properties were ap-  
 priced at \$32,000,000.00. After  
 carrying into effect a rough ap-  
 praisalment, the valuation amounted  
 to \$231,000,000.00 and at present  
 the State of Yucatan is receiving  
 about \$5,000,000.00 revenue. This  
 means that it has been possible to  
 raise from the shoulders of the needy  
 a large part of the load burden un-  
 der which they were staggering,  
 which almost crushed them and  
 which merely permitted them to  
 starve.

A similar occurrence has taken  
 place at present throughout Mexico  
 in almost all the States. The earn-  
 est wish of Constitutionalism is to  
 place the Republic on a new basis,  
 so that the expenses of the govern-  
 ment fall on the rich and not on the  
 destitute; and the efforts made to-  
 wards this end will soon show re-  
 sults of immense social transcen-  
 dence, for that people, sunk until a  
 short time ago, in the darkest feud-  
 alism, will raise its head and bless  
 for ever the memory of the heroes  
 fallen in the struggle.

Owing to the steady emigration to  
 Cuba of laborers who seek work for  
 higher wages on Cuban estates, con-  
 scription for the Jamaica contingent  
 of the overseas forces is being advoc-  
 ated.

**VARBALOW'S**  
 Dry Goods and Furnishings for the Entire Family  
 Cor. 27th and River Ave.  
 (Cars Stop at the Door)  
 Yellow Stamps May Mantion Patterns

For quality, reasonable prices and fair treatment, in  
 Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Children's Wear, Dry Goods,  
 etc., also up-to-date Millinery, call at the

**Cramer Hill Quality Shop**  
 960 N. 27th Street Next to the Acme  
 WM. GENDLER, PROP.  
 We also do Remodeling at very Reasonable Prices

**NEW TAILORING STORE**  
 NEXT TO LADAGE'S HARDWARE STORE.  
 Suits to Order. A Glove Fit Guaranteed.  
 Cleaning, Pressing and Altering of Men's and Women's Garments  
**HUGO MATTES, 919 N. 27th Street.**

**Hartman's Spark Cigars**  
 UNION MADE  
 SOLD EVERYWHERE

For your WINTER requirements or anything in  
 Dry Goods, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishings.  
**See GELFAND.**  
 He has it and can please you. 2615 Westfield Ave.

Both Phones 234  
**:- You ALWAYS Get GOOD COAL :-**  
 —AT—  
**WM. J. COOPER & CO.**  
 Mention this Ad. 219 Kaighn Avenue.

**WILLIAM E. CROSS**  
 Rugs, Carpets, Linoleum and Window Shades  
 929 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY AT  
**GROSSBERG'S**  
 FULL LINE OF MEN'S WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR  
 Wholesale and Retail 827 BROADWAY

**THIS is the time of the year for Good, Strong  
 Working Shoes and Rubbers, and the Best  
 and Most Reasonable Priced Store in the city to  
 purchase them is at**  
**CALVIN SCHNEEBERG'S**

There is no better Working Shoe made than an Endicott,  
 Johnson Shoe. They have good, Heavy Soles, Strong Uppers;  
 some have Cork Innersoles, others have Indestructible Soles.  
 They are the only Shoe for the man to wear who works outside.

**\$2.50 to \$4.75**  
 Storm Shoes for Men, \$4.00, \$5.00, 7.00  
 " " " Big Boys, \$3.00  
 " " " Little Boys, \$2.00

I carry a nice line of big and little Boys' School Shoes,  
 \$1.40 to \$2.00.

**Dress Rubbers, Work Rubbers,  
 Rubber Boots, Felt Boots,  
 Arctic**

Sweet-Corr & Co.  
 Overalls, Shirts,  
 Trousers  
**CalvinSchneeberg**  
 1022 Broadway, Camden