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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.

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CAMDEN, N. J., JULY 21, 1917.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

## PARTY NOTES

"A new subscriber a month." Just think what that would mean if every reader made it his slogan: the message of Socialism would soon be going into every home in Camden.

The semi-annual meeting of Local Camden of the Socialist party was held at the Eleventh Ward Branch last Sunday. Encouraging reports of the increased activity within the party during the last few months were given by all of the officers.

The Voice of Labor was also able to give a very encouraging report. Not only has the circulation increased almost three times what it was, but the paper is \$81.42 better off financially than on March 1. A Ways and Means Committee was elected, composed of Comrades Emil Schott, J. S. Hartman, Robert Perina, S. P. Burns and Wm. Rudolph, to continue the work of the recent May Hop and Picnic Committees for the maintenance of the paper.

In response to an appeal from the National Office of the Socialist Party for help for the Liberty Defense Fund, the Local contributed \$5, while many smaller amounts were added by private individuals.

An appeal from the Rand School of Social Science for funds to carry out their extensive plans for the new building was answered by a motion for the Local to purchase a \$10 Bond. This motion was carried.

A committee of five was elected to co-operate with committees from other liberal organizations in forming a Camden Branch of the People's Council of America. A donation of \$5 was made toward the organization expenses.

After the business meeting the best "Good and Welfare" ever participated in at a semi-meeting was that furnished by the Eleventh Ward Comrades in the shape of sandwiches and coffee.

Comrade James H. Maurer, of Reading, was nominated by Local Camden at the semi-annual meeting on Sunday, to fill the vacancy on the National Executive Committee, caused by the resignation of John Spargo.

Saturday Night Street Meeting. G. A. McKean, of Bridgewater, N. J., will be at Broadway and Newton avenue, Saturday night, July 21, to tell the workers of Camden what Socialism really means.

Organizer Harkins reports that he and the County Secretary are working hard on the outlying districts in Camden County. Many successful meetings have been held in unorganized territory, and now that the semi-annual meeting has elected Herman Neilsen, of the Eleventh Ward, as Assistant Organizer, they should make things hum.

## PEACE! DEMOCRACY! FREEDOM!

Conference and Mass Meetings by Philadelphia Branch of People's Council of America for democracy and peace, Saturday, July 21. Conference, 2 p. m., Arch Street Theatre; Mass meetings, 8 p. m., Arch Street Theatre; New Traymore Hall, Columbia avenue and Franklin street. Speakers: Morris Hillquit, Rebecca Shelly, Daniel Kiefer, Roger Baldwin, Scott Nearing, Gilbert E. Roe and probably Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Congressman Hilliard, of Colorado, and Lincoln Steffens. Tickets, at 25 cents, from Dr. Helen Murphy, treasurer, 1408 Spruce street; Daily Forward, Fifth and Pine streets; Socialist Book Store, 1326 Arch street, and Box Office on Day of Conference.

## WILSON'S FLAG DAY SPEECH

Why should President Wilson, in his Flag Day Speech, go to the extreme of using language like this: "Woe to the man or group of men that seek to stand in our way in this day of high resolutions, when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations." Must all opponents to "our conception of spreading democracy" be crushed? Must all those American men and women who refuse to glory in the export of American democracy to the detriment of the entire American nation, be "put down" as pro-German and pro-Kaiser? Where is the unwritten law of reason and common sense? Are we going to reach the stage where we are forced

## What Have I Done For The Socialist Party

1. What have I done during the past six months that has been of any benefit to the Party?
  2. What could become of the Local if every member had done exactly as I have done?
  3. How many times have I been absent when I could have been present if I had made an effort to do so?
  4. Am I going to continue in the same old way, or am I going to start something?
  5. Is it right for some one else to do all the work, and me to expect an equal share in the benefits?
  6. You are talking Socialism, you believe in its principles and you should be an active worker in the movement?
  7. Are you going to your friends and neighbors and getting them to contribute to the Campaign Fund of 1917?
  8. Are you getting those who are sympathizers to subscribe for the Leader and for the New York Call?
  9. Are you willing to assist at the street meetings and do you serve on one of the various committees?
  10. Are you bringing in new members and selecting good Socialist books for them so they will become active Socialists?
- Are you a leaner or a lifter? Yes, we appreciate your sympathy, your commendations, your kind words, but right now action is needed. How are you acting? Are you acting in an "I don't care" manner? Or are you up and doing ever alert to the needs of the hour; ever giving time and labor to strengthen the organization?

## CAMDEN SOCIALIST PARTY

At the semi-annual meeting...

For the coming election, which must be filled this coming election: State Senator, Wm. M. Stratton, of the 12th ward; Sheriff, Peter J. Ashman, of the 8th ward; Surrogate, Christian Schoettle, of the 7th ward; Coroner, Frank Border, of the 6th ward; Assemblymen, Charles G. Hedlund, of Westmont; Albert H. Bardsley, of Berlin; Robert Gruning, of the 11th ward.

The phenomenal increase in interest in the Socialist movement promises to make this a lively campaign, and it is regrettable that there are not some important city offices to be filled.

Street meetings are already being held at Broadway and Newton avenue and it is reported that plans have been made to start them all over the city.

## TWO PREACHERS SEE REVOLUTION COMING

By Willis Andrews.

Nashville, Tenn., July 4.—"The condition confronting the working people of this country is almost grave enough to provoke a revolution," said the Rev. James I. Vance, before the wealthiest congregation in Nashville. "Working people find the cost of living doubled, while their wages remain practically what they were before grain sharks and food speculating scoundrels got a strangle hold upon the people of the nation. I regard these men as worse than traitors. They are a disgrace to the commercial life of the country."

"Why is it that Congress sits there and haggles before such a situation? The question can't wait. The time for action is now, and the people should be aroused to the gravity of the situation. The American people are certainly a long-suffering people."

Before a large audience at another church the Rev. Ragsdale said that "the people may look forward to the Socialist party and its principles bulking large in the councils and policies of nations."



(Vice President J. F. Anderson in the Machinists' weekly Journal)

## Council of National Defense at the White House, May 18, 1917:

"I have been very much alarmed at one or two things that have happened. At the apparent inclination of the legislatures of one or two of our States to set aside even temporarily the laws which have safeguarded the standards of labor and of life. I think nothing would be more deplorable than that. We are trying to fight in a cause which means the lifting of the standards of life, and we can fight in that cause best by voluntary cooperation. I do not doubt that any body of men representing labor in this country speaking for their fellows will be willing to make any sacrifice that is necessary in order to carry this contest to a successful issue, and in that confidence I feel that it would be inexcusable if we deprived men and women of such a spirit of any of the existing safeguards of law. Therefore, I shall exercise my influence as far as it goes to see that that does not happen and that the sacrifices we make shall be made voluntarily and not under the compulsion which mistakenly is interpreted to mean a lowering of the standards which we have sought through so many generations to bring to their present level."

## 350 MILLION ACRES OF LAND ARE IDLE WHILE PRICE OF FOOD SOARS

(By Gilson Gardner)

Washington, June 7.—There are approximately 350,000,000 acres of idle land in United States farms, according to latest figures, those taken in 1910.

Less than three-fifths of the land in farms is improved. In 1910 a little over half the land in farms in the United States was improved; 478,451,750 acres out of a total of 878,798,335 acres.

This is how private ownership of land for speculative purposes results in land being held out of use.

It is one cause of present high prices of foodstuffs and the difficulty of raising enough food to meet the needs of the warring nations.

How to get this land into use is one of the government's war problems. There is no use plowing up lawns and tennis courts when half the best farm lands are untilled.

Why not tax them into use?

This thought occurred to some members of congress looking for ways to raise war revenue. The speculative value of unused land is a fine, untapped source of revenue, and the effect of such taxes, unlike that of taxes on industry and improvements, would be to stimulate production rather than discourage it.

More food would be raised, the farmer would get better prices, because the speculator would get less in rent and holding price, and the consumer would get food cheaper.

All this has been urged on the senate finance committee which is mulling over the revenue act. A

committee has been formed to help work out the food and land problem, with Charles H. Ingersoll (of watch fame) at its head, and containing such men as Frederic C. Howe, immigration commissioner; John J. Hopper, of New York; Stiles P. Jones, Minnesota; Lucius F. C. Garvin, ex-governor, Rhode Island; J. J. Pastoriza, Texas; C. B. Kegley, Washington State.

It is urged that a tax of this character would produce a large revenue and cheapen necessities and tend to check the tendency of farm lands to drift into monopoly. Nineteen per cent. of the farm land in the United States, about 170,000,000 acres, was in 1910 in tracts of 1,000 acres or over, and 9 1/2 per cent. was in tracts of 500 to 900 acres, about 85,000,000 acres, a total of approximately 255,000,000 acres.

The United States Commission on Industrial Relation reported: "More than four-fifths of the area of the large holdings is being kept out of actual use by their 50,000 owners, while 2,250,000 farmers are struggling for a bare existence on farms of less than 50 acres."

All of which results in high rents as well as high-priced land. In 1916 the Department of Agriculture reported the average value per acre of farm land, exclusive of improvements, was, in North Atlantic States, \$36.71; in South Atlantic States, \$23.79; in North Central States, east of the Mississippi, \$74.95; North Central States, west of the

Mississippi, \$59.68; South Central State, \$24.00, and far Western States, \$58.40. For the United States as a whole, \$45.55.

By the same authority it is estimated the average value of a farm, with its lands and buildings alone, is \$7,121.

It is true there are nearly 280,000,000 acres of free public land, but most of it is arid or rocky, not available for farming without outlay of large capital.

Five per cent. charged as ground rent for farm land of the United States at present census value would amount to \$2,105,000,000.

The present tax rate on land value does not average over 1 1/2 per cent., including tax levied by direct tax, state and local, and amounts to only about \$425,000,000 a year.

War taxes this year will approximate \$25 per capita, or \$150 for a family of six, while in many states the local income tax will make the individual burden greater.

So long as capital can find refuge in land investment, with a prospect of doubling the investment every 10 years, wealth is escaping its share of the war burden, and all forms of productive activity are being discouraged.

San Jose (Cal.) Electrical Workers' Union has secured a union shop contract, the eight-hour day and wage increases from \$4 a day to \$4.50 until June 1 next, when the rate will be \$5 a day.

1326

The number which won the Bicycle at the Picnic. Who Held This Ticket? Unless claimed by August 31st, the Bicycle will be disposed of.

## Join In The Campaign For Socialism

The Campaign of 1917 promises to be the most singular in the history of Socialism in this country. The freedom of speech and press hitherto enjoyed is being curtailed. Many young forces are about to be torn away from us, and the hard earned coppers to carry on campaign propaganda will suffer, partly from the thinning of our ranks and from the excessive cost of living. It is self-evident that the burden of the present campaign will have to be borne by the veterans in the cause, and by the buds in our flower garden, the Y. P. S. L.

The time then, to wake up is drawing near. Comrades that feel that they are worthy of the name, must rise and meet the situation. Now is the time to show colors. Are we equal to the historic moment? Have we the spiritual force of our convictions? Is Socialism worth while, or is the old system of exploitation and bloodshed to last?

Any comrade that is imbued with Socialist soul and nerve force will rally to the ranks of his ward organization and place his service at the disposal of his branch in these trying times.

Campaigners wanted, comrades! No slackers, no pessimists. This is no time for the "would-be" Socialist. Every man to his ward and every ward to its duties is the watchword.

Campaigners wanted to join the county campaign committee, to help crowd the open-air meetings, to sell our literature and to find members for our branches and readers of our papers. Socialism is making its place in the world.

## LOCAL LABOR NOTES

Beginning July 1, the scale of Newark job printers was increased to \$25 weekly, or \$1 more than had been received during the last year. This brings the Newark scale even with that of New York. In entering into an agreement the union decided to eliminate the auxiliary offices from its job scale. These will likely be cared for in a separate scale.

Hatters No. 4 donated \$10 to Bakers No. 167.

The sister union, Bakers No. 84, donated \$100 to assist Bakers No. 167 in winning its strike.

Machinists No. 340 report having signed an agreement with the Whitehead & Hoag Company.

The municipal committee reported that following a visit to the Board of Works, they had been informed that wages of the city's street cleaners had been raised \$1, making the present wage \$12 a week.

Polishers No. 44 report that local mechanics are being made the dupes of retailers, who find they are stuck with Atha tools and are putting them out on every occasion in order to get rid of the stocks they have on hand.

Polishers No. 44 announce that they propose to take means to publish throughout the United States and its possessions the fact that the Edison products, both phonographs and records, are unfair.

Garment Workers No. 276 have made a second donation of \$25 to Bakers No. 167, whose strike was settled June 29.

Orange hatters have been out three weeks, all shops agreeing to put the sale price of hats on order tickets except E. V. Connett's.

A contract with a bakery at 348 Warren street has been signed by Bakers No. 84.

Musicians No. 16 report that it is understood the Fox Terminal Theater is to be closed.

Previous to being locked out, polishers employed in the Edison phonograph plant received \$24.75 weekly and 45 cents an hour, according to Delegate Reid. Now they are permitted to make 35 cents an hour on piece work and 30 cents an hour when employed by the day. Conditions, he says, are becoming daily more favorable for the polishers.—Newark Leader.

Waterloo Council (Liverpool) has granted a war bonus of \$75 to the male and \$50 to the female teachers of the elementary schools.

## PEOPLE'S COUNCIL BRANCH FOR NEWARK NOW A CERTAINTY

### Big Response to Call for Conference.

In conformity with the nationwide success to organize sectional branches of the "Peoples Council of America for Democracy and Peace," it is announced by Steven Bircher, chairman of the local organizing committee, that the response to the call for participation in the conference to be held August 4, in New Union Hall, is exceeding all expectations.

So far about 50 organizations have signified their desire to participate and indications are that there will be a much greater response during the next few days.

A series of conferences to acquaint the people of the United States with the workings of the Peoples Council Movement is being demanded by supporters of the movement in all parts of the United States. Such conferences will be called between this date and September 1, when the Council proper will meet in a city yet to be selected.

Besides the conference in Newark, there are to be others held in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, and at least one city in the South.

It is stated that the development of the work in the Middle West is so rapid that it will probably require the establishment of sectional headquarters at Chicago or some Mississippi Valley city.

The subscription classes of the Peoples Council members...

"We believe...

the conference...

"We appeal to the Congress of the United States immediately to amend the conscription act so as, first, to grant exemption to all conscientious objectors, whether or not they be members of recognized religious organizations; and, second, so as to provide that men drafted into the army shall not be compelled against their will to serve outside the borders of the United States."

"Inasmuch as the legal branch of our war department has refused to state whether these young men of military age who registered on June 5 are by that act subjected to the jurisdiction of martial law, and inasmuch as many young men have on this ground refused to present themselves for registration, this conference hereby appeals to the government for a full and unmistakable pronouncement on this point, and requests the release from prosecution and punishment of those who on conscientious grounds refuse to register."

## DO NOT WASTE SUGAR IN CANNING

Watch the use of sugar in jelly making and save wherever possible.

Sugar is costly. Every housewife should use great care with it. In order to tell just how much sugar should be used with each kind of juice, place a teaspoonful of juice in a glass and add one spoonful of 95 per cent. grain alcohol.

Shake the glass gently in order to mix, then our slowly and watch how the pectin (that is the substance in fruits that makes them jelly) is precipitated. If the precipitation is in one lump, a cup of sugar may be used for each of juice. Should the precipitation be in several lumps the sugar should be three-fourths the amount of juice.

Should no precipitation be shown the juice is not adapted to jelly making and should be used with apple or leucis rich in pectin.

Tasting the juice is a good idea because the housewife will find fruit not as acid as good tart apples do not make good jelly unless they are mixed with fruits which are acid.

For the first time in 31 years there was no strike pay distributed by Midland counties (Eng.) Trades Federation.

# AN INVESTIGATION IS ASKED

Socialist Party Will Send Clarence Darrow, Seymore Stedman, Morris Hillquit and Frank P. Walsh to Washington to Confer With Postal Officials on Press Problem.

Representative London of New York Introduces Resolution in House Asking For Investigation.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—A sweeping investigation of the post-office department's activities in suppressing newspapers and periodicals by excluding them from the mails under the censorship authority contained in the espionage law, approved June 15, was demanded in a resolution introduced in the House today by Representative London, of New York.

The resolution calls particularly for the name of every newspaper, periodical, book, circular, print, or publication excluded from the mails under the operation of the department's censorship, and demands the reasons assigned by Postmaster General Burleson for such exclusion. It also asks for the instruction issued by the Postmaster General to local postmasters for the enforcement of the censorship provisions, as well as the correspondence relative thereto between the postoffice department and other departments of the government.

The resolution is directed against the action of the postoffice department in withholding from the mails the following Socialist publications: The American Socialist, Chicago; The Michigan Socialist, Detroit; The Socialist News, Cleveland; St. Louis Labor, St. Louis; The Social Revolution, St. Louis; The Appeal of Reason, Girard, Kansas; The Rebel, Hallettsville, Texas; The People's Press, Philadelphia; The Masses, New York, and The International Socialist Review, Chicago. All of these papers have been denied the privilege of the mails by Postmaster General Burleson, the department's assigned reason being that they are in violation of the espionage law.

The text of Representative London's resolution follows:

That the postmaster furnish the House with the following information:

"Has any print, newspaper, circular, periodical or other publication been denied the privileges of the mails in the enforcement of the espionage law approved June 15?

"If any print, book, publication, periodical, or newspaper has been or have been so denied the privileges of the mails, the name or names of such print, circular, book, publication, periodical, or newspaper, and the date or dates when the privileges of the mails were denied to such publications.

"Has any reason been assigned to the publisher or publishers, writer or writers, or any of the said publications at the time the privileges of the mails were denied, and if any such reason has been assigned, information as to the reason or reasons so assigned.

"Has any instruction or have any instructions been issued by the postmaster general or the postoffice department to local postmasters relative to the enforcement of the espionage law? What are these instructions if any such have been

issued? "The correspondence between the postoffice department and other departments of the government relative to the enforcement of the espionage law, the disclosure of which correspondence is not incompatible with the public interest."

The resolution was referred to House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. It is expected that the committee will give an opportunity for hearings at which the editors of the victimized newspapers will tell the story of their contest with Postmaster General Burleson for the liberty of the press.

"It has surely never been contemplated by congress that every postmaster and every assistant district attorney should constitute himself a regulator of speech and a censor of the press," said Representative London, regarding his resolution for an investigation of the postoffice department's activities in suppressing newspapers and periodicals under the censorship authority contained in the espionage law, approved June 15. "The man has not yet been born upon whom the American people are ready to confer the power of determining what people shall think and what they shall say. The guarantees of freedom of speech and freedom of the press cannot be suspended. Not only are these guarantees contained in the constitution, but these rights are inseparable from civilized life.

"In two speeches during the discussion of the espionage bill I pointed out the danger of restrictions upon the press contained in sections other than that famous section 4, in the defeat of which the papers took so much pride.

"A country at war has a right and owes a duty to itself to keep away from it any and every influence which tends to the movements of its armies and navies.

"The right to disagree with the administration as to policies cannot be surrendered by the people.

"The attempt to suppress by law all expressions of disapproval of the policies or methods of the government would result in a tyranny which no civilized nation can endure.

"In every European country more than one cabinet has been changed since the beginning of the war.

"Just think of having a Socialist newspaper censored by some uninformed postmaster, who may be quite an expert in his line, but to whom the word 'Socialism' carries the same menace which the words 'Republic' or 'Democracy' carries to the Tories of old.

"The attempted suppression of early a dozen Socialist papers should be an awful warning to the press and to the people of America that the effort of officials to create a censorship of opinion should be immediately frustrated by the people.

"I want congress and the country to know the facts."

at that time, it was announced. Loewe, his attorneys and members of the firm met United officials and their lawyer, E. F. Tammany, in a final effort to come to an agreement today. The auction sale of homes in Danbury, Bethel and Norwalk, to satisfy Loewe's boycott claims, was scheduled to begin Monday.

When the meeting began, Loewe was demanding at least \$250,000. His legal claims totalled \$262,000. The haters were willing to pay \$100,000.

Full power to make a settlement was vested in union officials by the 141 haters whose homes were in danger at a meeting yesterday afternoon.

The Danbury haters' case grew out of a boycott declared by the union against the Loewe company. The individual members of the union were sued by Loewe under the Sherman anti-trust law. Judgment for over \$200,000 was secured. The case was fought to the Supreme Court of the United States and 14 years were spent in litigation.

After the judgment the haters paid \$60,000 on account, but accumulated interest kept the debt around the quarter-million mark, until the haters' homes were ordered sold and their bank accounts seized to satisfy the judgment.

# FISH DUMPED OVERBOARD

THOUSANDS OF TONS OF FISH ALLOWED TO ROT BY FOOD PIRATES.

Boston, July 14.—Enough good, wholesome fish to assure a square meal each for nearly a million people by cold storage agents because high prices could not be realized on the fish.

This was learned today when Dr. R. F. Brown, a Fall River physician, announced he would protest against this wasting of edibles at a time when thousands of poor are suffering from hunger and the government is urging food conservation on all.

Hundreds of tons in the aggregate are permitted to rot on the beaches between Provincetown and Truro. It is because it is not believed that they will bring exorbitant profits to the dealers that they are dumped into the sea at the weir, later being washed up onto the beaches and allowed to rot. At the time of dumping the fish are good.

Some summer residents made a space 40 feet square, clearing it at night, for experimental purposes. The next morning over a ton of fish had been cast up on that spot.

"It is very plain why this condition is allowed to exist," said Dr. Brown.

"Public-Be-Damned" Policy. "We hear a great deal now about conserving the nation's food supply. Why is it that so much good fish is permitted to be caught at the weirs and thrown away to rot, when people in Boston, New York and other large cities could get them at a low price if the proper officials did their duty?

"There are five cold storage fish plants at Provincetown and one at Truro. They own nearly all the weirs. Their men go to the weirs, haul the nets, select only the varieties of fish that will bring the highest prices, such as mackerel and squid (for bait) and then permit the whiting they have pulled out of the water long enough to die, these fish soon land on the beaches. The reason they are not kept by the fishermen is because they claim they cannot get a market for them. The real reason is they do not wish to

sell a commodity which will bring them 2 cents, when they can save the room for mackerel which will bring 25 cents. They also figure that a large supply of whiting in the market would lower the prices of other fish. Yet the whiting are good to eat, and are eaten by the natives. They are sold in the large cities as 'lake white fish' and silver perch. Only a few are put in cold storage.

"If some of the food conservation committee will send representatives to investigate, they will find that thousands of tons of good fish are being wasted every year at these three beaches in this manner.

Argument of Food Pirates. "The cold storage men will argue that whiting do not keep well on ice. That is true. But they can be frozen, canned, salted or smoked. One factory is smoking them now, and they are better that way than finnan haddie. Fresh whiting sell for 25 cents a dozen at Provincetown, regardless of size. They weigh from half a pound to four pounds.

"Some of the persons who moved away from these beaches because of the fish menace are Charles Schwab, the steel magnate, and Durbin Horne, of Philadelphia, who had been poor worth \$15,000.

"We hope Governor McCall will try to remedy the nuisance. He can serve the poor people of the cities and at the same time make life bearable for the summer residents at the Beach Point section by solving the problem of caring for these fish."

The Highest Achievement

Not being a gift, freedom cannot be given to a people. It must be achieved—must be taken by those who wish to possess it. And that which stands as a barrier in its path must be swept away if its achievement is to be realized. That barrier today is in its essence economic—a system through which the world's workers are enslaved by the degradation of their labor as a commodity, and from which they can only free themselves by destroying it. This is the message of Socialism to the world, which, as it points the way to freedom, the world will of necessity be eventually compelled to hear.

—Joshua Waffhope.

The Laborers' Association of Maynooth, Ireland, has by resolution demanded the government for guaranteeing the landlords a fixed price for their produce.

# Philadelphia Socialists Win Fight For Free Speech and Free Press

Judge Finletter Discharges Prisoners Held at Moyamensing on Trumped-Up Charge of "Treason"—District Attorney Admits Socialists Violated No Law in Advocating Repeal of the Conscription Act.

Forty-nine Arrested at Peaceful Meeting on Order of Police Spy Freed by Magistrate Baber—Seventeen Others Who Urged Abolition of Conscription Statute Get Liberty—Acted Within Rights.

The Socialists of Philadelphia won their fight for free speech and free press against the city authorities. Eighty-four Socialist Party members arrested for preaching Socialism and distributing literature urging the repeal of the conscription law, were released from jail. Forty-nine, arrested on the orders of an ignorant police spy, were set free by Magistrate Baber, at the Third and Dickinson streets police station. Seventeen arrested in a downtown section of the city were likewise released. Five arrested in various parts of the city for circulating Socialist leaflets were also liberated and 13 others held under outrageously heavy bail for distributing a proclamation entitled "Long Live the Constitution of the United States," were set free by Judge Finletter on the ground that the District Attorney had no case against them.

In every instance, the police were unable to substantiate their charges of "treason" and "sedition." In every instance the men and women unjustly sent to prison cells to await trial were shown to be decent, law-abiding citizens. Their only crime was that they were opposed to war and the principle of conscription. Their only crime was that they dared to proclaim the necessity of making democracy safe at home before trying to shoot it into pieces 3,000 miles away. The wild cries of "treason" raised by ignorant policemen, magistrates and the great press of the city were unwarranted.

But the most unreasonable act committed by any one of the city authorities in the persecution of Socialists was the one by Magistrate Maxwell Stevenson, Jr. It was before him that the aforementioned group of 13 was brought. These 13, seven young men and six girls, were rounded up by the police in the vicinity of Fifty-fifth and Vine streets, on Thursday, July 5. The leaflets they distributed demanded the repeal of the conscription law. They urged no violation of the law. The Socialists were within their rights. And yet Magistrate Stevenson held nine of them under \$10,000 bail and four under \$5,000 bail for "treason." It was either ignorance or willful mischief that was behind this jurist's action. A magistrate who does not know that law-abiding citizens have the absolute right to

urge the repeal of any law, or who uses his brief authority to send people to jail for no offense whatever under heavy bail, is unfit to sit on the bench. The Philadelphia Socialists claim that Magistrate Stevenson should be removed from office.

When the cases of the 13 men and women were brought before Judge Finletter, the latter was informed by the District Attorney that he had no case against them. When the court met at 1 o'clock, Magistrate Stevenson had not yet made an official return of the papers in the case. When the papers discharging the prisoners under \$100 bail, with the permission to sign their own bail bonds were signed, Magistrate Stevenson had not had his papers in City Hall. He evidently did not dare to face the court with the absurd charge on which he held the prisoners. They had spent nearly a week in jail before being brought before Judge Finletter on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Henry John Nelson, attorney for the Philadelphia Socialists.

Magistrate Stevenson knew that these men and women were kept in Moyamensing prison as a result of his deliberate injustice and cruelty. That is why he did not have the moral courage to press the cases. He has not only proven himself incompetent and unjust, but he has proven himself a moral coward of the highest proportions. If he had any sense of shame he would resign his office. If the people realize the wrongs of his conduct, they would send him of the power which he is unfit to wield.

The 13 victims of Magistrate Stevenson's injustice were defending the constitution of the United States. They pleaded with their fellow citizens that the conscription law was unconstitutional and urged them to work for its repeal. They told the people that Americans should not be compelled to become unwilling cogs in a murder machine. With cruel "ingenuity," Magistrate Stevenson, knowing that the prisoners before him were poor people, fixed their total bail at \$110,000. This act was committed in one of the most beautiful sections of the "City of Brotherly Love" and a supposedly "Christian community."

Such a magistrate should resign. If he fails to do so, he should be ousted from office.

# SOCIALISTS OF ALL NATIONS TO MEET

HOPE TO FIND SOLUTION OF WAR AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON AUGUST 15.

Stockholm, July 14.—The invitations issued to international Socialists for a general conference at Stockholm call on the proletariat to unite for the purpose of obtaining peace without annexations or indemnities, based on the rights of peoples freely to make their own choice. The conference organizers are "convinced that the internationalists ought to induce all Socialist parties and all trade union organizations to refuse to collaborate in any way with a government which has declined to disclose its war aims, or has indicated its aims as imperialistic or has refused to renounce such aims."

Must Find a Solution. The invitation says the necessity of finding a solution for the war leads the Petrograd council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates to take the initiative and convene an international conference of the Socialist world. The proposal was sanctioned by the councils of the whole of Russia, who gave assurance of effective collaboration with the Dutch Scandinavian committee. An organization bureau, composed of representatives of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates and the Dutch Scandinavian committee, has

been created to prepare for a conference at Stockholm on August 15. A supplementary statement to the delegation from the council of workmen and soldiers' delegates says that the organizers regret that they have been unable to obtain the collaboration of the International Socialist Committee at Berne in the preliminary work of the international work of the general conference, but the committee will hold a conference at Zimmerwald, Switzerland, five days before the general conference to discuss the question of participation.

# ANOTHER LIE NAILED

Among the many charges brought in an effort to discredit the St. Louis Convention is the oft-repeated statement that most of the delegates were of foreign birth.

Figures are now at hand showing that 123 of the 193 delegates at the convention were born in the following countries: United States, 95; Germany, 6; Finland, 6; Russia, 4; Ireland, 3; Austria, 2; Denmark, 2; Sweden, 1; Holland, 1; Roumania, 1; England, 1, and Canada, 1. Of the 70 who have so far failed to respond to this canvas many are known to be Americans.

We challenge the jingo press to publish these facts. Let them also add a fact that has often been established: that any convention of the Socialist party shows a higher percentage of native Americans than similar conventions of either the democratic or republican parties.

# World Will Be "Safe for Democracy" When Capitalist Rule Goes

So Says Roger W. Babson, Economist and Wall Street Statistician—Predicts Socialistic Changes Must Surely Follow the War.

Springfield.—"Peace cannot be enforced. The world will never be safe for democracy till the economic causes of war are eliminated. Military autocracy cannot be destroyed until commercial and industrial autocracy are destroyed also."

In these words Roger W. Babson, economist and statistician, summarized his belief that human welfare depends entirely on the development of a new era after the war, an era in which special privilege will have been relegated to the past for all time.

He spoke at the Industrial Trade conference, warning his hearers to be prepared for the Socialistic changes which, he believes, must surely follow the war.

"In view of the imperialistic tendencies of some speakers at this most interesting conference, I feel it a duty to utter a word of warning," he said. "In planning for trade after this war—trade both in Latin America and elsewhere—let us not forget that this very same scramble for foreign trade, which so many are now favoring, was a large factor in bringing on the present conflict."

"I believe in foreign trade. I personally have large interests in Latin America, but I want to extend my interests on a basis that is fair to my competitors living in other nations. Only such business, free from all artificial support, is the kind that will last. Moreover, under the great democratic league of nations which is coming at the end of this war, such business is the only kind that will be permitted."

After telling how capital has demanded special privileges, he continued:

Moreover, I demand labor laws, and other special privileges for itself, also, the present European war will be followed by a much more brutal Asiatic-American war. Then the vicious circle will be complete, and the white man may take his turn by being a slave to the yellow man.

# SPECIAL PRIVILEGES MENACE PEACE

"These very special privileges," so earnestly recommended by other speakers, are sending the world to smash. One special privilege always leads to another. Germany did not think about his 'place in the sun' until the English began to sing 'Britannia Rules the Waves.'

"Labor leaders did not seek laws to keep out foreign labor until manufacturers got laws to keep out foreign goods. Germany should be condemned for her brutal conduct, but we should not forget that the Allies themselves have also secured most of their foreign markets by the very force that we so rightly condemn."

"Some growing nations will always be preparing for war until all special privileges financial subsidies and discriminatory trade barriers are removed so that every race is assured of getting full reward for its economic efficiency without going to war."

# REAL CAUSES OF WAR

"The world will never be safe for democracy until the economic causes of war are eliminated. Peace can never be 'enforced.' Freedom, democracy and liberty will come only as the result of international co-operation with equal security and opportunity to all, both in foreign trade and domestic."

"Moreover, such peace cannot be brought about by military or naval victories alone. It will come by the people of all nations arising and demanding a reorganization of the world on co-operative lines. One of the brightest features of this war is the new Russian Socialistic government, with its demand that the workers throughout the world should unite one with another, instead of fighting one against the other. They alone seem to realize that military autocracy cannot be destroyed until commercial and industrial autocracy is destroyed also."

# FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT

"The world will be safe for democracy when the people of a sufficient number of countries combine and insist that these very special privileges,

of which my friends now demand more, shall be altogether wiped out. You, my friends will never truly get ahead until some world government is formed to enact land, labor, tariff and other laws which shall apply equally to all countries in connection with the production and distribution of goods for foreign trade. It is right for you to strive for greater production; but before you ever get it you must satisfy the people that this increased production will benefit them as well as you.

SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA "One word more about Russia in closing. Don't think of the Russian Socialists as believing that all nations and persons should be awarded the same, irrespective of what they produce. No modern Socialist believes this. All know that the most enterprising, intelligent and industrious people should get the greatest reward, and always will. They realize that any legislation attempting to prevent this will bring disaster. The great purpose of the Russian Socialists is to bring about internationalism, with the elimination of all special privileges, both for classes and for nations. In this aim they are absolutely sound. Furthermore, the sooner organized labor, organized capital and organized government recognize this fact, the better off all interests will be."

"I go further and say that your welfare and my welfare absolutely depend on the development of such a new era at the close of this war. Moreover, I believe that such an era is coming, and now am urging my clients to prepare for it. Certainly this is the only safe preparation to make, and I sincerely hope that the speakers at this evening will advise you along these lines. Otherwise, this great war will have been fought in vain."

THEY ARE SOCIALISTS

Do you believe the price of food ought to be fixed by law so that your family would have enough to eat?

That is Socialism.

Do you believe the people ought to own the coal mines and fix the price of fuel?

That is Socialism.

Do you believe the Government can collect and distribute food, just as it now collects and distributes the mails?

That is Socialism.

Do you believe the city could abolish slums by building good houses and renting them to the people at cost?

That is Socialism.

Do you believe the grain elevators and meat packing plants could be operated by the Government, instead of by private profiteers?

That is Socialism.

Do you believe raw cotton and wool—clothes—could be collected and distributed by the Government?

That is Socialism.

Do you believe the people might even manufacture and sell the finished clothing at cost?

That is Socialism.

Do you believe that all mines, oil wells, timber lands and water power sites could be owned and operated by the Government?

That is Socialism.

Do you believe our representatives in Councils and Congress would be free from temptation if their were no private corporations to scare or bribe them?

That is Socialism.

Do you believe the fight of capitalists for natural resources and foreign markets bring on wars?

That is Socialism.

Don't you believe peace between nations would last forever if the people were allowed to vote on peace or war?

That is Socialism.

Did any King or Congress ever allow the people to vote before declaring war? No.

That would be Socialism.

If you believe the time has come for kings and capitalists to let the people manage their own affairs, for use instead of for private profit, then You are a Socialist.

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BOYS' SHOES \$2, \$3, \$4 to \$5  
MISSES' SHOES \$2, \$3 to \$4  
WOMEN'S SHOES \$3, \$4, \$5 to \$6  
GIRLS' SHOES \$2, \$3, \$4 to \$4.50  
CHILDREN'S SHOES \$1, \$2 to \$3

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We must fight for a free press in spite of the war.

**Socialists of France To Demand Peace on Free Russia's Terms**

**HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, PHILADELPHIA, HAS SENT THE FOLLOWING REPORT TO HIS PAPER FROM PARIS.**

Paris, June 20.—I asked M. Marcel Cachin, the Socialist deputy, to dinner, and later in the evening M. Moutet joined us. It will be remembered that these two deputies were charged by the Socialist party in April to go to Russia as delegates to the party to greet the new Russian regime, which was created and is being run by Socialists. When they came back they reported to their party that it would be wise to accede to the requests of their Russian Comrades to appoint delegates to the Stockholm International Socialist conference. The party agreed unanimously to follow the advice of MM. Cachin and Moutet. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Cachin, asking for a secret session, exposed the reasons that led the Socialists to agree unanimously to send delegates to the International Socialist conference. But M. Ribot refused to grant passports to Socialist delegates, and declared that the government would not countenance the Stockholm conference. The Chamber of Deputies sustained the point of view of the cabinet.

I first knew M. Cachin before he was deputy and had come into national prominence. He was a municipal councillor of his arrondissement, and I met him at the Municipal Tramway conference in Christiania in 1912. He has always impressed me as a man of sterling honesty, clear vision and common sense. It is by these qualities, and not by democracy, that Cachin worked himself up to the top in Socialist politics, and won for himself a conspicuous place in French public life. He is bound to go farther still, and his career in the future will bear closer watching and command greater interest than in the past.

**Socialism Membership.** "I take pains to make this perfectly clear statement concerning Cachin, for I know it is the fashion of most people in the United States who do not realize what Socialism means in Europe to make light of the influence of Socialists and to scoff at their doctrines. I blame some for refusing to accept their doctrines. I do not myself. But the student of contemporary history who attempts to ignore the influence of the Socialists, and who tries to cast them aside as a negligible factor in the great war simply because they are Socialists, is committing a fatal error. For it means he is wilfully misleading himself, and is making impossible a correct estimate and judgment of things as they are. "M. Cachin told me that the great outstanding fact of the Russian revolution, the basic fact, is that the revolution was the work of Socialists, and has resulted in establishing a socialistic regime in Russia. This may be a bitter pill for members of the old parties in the countries allied to Russia to swallow, but they must swallow it. Only if Russia's allies understand and accept the true nature of the new Russian regime can Russian aid be counted upon in continuing the war against Germany. Refusal of passports to Socialists to go to Russia, or even to go to the Stockholm conference, is not defeating Germany's game, but rather helping it along.

"If the Germans had been in a position to influence unconsciously American foreign policy, says M. Cachin, they could not have thought of any greater aid to their cause than to refuse passports to the Socialist delegates. For it gave to the members of the present Russian government exactly the idea of the reason for American intervention that the German agents in Petrograd were trying to circulate, i. e. that the United States was hostile to the progress of democracy, and entered the war to bolster up the plutocratic relations of Wall Street with England and France. Let one exclaim all he wants to at the absurdity of this. The important thing about a notion is not whether it is true or not, but whether it is accepted as true or not. Critiques United States Action.

M. Cachin believes that the United States should have sent a Socialist to represent the government as head of the mission. Witness England sending the Socialist Henderson, and France sending the Socialist, Thomas. As to the passports, M. Cachin pointed out that the action hastily taken by the United States, upon insufficient and erroneous information, was avoided by England. There is

no excuse for the American government refusing passports to Berger, Hillquit or any other Socialists. They could have done no harm, and the refusal was interpreted by the Russian government as a direct insult to Russia. The British government, had given the passports upon the earnest recommendation of the British ambassador in Petrograd. . .

M. Cachin visited the Russian fronts, sat with the Russian soviet and went thoroughly into the situation with the Russian cabinet ministers. They told him that the Russians had no hatred and no racial antipathy against Germans and Austrians. Russia had gone into the war for territorial conquests which were promised by England and France. They proved this statement by showing M. Cachin the treaties and agreements, the last of which is dated only on the eve of the revolution. The new Russian government does not feel itself bound at all by agreements made with the czar and his irresponsible ministers. But the new Russia, recognizing the fact that France and England are democracies and that Germany is an autocracy, and that the intelligent American democracy has joined England and France against Germany, is perfectly willing to continue the war.

**French Demand Democracy**  
But it must be clearly understood between the enemies of Germany that they are fighting for the triumph of the principles of democracy. It is because the old treaties and agreements between Russia and her allies are a clear violation of the principles of democracy that the new Russia has asked for their revision.

According to M. Cachin, the French Socialists are going to oppose bitterly, backed by the knowledge that the nation is with them, any attempt to make a peace on a basis other than that set forth by Mr. Wilson and the Russian revolutionists. He believes that a current of opinion is growing on this subject, and fears only that the Americans, through ignorance or thoughtless generosity, will play the game of the British reactionaries and Tories and the French imperialists (who are really very few in number), instead of continuing consistently and insistently their support of the principles for which war was declared on Germany on April 4, 1917.

**ONLY A DRAW AT BEST**

**HOLLWEG TOLD PROF. HARNACK AS LATE AS JUNE 30.**

London, July 14.—The Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam, under date of July 13, says the Bavarian Kurier publishes what the Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung calls an "almost incredible and sensational revelation," to the effect that Prof. Harnack, on June 30, wrote in a letter which he sent to Munich, an account of an interview he had had a few days previously with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial German chancellor.

According to this account, the chancellor informed Prof. Harnack that his views closely approximated those of Philipp Scheidemann and Dr. Edward David, Socialists, and Dr. Karl Heinz, Social Democrat, but that he could not yet free himself entirely from the influence of the Conservatives, who must first be divided before he obtained a free hand for action.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said the greatest danger was from Germans who continued to believe in victory, and added: "In the best case it can only be a draw."

**NON-PARTISAN ISSUES.**  
Fargo, S. D., July 11.—Unofficial returns from 316 precincts out of a total of 545 in the first North Dakota Congressional District, show that John M. Baer, of Fargo, non-partisan candidate for Congress to succeed the late Henry T. Heigesen, is leading his principal Republican opponent, I. B. Butnes, of Grand Forks, by 1230 votes.

**Y. P. S. L. COLUMN**

**THE WEEKLY HINT.**

We reprint the following suggestion from the July issue of the Young Socialists Magazine. It is written by Solomon Efrein, state educational director of the New Jersey League, and is worthy of the attention of every circle of the Y. P. S. L.

"Yipsels, let's go a-slumming. The select set of Fifth avenue enjoys itself this way—why shouldn't the select set of the important part of the town similarly enjoy itself? If we can't live to see the commonwealth realized, let's at least get our fun fighting for it. But let us not call it slumming—let's name it sociological research—thus joining study with play.

The game is played in this way: Arrange for all the Yipsels of your circle to meet early some Sunday morning and pay a visit to that part of the town, where the most exploited workers live. There break up into groups, and go out to study conditions. Ask questions as to wages, rent, cost of living, health and general welfare of these people. Be sympathetic, put in a good word for Socialism, and leave some literature. Take notice of all you learn, snap pictures of interesting cases, and jot down discoveries. Then upon reassembling, compare your results. You will unearth a wealth of sociological data in this way; you will strengthen your own convictions, and you will be having a good time in the meanwhile. So when you are at a loss for a good program, Yipsels, form a sociological research party and go slumming."

No doubt there are other members in the Y. P. S. L. who have valuable suggestions to offer to the circles. Any such hints will be welcomed by the editor of this column, who is always ready to print articles of interest that Yipsels write.

**YOUNG SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.**

**For Peace Propaganda.**  
Almost 100 members of the Philadelphia Young People's Socialist League, 13 of them girls, have been arrested within the last two weeks for peace activities. This has not disheartened the members in the least, but has rather encouraged them, and 100 comrades are busy on the job distributing anti-conscription literature.

"Our Philadelphia comrades need be highly commended for carrying on this work, which we expect will lead to the repeal of the Prussianized conscription act," State Secretary Kessler writes to us.

"I do not think for a second nor do I advocate that the conscription act be resisted," he adds, "but by all means do I advocate extensive work on the part of all Yipsels to bring about the repeal of the Conscription Act and make this country safe for Real Democracy."

Pittsburg has fared no better than Philadelphia. Dozens of Yipsels have been arrested, but this has not affected the organization, and has, in fact, strengthened it.

**YIPSEL ACTIVITIES.**

**Connecticut.**  
Friday evening, June 29, the New Haven League held its June social, which from all standpoints was a great success. On July 4 the young Socialists went en masse by truck to Hartford, where Yipsels from all over Connecticut assembled for a picnic arranged by the Hartford league.

New Haven Yipsels again asserted their superiority by winning almost all of the athletic events. The 100-yard dash for boys was captured by Istodre Bookbinder, of New Haven, while a comrade from Hartford won the 100-yard dash for girls, but due to the closeness of the race, a suitable prize was given to Minnie Giltman of New Haven.

In the running hop, step and jump, Cy Alderman, organizer of the New Haven League, displayed great skill and won first place by doing 35 feet 5 inches. He again brought distinction to the New Haven Yipsels by winning the broad jump, doing 16 feet 2 inches.

**Pennsylvania.**  
Delegates Coover, of York, and Levinsohn, of Philadelphia, have resigned from the State Executive Committee. The circles to which these members belong should immediately elect successors, as the state organization must have its committee.

In Edwardsville the Yipsels are doing splendid work. Their success is summed up in the following phrases from a letter which they sent to the State Secretary: "You needn't be ashamed of the Pennsylvania Y. P. S. L. We are doing

**U. S. Troops to Be Sent To France as Fast as Ships Can Take Them**

**Russian Revival and German Disturbances Brings Decision To Rush Soldiers for Combined Allied Attack in Mammoth Effort To End War This Year.**

(By Gilson Gardner)

Washington, July 14.—American soldiers are going to France just as fast as transports can be pressed into service to take them.

Just how fast this will be is somewhat problematical. If there were enough transports available now, and the situation in respect to cargo ships were satisfactory, it is probable the great bulk of the regular army and the federalized militia would be in France within the next few months.

Cargo ships are just as important as transports, as the amount of supplies that must be taken to France for an army of any considerable size is tremendous.

Of course, it would be more than folly to send troops to Europe any faster than they can be supplied with food, munitions, transport of every character and the thousand and one things that go to make up the complete equipment of a modern army.

The war department, from the secretary down, is working with almost superhuman energy to overcome what at times seems insurmountable obstacles to land an effective fighting force in France at the earliest possible moment.

Up to a few weeks ago it was not thought good strategy to send more American soldiers to France this year than was necessary to evidence our good faith to our allies and for moral effect on Germany.

The allies had about given up all hope of landing the knockout blow on Germany this year. Russia's ability to renew an offensive on the eastern front was doubted, and it was thought America could best contribute to the final overthrow of the kaiser by diverting all possible shipping to the feeding of her allies and supplying them with necessary war material, while training her armies here.

Suddenly Russia, contrary to expectations, gathered herself together and began to strike. Then came well authenticated rumors of great dissatisfaction and unrest among the people of Germany.

The possibility of defeating Germany this year again claimed the attention of the allied strategists, and it was decided to press the enemy on every front and try to force a decision.

It is not too much to say that the

allies hope the German people are sufficiently disheartened so that six months' pounding on all fronts will convince them they are doomed to certain defeat, and cause them to turn against their rulers.

Under these suddenly changed conditions, it was decided that America could best contribute to the end sought by adding to the allies' strength on the western front as large an army as possible delivered as soon as possible.

The reason for this is only partly military. The bigger reason is to prove to the German people that their rulers lied to them when they told them America would fight only with her dollars, and could not send more than a handful of soldiers to Europe in less than two years.

When the news filters into Germany that shipload after shipload of American soldiers are landing in France a year and a half before the Kaiser and Von Hindenburg said they could, it is going to be pretty hard to restore the morale of the German people—at least this is the reasoning of the allied strategists and statesmen.

While it is impossible to get any figures from the war department, it is probable there will be 200,000 American soldiers in France before the snow falls. It is possible there will be twice that number.

The Pershing expedition is merely the advance guard. Pershing has half a division, about 15,000 men. This will be made a whole division, after which a division of militia will follow, and be followed by a division of regulars, and so on.

It has not yet been determined in what order the militia divisions will be sent.

The militia has been formally called to the colors. The president's proclamation names August 5 for its formal mustering into federal service and discharge from state control. Within a few weeks thereafter many regiments will be on their way to France.

The difficulty of transport service will be somewhat relieved by the return to service of the German interned ships, aggregating 600,000 gross tons. These will be available for the war department from August on. Some of these ships are freight carriers, while the Hamburg-American liners are peculiarly adapted to fast transport work.

**BENSON WON'T LEAVE PARTY**

**REGRETS DRAFT STAND, BUT BELIEF IN SOCIALIST FUNDAMENTALS IS UNSHAKEN, HE SAYS.**

Allan L. Benson will remain a member of the Socialist party, in a statement issued recently by the former candidate for the presidency declared that while he deeply regretted the stand which the party had taken in the manner of its opposition to conscription, his belief in the fundamental principles of Socialism remains unshaken.

"With the war unmistakably drawing to a close, there will be great work to do in America," and whatever I can do, I shall do." "I deeply regret that less than a third of the membership of the Socialist party has committed the party (so far as words that are not followed by deeds can commit the party) to a declaration that might easily be construed as an endorsement of draft riots. Such use of language seems to me indefensible.

"Two of the best known members of the committee that formulated the report have privately assured me that they consider the language unfortunate; that in pledging support to all mass movements against conscription they did not mean to pledge support to draft rioters, and I have not the slightest belief that in the event of draft riots the party would support them."

"I opposed to the last American participation in the war, as I also opposed the enactment of a conscription law, but I contend there is a lawful, orderly way in which the people may cause their government to do their bidding with regard to these matters as well as in regard to all others, and if the people do not see fit to use lawful methods I will never approve unlawful ones, nor do I believe any political party should even seem to do so.

"Nevertheless I shall remain a member of the party. Never was my belief in the fundamental principles of Socialism greater than it is now.

"The Russian Socialists, by taking the leadership in democracy throughout the world, have given Socialism a prestige that it never had before. With the war unmistakably drawing to a close, there will be great work for us to do in America, and whatever I can do I shall do."

**SOCIALISM IN IRELAND.**

Socialism in Ireland is growing fast judging from the latest via London. T. P. O'Connor, in a long press cable letter to leading American papers, says: "It may be truthfully said that in Ireland the old shibboleths and groupings have disappeared in the graves of Flanders, France and Gallipoli, never to be resurrected again. Socialist ideas have spread throughout the country with extraordinary rapidity. Everybody is seeking a solution of the old troublesome question of relations between capital and labor, a matter that was given little or no thought by the great mass of the people before the war." We told you so!

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**EDITORIAL COMMENT.**  
The "North American" says the  
Socialist Party is losing about 3,000  
members a month. My, Oh, My!  
We shall have to take a firm grip  
on the arms of our chair or we will  
be wished right out of existence.

Perhaps the N. A. believes in  
Christian Science, and thinks that  
if they convince themselves that  
there is no such a thing as the So-  
cialist Party, there will be none. We  
venture to predict that here is one  
case where that will not work.

The "Courier" sees nothing sig-  
nificant in the reduction of weight  
requirements of applicants for enlist-  
ment from 128 to 110 pounds, and  
of height from 5 feet 4 inches to 5  
feet 1 inch, other than that it  
"makes it possible for the enlist-  
ment of many young men who were  
rejected because of not coming up  
to the old standard," and that "this  
will probably cause more activity in  
recruiting in this neighborhood,  
where it has been slow recently."

The profit system of production  
has exacted from the workers long  
hours of intensive labor and has  
refused to pay a wage in keeping  
with the cost of living.

The standard of living among the  
working people has been undermined  
by the greed of the owning class.  
Beside our factories and warehouses  
and behind their owner's mansions  
are the vilest of slums into which  
people huddle like cattle. Here in  
the back alleys of civilization babies  
are born and babies die, while those  
who live grow into types of manhood  
which deteriorate with every gen-  
eration. Since the army is recruited  
largely from the working class the  
physical standards must be reduced  
in proportion to this deterioration.  
This is no new experience, for  
England had the same trouble during  
the Boer war, when the rejection  
rate for recruits for the army was  
about two out of five, and in the  
navy fully 50 per cent., and that in  
the face of a low physical standard.  
At the outbreak of the present war  
she again lowered her standard of  
physical requirements to keep pace  
with the deterioration caused by  
generation after generation of slum  
dwelling.

**Force—A Failure**  
By Job Harriman

Brute force as a governing power  
is suicidal. It is the law of death.  
Every race or species that adopts force  
as a rule of action ends in the tomb.  
The most peaceful races and the most  
peaceful animals have survived. Were  
force the law of life the reverse would  
be true.

The ferocious lion and tiger, with  
an offspring of three or four to each  
litter, are fast disappearing, and never  
have been numerous, while the cow,  
the sheep, the horse, bearing only one  
or two, lived in great herds prior to  
the rise of civilization and are being  
preserved for mankind.

Gentility, love and kindness is the  
law of life. Ferocious brute force is  
the law of death.  
Whoever and whatsoever employs  
brute force as a means of survival in-  
vites the antagonism of the world.  
Whoever and whatever is gentle and  
lovely invites the affection and ad-  
miration, and receives the aid and  
succor of all.

Love is the law of life. It is the  
only thing that possesses cohesive  
power. It calls to its aid reason, pa-  
tience, forbearance and all things that  
make for peace and growth.

Force is the law of death. It pos-  
sesses the powers of disintegration. It  
calls to its aid cruelty, hate, revenge,  
tyranny and all things that make for  
destruction and death.

Force descends from the heart to  
the fang.

Love ascends from the fang to the  
heart.

This world refuses to be ruled by  
force, but pleads for love to be its  
king. What service will life withhold  
from love? Yet, it will begrudge  
every title of service it renders to  
force. Love inspires service; force  
inspires resistance.

Tyre and Sidon, Babylon and Egypt,  
the Caesars, the Charlemagnes, the  
Napoleons and the Cromwells have

**J.W. WILLIAMS Sr.**  
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**JUNK**  
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**W.S. HARGRAVES**  
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Dealer in new and second-hand Fur-  
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**BRANCH 274**  
**Workmen's Sick & Death**  
**Benefit Fund.**  
Every 3rd Saturday, 8 p. m., at  
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F. Hartmeyer, Sec., 1355 Whitman Avenue

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**Good Meats at the Lowest Prices**  
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Two doors from the ACME.

**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

**SOMETHING NEW**  
**Spring Goods in**  
**LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHINGS**  
Unparalleled Values for your money.  
BUY IT FOR LESS AT  
**J. J. FRIEDMAN**  
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**I Will Pay You 10%**  
**PREMIUM FOR YOUR**  
**Liberty Bond**

Bring it here and I will ac-  
cept it as cash and allow you  
10 percent more than you paid  
for it. For instance, if it is a  
\$50 Bond I will allow you \$55  
for it, and if it is a \$100 Bond  
I will allow you \$110 for it.  
Such is my faith in the United  
States Government.  
When you open a charge ac-  
count with me you buy as cheap  
as for cash elsewhere.

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**JEWELRY AND FURNITURE**  
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had military power sufficient to have  
made their governments immortal if  
force could have done it. But alas!  
there is in brute force the germs of  
death. Russian imperialism has found  
its tomb. German imperialism has  
aroused the antagonism of the world,  
and will soon go down. The brutal  
imperialism of England, of Italy, of  
Turkey, of all the world, has aroused  
the enmity of the people of the world,  
and must go down. The European  
trenches are the tombs of imperialism.  
In them will every crown and scepter  
be buried. Over the trenches the  
heart of the world will bleed with  
sorrow. It will bathe its lost ones  
in tears. It will visit the sentence of  
death on force as a rule of life. It  
will tell man to recompense evil with  
good. It will teach the children of  
the world to love one another and  
so fulfill this law.

Five thousand Japanese immi-  
grants are to be sent to Brazil each  
year over a new steamship line. In  
their new home the Japanese will  
be employed in the cultivation of  
rice, beans, potatoes, onions and cof-  
fee.

Fifteen hundred thousand employ-  
ees in the British Isles received in-  
creases in wages totalling \$1,500,-  
000 in April, according to statistics  
prepared by the Labor Department  
of the Board of Trade.

This year 300,000 acres of grass  
land were broken up in England  
and Wales for corn crops. It is  
planned to break up 3,000,000 acres  
of such land for this purpose in 1918  
in the two countries.

A further war bonus of \$1 a week  
has been granted to the clerical  
staffs in the Royal British dock-  
yards.

# GOVERNMENT ORDER NO. 1

The food economics which Herbert  
C. Hoover, of the Food Administra-  
tion, desires to suggest to the Amer-  
ican people were officially promul-  
gated today.

They constitute the cardinal prin-  
ciples of the Food Campaign and  
are set forth in clear type on a small  
card in terms so definite and con-  
cise that all will know exactly what  
and how to save.

This Food Administration card  
will soon hang in every American  
kitchen and its directions followed  
with scrupulous care by the home  
makers of the land. Already the  
appeal has met with a generous re-  
sponse. The information is at hand  
that a million food pledges have al-  
ready been signed.

A reading of the card, which is  
printed in full below, shows that to  
follow its suggestions entails no real  
hardships. The rules are concise  
and simple. Less wheat, meat, milk,  
fats sugar and fuel. More fruit,  
vegetables, foods that are not suit-  
able to be sent to camps or firing  
lines. No limiting the food of grow-  
ing children; not eating by anyone  
of more food than is needed. Buy-  
ing food that is grown close to the  
home.

Is any of this too hard?

**United States Food Administration—**  
**Win the War by Giving Your Own**  
**Daily Service.**

**Save the Wheat—**One wheatless  
meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye  
or barley bread and non-wheat  
breakfast foods. Order bread 25  
hours in advance, so your baker will  
not bake beyond his needs. Cut the  
loaf on the table and only as re-  
quired. Use stale bread for cook-  
ing toast, etc. Eat less cakes and  
pastry.

Our wheat harvest is far below  
normal. If each person weekly saves  
one pound of wheat flour that means  
150,000,000 more bushels of wheat  
for the Allies to mix in their bread.  
This will help them to save Demo-  
cracy.

**Save the Meat—**Beef, mutton or  
pork not more than once daily. Use  
freely vegetables and fish. At the  
meat meal serve smaller portions,  
and stews instead of steaks. Make  
made-dishes of all left-overs. Do  
this and there will be meat enough  
for every one at a reasonable price.

We are killing the dairy cows  
and female calves as the result of  
high prices. Therefore, eat less and  
eat no young meat. If we save an  
ounce of meat each day per person,  
we will have additional supply equal  
to 2,200,000 cattle.

**THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE WAR.**  
The position of the Socialists regarding the war is generally mis-  
understood. The fact that Socialists are opposed to this war is immediately  
construed to mean that they are pro-German and are opposed to assisting the  
Allies. This construction is made by some Socialists who have been  
prominent in our movement as writers, but whose judgment has never  
been taken seriously by the party.

Charles Edward Russell, who was strongly in favor of the Syndicalist  
School in 1912, now leaves that school, the most radical anti-war faction  
of our party, and goes off almost alone into a pro-Ally war campaign.  
There are several others of the same type. They will not have a following  
either of their former factional associates nor of the more constructive  
faction of the party.

The real reason why the Socialist party is opposed to this war lies  
in these facts:

1. That they look upon this as a war between the powers for the  
domination of the world's commerce. In that they feel that they have  
no interest. There is, however, diversity of opinion on this point. They  
all oppose imperialism, believing that imperialism arises out of capitalist  
institutions, or at least out of private control of economic conditions.

2. The Socialists of the world have met in international conventions  
for years; they look upon each other as comrades in the same cause;  
they are bound together by a common literature, a common interest, a  
coming feeling of real friendship and brotherhood such as is known only  
among the oppressed, and the thought of going to war and shooting each  
other is unbearable. If there is an organization on earth that should be  
regarded as conscientious objectors, it is the Socialists of the world. All  
national lines are to them merely geographical lines. Their brothers in  
Russia, or Germany, or France, or Austria, or Italy, are as dear to them  
as their brothers in New York, or Massachusetts, or Illinois, or California.  
They are separated only by geographical lines. Our race prejudices have  
long since perished. In the light of this fact, and of the further fact  
that we have always fought brute force as a means of building society  
(but have always advocated brotherhood and peace), can the late Peace  
Conference be understood.

Every international Socialist should be exempt from international  
military duty. He has a far deeper feeling and, if forced to military  
duty, would suffer greater pangs of grief and conscience than any religious  
sect of earth.

**THE COLLAPSE OF CAPITALISM.**

How stupendously all of the papers are engaged in dodging the inevi-  
table! But, dodge as you will, the hour has come and you must pay the  
price of your wrongdoing. You are trying to eat your cake and keep it.  
Before you are through you will find it an impossible task. Eat it you  
must—but keep it you must not. You wanted the war that you might  
make money out of it; but, alas! you have the war, and its necessities  
will consume both your money and your privilege of making money.

Come, capitalist neighbor, let us reason together. This is your gov-  
ernment, isn't it? You have made the laws, haven't you? You are sat-  
isfied with the government's defense of your property, aren't you? You  
are making money out of the high prices of everything, aren't you?  
Now, when the government called for soldiers, they did not volun-  
teer. The government believed conscription was necessary, and so did  
you, didn't you? And conscription became law.  
The government needed money to carry on the war, didn't it?  
It issued bonds and offered them for sale, and you approved of it,  
didn't you?

It wanted money for two purposes:  
First—To pay the men and to loan money to the Allies.  
Second—To buy munitions and food.

Again you thought this was right, and again you approved, didn't you?  
Now hold your breath. Your cake is going. The government will  
conscript the money you have made while prices were high. You will  
not buy bonds with it. You think the Allies are bankrupt, don't you?  
You are afraid to buy bonds, aren't you? You are afraid your own  
government will become bankrupt in its effort to finance the Allies, aren't  
you? That is the reason you will not buy bonds, isn't it?

That is precisely the reason why the government will be compelled  
to conscript your money, isn't it? If this war is right, conscription of  
your money is right, isn't it?

But this is not all. Prices are soaring so high that the producers  
and gamblers in merchandise and food are consuming all the money that  
the government is getting for the bonds it sells. Hence it will have no  
money, if this continues, with which to buy food, or pay soldiers, or  
loan to the Allies. But if the government fixes prices the farmers and  
others will quit producing, won't they? You would not blame them for  
quitting if there is no money in it, would you?

But what is the government to do? It must have money to pay  
men, and good cheap food to feed them and the Allies, and money to  
buy munitions, and money to loan to the Allies.

What must she do now? She will be compelled to conscript the  
food, and the resources, and the men to operate the resources, won't she?  
Your money will be conscripted, won't it? Your privilege of getting money  
by producing or by selling merchandise for more than it cost will be  
taken from you, won't it? And that is right if the war is right, isn't it?  
Now hold your breath.

# TALKING POINTS FOR ORGANIZED LABOR

In arguing for the value of trade  
unionism, the average friend of or-  
ganized labor frequently makes the  
mistake of discussing questions  
which are debatable, and concerning  
which there will probably always be  
a difference of opinion. No doubt  
these debatable questions have their  
place in a full discussion of trade  
unionism, but for the sake of a bet-  
ter understanding of the aims and  
objects of organized labor, it would  
seem to be more tactful and more  
logical to first talk about what it has  
accomplished.

There are many matters with  
which organized labor has to do,  
concerning which there can be ab-  
solutely no dispute. Trades union-  
ists would make more friends for  
their cause among the public, if they  
presented more frequently the eth-  
ical value of their organizations.

For instance one might recite the  
fact that labor halls have come to  
be important social centres. Here  
helpful lecture courses on moral  
and economic subjects are frequently  
given. The labor press has its edu-  
cative value. Many of the labor  
journals, especially those published  
by International, give courses in  
technical training.

A genuine moral uplift comes  
through the regular meetings of the  
union, because a man must present  
his facts in a definite convincing  
form if he hopes to win over his as-  
sociates to his beliefs. Every man  
has a fair chance to preach these  
views, no matter how unpopular  
they may be.

Nowhere does one get a more pa-  
tient hearing than at a labor union  
meeting. Here, too, he learns the  
lesson of subordination to the wills  
of other. He learns the value of  
"team work" of co-operation.

In the labor movement the work-  
ingman learns the lesson of thrift.  
Rarely does a trade unionist apply  
to organized charity or any other  
form of charity for relief. It is eas-  
ily possible to talk about the value  
of the trade union as a force for  
temperance. One can easily make  
a strong argument in this direction.  
The question of the education and  
the Americanizing of the immigrant  
must be discussed in favor of the  
trade union.

Child labor, the sweat shop, un-  
sanitary conditions in shop and  
home, are all questions concerning  
which trade unionism need not be  
ashamed to speak.

Having clearly established these  
points, it will be easier to discuss  
the measures through which these  
ends have been and shall be secured.

An intelligent presentation of the  
broader work of organized labor  
must win to its support the thou-  
sands of impartial men and women  
whose endorsement will be of great  
value to the cause.

## You Know Better Now

There are many voters in this country  
who today wish they had voted  
the Socialist ticket last fall.

Well, the past can never be recalled,  
but the consequences of past actions  
must be borne. Let them teach you  
a lesson, and in the future think be-  
fore you vote. You will always have  
the Socialists with you, and at the  
next election you may register your  
protest against the fraud perpetrated  
upon you by voting the Socialist ticket.  
The Socialists would not have led us  
into war and militarism, nor would  
they allow food speculators to fleece  
the people and financiers to sacrifice  
human lives to profits.

Of course, if you are in favor of  
capitalism, you must vote for cap-  
italist parties, and you will always  
get what you voted for. You know  
what capitalism means; if our own  
American capitalism was not in struc-  
ture enough for you, the European  
brand ought to have opened your eyes.

You saw it at work in peace and  
war. You saw some of its victims  
coming to this country in search of a  
home where a person might have a  
chance to own his own soul. But it  
seems you did not understand what  
you saw; or did you flatter yourself  
that in democratic America capital-  
ism could never become that soul-  
destroying, brutal monster of the Eu-  
ropean pattern?

You know better now, don't you?  
They have taught you a lesson, and  
are still teaching, at your own ex-  
pense, of course, and when another  
election comes around you cannot any  
longer plead ignorance as an excuse  
for voting capitalist politicians into  
power.

Life insurance policies calling for  
graded amounts have been issued  
to men and women employed by the  
Pennsylvania Rubber Co. The com-  
pany bears the entire cost of these  
premiums on this insurance.

If you are dissatisfied with the merchandise and treatment  
you receive where you buy your Men's Wearing Apparel, give  
me a trial and note the difference. This is one store that appre-  
ciates your trade and will do all it can to hold it.

**Men's Trousers, \$1.50 to \$3**  
UNION LABEL.

**Endicott-Johnson Working and Scout Shoes for**  
**Men, Big Boys and Small Boys.**

**DRESS AND WORKING SHIRTS**  
Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Caps, etc.

**SWEET ORR & CO. CALVIN SCHNEEBERG**  
Overalls, Trousers,  
Shirts.  
**1022 Broadway**

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Your friend and neighbor  
**Our Pan Bread, 6c a Loaf**  
**Rogers Grocery Company**  
4th, Main, Elm Streets,  
Sixth and Grant Streets,  
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**ANNOUNCEMENT**  
OUR MOTTO:—When in need of Shoes for Looks and Wear, think of  
**NEWMAYER**  
954 N. 27th Street  
**FORMERLY KOERNER'S**  
It will be our aim to give you Shoes made from the best manufacturers  
for the same price or less than cheaper made shoes. We sell the Famous "Sara  
Foot" Shoes for Ladies. For Men and Boys we sell the famous "Endicott  
Johnson" makes and the "Franklin", both noted for their perfect fit and  
wearing qualities, and the "Walton" Shoes for Boys and Girls.  
A trial will convince you.

**WHAT FOOLS WE ARE**  
The following letter was written  
by a wounded soldier, according to  
the "International," published by  
the International Socialist League,  
Johannesburg, South Africa. The  
editor writes that he took it from a  
paper called "The Cape," but does  
not say where the paper is published.  
It probably is a Capetown periodical:  
A wounded German—quite a boy  
—dragged himself across to give men  
his water bottle, for when I became  
conscious I found myself screaming  
out with thirst. For all I knew, it  
was I who had given him that bayo-  
net wound that made him, every  
now and then, clench his hands and  
hold his breath. Perhaps he even  
cried a little—for he was very young.  
I had killed several men. I could  
not bear to think of them now. "Son-  
ny," I said, "what fool we are!" He  
said, like a child: "There will be no  
fighting where we are going." Be-  
fore morning the boy died in my  
arms—in a day or so I will be dead—  
and he knew, and I know, and in a  
little while the world will know—  
that all this talk of king and coun-  
try and honor and glory is wicked  
lies; that we kill our brothers here  
at the front in no better cause than  
to make a few greedy rich men rich-  
er, and that when these men's maws  
are full the war will cease. He knew  
it, and I know it, and nine out of ten  
of us here know it. All the same,  
for one reason or another we feel  
bound to fight. What fools we are!

**WHAT AMERICAN CAPITALISM DID**  
Here is the proof of what Ameri-  
can capitalism under the Wilson  
administration did in the way of  
exporting American democracy to  
Europe: Since August, 1914, we  
permitted to be sent to Europe 10,-  
000,000 shells weighing on an av-  
erage 26 pounds each. We received  
for war munitions sent to Europe  
over \$1,000,000,000. Think of  
how many holes we helped to shoot  
into European democrats! None of  
these shells hit any Czar or Kaiser,  
but mostly innocent workingmen,  
fathers of helpless children, sons of

heart-broken mothers and fathers,  
husbands and despairing wives. Yes,  
our American capitalists so gener-  
ously supported the powers that be  
in Washington, D. C., harvested  
real war prices for those 10,000,000  
shells!  
One million eight hundred thou-  
sand women are active farmers and  
gardeners in the United States.