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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, NEW JERSEY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

OUR CRAZY MAYOR

"I came here today," said a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to the writer, "to see if my crazy mayor would try to keep the people from their own grounds."

The occasion was that Saturday afternoon during the great trolley strike of 1903, when Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia, having refused the strikers permission to hold a mass meeting in Independence Square, threw a cordon of police around that historic spot, to enforce his ukase.

Then came a mounted officer riding riot style through the arches on the Chestnut street side, the police closed in, and his honor "saw."

The psychology of Mayor Reyburn and the influence of the traction company were more potent than the expiring traditions of liberty that clustered around the place where the Declaration of Independence was peeled forth to the world.

Since then many things have changed, but some have not. We now behold the political hangers-on who "sit tight" in Camden, masquerading as patriots and sending forth the ultimatum that Camden has no place for those of our citizens who seek to exercise their constitutional right to peaceably assemble and discuss a situation that is believed by many to be a menace to American liberty and democracy.

So long has been their term of power that these gentlemen forget that the very cornerstone of a democracy is the right of the minority to have a free opportunity to endeavor to convert itself, if possible, into a majority.

Every blow at our constitutional rights is a blow at that sacred document, no matter even if the attack is being directed by city officials. When a city administration dares to assume such autocratic power as to set aside the Constitution and then endeavor to hide their perfidy under the cloak of "patriotism," it is time to look around for a new lot.

Who is the real patriot, the real pro-American, the man who believes in the Constitution and wants it upheld against all attack, or the man who sets himself up above the Constitution and would sweep it aside with one full blow whenever it suits his fancy? Which man is standing for the principles which the founders of this government fought for so bitterly?

Classified Advertisements in "The Voice of Labor" reach the Working Class. 1c. a word.

For Sale—64 Fine Wool Fibre Rugs, 6x9 feet; \$5.90 each. Lewis M. Nelson. 1103-05 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

CAMDEN SOCIALISTS PLAN BIG CAMPAIGN

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE REORGANIZED.

Last Sunday morning delegates from all the Socialist branches in Camden reorganized the City Central Committee. This committee will assume full charge of the routing of street speakers and will offer all possible aid in making this campaign the best ever conducted in this city.

With the general public in a receptive frame of mind for Socialism, the street meetings should be particularly successful. Speakers will be placed at Broadway and Newton avenue, the Court House Plaza, and 27th and Westfield avenue every Saturday night, and at 27th and River avenue every Friday night. These meetings will be conducted by the respective branches. The City Central Committee will itself conduct meetings other nights at various points in Camden. Last Wednesday they held their first at Broadway and Newton avenue, with J. D. Henderson as speaker.

The schedule of speakers, as so far outlined, is as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 8, 12th Ward Branch, 27th and Westfield, Harry M. Close.

North Camden Branch, Court House, James M. Riley.

South Camden Branch, Broadway and Newton avenue, G. A. McKean.

Friday, Sept. 14, 11th Ward Branch, 27th and River avenue, Harry M. Close.

Saturday, Sept. 15, 12th Ward Branch, 27th and Westfield, E. J. Phillips.

North Camden Branch, Court House, G. A. McKean.

South Camden Branch, Broadway and Newton avenue, James M. Riley.

On Wednesday night, D. R. Tanner conducted a very successful meeting at the Court House Plaza under the direction of the County Committee. He reported the wonderful success with which Socialist propaganda is meeting this year. While on a recent tour of the state of Massachusetts, Tanner sold 6,000 copies of "Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It," in one month. The public mind seems ready for Socialism, and the campaign outlined for Camden indicates that the Socialists are ready to give it to them.

Socialism is an economic movement. It concerns your bread and butter, not your way of worship of your taste in ties.

O. say, can you see by the dawn's early light, the half-clad body of a murdered labor agitator strung up beneath a railroad trestle?

The Other Side of the Edisonian Illusion

Mr. Edison As An Employer of Labor—An Exploiter Extraordinary.

The credulity of the public in matters concerning Mr. Edison beggars description. Whenever a writer runs short of material a "cock and bull story" about Mr. Edison is always in order. All manner of miraculous feats are attributed to him and the public accept each new story as gospel.

It seems incredible, but many intelligent people believe the Evening Star (Venus) is a star hung in the heavens by Mr. Edison. Astronomical writers are compelled to contradict this belief on more occasions than one. Some writers now seek to add another leaf to the Edisonian crown of glory. By inference they lead one to believe that Mr. Edison is a just employer of labor. Many interesting things can truthfully be said of Mr. Edison, but being fair to labor is not one of them.

There is no objection to calling Mr. Edison the "Wizard of Menlo Park." There is no particular objection to telling the people he hangs a star in the heavens. There is no objection to telling the public that he works 16 to 18 hours a day and invents extensively enough to have a patent office of his own.

These stories, absurd as they are, can do little harm. If they do any one good let him make the most of them. When it comes to speaking of Mr. Edison as an employer of labor, however, let us know him as he is.

Some day his employees may decide to make a move to improve their conditions. When this event transpires the public should be acquainted with the facts in the case lest they imagine an ungrateful laboring class is seeking to take advantage of a present day Robert Owen.

Mr. Edison ranks among the meanest labor skinnings. He works his men the longest hours for about the least pay of any employer in this vicinity.

The "Pilgrim Fathers" worked from sun to sun. Edison employees work from moon to moon during most of the year. The average worker in the Edison plant can seldom see his children awake during the week. They must leave their homes at 6 a. m. and return at 7 p. m. if they live, as most of them do, any distance from the plant. The working hours are from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The 10-hour day, especially for skilled mechanics, was on the wane 20 years ago. Mr. Edison up to date has been unable to invent an eight-hour day.

The recognized rate for overtime work for skilled mechanics is double time and one-half. That is two and one-half hours' pay for every hour worked over the normal day. The meanest of labor squeezers pay time and one-quarter. Mr. Edison up until recently went the meanest one better. He worked his men for straight time. Of late he is paying them about time and one-quarter. It is unnecessary to state that this makes it easy for him to demand even a longer day than 10 hours. A condition arises where some men are

worked injuriously long workdays while others tramp the street in search of employment.

The work week in this vicinity is 44 and 48 hours. Mr. Edison demands a 59-hour week. During the summer months he grants a 55-hour week.

His hourly rates are from 10 to 30 cents an hour less than the prevailing rates for the respective trades.

As an illustration: A certain class of rightly skilled mechanics employed by Mr. Edison receive 40 cents per hour. Within a few minutes ride from his plant these mechanics receive 60 cents per hour and 75 cents is by no means an uncommon rate.

If these mechanics receiving 75 cents per hour were asked to work 10 hours a day instead of 8, as they now do, they would receive \$9 for their day's work (based on double time for overtime which they receive) as against \$4 per day received by Mr. Edison's men.

A representative of labor is as welcome in the Edison plant as Luther at the Vatican.

Mr. Edison rates a great deal about the glories of being an American citizen. Behold how he demonstrates his Americanism.

Employees in the Edison plant work on Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays. Also on Election Day. The Metal Polishers of Newark are looked out at the Edison plant because they insisted on observing the birthday of the father of their country.

Mr. Edison has advertised for foreign help to fill their places. None other need apply.

On Edison's day, however, all hands must take a vacation (without pay). Egotism no plus ultra.

They purchase tickets for a field meet on this occasion the noble benefactor reviews his co-workers as he is pleased to call them. He seems to enjoy the meager applause handed him. To say that Mr. Edison dislikes publicity is the sheerest cant.

In the future if writers wish to write on "Edison the sinner" and keep in the good graces of labor at the same time, they should not go to Mr. Edison, Jr., for information. Neither should they go to the Edison staff. These men are breaking their necks in an effort to out-touty each other and hold down labor in order to get into the good graces of the "old man."

President Wilson has said that the eight-hour day is a human standard. Actions speak louder than words. If Mr. Edison wishes to get behind our President and pose as a benefactor of his country, let him begin by doing the job closest at hand.

Other concerns with much less able men at their head than Mr. Edison have been able to establish an eight-hour day and grant their men all legal holidays.

Calling an onion a rose does not make it one. Calling over-worked underpaid workers co-workers does not alter their abominable working conditions.

As a just employer of labor Mr. Edison is a wonderful inventor.

entirely of the candidates of the unionist and republican parties, yet the opponents of the Socialists are apprehensive.

The Unionist party polled 19,000 votes less than in 1914, while the republicans lost 25,000 votes, as compared with three years ago, and on the other hand, in 1914 the Labor party, the forerunner of the Socialist party, cast 4,000 votes.

So, while the unionists dropped from a total of 107,000 to 88,000 votes, and the republicans from 82,000 to 57,000, the Socialists jumped from 4,000 to 25,000.

"HE WHO WILL NOT WORK--"

"What about the lazy and shiftless man under Socialism?" asks a reader.

Well, dear reader, the man who will not work under Socialism will probably starve. The alternative will undoubtedly prove a powerful incentive to industry. Labor, however disagreeable a prospect, is normally to be preferred to starvation. And this rule, under Socialism, will apply equally to John D. Rockefeller and to John Smith.

The idle classes of today may be roughly divided, as follows:

Those who, living upon the labor of others, are not under the necessity of performing labor themselves.

Those who cannot get jobs and who are forcibly driven into the ranks of the unemployed.

Those who are repelled by the tollsome, inhuman and unjust conditions of capitalist industry and prefer even the most precarious vagabondage instead.

The first two classes are by far the more numerous. The latter is not numerous enough to constitute a very disturbing social factor.

The remedy for these forms of idleness under Socialism will be:

To set the idle rich to work by removing their opportunity to live upon others' labor, thereby making it necessary for them to perform labor themselves.

To solve the unemployed problem by providing jobs for all.

To make the conditions of industry healthful and happy, and the rewards of industry just, so that there will be no motive for any one to choose a life of idleness.

Society today looks with a certain degree of tolerance upon the vice of idleness, because it is a vice upon which the whole superstructure of society is seen to rest. Present society is divided into those who work and those who do not; those who work are poorly rewarded as a class, while those who do not work, the most conspicuous among them, are the recipients of the highest social and financial rewards.

The petty vagrancy of the submerged mendicant class is insignificant in comparison with the vicious idleness of the parasite class that sits arrogantly atop of the social structure and presses the rest of society down into the depths of poverty.

Only under Socialism will idleness be refused tolerance and recognized as a social vice. Socialism will make useful workers out of the rich parasites as well as the poor mendicants.

OKLAHOMA FARMERS' UNION INDORSES GORE'S STAND

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Resolutions indorsing every act of Senator Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma, in Congress in connection with the declaration of war were passed by the Farmers' Co-Operative Union of America, Oklahoma Division, behind closed doors at the second day's session of the annual meeting here Wednesday.

Replies to Resignation. Washington—Senator Gore, who was asked to resign by several hundred of his constituents in Hugo, Okla., because of his amendment to the war revenue bill to prohibit the use of money raised for transporting troops to Europe, replied Wednesday. He told the Hugo citizens that if they would have the president and other members of congress resign he would quit and run for re-election.

Nevada has a legal eight-hour day for cement mill workers.

NOTICE

Those interested in a Modern Ferrer School for their children in Camden should communicate with LEW YOUNG, 522 Spruce Street, Camden, N. J.

PRESIDENT CAN STOP WAR WHEN HE SEES FIT

Has Only to Command "Cease Firing; Let Us Reason"—Dictator at Peace Table as Well as in White House.

(By Karl H. Von Wiegand).

"The pope cannot make peace. With all due respect to his statesmanship, to his great moral and religious influence, the pope alone cannot bring a mad world to its senses. He can aid greatly; indeed, his assistance cannot be overestimated. He can accelerate peace. As he very sagely told you two years ago, "Peace will not come until all the world talks peace."

"The pope can force discussion of peace. Through his religious and moral appeals to the peoples of the different countries he can bring pressure to bear on governments and force the disclosure of motives for continuing the war; but his holiness cannot compel obstinate governments to listen or force sinister spirits in every country to hesitate in their work of human destruction.

"There has been but one man during the entire war who could do that; there is but one man today who can do that—that man is not the pope—that man is Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. When President Wilson raises his hand and says, "It has gone far enough; I command peace," the slaughter will cease; the war will end.

"There is not a government which could say no; there is not one which would dare say no. The war will end when President Wilson gives the signal for it to end or go to utter exhaustion, or the point of revolution is reached by the people."

Hated as Wilson's Friend. This is the statement made by Maximilian Harden, in the last talk I had with him before leaving Germany. Harden is both famed and excoriated in Germany as "Wilson's friend." There is today, not even in the United States, a man who has quite the exalted opinion of President Wilson or the unshakable belief in the role that "destiny has designed for your President" that Maximilian Harden has.

"The duration of the war lies in the hollow of President Wilson's hand," declared Harden. "When he sees fit to stop it, if ever he does, he can do so. The pope is influential morally, but could succeed only when the stage of exhaustion is reached. The obstinate government, disregarding the demands of their people, will listen respectfully to the pope, but be little influenced by him. Between the internal pressure of the copies and the pressure from the outside from President Wilson no government could resist and remain.

"When America speaks through Mr. Wilson the press may bluster and mock, but the people listen. When Mr. Wilson commands 'Cease firing,' the rattle of machine guns will cease, the big guns suddenly will become dumb. And in the sudden and abnormal stillness and silence the moans and wails and prayers of a suffering and bleeding Europe will arise and be heard for the first time. Blind hatred, artificially created, will disappear, passions subside and reason return. Europe will be appalled by what it has done and allowed itself to be led into. Cabinets today are trembling at the mere thought of the 'day of reckoning.'

"I have maintained from the first, I maintain today, that the fate of the war and the period of its duration lie in the hands of one man, President Wilson. There will be talk of the pope, there will be talk of the king of Spain, and there will be talk of neutrals driven to desperation, but President Wilson is the only man in the world who can end the war before it runs its course to natural exhaustion.

"It is merely a question of when President Wilson considers that the moment has arrived where the national honor of the American people and the dignity of the American nation make it compatible for him to exercise the power he has and permit him to give the signal, 'Cease firing; let us reason.' With the gigantic army now in preparation in America, President Wilson is dictator at the peace table. If President Wilson waits until the war reaches the stage of exhaustion or revolt, compelling the belligerent nations in Europe to stop and 'get together,' he will have missed his role."

Harden contended that the fact that America had entered the war in no way eliminated President Wilson from taking the initiative toward peace.

"Peace between Germany and America means peace between Germany and the world. Without the lead of Mr. Wilson, certainly not without the active support and cooperation of the President of the United States, peace cannot be had," insisted Harden.

Social peace cannot prevail so long as the class struggle in industry continues.

Hospital employees at Steubenville, O., will form a union.

DO YOUR BIT:--GET A NEW SUBSCRIBER

New Subscriber For THE VOICE OF LABOR 50c for 52 Weeks 26 Weeks for 25c Name _____ Street and No. _____ City _____ State _____ Sent in by _____ 1 year 6 months Address _____

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

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

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

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

BIG PORTO RICO SOCIALIST VOTE SCARES ANTIS

25,000 ISLANDERS BACK PARTY. LABOR AND LIVING CONDITIONS ARE UNSATISFACTORY.

(From Christian Science Monitor). San Juan, Porto Rico.—A poll of 25,000 votes by the Socialists here has caused greater surprise than even the sweeping victory of prohibition in the recent election.

It now seems certain that the new home rule Legislature will be made

entirely of the candidates of the unionist and republican parties, yet the opponents of the Socialists are apprehensive.

The Unionist party polled 19,000 votes less than in 1914, while the republicans lost 25,000 votes, as compared with three years ago, and on the other hand, in 1914 the Labor party, the forerunner of the Socialist party, cast 4,000 votes.

So, while the unionists dropped from a total of 107,000 to 88,000 votes, and the republicans from 82,000 to 57,000, the Socialists jumped from 4,000 to 25,000.

The conditions that put the Socialist party among the American citizens in the Caribbean are fundamental and worldwide—the demand of labor for a larger share of the profits.

Spain irrigates one-fourth of all its farms.

SOCIALIST STREET MEETING

Under Auspices of 12th Ward Branch Socialist Party At 27th and Westfield Ave., Saturday, Sept. 8th, 8 P. M.

SPEAKER: HARRY M. CLOSE, Of Philadelphia.

Come out and hear a discussion on the vital issues of the day.

Terroism By Pines' Hiredlings Denounced

Federal Troops May Be Sent to Arizona to Stop Lawlessness of League Bandits

Washington, Aug. 27.—President Wilson has heard from Samuel Gompers the message of the Arizona State Federation of Labor brought to Washington from the Clifton convention by John Murray and Robert G. Rigg, and has decided to grant their demand for a complete investigation of the Bisbee outrage and the whole conspiracy to stamp out the organized labor movement in the metal and coal mining industries of the West.

That is the kernel of the fact in the various semi-official and semi-fake statements issued here today in connection with the troubles in Arizona and Butte.

Murray and Rigg asked, through President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., for a commission to be made up of two or three each of employers and labor representatives, with a capable and unbiased chairman to be selected by the president.

They asked that the kidnapping, deportation and terrorism practiced by the Loyal League bandits in Arizona and elsewhere be checked by the use of federal troops, if necessary, and that all facts as to responsibility for lawlessness in the copper camps be determined and published under federal authority.

Anti-Strike Senators Oppose Plan.

Opposed to any investigation were the Western Senators who have been framing up anti-strike bills in the past few weeks. Senator Walsh, of Montana; Senator King, of Utah, and Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, are recognized as the most zealous of this group which is calling for "the extermination of the I. W. W." by the copper companies' hired gunmen and local mobs.

An attempt was made here tonight to make it appear that the Council of National Defense and its advisory commission had asked President Wilson to appoint a commission to investigate the I. W. W. The impression sought to be created was that the whole proceeding was aimed at suppression of strikes rather than against suppression of the lawlessness of the copper barons. It was stated with emphasis that Samuel Gompers had voted with the rest of the advisory commission for this action.

Will Not Investigate I. W. W.

As a matter of fact, President Wilson asked the council of national defense to provide for an inquiry into the Bisbee outrage and other disturbances, and into the basic reasons for the present effective tying up of copper production by strikes. It is not to be an investigation of the I. W. W., but of the conditions and acts of repression against which the I. W. W. and U. F. of L. miners have made common war.

"This is not a small thing, but a

struggle of national and international consequence," said Murray today. "The same mining companies that control the copper industry caused the trouble at Gallup, N. M., where 80 coal miners of the United Mine Workers of America were driven out. These mines through Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado all exchange scabs and gunmen, and it is necessary that a united front be put up against them by all of the organized miners in America. The coal miners are in this fight as much as are the metal miners.

"A thorough investigation in Arizona will undoubtedly show a criminal conspiracy of the copper mine owners, their managers and hirelings to kidnap, deport and terrorize the wage workers of Arizona. The I. W. W. bugaboo has been seized upon as a mere pretext for the attempted destruction of the organized labor movement of the state.

"Not only are the interests of these same copper barons the controlling ones in Arizona and New Mexico, but they extend over into the state of Sonora, Mexico. At Cananea is one of their greatest holdings. For this reason the present crisis in Arizona has taken on not only a national, but an international character.

"It was for this particular reason that the Arizona State Federation of Labor elected a committee to hold an international conference with the organized labor movement of Sonora, and that it has perfected plans whereby the labor movement on both sides of the border will cooperate. Mexican workers are in 10 states in this country in addition to Arizona. Their number is between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000. As Arizona goes, the entire Mexican working population of the United States will go.

Ready for Immediate Action.

"No other nationality in the United States is so grouped for immediate and united action in upholding the policies of the American Federation of Labor, providing these policies respond to the labor needs in Arizona, as voiced by the Arizona State Federation of Labor."

R. G. Rigg, Murray's fellow delegate from Arizona, is awaiting the return of Miss Jeannette Rankin, congresswoman from Montana, this week, to consult with her on the situation in the mine strike at Butte before further action.

The Arizona-Mexican labor conference will be held at Douglas, Ariz., and at Agua Prieta, Mexico. Over half of the membership of the Arizona State Federation of Labor, is of Mexican blood or birth, and 11,000 Mexicans work in normal times in the copper, silver and gold mines of the state.

retainers of the rich who minister to the personal desires and class interests of the non-producers, should not be allowed to enjoy the choicest luxuries at the expense of the nation's real producers.

With the whole tribe of parasites out of the way, the labor that goes to produce luxuries for them can be diverted into the production of necessities for the people.

Getting rid of the capitalists will not only be the means of great economy, but it will also relieve the nation of its most troublesome, discordant and strife-provoking element. Space forbids us to enumerate the many blessings that would result from a deportation of the do-nothings.

Once again Russia has pointed the way to her sister republic. Feed the toilers. Ship the spoils to Suez!—Appeal to Reason.

WOULD NOT DESTROY MORALE.

Press dispatches report that the Allied diplomats fear a discussion of peace and a clear statement of war aims would destroy the fighting morale of the soldiers in the trenches.

To us this seems an erroneous conclusion.

We are of the opinion that men will fight more readily and vigorously when they know the objects for which they are fighting—provided, to be sure, that these objects are worthy ones.

But men who are left in the dark as to the exact aims for which they are struggling are bound to finally raise the inevitable and compelling question:

What are we fighting for? The governments, both Teutonic and Entente, owe it to their peoples

SOCIALIST PEACE PLATFORM TRIUMPHS IN DAYTON, OHIO

The news from Dayton, O., that in the municipal primaries on Tuesday, August 14, the Socialist candidates swept the city, leading with a tremendous vote of 11,017 votes, which exceeds the combined vote of the other two tickets in the field, should fill the heart of every Socialist with joy and hope.

The platform on which the Socialists went before the citizens of Dayton contained an explicit demand for a statement of America's war aims, for the repeal of the draft law and for the overthrow of the local commission government of Dayton. The capitalist papers of Dayton unite in the admission that the issues of peace and conscription were the deciding ones in the campaign and that the large Socialist vote registers popular dissatisfaction with the war policies of the national administration. The Democratic papers and politicians of Dayton explain the result of the election as due to "the unsettled condition of public opinion caused by the war" and admit that the Socialist vote is "a protest against the party that happens to be in power throughout the nation." The Dayton Daily News concedes that "it was a notable triumph for the Socialists. They seem, in fact, to have left very little glory for anyone else."

The conservative and business elements of Dayton are openly and wildly alarmed. They recognize the plain possibility and, indeed, probability of an overwhelming Socialist victory in the general election. Driven by this display of Socialist strength, they are planning to resort to the only tactic left wherever Socialism presents a formidable front—a combination of all the capitalist elements to make common cause against the Socialists. It is recognized as extremely doubtful whether even such a combination can defeat the Socialists, so strongly has popular sentiment aligned itself behind them.

The Dayton victory, while a local one, is interpreted by Socialists throughout the country as an indication of a peace sentiment that exists not only in Dayton, but all over the nation. Elections that follow in other parts of the country are confidently expected to show the same results that were shown in Dayton.

The most interesting election now impending is the municipal election in New York City. The Socialists, whose ticket is headed by Morris Hillquit as candidate for mayor, are making an energetic and determined campaign. Hillquit is an ardent pacifist and has taken a prominent part in popular councils for peace and democracy. The war will be the leading issue in the campaign of the New York City Socialists, as it was in the campaign of the Dayton Socialists. While the Socialists hardly expect to carry New York City, it is their effort to register a Socialist vote of such tremendous size as to emphatically record the attitude of the people on the question of peace.

This attitude will be made still more clearly and convincingly evident throughout the nation as the successive elections—municipal, and later state and congressional—show the inevitable enormous increase in the Socialist vote.

REMEMBER!

- Remember Homestead!
- Remember Couer d'Alene!
- Remember Pullman!
- Remember Buffalo!
- Remember Brooklyn!
- Remember Cripple Creek!
- Remember Hazleton!
- Remember Tonawanda!
- Remember Pana!
- Remember Virden!
- Remember St. Louis!
- Remember Cleveland!
- Remember Trinidad!
- Remember Ludlow!
- Remember West Virginia!
- Remember Northern Michigan!
- Remember Los Angeles!
- Remember Arizona!
- Remember the many other places too numerous to mention—and remember the victims of and the sacrifices made by the Organized Labor Movement of America.
- While making the world safe for democracy, remember America!
- Remember America!
- Remember America!
- Remember America!

to give a plain and fair answer to this plain and fair question.

Patronize our advertisers.

THE SHORTER DAY.

Long hours of labor have a tendency to stifle the intellect, to impair the energy and the vital organs of the body and to reduce the opportunity for physical and mental improvement. The reduction of the hours of labor to eight out of each twenty-four, only six days per week, in all branches of industry is a stepping stone to a higher state of civilization.

One has only to watch a few moments the man that works eight hours per day and then watch the man that works twelve to see the different spirit and the different look in his eyes. One has a firm, quick step, the other the step of a slave that has lost all hope in this world and is too tired to think for himself or to act for others.

BONUS FOR WAR WORKERS.

Winchester Arms Company to Shorten Day and Raise Pay.

The Winchester Arms company of New Haven, Conn., has announced a sweeping increase in wages and a reduction of working hours for all employees. This action is reported to follow the receipt of a \$100,000,000 ammunition contract from the United States government. A force of 10,000 men will be added to the 10,000 now employed.

Almost every employee will receive a bonus of at least 10 per cent. For others working hours were cut from half an hour to an hour and a half. In many cases both measures went into effect. Women workers will all receive shorter shifts, while the company guards are particularly mentioned in the bonus schedules.

This action is said to precede the fiercest campaign for increased output yet seen in the plant. The United States contract, it is reported, calls for Enfield rifles and for great quantities of ammunition. These must be turned out in the shortest space of time, and for this reason the new force will be employed as a night shift. The company statement reads:

"Practically every employee of the Winchester plant will be affected by the changes in hours or pay. This means one of the most important industrial changes in the vicinity in recent years. In making these changes the company endeavored to eliminate variations in working schedules and methods of pay.

"In special kinds of work, such as protection, special schedules and methods are understood to be necessary to meet the special conditions. But in general regular schedules will call for ten hours on day shifts and eleven hours on night shifts. Night shift will work five nights a week, and where it is found necessary to work night shifts in shops employing women, shorter shifts will be adopted.

"Men who work nights will receive twelve and a half hours pay for eleven hours' work and in addition a 10 per cent bonus. The Winchester police force, a work of special importance during the war, will receive recognition in the form of a straight 10 per cent war time bonus. This will undoubtedly mean the best possible protection and security for workers as well as the plant."

TO UNIONIZE PACKERS.

Chicago Federation of Labor Says Workers Are Industrial Slaves.

A campaign to unionize workers of all branches employed in the packing plants at the stock yards was launched recently at a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Resolutions characterizing the packers as "tyrannical" and charging them with maintaining conditions of "industrial slavery that constitute a national disgrace" were adopted by the federation and a conference of representatives of unions identical with those in different departments of the packing industry was called. Details in connection with the campaign will be decided upon at this conference.

A number of the delegates made verbal attacks on the packing interests. One declared that "a stockade and a ring of soldiers hadn't been put around the stock yards to keep the plants from being blown up by the Germans, but in order to impress organized labor that it wasn't wanted there." Another delegate charged that white workers who demanded \$2.50 a day had been replaced by negroes who would work for \$1.50 a day. Plans to unionize the negroes are also included in the campaign.

Another resolution adopted was that President Wilson be asked to pardon or parole Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who has served three and one half years of a six year sentence as the result of his conviction in connection with the McNamara dynamiting cases.

Strike Riot Charged.

The Industrial Workers of the World are charged by Charles H. Moyer, president of the International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers, with participation in a nation wide conspiracy to shut down the copper mines of the country. He said: "The Industrial Workers of the World have had no money in its treasury. It seems to have plenty of money now. Where it got this money I cannot say. The public may speculate as to the source of it."

RAISE FOR GLASS MAKERS.

Advance in Nearly Every Branch of Business Conceded by Employers.

A sequence of wage increases, surpassing any other year in the history of the pressed ware trade and amounting in the aggregate to many years when the trade was depressed, was terminated at Atlantic City, N. J., with the adjournment of one of the most remarkable joint sessions the National Association of Flint and Lime Glass Manufacturers and the Flint and Lime Glass Workers' International union ever held.

To a succession of advances for other branches, ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, also were added increases for three more lines and a compromise tender of 17 per cent, which is to be submitted to referendum by the chimney makers.

An advance of 15 per cent was made also by the manufacturers to seventeenth of the workers in the pressed prescription department, which turns out bottle stoppers and caps in plants in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Millville, Ala. III, Jeannette and Tarentum, Pa. There was no increase for the remaining three-tenths, because they already are making topnotch wages.

Offhand stopper workers received an advance of 10 per cent for all lines up to eight ounces and 5 per cent above that point. The manufacturers stood firm upon the point that chimney workers must accept or reject an advance of 17 per cent, in place of the 20 to 30 per cent increase which was asked for. The annual conference of the National Bottle Manufacturers' association and the Green Bottle Blowers' association also concluded the listing of bottles and granted a new holiday concession to the men. It provides for a one shift or eight hour suspension prior to the beginning of July 4 and Thanksgiving day. Hereafter the men have worked up to daybreak on these holidays in many plants under heavy pressure.

OUTPUT AND HOURS.

Result of Shortening the Day in a Philadelphia Tool Factory.

The following is a statement made by John M. Williams, secretary of Fayette R. Plumb, Inc., of Philadelphia, a firm manufacturing tools:

"During the period when men were so hard to get we tried to analyze the cause for men either not hiring with us or not staying with us, and the employment department made the following report as to one of the contributing causes—viz:

"Our work from its very nature is hard and laborious, tiring men out compared with work in the average factory."

"We figure that in order to hold our men and make our plant attractive to new men it is necessary to reduce our week from fifty-seven and one-half hours to fifty-two and one-half hours, with no reduction in pay."

"We figure that it will not decrease our production, but will raise it."

"After some discussion their report was adopted, and on Dec. 4, 1916, all day rates were raised so that the pay equaled or slightly bettered on a fifty-two and one-half hour basis the old pay on a fifty-seven and one-half hour basis.

"All piece rates were carefully analyzed and adjusted in every case where the shorter hours affected the pay of the producers."

"The results speak for themselves. The men felt better and appreciated our action. It is much easier to hire men than before."

"The weekly production in one of our worst departments in spite of the shorter hours has increased 18.4 per cent and in the entire plant 10 per cent."—The Survey.

Masters, Mates and Pilots.

The condition of organized masters, mates and pilots on the great lakes, according to the secretary of the organization, has been improved during the last two months by having the wages of its members increased \$35 per month more than the amount paid to organized workers and agreements entered into with employers. Employment is steady and the demand increasing. Officers are requesting locals to ask for union labeled goods when purchasing. The unions are signing up members now to be organized into local unions as soon as navigation closes next December. Thirty-three local unions comprise the international, which has a total membership of 4,450.

Maryland Rounds Up Idlers.

Governor Harrington recently issued a proclamation requiring unemployed able-bodied men in Maryland between the ages of eighteen and fifty years to register on or before Aug. 20, name, address, age and other needed information. On and after Aug. 20 the sheriffs will begin rounding up the dodgers. The governor is determined that those who do not fight shall work. There will be a fine up to \$50 for each idler who does not register.

Copper Mine Strike Ended.

The strike of copper miners in Arizona, which has tied up production in the Globe-Miami district since July 1, is "virtually at an end," according to a statement issued by former Governor George W. P. Hunt, who was recently appointed by President Wilson as a mediator to help settle the strike.

Many Join Carpenters.

The carpenters' unions of Milwaukee are enjoying a membership boom just now, and new members are coming in in large numbers. By joining now, while the charter is open, a saving of \$15 can be effected.

WHEN YOU BUY VEGETABLES

Know How to Select Those That Are Fresh and Worth the Money You Pay for Them.

In buying vegetables, buy those that are in season, and not those that are getting scarce and therefore more expensive.

In buying vegetables select them yourself, and see that they are fresh. This is all-important. There are tricks in all trades, including the vegetable trade.

You will find you get more potatoes if you buy them by weight and not by measure.

Never buy sprouting potatoes. Serious illness has been known to follow their use.

To test potatoes, take the two halves and put them together; if they are juicy enough to stick together you have a good potato.

In buying cabbage, be sure you get a hard, heavy head, with crisp, white leaves and with the stalk cut close to the head. Many a large head of cabbage looks heavy, but on taking it in your hand you will find it is very light. A light-weight head of cabbage should only be bought at a reduced price.

The Test for Beets.

In buying beets, choose those with dirty roots and fresh, green leaves. This shows that they have not been soaked to freshen them.

In buying summer squash, choose one light yellow in color. The shell should be tender enough to be broken with the finger nail.

In buying winter squash, choose one that has no soft spots. Choose a medium size one; the larger ones are very seedy.

In buying cauliflower, choose a firm white head with fresh green leaves.

In buying onions be sure that they are firm and hard.

In buying celery, choose a bunch with crisp white leaves. Use the outside pieces for soup and the inside pieces for the table.

In buying summer carrots see that the leaves are green and fresh. In buying winter carrots choose the smaller ones.

Break the Bean Pod.

In buying string beans, break a pod; it should be brittle; strings should be delicate and bean very small.

In buying lima beans, buy green, juicy pods; the small-veined beans.

In buying corn, see that the silk is brown. Tear open the husk and see that the ear is well filled with well developed kernels. Try a kernel with your nail; sweet milky juice should flow.

In buying peas, see that the pods are green and brittle and that the peas are green. Young peas are small.

In buying spinach, choose that with leaves fresh and dirty. If clean, they have wilted and been soaked to revive them.

In buying tomatoes choose those that are firm, smooth and evenly red, with no decayed, bruised or green spots.

When Vegetables Lack Firmness.

All green vegetables, roots and tubers should be crisp and firm when put on to cook. If for any reason a vegetable has lost its firmness and crispness it should be soaked in very cold water until it becomes plumb and crisp. With new vegetables that will be only a matter of minutes, while old roots and tubers often require many hours. All vegetables should be thoroughly cleaned just before being put on to cook. Vegetables that form in heads, such as cabbage, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts, should be soaked, heads turned down, in salted cold water, to which a few spoonfuls of vinegar may be added. If there are any worms or other forms of animal life in these vegetables they will crawl out. To secure the best results all vegetables, except dried peas, beans, etc., must be put in boiling water, and the water must be made to boil again as soon as possible after the vegetables have been added, and must be kept boiling until the cooking is finished.

Soda Often Useful.

To secure the most appetizing and palatable dishes, only fresh tender vegetables should be cooked. If, however, green beans, peas, etc., have grown until a little too old, a very small amount of baking soda added to the water in which they are boiled makes them more tender. It is commonly believed, and helps to retain the color. Too much soda injures the flavor, and an excess must be carefully avoided. A little soda may also be used to advantage if the water is quite hard.

During the cooking of all vegetables the cover must be drawn to one side of the stew pan! All vegetables should be thoroughly cooked, but the cooking should stop while the

Socialists Held As Phila. Mobs Threaten

Philadelphia, Aug. 29.—Edward Wannamacher, one of the three victims of the Prussian methods of the authorities, was released on bail today. Schenk and McLeod are still in jail, but a portion of their bond has been raised and it is hoped the balance will be raised in time to release the men tomorrow.

The outrageous bail demanded for Schenk, in view of the character of the act alleged against him, shows that the Iron Heel of autocracy is being brought into play by those who are prating about "making the world safe for democracy."

Jacob Lazar was made the fourth victim of the persecution of the authorities today. He was charged with conspiracy to obstruct enlistment and conscription by printing the circular with the title, "Long Live the Constitution of the United States!" He was released on \$1,000 bail, to appear on September 5.

The Socialist headquarters at 1326 Arch street was the storm center today. A mob threatened to clean it out. When the sergeant of the district was appealed to for police protection, he refused, saying that the Socialists did not deserve protection and that the headquarters should have been cleaned out long ago.

The mob invaded the headquarters, using insulting language to two of the women comrades. A recruiting officer was very prominent in egging on the crowd. Finally, two officers were sent from City Hall to protect the headquarters. Every indication points to a desire on the part of those in power to allow a mob of hoodlums to do that which they are afraid to take the responsibility for themselves. This is what was done in the days of the anti-slavery agitation in this town, and it looks as if the same plan was on foot to punish those who dare to tell the truth and stand up for real liberty.—N. Y. Call.

The highest morality to which mankind may attain is the morality of a righteous social environment, which will nourish virtue in an atmosphere of joy and allow the natural instincts of humanity to assert themselves.

vegetable is still firm. This, of course, does not apply to vegetables that are cooked in soups, purées, thick strained soups, etc. The best seasoning for most vegetables is salt and good butter or drippings. Vegetables that are blanched and then cooked with butter or drippings and other seasonings and very little moisture are more savory and nutritious than when all the cooking is done in a good deal of clear water.

Blanching Vegetables.

Blanching is a cooking process often used with vegetables, since it removes the strong taste and improves the quality. It is also convenient, since blanching may be done at any time, and the cooking completed in a very short time when the dish is to be served.

Have a large stewpan half full of rapidly boiling water. Add a tablespoon of salt for every two quarts of water. Have the vegetables cleaned and well drained. Drop them into the boiling water, and bring the water back to the boiling point as quickly as possible. Boil rapidly, with the cover partially or wholly off the stewpan, 5 to 20 minutes, depending upon the vegetable, then drain off the water. If the cooking of the vegetable is not to be finished at once, pour cold water over the vegetables to cool it quickly, then drain and set aside until needed. If the cooking is to be continued at once, it will not be necessary to rinse the vegetable with cold water.

To complete the cooking the vegetable should be put in a small stewpan with butter or drippings and the other seasonings and cooked gently until done. A few spoonfuls of liquid will be required for every quart of very juicy vegetables, and half a pint of liquid for drier vegetables. The stewpan should be covered, only a slight opening being left for ventilation. All vegetables cooked in this manner should be cut rather small either before or after the blanching.

Waste in Preparing Vegetables.

In preparing vegetables for the table the careful cook will remove all inedible portions and will see to it that the total amount of refuse is as small as is consistent with good quality. Thin paring of potatoes and other vegetables is an economy which it is worth while to practice, and is an easy way of decreasing useless loss. When potatoes are cooked in their skins there is absolutely no waste. A great deal of the potato is wasted in paring or scraping it; some nourishment is also lost in paring or scraping.

RUSSIA POINTS THE WAY

A happy solution of the food problem that confronts the United States is suggested by the following dispatch from Petrograd, dated August 12:

"A partial evacuation of Petrograd by idle and non-productive elements of the population, in order to alleviate the economic crisis which daily is becoming more acute, was favorably considered by the government at a conference yesterday and the question referred to the minister of justice for approval.

"In order to ameliorate the food shortage such a measure is absolutely necessary, according to the conclusion reached by the government. The order of evacuation, if promulgated, and it is likely that it will be, will provide for the transfer of all institutions and individuals not productively engaged in Petrograd or necessary to the economic or official life of the city."

Here is a timely tip for Mr. Herbert Hoover. If the country is faced with a food shortage, and there is not enough to go round, just ship all the capitalists, non-producers, parasites and idle rich to Suez or Timbuctoo, and distribute the food supply among the useful population.

Capitalists, landlords and parasites of all description whose sole function is to draw incomes, men and women whose entire time is spent in useless and frivolous pleasure, little pestiferous lackeys and

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HIGHER WAGES.
The demand for higher wages represents our conviction that a constantly greater share of increased social wealth should go to those who create it. The progress of humanity results from the elimination of poverty. Poverty means degrading environment and influence that result in intellectual and moral degeneration. Permanent amelioration of the human lot must have as its basis material resources. The next step is to distribute these products so that the greatest number may fairly benefit thereby. As an element in the forces determining distribution the trade union has been most potent.

DANBURY HATTERS SETTLE.

Pay Huge Sum in Addition to Workmen's Attached Bank Accounts.
The celebrated case of D. E. Loewe & Co. against the labor organization the United Hatters of North America was settled when the union gave a check for \$105,000 to the legal representatives of the Loewe company, closing fourteen years of litigation. In addition, the Loewe company had collected \$70,000 by attachment on the savings bank accounts of members of the Hatters' union. This brings the sum they received to \$235,000 of a verdict of \$232,000 obtained by the firm against the United Hatters.

Martin Lawler, secretary of the union, declined to tell the terms of settlement, but offered this statement to the press: "You can say that Loewe & Co. bled the United Hatters for the last cent."

The Danbury hatters' case began in 1902 when, following refusal of the Loewe firm to make their shop a closed one at a time when a big effort was being made to unionize all factories in the great hat manufacturing industry at Danbury, the Hatters' union started a boycott on Loewe & Co.

NEEDLE TRADES RESTIVE.

Strike Likely Unless Demand For Increased Pay Is Granted.
The demand of the New York city Cloakmakers' union, which has 60,000 members, for a 20 per cent increase in pay has led to the danger of a strike through the refusal of the conference board of the union to accept the compromise offered by the manufacturers. About 3,000 members of the union are raincoat makers, who are working on uniforms for the war department. They are not affected in the controversy because about two weeks ago, through the intervention of federal authorities, they received an increase in pay.

The demand of the workers was served on the manufacturers on June 10. Negotiations have been in progress since, with the result that several days ago the manufacturers submitted a new scale to the union. The demand, made in spite of the fact that the wage schedule fixed at the end of the 1910 strike has two more years to run, is based on increased cost of living.

The cloakmakers' strike of 1910 lasted for fourteen weeks and was marked by much suffering among the workers, and a citizens' committee raised funds to pay strike benefits. The settlement of the strike gave the workers some advantages.

The busy season of the cloak trade begins in about two weeks. The industry does a business of \$250,000,000 a year.

LABOR BRIEFS.

Carpenters Get Raise.
Secretary Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters reports the results of trade movements as follows: Lincoln, Ill., an increase from 45 to 50 cents per hour; Texarkana, Tex., from 50 to 60 cents per hour; Franklin, Mass., from 45 to 50 cents per hour; Geneseo, Ill., from 40 to 45 cents per hour.

Four thousand metal polishers recently went on strike at the Remington Arms company's plant at Bridgeport, Conn.

New York waiters recently went on strike for a ten hour day and an increase of wages.

Carpenters employed at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., struck recently because of dissatisfaction with the food supplied by the contractors.

Nearly 2,000 motormen and conductors of Toronto recently went on strike for a shorter work day and a wage increase of 10 cents an hour.

A number of industrial plants in New Jersey are hard pressed for men. Two big plants at Paulsboro that have been in the course of construction for two years are nearly ready to begin business on a large scale and find that hands are not available.

WILSON AGREES TO INVESTIGATE ARIZONA STRIKE

WORKERS WIN POINT AND PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION WILL BE APPOINTED—FINANCES NEEDED.

(By Joseph D. Cannon).
Globe, Ariz., Aug. 27.—With the ending of the eighth week of the Globe-Miami strike comes the welcome news that President Wilson has agreed to appoint a commission to investigate the Arizona labor situation.

This comes after almost two months of abuse from Loyalty leaguers and the local copper paper. During the mud-slinging campaign the strikers, and especially those most active in behalf of the struggling miners, were frequently called traitors, alien enemies and German spies. The coming investigation is welcomed by the strikers.

A big workingman's meeting was scheduled for yesterday afternoon at Miami, at which the strike was to be called off, not by the unions, but by some who have not displayed sufficient stamina to join a union. They were backed up by others who have joined unions, but who have lacked the confidence of their fellow members to such an extent that they have never been selected for official positions.

Public Failed to Show Up.
The unions, of course, have not delegated the power of calling strikes, either on or off, to individuals or aggregations suddenly desiring to assume that responsibility. The public was duly notified that the meeting was without sanction or authority. When the hour set for its opening arrived very few appeared to participate in its deliberations, and the strike was not called off.

The soldiers and gunmen continue to harass the pickets, men and women, going so far yesterday as to break up a tea party given by a group of women in a garden owned by one of them. Gatherings, even tea parties, are not permissible for workers in Globe, it seems, while soldiers of Uncle Sam are on the job.

Financial support is greatly needed by the strikers, if they are to hold out. They must have help. Victory is in sight if the women and children can be fed.

Nature Not The Enemy

The Socialist takes absolutely no stock in the conventional cant about the capitalist and the worker fighting shoulder to shoulder in the struggle to produce economic goods. He does not believe that we are fighting the forces of nature for our daily bread; in fact, he does not regard nature as an enemy at all. He sees society split squarely in two, with the propertied class on one side and the working class on the other. The capitalist is fighting for profits, and the worker is fighting for wages. When wages go up, profits go down. The capitalist is trying to buy labor as cheaply as possible, and the worker is trying to sell labor as dearly as possible. There is no more economic harmony between them than there is between the wolf and the lamb.

The class struggle is not a mere tentative theory of an arm-chair economist, but an unpleasant reality which must be recognized as such and faced by the worker. Do not confuse class consciousness with class hatred, however. Socialists hate capitalism, but have no malice for the individual capitalist, because of their belief in the doctrine of economic determinism, which regards men as the products rather than the producers of economic systems. The capitalist is your enemy because he robs you of the product of your toil, not because he speaks a different language or prays to a different God. The class struggle will go merrily on, whether you believe in it or not, as long as one man owns the producing machinery while another does the work. Under Socialism the machines will be owned by the men who operate them, the houses will be owned by those who live in them, and a man's mind and body will be his own personal property.

Massachusetts Convention.
Massachusetts Yipsels met in state convention last Sunday in the city of Lawrence. The orderly manner of the sessions and the spirit of brotherhood and equality that marked the gathering was in striking contrast to the recent attack of the soldiers upon the Socialists and other workers on the Boston Commons.

An entertainment, a picnic and trips through the city were some of the interesting events that were provided for the delegates.

When men fight they do little talking; when they talk they do little fighting. So with nations. That is why the diplomatic squabbling now going on, shows that the war is closing.

A news headline says that "I. W. W. Plot to Control Jobs." What do you mean plot?

Consider the laborer who produces, and the laborer who consumes, and lo, they are both goats.

Y. P. S. L. COLUMN

THE WEEKLY HINT.

Solidarity.

Before an organization can hope to extend the scope of its activities and to propagate its principles among others, it must itself be organized on an efficient basis. This applies to the Young People's Socialist Leagues in many states.

In New York, for instance, the leagues have not co-operated with the state office, the secretary has been unable to keep perfect records and in this way the organization has been handicapped. When it came to allotting the number of delegates for the state convention the board of control was at a loss as to what to do. None of the leagues had sent to the state office complete records of its membership and the number of delegates had to be determined upon the basis of stamps bought by the leagues during the year. The New Jersey and Pennsylvania leagues have had similar troubles.

As we have said on numerous occasions, this is our year of great opportunity. But before we can proceed to educate and organize the youth of the state we must solidify our own ranks. Now is the time to begin.

Organization, education, solidarity should be written solidarity, education, organization. First let us strengthen our ranks, then we will be prepared to educate the youth of the land to organize them into the Y. P. S. L.

The New York Convention.

Once a year the Yipsels of New York meet at a state convention to discuss and act upon the vital problems concerning the members of the league and the youth of the state. Last Sunday the first session of the fifth New York state convention was held at the Bronx, and now this gathering is already a chapter in the history of the young Socialist movement of America.

It is an important chapter also, for the convention came at an extraordinary period in the history of this country and the attitude that the Yipsels adopted towards the burning questions of the day will not so soon be forgotten by those who both made and saw Yipsel history made last Sunday and Monday.

Both Socialists and non-Socialists were wondering what the Y. P. S. L. is, what it can do and what it proposes to do. The members of the New York and nearby circles came in full force and showed the strength of the league. They gave added encouragement to the delegates who showed what the Y. P. S. L. can accomplish.

The convention not only determined the policies of the Y. P. S. L. in the present crisis, the action of the Yipsels in regard to military training in the schools and the work of propaganda and education that is to be conducted during the coming year. It was also the means of uniting all of the Yipsels of the state in a spirit of comradeship and fraternity.

"There is nothing finer in life," George H. Goebel said at the New Jersey state convention, "than for a young man to know a nice young lady and for a young lady to know a nice young man." There were hundreds of nice young ladies and young men at the lawn social of the New York convention last Sunday evening at Franz Sigel Park. Those who were there are all comrades in one cause and it was the finest thing for them all to come together and get acquainted. Once again the Yipsels from every part of the state clasped hands and reaffirmed their comradeship, their fraternity and their solidarity.

Vegetable Soup.
Into about two quarts of boiling water put one cup turnips cut in small dice, one carrot scraped and sliced thin or cut in small dice, two cups cabbage shredded fine, two onions sliced, one quart potatoes cut in small pieces, one heaping tablespoon rolled oats, a sprig of parsley, and any left-over vegetable, like peas, shelled beans or corn, also may be added, and a little salt. In salting soup of any kind be careful not to put in too much, as otherwise the delicate flavors in the soup are destroyed and nothing is tasted but salt. The turnip may be omitted if desired.

Baked Bean Soup.
Two cups of left-over baked beans

EATING FOR HEALTH

(By Lydia G. Wentworth).

At this critical time, with prices of food soaring far beyond reasonable limits, it is necessary for housekeepers to count their pennies and to spend their money with prudence and economy; but buying cheaply is not necessarily buying economically where food is concerned. There is no economy in spending a small sum for provisions that have little food value, when a slightly larger amount would purchase a better quality of goods containing the nourishment needed for building up muscle, bone and nerve tissue. We want to get the greatest amount of food value or nourishment for the money we spend. Also, we want to know what to buy to get the variety needed to keep the body in health.

Cereals or grains contain a great amount of nutrition and can be utilized in many other ways than as breakfast foods. Vegetables and fruits are important for the maintenance of health. Vegetables furnish organic salts needed by the tissues and the cellulose which is absolutely necessary to keep the digestive tract in the proper working order. Fruits are needed to supply the natural sweets and acids required by the blood to assist in purifying the system.

Strange as it may seem to most people, meat is of the least importance. All the nourishment furnished by meat is found in vegetables in a form now known to be better adapted to the needs of the body. For somewhat more than half a century experiments have been conducted that give ample proof as this.

A diet consisting largely of meat, potatoes, bread and desserts is one-sided and sure to produce disease. Meat is known to contain certain poisons deleterious to the system which cannot be eliminated by cooking. So, if meat is cut out, the money ordinarily spent for that can be used to more advantage in buying a great variety of foods, which would be greatly to the benefit of the health of the family, and thus help to do away with doctor's bills.

The following are some recipes for dishes without meat that will be nutritious, economical and tasty. Remember always that in doing away with meat you are not depriving your family of essential nourishment, but that, by careful and intelligent selection, and variety in diet, you are supplying in a more healthful form all the constituents needed for the upbuilding and strengthening of the body.

Bean Loaf.
Two cups beans (dried), one tablespoon flour, one cup rice, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon onion juice, one tablespoon chopped parsley.
Wash and pick over the beans and let soak in cold water over night. In the morning drain off water and let beans boil in sufficient water to cover. Let boil three or four hours or until thoroughly tender, adding more water if necessary. When done, strain off the water, which may be saved for use in soup. Wash the rice, boil in plenty of water to prevent burning, and when thoroughly done drain off the water, which also may be saved for use in soup. Press the hot beans and rice through colander or coarse sieve; rub the butter (softened) and flour together until smooth, and add to the warm beans and rice. Then add onion juice, parsley and salt, and mix together thoroughly. Put the mixture in a baking pan; a bread pan or round baking pan is best. If the mixture seems too dry, add a little milk. Smooth the top, and bake in hot oven about 30 minutes, or until brown. The chopped parsley may be omitted if desired, or a pinch of mint or other herb seasonings may be used.

This is a very nice meat substitute and should be served with some fresh, green vegetable. This quantity is enough for at least five or six persons.

Vegetable Soup.
Into about two quarts of boiling water put one cup turnips cut in small dice, one carrot scraped and sliced thin or cut in small dice, two cups cabbage shredded fine, two onions sliced, one quart potatoes cut in small pieces, one heaping tablespoon rolled oats, a sprig of parsley, and any left-over vegetable, like peas, shelled beans or corn, also may be added, and a little salt. In salting soup of any kind be careful not to put in too much, as otherwise the delicate flavors in the soup are destroyed and nothing is tasted but salt. The turnip may be omitted if desired.

Baked Bean Soup.
Two cups of left-over baked beans

may be used for this soup, or two cups of stewed beans, if quite solid, will do as well. Put the beans into a quart of water (hot) with a teaspoon of salt, and then add half can of tomatoes, one onion cut fine and two tablespoons rolled oats. Let boil steadily but gently for about three hours, or until beans and oats are cooked to pieces. Cubes of bread or of brown bread and toasted in the oven are nice to serve with this soup. Add water to the proper consistency.

Lima Bean Roast.
Soak over night two cups dried lima beans (any other kind of beans will be acceptable if the lima beans are not easily obtainable); in the morning turn off the water and put to boil in enough water to cover well. Cook till thoroughly tender; drain off the water and rub the beans through a course sieve or colander. Mix in half teaspoon of salt and separate into two parts. Grease lightly a small roasting pan and put into it half the beans, shaping them into a round or oval layer about one inch thick. On this put a layer of chopped nuts—peanuts are as good as any other kind—but whatever is used must be chopped fine. Place the remainder or top in another layer. Then place in oven to roast. After about 10 or 15 minutes, baste with a little Vegex dissolved in a half cup of hot water, and a little butter. The Vegex is not absolutely necessary, but gives a good flavor. This roast is very nice served with a brown gravy made in the pan, or with cranberry sauce.

Brown Gravy.
Half cup flour, one-fourth cup oil, boiling water, little salt.
Mix the flour with the oil and cook till slightly brown, stirring to prevent scorching. Add sufficient boiling water to make the proper consistency for gravy, stirring vigorously all the while. Add a pinch of salt and cook for five minutes.

Remarkable Record of Past Year in Advancing Co-Operation of Both Sexes.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—One of the most encouraging signs in the local labor movement is the large number of women workers who have identified themselves with the various craft organizations in the city inside of the last 12 months.

Many Women Workers Join Toronto Unions

Many of these women are taking a most active interest in the work of the local unions with which they have identified themselves. Inside of the year many hundreds have joined the movement and have become an ever-growing factor that must be reckoned with in the immediate future.

In the new organization of the United Textile Workers, a very large proportion of the membership is composed of women who have already shown their mettle. In the Amalgamated clothing Workers of America and the International Ladies' Garment Workers several hundred have been enrolled inside of the last eight months, and as a result have secured very material increases in wages, a substantial decrease in working hours and pronounced improvements in shop conditions.

A large proportion of the membership of the various branches of the clothing industry is composed of women, and in very many cases at the regular meetings of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and the International Glove Workers' there are a larger number of women present than men. The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the Fur Workers' Union, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International, the International Typographical Union, the International Association of Machinists and the various railroad brotherhoods have also had great success in securing accessions from women workers.

This awakened interest of the women folks in the progress of the movement presages well for the future and more than ever emphasizes the fact that men and women alike have recognized as never before the necessity of utilizing the machinery of the trades unions to advance their moral, social and economic welfare.

I. D. Baker, a brother of the Secretary of War, is interested in a \$1,000,000 airplane manufacturing establishment that will be located in Cleveland, Ohio—if government contracts can be obtained. So reads a United Press dispatch.

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A Bone-Head Argument

In order to arouse the fighting spirit in man to the pitch where he is willing to shoulder a gun and slaughter human beings, you first must instill into his mind hatred or fear of the "enemy" he is ordered to kill. Unless these passions first are aroused, it would be a rather difficult job to persuade him to stick a bayonet into the quivering flesh of a fellow-man. No person in his normal senses could deliberately and in cold blood slaughter the inhabitants of another country. He must be made either to fear or hate them before he becomes capable of committing such acts.

In our war with Germany the tendency is more in the direction of fear than of hatred. No less a person than the president himself has stated that we have no grievance against the German people, that our fight is against the German government, and that we have entered the war "to make the world safe for democracy." And the "world," of course, includes the United States—thus implying that our democracy is endangered and shaking us fearful concerning its future.

The capitalist press, also, has been playing on our fears. It talks about the probability of a German invasion of this country unless we all jump in now and help to crush the Huns. Some of them even go so far as to picture the horrors of invasion, and urge us to fight now in Europe rather than later on American soil.

Now, so far as we are concerned, we wouldn't raise a finger to prevent you from joining the fighting forces of the country. If you hate the German people, who had no more to say about entering the war than you had, and want to wipe them off the face of the earth—go to it. But in the name of common sense, when it comes to a question of invasion of this country use your brains in preference to the hired brains of a newspaper editor.

You will agree, of course, that the German submarine warfare is rather annoying to the allies; and you will further agree that the solution of the submarine problem is engaging much of their thought and attention. Furthermore, you will admit that the British fleet is the greatest in the world. Now, in view of these facts, why doesn't England and her allies send their combined fleets to the coast of Belgium, but 90 miles distant from English soil, and invade and destroy the German submarine bases? You never thought of that, did you? And yet consider the fact that the fortifications of these bases have been for the most part built since the war started, and that the British fleet, now riding just out of range, is powerless and puny as a cockleshell before these fortifications; consider this fact, then tell us how Germany, or any other country, could possibly invade the United States? What would be the strength of a German naval attack conducted on the other side of 2,000 miles of water, when the greatest fleet in the world is powerless only 90 miles from its home base?

Fight Germany now in Europe or later in America? Forget it! If you want to fight Germany or any other country that becomes an "enemy" nation, it is your privilege to do so; but at least find a better excuse than this bone-head argument advanced by the capitalist press. For the military fact most absolutely established by this war is the impregnability of coast defenses against attacks from the sea.

And in the meantime we shall continue to fight to make America safe for Real democracy.

When Benjamin Franklin estimated that no one need work more than four hours a day to produce wealth enough for all human wants, the bosses smiled, and the people worked 12, 15 or 20 hours. When the Socialists say the same thing today, the bosses do not smile, and the people work eight and ten hours a day.

Telephone girls at Aberdeen, Wash., have secured union recognition.

Eight unions have been organized at Bismarck, N. D., since Jan. 1.

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 F. Hartmeyer, Sec., 1355 Whitman Avenue

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Audubon—Secretary, H. Crauf- miller, Audubon, N. J.

Berlin—Secretary, S. H. Cleaver, Berlin, N. J.

Bradlock—Sec., Leonard Smith, Blue Anchor, N. J.

Clementon—Secretary, A. Whiting, Laurel Springs, N. J. Meetings, Last Sunday afternoon of each month, at A. Whiting's, Lake & State Sts., Overbrook Switch, Laurel Springs, N. J.

Gloucester—Secretary, Geo. Gold- thorpe, 429 Cumberland Street, Gloucester, N. J.

Haddon Township—Secretary, Mark E. Griswold, 82 Akron Avenue, (Westmont). Meetings, every Wednesday evening, at C. Hedlund's, Utica Ave., Westmont, N. J.

North Camden Branch—Meetings, every Wednesday evening, at 507 N. 5th St., Camden, N. J.

Pensauken—Secretary, J. Stites, 106 N. 36th St., Camden, N. J., Meetings, last Friday evening in each month, at J. Schulze's, S. E. Cor. 41st and Elm Ave., Camden, N. J.

South Camden Branch—Meeting, every Friday evening, at N. E. Cor. Broadway and Walnut Sts., Camden, N. J.

Voorhees—Secretary, John Falato, Gibbboro, N. J.

Waterford—Secretary, Louis Frank, Ateo, N. J.

11th Ward Branch—Secretary, H. F. Niessner, 927 N. 27th St. Meetings, every Thursday evening, at 925 N. 26th St., Camden, N. J.

12th Ward Branch—Meetings, every Tuesday evening, at 2921 High St., Camden, N. J.

County Committee—Meets the first Sunday afternoon of every month at 2:30 o'clock, at N. E. Cor. of Broadway and Walnut Streets, Camden, N. J. County Secretary, F. Hartmeyer, 1355 Whitman Ave.

Socialism will make marriage a matter of the head and heart, instead of bread and butter, as it is too often nowadays.

Germany's coal output is 269 tons a year for each mine.

DISCHARGING MEN HURTS EMPLOYER

Costs About \$70 to Break In New Worker.

UNCERTAINTY UNFITS TOILER

Unfair Wages Are Not Only Unjust, but They Are Also Unwise—Shorter Workday Has Raised the Efficiency of Employees and Increased the Factory Output.

By **ARTHUR WILLIAMS**,
 President of the American Museum of Safety.

If America is going to hold her present supremacy American employers must learn that they cannot afford to waste human life. We can't afford to have sick workers. We can't afford to have resentful, discontented, undernourished or underpaid workers.

We must quit sentencing men to death for the crime of carelessness. Carelessness is criminal, to be sure, but capital punishment is too severe. But if we are to solve the human side of the labor problem—and let me say again that we are doomed to lose our position in the world's markets unless we do—we must think of much more than mechanical safeguards. We must see to it that our factory conditions are never such as to undermine the health of the employees. Sick men cannot compete with healthy ones.

And we should go further into the consideration of their physical health. We must not ignore their comfort, their self respect and their ambitions. Not for their sakes—for self respecting American workmen do not want employers to be kind and kind to them—but for ours. If we want them to do their best work we must insure them the best possible conditions.

Many employers have stubbornly held out against a shorter workday, only to discover after they had suffered seeming defeat and were at the mercy of the union that the shorter workday raised the efficiency of the employees and greatly increased the output. Others have had the same experience in strikes for higher wages. Unfair wages are not only unfair, they are unwise and long visioned employers are beginning to see it.

One of the greatest causes of strikes has been the discharge of some employees. Employers have generally considered it their right to discharge any one they wished, and they have delegated this right to their foremen and superintendents. Now they are beginning to see that discharging employees is one of the most expensive luxuries that an employer can indulge in.

Only recently has the cost of breaking in new employees begun to be reckoned. It has been hidden formerly in the initial cost of production and thus escaped the employer's attention. Now the "labor turnover," the ratio of the number of men hired in a year to the total number of employees in an industry at a given time, has come to light as an amazing waste.

Henry Ford found that he was hiring 50,000 men per year in 1913, while only employing 33,000 or 14,000 at any one time. He figured the cost of breaking in a new man averaged \$70. By tackling the human problem in the various ways he did, especially by instituting profit sharing, so that each employee had an employer's interest in the company, this labor turnover was almost completely eliminated.

In many industries the labor turnover averages 300 or 400 per cent. In some of the chemical industries it exceeds 700 or 800 per cent, which means that the average employee holds his job only three or four weeks. This is a frightful waste. It means more than the cost of breaking in new men, for no man can be at his best where his job is so uncertain. He may go through the mechanical motions required, but he can have no interest in the result. And even in the roughest of labor, in shoveling dirt or carrying bricks, this element of personal interest in the outcome is sure to tell. From the moment a man is hired in any capacity some sort of trustfulness should be considered established, with some sort of protection against the whims of his immediate superior.

No one's mind can work at maximum efficiency in an atmosphere of insecurity. A man's job should be considered sacred, and he should not be deprived of it without due process of reason. The right to discharge should be taken away from foremen and immediate supervisors. Their authority should be limited to suspension and their verdicts should be reviewed by some unprejudiced superior.

Many a competent man is discharged through anger or irritation on the part of his immediate boss. If the employer realized that it would cost him \$70 to hire another he would think twice before permitting the change. Employers may be stubborn in declaring their rights, but they are generally given credit for willingness to follow their own interests when those interests are once clearly perceived. And in the long view, the interests of employer and employee are mutual.

It is doubtful if it is often advisable to discharge even incompetent men, for an incompetent man on one job is quite likely to be competent on another. Transferring employees from department to department until in some place they eventually "take hold" is a more economical system.

FOR SAFETY IN WAR INDUSTRIES

Protect Factory Soldiers, Says Secretary Redfield.

CASUALTY RISKS ARE LARGE

Safeguarding the Lives of Toilers as Important to the Nation as Taking Care of the Men on the Firing Line. An Appeal to Employers to Use Constant and Thoughtful Supervision.

The following letter has been sent by Secretary of Commerce Redfield to Franklin Webster, editor of Safety Engineering, New York:

I think it may be truly said that two facts become increasingly evident in connection with our industries as the war situation develops in this country. The first is that every industry whose products can contribute directly or indirectly to carrying on the war will be operated under intense strain. The second is that as the draft progresses and men are called to arms there is likely to be an influx into the factories of inexperienced persons, including probably many women, unfamiliar with the industries in which they may become employees. Under these circumstances there is, of course, danger that the loss of life and the suffering from injuries, regrettable incident to industry, may increase. Nay, it seems certain that unless earnest thought and continuous care are given to the matter it is sure to increase.

Comparatively few persons realize how great a toll industrial accidents take of our people every year. If we are ever so unfortunate as to hear of the loss in a great battle of, say, 10,000 of our soldiers (I mean 10,000 killed) the nation would be moved deeply, yet every year twice, perhaps three times, that number are slain in industries of all kinds and almost without its invoking comment. If we were to hear that a million of our men suffered wounds in this war the nation would be troubled, and yet industry takes its toll in the form of injuries to person to an extent nearly three times that number every year. Of this we think but little.

There is a real danger therefore that in our sympathetic and proper thought for the soldier in the field we may lose sight of the soldier in the factory, who has his casualty risks as well as his brother in arms. May I therefore express the hope that through your publication an earnest effort may be made to see that not only are the safeguards for life and limb provided by laws maintained in full force and vigor, but that a special appeal is made to our leaders of industry to safeguard by careful provision and constant thought the lives of the toilers, now so necessary to our country? We must, we fear, face two casualty lists in the coming days, one in the factory and one in the field, but surely it should be possible to take such steps against the known and controllable dangers of the factory as will prevent the increase of that death list and possibly diminish its present length.

Just as there is a call to serve for the soldier and the financier and the nurse and the doctor and the engineer and the mechanic there is a call to service in his own office and his own shop to every manufacturer to see that the precious lives of the country are not wasted and that the bodies of the precious people who make up this country are not crippled.

I know how keenly my honored colleague, the secretary of labor, feels about this matter and deem it a privilege to join hands with him on behalf of commerce in appealing to the men who lead to look to it that they lead along paths of safety.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD.

Equal Pay For Women.

Labor organizers in Bridgeport, Conn., in connection with the strike at the Remington Arms company predicted that organized labor will soon institute a nation wide campaign to get equal pay for women doing men's work.

Hitherto it has been the policy of union men to ask the discharge of women or refuse to work with them. The exigencies of war, the leaders say, will demand that women do a certain amount of work hitherto left to men, and by demanding equal pay the labor organizers expect to reach a result consistent with union policy.

To Educate Aliens.

Henry D. Sayer, supervising commissioner of the New York state bureau of industries and immigration, announced the appointment of Dr. Winthrop Talbot of Flushing as adviser in alien industrial education to co-operate with Mrs. Marian K. Clark, chief investigator of the bureau.

Dr. Talbot has been assisting the board of education of Bayonne, N. J., in conducting classes for foreigners during the last year. He originated the public school workers' classes in places of employment.

Union Bars "Holdups."

A clause ordering the expulsion of any union member who attempts to "hold up" an employer for a wage in excess of the amount desired by the union for the duration of the war is contained in a new wage and working agreement, which has been presented to employers by the Union Coal Holding Engineers' union. The new agreement calls for a wage increase of \$5 a week.

KEEPING UP THE LABOR SUPPLY

Plans Should Be Formulated to Meet Coming Demand.

TO SAFEGUARD WOMANHOOD

Many Women Toilers Already Employed at Work Entirely Unsuitable to Their Strength—There is No Shortage of Labor, Although Attempts Are Made to Show Such a Condition Exists.

When we consider that at least three civilian workers are necessary to maintain one soldier in the field; that it will be necessary for the shops and the fields of this country to supply many of the essentials of our allies in the war; that the undertaking upon which we have just entered is one of gigantic proportions and we fear will not soon be finished; that the first draft for soldiers will remove men who are now employed in industries, most of which must be maintained, and that in all probability many other drafts will be made, it becomes apparent that there must be definite plans formulated to maintain a continuous supply of workers.

Several ill considered plans and methods have already been proposed and some adopted. Most of these have been based on a proposal to secure additional workers without effort to readjust workers under new economies. In order to deal with the problem nationally we must determine which are the essential industries, whether men can be spared and women workers employed without injury to the women and therefore to the life of the nation. Some protests have been made to the employment of women workers upon the ground that women should remain at home and not "desert the true sphere of women." Others, without even the pretense of scruples, are hastening women into employment for which they are not fitted and are advocating the importation of foreign workers or any other humans that can be exploited so that human flesh and blood can be coined into war profits.

Undoubtedly we must work out a national policy to deal with the matter of substitutions after drafts begin. There are numbers of women willing to work—willing to do their utmost for the nation. There is no need to force them into industry now, but plans should be ready when men are withdrawn for military service. There are a number of trades which will necessarily have less and less work to do as the war progresses. Among these may perhaps be counted the building trades.

From many localities already reports come to the effect that all the building trades are not employed. For instance, in Chicago in more than half the trades of the building industry men are unemployed. There should be devised a comprehensive plan for dealing with the general problem of employment scientifically and humanely.

Such a plan should begin with an industrial survey, thus securing accurate information of opportunities for employment and of the labor power of the country. Then the necessary machinery to connect workers with opportunities for employment should be established and workers and employers intelligently advised in furtherance of the best interests of humanity as well as production.

Under such conditions women would be aided to find development in work instead of exploitation. Instead of working out our problems upon a national basis, we find this has occurred: A skillfully conducted campaign is being carried on to establish the idea that a scarcity of workers exists, followed by clamorous demands for freely importing Mexicans and coolie workers and for rushing women into all kinds of employment. In Cleveland between seventy-five and 100 women are running Bradley hammers in one shop. Women are wiping engines in the running house at Akron, O. Many are running engines in the machine shops and doing other laborer work around large manufacturing plants. One woman has been employed by the B. and O. railroad as a shop hand. She packs journal boxes, which are on the axles of wheels and must be filled with waste and oil. Flag women have appeared on railroads. Women are employed in the foundry trade, in machine shops and munitions plants. One lumber yard in Chicago is reported to be employing women to handle lumber. Truly there can be no justification for employing women with so little discrimination. We cannot disguise the fact that during the progress of the war women may be employed in constantly increasing numbers, but surely our nation has enough intelligence to see that women are not employed in handling Bradley hammers and doing the roughest sort of manual labor for which they are physically unfit and that when they do equal work with men they receive equal pay.

An intelligent way to start on this problem would be to have physicians and scientists formulate fundamental principles for guidance and then adopt a national employment policy based upon these principles. We cannot afford to wage a war for humanity and democracy and refuse to recognize the fundamental principles of human welfare in dealing with the women of our nation.

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Slobodin Ousted From Socialist Committee

Removal of Member Follows His Statement Opposing Demand for Peace Terms.

By a decision of the Central Committee of Local New York, Socialist Party, at a meeting in Labor Temple Saturday night, Henry L. Slobodin was removed from the New York State Committee of the party. Slobodin was a delegate to the State Committee from Local New York.

The body also instructed the local delegates to the state committee to move for his removal from the State Executive Committee of the party.

There were only two dissenting votes to the resolution asking for Slobodin's removal, which was introduced by two branches of the local.

The action followed Slobodin's statement regarding the party's peace policy, credited to him in the press Friday. The statement was in the form of a letter to the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy praising the alliance for opposing the work of the People's Council of America for an early peace and democracy during war time. Slobodin said he is "heart and soul" with the movement under the direction of the American Federation of Labor.

The state-by-laws of the Socialist party specify that a party official can be recalled at any time at the pleasure of the organization.

NOW SAY IT.

A writer in The Tampa Tribune asserts that any man who talks peace now, without being willing to fight for peace, is a traitor and a coward.

He wrote this before the pope made his plea for peace. We are waiting for him and numerous other loud-mouthed gentlemen to say the same things about the pope that they say about the rest of the peace advocates.

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LEWIS M. NELSON
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 Jacksonville (Fla.) hotels are experimenting with girl "bellhops."
 Missouri's highways will be built with convict labor in the future.