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PRICE FIVE CENTS

Jobless Tell Council of "Relief Slavery"

REFLECTIONS

By the Editor

I AM ASKED to explain immigration. "What," a correspondent asks, "would be done with foreign immigration under Socialism?"

Now, to begin with, I know that one column is insufficient to deal fully with the subject of immigration. An entire book, copiously illustrated with charts and tables of figures, could be written on this subject. But in the space available I shall attempt to answer the question in such a manner as to develop a Socialist viewpoint.

IN ITS RECENT platform the Socialist party merely touched upon the subject by demanding that the bars on immigration be let down sufficiently to reunite separated families. Many people do not know that immigration restrictions are now keeping wives and children in Europe whose husbands and fathers have settled in the United States. The Socialist party proposes that those separated families be reunited by permitting the European members of the family to join their kin here. But there's more to the question of immigration than that. And just how the Socialists would handle the problem would depend upon many things. A socialized America would probably welcome new people from abroad because there is plenty of room for expansion. On the other hand, a socialized Japan might warn the rest of the world to stay out because of the congestion in tiny Japan.

IMMIGRATION IS A problem today in the minds of many Americans because they fear that an influx of cheap workers from abroad would take away the jobs of American workers. Now, of course, that need not worry Americans any more. As a matter of fact, for a number of years past the tide has been turning and the number of people leaving our shores forever has been exceeding those who come to stay. Not only that, but the competitors of American workers today are not cheaper foreign workers, but still cheaper machines which are made to produce faster and more cheaply than any cooley worker could.

CAPITALISM HAS OUTLIVED the era in which cheap labor was imported by American labor exploiters in an effort to reduce labor costs. Today, instead of importing workers to work cheaply in America, American capitalists export the surpluses of cash which they have taken from the labor of American workers and establish factories in the cheap nations. Thus we find Henry Ford, for only one example, with factories in Canada, Germany, Australia, Ireland and South Africa. That is the way American capitalists destroy the jobs of American workers now.

WHAT MY CORRESPONDENT fails to understand is that immigration would not be a serious problem under Socialism. For then all people would be workers and all would consume the value of their labor.

In a Capitalist world workers are merely tools to be exploited. That makes low-paid human tools a menace to higher-paid human tools. But when all men work together for the common good, producing wealth for use instead of for private profit, then the more workers there are to help with the world's work the better it will be.

(Continued on Page Four)

SOCIALIST
Radio Program
EVERY SUNDAY

at 12:15 P. M. over

361.4M WEEU 830K

Nov. 27—Lilith Wilson.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

COUNCIL-UNEMPLOYED CLASH WHEN SANDS DECLARES CITY FATHERS ARE RESPONSIBLE

Hundreds Applaud and "Boo" as Sands Debates City Officials on Charge of "Slave Labor Conditions"—City Authorities Disavow Responsibility For Relief Program But Act to Appoint Committee to Hear Grievances

Applause and cries of derision echoed through the Council chamber in City Hall when a heated discussion arose as a result of the request of the Taxpayers' Protective League for a special committee of three councilmen to hear protests against the treatment of workers who are employed under the rules of the Unemployment Relief Board. For a time the situation was tense as Councilman William J. Smith clashed with Charles F. Sands, spokesman for the T. P. L. group on the responsibility of the city for unemployment relief policies. Then, after almost a half hour of verbal exchanges, in which a representative of the Unemployment Council of Reading later joined, Council voted to grant the request for a committee to hear what the unemployed have to say.

The communication which started the discussion was presented by Sands, and read by the city clerk, when it was sponsored by Councilman Jesse George. It read:

"In behalf of the unemployed workers of Reading, the Taxpayers' Protective League requests that the City Council appoint a committee of three members from its body to hold an open hearing where evidence against the deplorable conditions being imposed upon the unemployed can be heard and their protests submitted for your consideration."

"The open hearing is to be represented by three members of City Council, three members of the Poor Board, and three members of the Taxpayers' Protective League."

(Signed) "A. BUCKWALTER, Taxpayers' Protective League, Relief Work Called 'Slavery'." The clash came when Charles F. Sands, in addressing Council upon the purposes of the request, declared that "some of the conditions under which these men are working amounts to nothing less than slavery."

Sands had already voiced the objections of Relief Board workers to the voucher system. "We ask that the work that the city has to do shall be done in the regular way and the workers paid at the regular rate of wages in cash," Sands declared. "City Council is responsible to the citizens of Reading for the conditions which (Continued on Page Four)

CITY MUST SPEND MORE FOR RELIEF, PINCHOT SAYS

That Reading's city government may be forced to borrow money for the relief of its unemployed workers was indicated in a communication from Governor Pinchot, which was read at this week's meeting of council.

Pinchot called attention to Act 5, approved July 25, as the authority under which the cities may be required to increase the amount of local assistance which is being given to the jobless victims of capitalism.

"Unless action is taken by the city to provide more relief before the end of this year, there is grave possibility that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will refuse to make any more funds available for that purpose," is the burden of Pinchot's warning.

The Governor's communication was accompanied by a circular letter from Atlee Pomeroy, Chairman of the R. F. C.

"Should the city be forced to increase its bonded indebtedness, the action will be in line with the Hoover policy of 'exhausting all local' resources before giving federal relief to the jobless."

The Pinchot communication is just (Continued on Page Six)

SLAVE DRIVING AND WAGE CUTS IN LOCAL PLANTS MAKE WORKERS' PLIGHT WORSE THAN UNEMPLOYED

Carpenter Steel and Earle Manufacturing Workers Report New Pay Slashes—Laundry Slaves Tell of Working 68 Hours for \$6.50—Hosiery Mills Demand 'Minute Man' Service and Railroad Workers Earn Four Hours' Pay in 14-Hour Shifts—County's Prisoners Seem to Have Best Jobs in Berks

Recent wage cuts and working conditions, which take no consideration of the human rights of workers in the mills and factories of Reading, give testimony to the fact that the employed as well as the unemployed would have ample grounds for complaining against slave labor.

Within the past week two of the major industries in Reading have again made arbitrary cuts in the earnings of their workers, while from another minor industry comes a tale of woe which tells of long hours and wages which are far below the family existence level.

The industries which have cut wages during the past week are the Carpenter Steel and the Earle Manufacturing Co. In both instances the reductions in earnings are merely the latest of series of grabs which the plant owners have made since the collapse of the Capitalist world.

Reports from the former plant are to the effect that there have been a variety of reductions which average around 10 per cent. The latter plant

has made a 20 per cent cut. The effect of this reduction can be best understood when it is known that it is the fifth within a period of approximately two years. Each of the other cuts were for 10 per cent of the original wage rates. Thus the latest slash brings the earnings of the workers of the Earle concern to approximately 40 per cent of what they earned before wages were forced (Continued on Page Four)

LEAGUE TO SEEK HELP OF EVERY JOBLESS WORKER

Committee of Three Named to Handle Day-by-Day Developments of Relief Work Program

PLAN REGULAR MEETINGS

Next Gathering of League Set For Monday at 2 P. M. in Labor Lyceum

That the Taxpayers' Protective League will not rest with a single protest against the slave conditions forced upon Reading's jobless was indicated on Wednesday afternoon, when an executive committee was elected by the group which had presented its claims for consideration at City Hall that morning. On this committee are Stewart Tomlinson, Arthur Buckwalter and Warren Degler.

The first public duty of the newly formed committee is likely to be a meeting with the councilmanic committee, composed of Councilmen Smith, Yocom and Hovetier. In the meantime, the committee will be faced with the detailed task of listing and compiling specific instances which are brought to their attention and which will later be submitted for the consideration of city council and the poor board.

To Meet Next Monday It is the hope of the unemployed who have organized in the T. P. L. that they may be able to unite all the unemployed of Reading in one organization. Regular meetings are being planned, the next one probably being next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Labor Lyceum.

The Socialist organization, following its usual custom, is permitting the group to meet in the party headquarters at Reed and Walnut streets. As many of the party membership are themselves jobless, it is a foregone conclusion that Socialist influences will be felt in the activities of the League. However, the party itself has no official connection with the movement and party leaders have announced their hope that the League may grow to large proportions as a purely unemployed organization.

SPEECH BATTLE LOOMS IN TEXAS

Labor Conference Discusses Menace of Criminal Syndicalist Bill Scheduled For Next Legislature

AUSTIN, Tex. (FP)—Prison terms will be the reward of free speech in Texas if a criminal syndicalism bill is passed in the state legislature this January. This point was brought out in a mass protest by labor organizations from all over Texas in a conference in Austin.

The conference opened with the election from the floor of Harold Preece as chairman and S. B. Speir of the barbers' union of Austin as secretary.

The discussion made it plain that the purpose of the bill was to suppress discontent arising as the result of present conditions, and thus keep the working masses from bringing about an adjustment. Those advocating any change in industrial ownership and control, or any political change, would be subject to long prison terms. The blocking of such a law is the only chance for the (Continued on Page Four)

PAY FIGURES MEASURE CAPITALISM'S 'RECOVERY'

BALTIMORE (FP)—The significance of the much-vaunted recent upturn in employment is graphically shown by the report of J. Knox Ingle, commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland. Combined payrolls for the past four years, the combined 1929 to 1931 averages being 100, have been:

October, 1929	119.6
October, 1930	98.6
October, 1931	72.3
September, 1932	49.1
October, 1932	51.2

The index dropped 70 points in three years, then went up two points. It's what they call a recovery.

HOSIERY BOSSES KIND TO G. O. P.

Campaign Contributions Show Local Workers Where Portion of Their Lost Wages Is Going

Hosiery workers who are mourning the loss of their old-time wage rates learned this week where at least a part of their money has gone. They got their information by reading the list of contributors to the State Republican campaign fund. Henry Janssen, Wyomissing labor exploiter and leader of the "share work" movement, gave \$1,000. Boss Bill Bitting of the Rosedale Knitting Mills was twice as generous with the money which underpaid workers earned for him. Bitting gave \$2,000 to see to it that the lawmaking powers of the state remained in the hands of big business representatives.

Socialists, understanding the class conflict and realizing that the control of government enables the owning class to exploit the workers, know why men of the Janssen and Bitting type are so lavish with their loot. These men were not giving money when they wrote their checks in favor of the Republican gang. What they were really doing was investing.

As long as the old political parties make the rules of the game of life, the owning class will be in a strong position to take its millions from the labor men and machines. The thousands they contribute to the old party gangs are merely insurance premiums which safeguard them against the loss of their power to take what workers produce.

However, while it is easy to understand why the beneficiaries of the private profit system support "Republican" and "Democratic" parties, even Socialists are at a loss to account for the action of a worker who votes for the political parties which profiteers support. The masters vote to continue their mastery. Do the slaves vote to continue their slavery—or is it just that they still fail to understand how they deliver themselves and their children into the power of profit-seeking labor exploiters when they support either of Capitalism's political twins?

SWEATSHOP CONDITIONS IN CLEVELAND INDUSTRIES

CLEVELAND (FP).—Sweatshop conditions as bad as any recorded in the history of American labor have been disclosed in Cleveland at a conference called recently by the Consumers' League.

Women and girls were reported as working a 10 and 12-hour day, cutting knit dresses at 1c a dozen, in order to earn 60c. Wages in millinery and other needle trades were reported as equally bad; 70c in the wage of many millinery workers for a day's labor. In the ladies' garment trade wages, it was stated, have dropped from a \$32 weekly minimum to a weekly average of \$3 to \$15. The conditions in this trade, it (Continued on Page Two)

A. F. L. REPORT SHOWS PROFITS CAUSED SLUMP

Greed For Private Gain Blinded World to Evils of Production Without Consuming Power

MACHINES OUST MILLIONS

Half of America Living Below Minimum Standards, Federation Wage Figures Reveal

CINCINNATI (FP).—"During our recent years of prosperity the natural flow of wealth was distorted. Income was distributed in such a way as to benefit the high income groups at the expense of workers, and to encourage expansion of producing capacity without providing for the consumption of an increased volume of goods."

In these words the annual report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, delivered to the convention in Cincinnati Nov. 21, leads up to a showing of how capitalist greed wrecked the "balance" of production and consumption in 1929, thereby causing the economic collapse which is slowly starving millions.

By means of charts and graphs it demonstrates that, from 1922 to 1929, dividend payments from the gains of industry increased much faster than did wage and salary payments—143.1 per cent for dividends as against 45.6 per cent gain for wages and salaries. During the first year of depression, dividend payments rose 5 per cent while wage and salary payments fell 15 per cent. Stockholders' dividends from industry in this country amounted to more than \$5,000,000,000 each year from 1924 to 1930, and in 1930 the dividends paid were over \$3,500,000,000.

Wages Down, Dividends Up In 1922 the wage bill in American industry was \$38,603,000,000, the dividends were \$3,437,000,000 and there were 898 private incomes of over \$100,000. In 1925 wages were \$45,770,000,000, dividends \$5,189,000,000, and the number of private incomes over \$100,000 had risen to 2,318. By 1928 wages were \$50, (Continued on Page Five)

SOVIET SCHOOLS FIT WITH LIFE

Progressive Educators Hear How Education Prepares Children For Commercial Activities in Russia

NEW YORK (FP).—Russian education cannot be considered apart from Soviet life because it is a part of that life, Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, psychiatrist, told the Progressive Education Assn. at its first regional conference in New York. Ill-equipped teachers get results seldom possible by our best trained teachers for that reason, he said.

"One who wishes to understand Russian education will never come to understand that education by focusing his attention upon the Russian school system," he said. "The school system is but a part of a larger whole and only as one understands the whole can he hope to understand any one of its particular parts. The school system in Russia is an integral part of a social system. It is the social system that is of primary importance, not the school system, even in the field of education. It (Continued on Page Six)

What Reading Folks Are Talking About

A POOR EXCUSE FOR SLAVERY WHEN Councilman William Smith answered the plea for better conditions for Reading's unemployed by stating that the former mayor had done nothing to relieve the jobless he was merely trying to evade the issue.

Even if it were entirely true (which it is not) that the Socialists did nothing in the way of helping the workers, that would not be any reason for the present Fusion administration to force workers to serve the city for a 5-cent-an-hour wage. The fact is that times are different today than they were even a year ago. Compared to the year 1928, when the Socialists took office, the difference is even more glaring. Then the nation was floating upon the wave of a stock market prosperity and there was no pressing need for the consideration of relief policies.

Later, when the problem arose of caring for the jobless, it was the Socialist belief that the task should be done by the Federal government at the expense of the big income takers of the nation, rather than by local taxation which would rob working-class home owners and farmers of their life's savings.

THE Socialists still believe that the money for jobless relief should be raised by taxing the profiteers. But by this time it is pretty thoroughly established that the big financiers and industrialists, who control the parties of Fusion, are not going to permit their public servants to help the unemployed in that manner.

President Hoover stunted the policy of the old political parties when he declared that the Federal government should not furnish funds until all local resources had been exhausted. And with that policy enforced, there is no choice left but the disagreeable one of either taxing the people or permitting the jobless to slowly starve on inadequate food stores.

WHILE the Socialist administration held power they did do all they could to ease the unemployment situation and, at the same time, delay the day when it would be necessary to attack the very homes of the workers of Reading. Mayor Stump sent a communication to Washington urging that Federal relief be provided. The Socialist city council refrained from adding to the number of the unemployed and kept city workers on the job—in contrast to the policies which have been adopted by the Fusionists. The Socialist administration did vote to establish a fund of \$100,000 for unemployment relief. In the face of this record, only partisan politics could justify Smith's disparaging comment upon the Socialist attitude toward the jobless.

THE Socialists are not still of the opinion that adequate relief should be furnished by taxation of big incomes and inheritances and by actual capital levies, if necessary. But they are equally convinced that, as long as the old political parties are in power, that will not be done.

Moreover, it is now more apparent than it was even a year ago that the homes and farms of the workers are doomed, quite regardless of the tax rate. Low wages and relentless mortgage holders are forcing them (Continued on Page Three)

DID YOU MOVE?

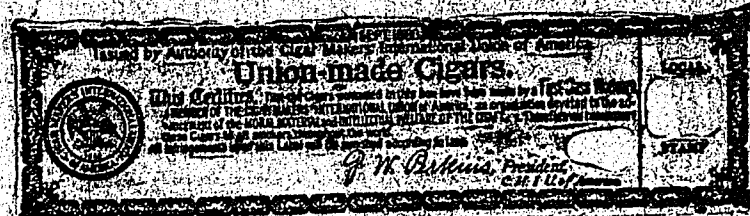
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PEOPLE'S LOBBY RAPS BACKWARD A.F.L. PROPOSAL

Time Has Passed When Industries Can Adequately Care For Millions of Jobless, Is View

GOV'T MUST TAX PROFITS

Plan to Provide For Only 16 Weeks' Support Termed "Conservative" and "Betrayal by Leaders"

WASHINGTON (FP).—That the unemployment insurance plan proposed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the convention in Cincinnati is "a decade too late, and based upon false promises," is asserted by the People's Lobby, in a detailed criticism of the plan, made public Nov. 22.

It declares that "unemployment in the United States as in every industrialized and mechanized nation, has passed the mark at which it can be dealt with on an actuarial basis, and must be recognized as a governmental responsibility."

To place the responsibility for this insurance upon industry, the Lobby holds, is to ignore the fact that about half of the corporations in this country are now making no profits, and that "1 per cent of the corporations have over half of the \$50,000,000,000 of surplus and undivided profits, while many of them have a deficit instead of a surplus."

No Real Protection

Nor does the Lobby approve the council's suggestion that the unemployed be paid a minimum-existence allowance for 16 weeks, although unemployed for 52 weeks. This, it declares, is a "dastardly betrayal of the unemployed and underpaid millions of members of the Federation, whose dues pay the \$10,000 to \$15,000 salaries of international union presidents and of officials of the A. F. L."

Some of these officials, the statement continues, "have for years opposed the efforts of the rank and file members of the unions to get public unemployment insurance, with at least half of the unemployment benefits paid by the federal government, and with states making large contributions. Labor leaders know that the only way to reduce unemployment is to end payments to special privilege, and our only way to end special privilege is to have government take by taxation the profits of special privilege, to maintain the victims of such privilege."

With the cancer of unemployment threatening the nation, the officials of the A. F. of L. recommend—not the needed major operation, but trothy flaxseed poultice."

Adult Education Costly

LAKEWOOD, O.—Pupils over 21 years of age will have to pay \$4 a week if they wish to go to school in this Cleveland suburb, according to a ruling by the Lakewood School Board.

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TERROR RULES IN MINE AREA

Gunmen Shoot Two Progressive Miners in Decatur, Ill. Arrest 40 For Picketing

DECATUR, Ill. (FP).—Continuing their role as gunmen, deputized militiamen shot down two members of the Progressive Miners of America and arrested 40 others for picketing. The 40 were later released on bond. For several weeks members of the P. M. A. had picketed the Macon County Coal Co. mine demanding that the new union be recognized on the ground that the majority of the miners formerly affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America had decided to join the union. The coal company imported strikebreakers and with the aid of state forces attempted to break the solidarity of the strike. Picketing had been allowed, although restricted in many ways. Suddenly Sheriff Wilson of Macon County, without the least warning, began to disperse the masses of pickets. Clubs were used, a barrage of tear gas levied on the strikers, while the strikebreakers, Sheriff Wilson and his gang fired into the pickets, shooting Pete Borgogne and William Dennison.

Borgogne was shot in the left forearm from behind. A charge of slugs entered his arm about half way between the wrist and elbow. One bone in the arm was shattered and he lost much blood. Dennison received a similar charge in the head but at a greater distance from the guard who fired. Three riot slugs struck his head and flattened against a skull bone on the right side. The slugs did not penetrate the brain. Although he lost much blood, it is believed that he will recover.

Tells of Shooting

Pete Borgogne, the first man to be shot, described the action from his bed in the hospital:

"We were lined up as we have been for several weeks," he said. "Some of the women were there and that made the crowd larger than usual. Sheriff Wilson ordered us to disperse and the guards started to drive us away."

"The sheriff had told us we could picket the mine as long as we were peaceful about it, so we didn't understand this move. We saw that he had a bunch of national guardsmen there with clubs and guns, though, so we knew he meant business. I called to my buddy and said, 'Come on, Bill, let's get out of here.'"

"The guards were getting pretty close, not more than 10 feet away, when I turned around and started to walk down the sidewalk toward the yard. I didn't see who shot me because my back was turned. But I felt the shot tear at my arm, and heard the gun close up behind me."

A few minutes after Borgogne was shot William Dennison was shot as he attempted to leave the killers.

"I was walking away from the crowd," he said, "when one of those gas bombs blew up right close to me. The gas started to spread and I yelled to the bunch to get away from that smoke. I turned my head to see if everyone was getting clear of it, when the shot hit me in the side of the head. There were so many deputies and guards with guns that I couldn't tell who shot the gun."

Guardmen Serve Bosses

While the killers were not in uniform, the greater number of the deputies were identified as members of the national guard, stationed at Decatur. Sheriff Wilson had sworn in a group of the national guardsmen for the outrageous job that they performed on the first day.

The guards have just recently returned from the Taylorville mine area where they have been beating and intimidating citizens for weeks. The deputized guardsmen were armed with hickory clubs which they swung on women as well as men; as they drove the pickets from the scene.

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Each killer was also armed, equipped with a revolver, shotgun or other weapon.

The miners resisted the attacks of the gunmen as much as possible but were unarmed. The clash occurred, miners say, when one of the gunmen began to beat up a 14-year-old boy who had been on the picket line more for curiosity than anything else. Miners protested and this was the sign for a general attack on the pickets.

The 40 pickets arrested were charged with "unlawful assemblage and rioting." They were all released on a bond of \$400. Among those arrested were 19 women, wives or relatives of miners, who had gone on the lines to assist their men.

SWEATSHOP

(Continued from First Page)

seems, are actually worse than a mere comparison of wages would indicate, as, according to the delegate representing the garment workers, the work-week in most shops has increased from 42 to 58 and 60 hours. Cases were also reported of girls doing heavy domestic work at the rate of 75¢ for two days, and of others working a 12-hour day in stores at \$6 a week pay.

Ohio has state sanitation laws and laws limiting the work of women in many industries to nine hours a day, but these laws, the delegates stated, were being disregarded because of the lack of inspection service in the city. There has been only one inspector for the whole city of Cleveland, due to the economy measures of the state government.

The conference urged the appointment of more inspectors, evidently believing that this will improve conditions of work. A committee has also been appointed from organizations represented at the conference to work against the exploitation of working women and girls.

Employers' Threat Helped Hoover Vote in Clinton

CLINTON, Ia.—The Hoover vote in Clinton was proportionately heavier than in other parts of the defeated president's birth state though Iowa was lost to him in common with 41 other commonwealths. The showing here is attributed to a threatening letter sent by the big corn products plant to its employees saying that a vote for Hoover was the best insurance for continued operation of the works.

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"GIRLS FROM DIXIE" BURLESQUE AT ORPHEUM

A cheerful eye and earful of entertainment is scheduled to amuse lovers of burlesque at the Orpheum, Reading, Pa., Friday and Saturday when "The Girls from Dixie" with popular Jean Williams, opens the engagement with the usual matinee performance, Friday afternoon.

Recommended as a swiftly-moving offering, the impending attraction boasts a cast of leads that ranks

favorably with the best on the Empire circuit.

The star, Jean Williams, is the dancing girl whose unique methods have carved her a little niche of fame in this field of amusement all her own. She has a peculiar and original style and not the least interesting portion in Miss Williams' number is the originality of her costumes.

The other principals include John Barry, a tramp comic; Bimbo Davis, an eccentric comedian; George Levey, one of burlesque's funniest character comedians; Lew Denny, a real straight man; Irving Watt, the juvenile with the talented voice; Dot Alexander, a cute soubrette; and Evelyn Brooks, a stately prima donna.

A chorus of sixteen pretty girls direct from "Dixieland" appear to advantage throughout the entire show. Matinees daily. Box office open now for seat reservation. Burlesque is presented each Friday and Saturday at the Orpheum, Reading, Pennsylvania.

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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
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MATINEE DAILY
This Show Has Everything
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IT'S A KNOCKOUT
Burlesque

Cheerful Little Earful
"GIRLS FROM
DIXIE"

Introducing the
Dancing Celebrity
Jean Williams
JOHN BARRY
BIMBO DAVIS
LEW DENNY

Big Cast of Principals
A Brev of Song and Dance
Girls

New Bargain Prices
Box Office Open Now For
Reservations

Reports October Employment 1.1 Per Cent Up

WASHINGTON (AP).—Employment in 17 major industrial groups in the United States was 1.1 percent better in October than in September, according to a report issued Nov. 29 by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The 17 groups of industries employed, in October, 4,505,857 workers whose combined earnings in one week were \$89,125,870. This was slightly less than \$20 a week average. October payrolls were 3.8 percent above those for September.

The automobile industry, showed a loss in employment of 15.6 percent between September and October, but had a payroll increase of 5.3 percent, indicating that plants had been definitely closed down in some instances, while working time in others had been increased.

A gentleman farmer is one who doesn't expect to make a profit. What a farmer is if he expects to make a profit isn't a nice word.

SOLID SOCIALIST GAINS IN MANY STATES DESPITE ANTI-HOOVER LANDSLIDE

Denial of Place on Ballot in Five States Cost Party 50,000 Votes—Sticker Campaign in West and South Shows Public Sentiment More Friendly to Socialists—New York Polled Highest Thomas Vote, Pennsylvania Second

The vote for Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, Socialist candidates for President and Vice-President, will reach 700,000 in the United States, and may reach three-quarters of a million, according to unofficial and far from complete returns now available. With the ticket barred from the ballot in five states, and with other states not yet reporting there are already 667,510 votes credited to the Thomas-Maurer ticket. The states still missing are known to have cast a substantial vote for the Socialist Party candidates.

OFFICIAL COUNT CONFIRMS BERKS SOCIALIST GROWTH

The complete official count of the votes cast this year in Reading and Berks show the extent to which Socialism has won the approval of the people of city and county.

For the state offices the Socialist candidates were either second or within a few votes of second in the city. City Councilman W. C. Hoover received the high vote for the office of State Treasurer. Hoopes polled the high vote of all candidates in the city.

The official vote follows:

President		
	City	County Total
Roosevelt, Dem.	9,927	19,888 29,763
Hoover, Rep.	11,568	15,505 27,073
Thomas, Soc.	9,533	6,455 15,988
Foster, Com.	45	16 61
United States Senator		
	City	County Total
Rupp, Dem.	9,431	19,166 28,597
Davis, Rep.	10,465	14,101 24,566
VanEssen, Soc.	10,430	7,400 17,830
Wicks, Com.	49	21 70
Congress		
	City	County Total
Richardson, D.	9,791	19,595 29,386
Rhoads, Rep.	9,609	13,289 22,898
Hofses, Soc.	11,288	8,031 19,319
Brownback, Ind.	58	35 93
State Senator		
	City	County Total
Norton, Rep.	10,581	16,014 26,595
Ringer, Dem.	9,030	16,707 25,737
Williams, Soc.	11,173	8,441 19,614
Judge of Supreme Court		
	City	County Total
Higbee, Dem.	8,900	18,322 27,222
Linn, Rep-Lib.	10,515	14,514 25,029
Slayton, Soc.	10,602	7,442 18,044
Johnes, Com.	47	23 70
State Treasurer		
	City	County Total
Shannon, Dem.	9,749	18,385 28,134
Waters, Rep.	10,472	14,264 24,736
Hoover, Soc.	11,162	7,951 19,113
Lawrence, Com.	39	20 59
Auditor General		
	City	County Total
Sarig, Dem.	9,557	19,216 28,773
Baldwin, Rep.	10,448	14,232 24,700
Chew, Soc.	10,457	7,232 17,689
Terry, Com.	49	18 67
Judge of Superior Court		
	City	County Total
Henderson, D.	9,143	19,682 27,825
Douglas, Dem.	8,880	18,120 27,000
McWhorter, D.	8,595	17,538 26,133
Perker, R.-L.	10,819	14,500 25,319
Stadtfeld, Rep.	10,467	13,804 24,271
James, R.-L.	10,393	13,791 24,184
Adams, Soc.	10,574	7,544 18,118
Wright, Soc.	10,486	7,264 17,750
Schneirov, Soc.	10,492	7,243 17,735
Kast, Pro.	184	209 393
Bierer, Pro.	147	173 320
Gawthrop, Ind.	78	82 160
Assembly (City)		
	City	County Total
Hoopes, Soc.	11,773	
Wilson, Soc.	11,299	
Dippery, Rep.	10,269	
Kulp, Rep.	9,997	
Filbert, Dem.	8,994	
Arndt, Dem.	8,449	
Assembly (2nd Dist.)		
	City	County Total
Mohn, Rep.	8,084	
Squibb, Dem.	5,731	
Moser, Soc.	4,264	
Assembly (3rd Dist.)		
	City	County Total
Ruth, Dem.	5,989	
Herb, Rep.	2,536	
Reifsnnyder, Soc.	1,264	
Assembly (4th Dist.)		
	City	County Total
Sarig, Dem.	6,798	
Adams, Rep.	4,708	
Geary, Soc.	2,043	

The five states in which the ticket was barred by reactionary election laws, or by political decisions of high courts are believed to have been prepared to cast 50,000 or more votes.

The Communist vote was about 25,000 in New York City, and it reached 10,000 or a bit more in Illinois and Minnesota. In all other states it was so small as to be negligible. The Communist drive to enlist the Negro vote on the promise of "self-determination of the Black belt" was a ludicrous failure. Despite the fact that with ill-concealed self-consciousness they named Negroes for important offices and made a specific drive to garner Negro votes, the results were pitiful.

In Negro Harlem, the communist vote was 209; 110 in the 19th A. D. and 99 in the 21st A. D. In the same districts, without making any particular racial appeal but only a working class Socialist appeal the Socialist Party polled 1,200 votes. In the southern states the Communist attempt to round up Negro votes resulted in 18 votes in Alabama, 75 in Arkansas, 36 in Georgia, 2 in North Carolina.

The vote for the Thomas-Maurer ticket, so far as it has been tabulated and with thousands of voting districts still missing, is as follows:

Alabama	1,369
Arizona	252
Arkansas	894
California	54,085
Colorado	8,675
Connecticut	20,439
Delaware	1,503
Florida	75
Georgia	300
Idaho	83
Illinois	40,143
Indiana	8,708
Iowa	1,000
Kansas	16,153
Kentucky	
Louisiana	400
Maine	2,300
Maryland	10,800
Massachusetts	32,308
Michigan	30,000
Minnesota	16,178
Mississippi	815
Missouri	7,600
Montana	3,014
Nebraska	3,787
Nevada	
New Hampshire	947
New Jersey	34,000
New Mexico	
New York	166,379
North Carolina	3,459
North Dakota	
Ohio	61,185
Oklahoma	
Oregon	14,538
Pennsylvania	68,638
Rhode Island	2,306
South Carolina	20
South Dakota	
Tennessee	723
Texas	
Utah	2,493
Vermont	1,310
Virginia	1,907
Washington	17,461
West Virginia	3,000
Wisconsin	44,012
Wyoming	
Total	667,501

In scarcely a single state is the figure complete; in none does it represent anything near the Socialist sentiment.

The party's ticket, for example, was thrown off the ballot in Idaho. The only vote available at this writing is that of the town of Plummer, where there were 83 written-in votes, to 88 Democrats, 81 Republicans and one Communist vote. "If we had been on the ballot," writes a local comrade, "we would have carried the town." How large the vote would have been if the ticket had been on the ballot it is impossible to say; possibly 10,000 to 15,000.

There are 400 written-in votes credited to Thomas in Louisiana; the ticket would have polled a heavy vote if it had been on the ballot.

There are also 75 written-in votes in Florida, so far reported, and none in Nevada or Oklahoma. The five states together ought easily to have polled 50,000 or more.

There are no votes in the com-

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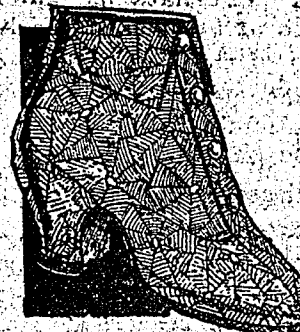
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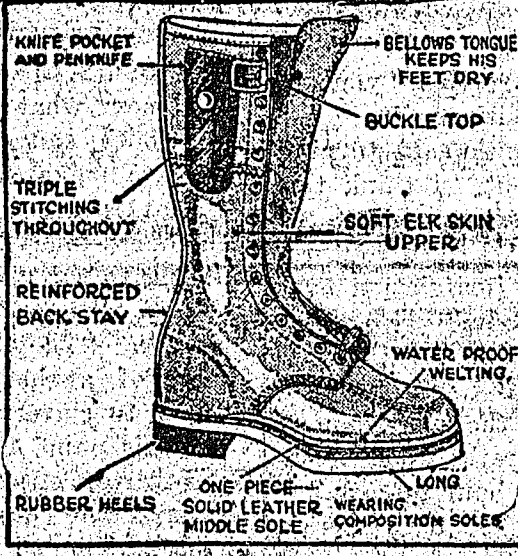


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pillion for Texas, where a large vote was cast, and many of the states votes are deliberately estimated low, on the basis of scattering returns.

WHAT READING FOLKS ARE TALKING ABOUT

(Continued from First Page)

sands of workers out of the home-
owning class.

The more homes and farms there are in the hands of the real estate sharks the more reason there is for workers to demand high taxes. It is not inconsistent for a man to advocate lavish expenditures of public funds after he has been deprived of his home and has no other source of livelihood except what he can get from charity. As a property owner he sought to protect himself by asking that taxes be kept low. As a dole taker he seeks to advance his interests by demanding that taxes be increased to whatever amount may be necessary to provide adequate relief to his destitute family.

OUR Fusion administration can not avoid the responsibility for its actions now by condemning (with or without reason) the actions of a past administration. Attempts in that direction merely emphasize the

fact that present relief plans are conducted, not in the spirit of really helping the needy, but with the intention of testing how deep into slavery the unemployed can be forced.

The problem which confronts governments today are problems of the present and of the future. Harping upon the past will help neither capitalism's victims nor the officials who seek thus to avoid responsibilities for present-day evils.

Union Candidates Win

BUTTE, Mont.—Union labor elected 33 of the 42 nominees endorsed by the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council of Butte, the Montana Labor News reports.

If insects can think, maybe the mosquito thinks that slapping sound is an encore.

Christmas Greeting Cards



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Buy Your Christmas Gifts Now at the Lowest Prices on Record.

A Small Deposit Will Reserve Any Article Until Christmas.

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SHOPMEN UNION FOR SHORT DAY

Resolution Adopted by American Federation of Railroad Workers Aims at Higher Labor Standards

Old age pensions, unemployment insurance, the 30-hour week and the restoration of former wage rates are among the objectives of a resolution adopted by the American Federation of Railroad Workers in convention at Pittsburgh last week. The resolution follows:

RESOLVED: That as inasmuch as the American Federation of Railroad Workers includes in its membership all classes of Railroad Workers regardless of color or nationality, that every effort be put forth by the Officers and Members in the propagation and extension of its principles, be it further

RESOLVED: That we favor the enactment of a Federal Law that will insure Old Age Pensions, Workers' Compensation and Unemployment Insurance, and be it further

Maintain Living Standards
RESOLVED: THAT WE FAVOR THE SIX-HOUR WORKDAY, and the five-day-a-week principle for all classes of labor with no decrease in wages or living standards, be it further

RESOLVED: That, Whereas, effective February 1st, 1932, wages were reduced 10% by agreement, which expires February 1st, 1933, and during this period many Railroad Employees and their families have experienced hardships, we favor the restoration of this decrease, and further go on record that every effort be put forth against any further decrease, be it further

RESOLVED: That we extend our heartfelt appreciation to our National Officers for the services and cooperation they have rendered and that every effort be put forth to encourage confidence both in principle of the American Federation of Railroad Workers and its Officers, be it further

RESOLVED: That the Grand

Lodge send a copy of this Resolution to all local lodges with a request that the lodge submit a copy to their local newspapers for publication.

NO JOB UNLESS MARRIED; NO MARRIAGE WITHOUT JOB

CLINTON, Ia. (FP)—"You can't get married unless you have a job," says a young unemployed worker in Clinton, "and you can't get no job nowadays unless you are married."

The drive to make workers with jobs support the unemployed is under full steam in Clinton. The aim is to squeeze \$25,000 out of private pockets but the rich are not interested. Only \$2,500 had been piled loose, mostly from worker families, when the big corn products plant found a way.

It had been working on a 5-day week but the management announced that employees would be given the privilege of working one extra day if they would turn over their pay to the relief fund. This raised another \$2,500, also from the workers. So those out of a job may get some soup this winter and the rich will be able to practice the virtue of thrift without interruption.

Oil King in Cabinet?

DENVER.—John T. Barnett, reactionary Democratic oil millionaire, is being touted for membership on Roosevelt's cabinet as attorney general. He is closely associated with John D. Rockefeller's wage-cutting, miner-killing Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. and would be bitterly opposed by organized labor, which gives the Democrats about half their Colorado support. It is not believed here that Roosevelt would make so serious a blunder as the appointment of Barnett.

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COUNCIL-UNEMPLOYED

(Continued from First Page)

exist because this body cooperated in the maintaining of conditions which are becoming a running sore. The slaves of the South never had as low labor conditions as we have today. You are making panhandlers out of honest workers. You pay them less than enough to exist and make them beg for cast-off clothing and for a little extra milk for their babies."

Smith Objects
It was at this point that Councilman Smith interrupted to ask: "Am I to understand that these remarks are being directed to us as members of the city government?"

"Exactly," Sands replied, "you are responsible to the citizens." "Mr. Mayor," Smith said turning to Mayor Ermentrout, "I think this man is out of order."

"I think so, too," Ermentrout replied; "we have no jurisdiction over work on the mountain." "You are responsible for the welfare of the citizens," Sands insisted. "You cooperate in the provision of jobs which pay barely food vouchers plus 5 cents per hour in cash."

"Your mayor," shot back Smith,

referring to Mayor Stump, "did nothing to help the unemployed while you, Mr. Sands, were part of the administration."

Sands stiffened at this statement and turned directly to Smith as he made his reply: "You know that's not true, Mr. Smith," Sands replied. "The last administration did provide \$100,000 for the relief of the unemployed. But that's not all. The Socialist administration also kept the city workers at work and did not fire many of them out of jobs to starve as you did."

As Sands stood with finger pointing directly at Smith a burst of applause arose from approximately 300 unemployed workers who came to hear their grievances expressed.

Smith Charges Politics
"I know what you are trying to do," Smith came back. "You are trying to make a Socialist speech." "That is not what brought these men here today," Sands declared, pointing to the group of unemployed workers who crowded the Council chamber. "They came here to ask for relief against conditions which amount to slavery."

At this point Councilman William C. Hovetter entered the discussion. "Have the county officials agreed to go along on this proposition," Hovetter asked. Upon being assured that such was the case, Hovetter declared that the unemployed are with in their rights in making the request for a hearing by a councilmanic committee.

Crowd Boos Yocom
Councilman George M. Yocom was greeted with a chorus of "boos" when he denied that the workers on city projects are receiving "slave wages."

"I can show by figures that, taking everything into consideration, they are getting 60 cents per hour for every hour they work," the Fusion

councilman declared, and the crowd shouted its disapproval.

This outburst caused Mayor Ermentrout to warn the crowd that unless they "played fair" he would "have this room cleared." Ermentrout also warned Sands to cut out politics, but the political issue was injected by Smith.

"You started that," Sands reminded the mayor. "I am only here to ask that consideration be given to the jobless workers of Reading. The manner in which jobless workers are treated is an outrage. In addition to insufficient relief, they are shunted from one agency to another when they need a doctor."

Mayor Ermentrout appeared to challenge that statement and, in response to his statement that he would like specific instances to prove Sands' contention, Jacob Held, 1334 Cotton street, was called from the audience. Held related how a visiting nurse had been called to administer to a sick child, and that two days had elapsed before a doctor arrived on the scene, although the father declared that he feared the child was going to die.

The discussion came to an end when Council voted on a motion made by George and Hovetter for granting the request of the group for a councilmanic grievance committee. After council adjourned Councilmen Yocom, Smith and Hovetter were named by Mayor Ermentrout to hear the grievances.

Unemployment Council Represented
Before the meeting adjourned a representative of the Unemployed Council of Reading told council that Seibert Witman had been quoted as saying that food vouchers had nothing to do with the willingness of men to work on Work Relief Board projects.

"That statement," he declared, "places the city in the position of knowingly accepting labor at five cents per hour. Our group supports the demand of the Taxpayers' Protective League; we demand that the city does its own work and pays regular wages in cash, we also object to the plan of compensating injured workers with food vouchers, and we will also demand that this action be a step toward the complete control of relief funds by the workers themselves."

William Kline, 420 Eck's Court, spoke as a representative of the Joint Committee of National Hunger Marchers and asked that food and lodgings be provided by the city for 300 delegates who, he told council, would be in Reading on December 2. "About 50 per cent. of these men are ex-service men and they are going to Washington to demand the right to live and unemployment insurance at full wage rates," Kline stated.

Mayor Ermentrout asked several questions concerning the length of time the marchers expected to remain in Reading. However, no action was taken on Kline's request.

You don't need an expert to tell you when the economic recovery begins. Just watch for men going back to work.



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SLAVE DRIVING

(Continued from First Page)

to bear the brunt of the competitive "economy" policies of the owning class.

Jobs Fewer, Too

While at the beginning of the wage reduction policy the plea was made that competition of other firms made it necessary for Reading bosses to pay lower wages in order to get work for their employees, there has been no increase in the number of hours which the low-paid workers are permitted to work. On the contrary, both the Carpenter, Steel and the Earle concerns are on a short force, part-time basis and have been for many months. However, the point has been reached where the bosses no longer feel it necessary to make even false excuses to their workers. "Take it or leave it" has become the attitude of the master class since mounting unemployment has placed thousands of local workers upon the streets.

Laundry Workers Exploited
From the Reading Laundries Co. this week came a story which could hardly have been believed possible during the "promising" days of 1928 when Herbert Hoover first uttered that ghastly joke about "a chicken in every pot."

There, an employee reports, they work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night and receive as wages \$6.50 for 68 hours' work. "Then," the complaint continues, "when employees come in late they are cursed. If they ask for promotions they are told to get out, and stay out if they don't like conditions."

Treated Like Slaves
Other factory workers tell of shop conditions which indicate that the employers consider their workers as slaves to be used when wanted and under any conditions desired.

A hosiery mill worker reports that his plant requires the workers to be at the shop for duty when there is no work to be done. "They call us at any hour of the day and work us only as long as it pleases them," is the way this worker reports his conditions. "And," he adds, "the wages are so low that, although I worked five days this week I earned only as much as I formerly earned in two and one-half days."

Road Workers Browbeaten
Employees of the Reading Company whose business takes them out of the city now find that they must be away from home as high as 14 hours in order to earn as low as four hours' pay.

Formerly these workers were paid while traveling to and from their jobs. Now all that has been changed. After riding as high as a hundred miles to get to their jobs they find time to do four hours' work and that is all they are paid. There again the attitude of the company is "take it or leave it." And the workers are taking it because they know that there are thousands of other workers ready to take their jobs.

A survey of working conditions throughout this community leaves one puzzled as to whether the greatest sympathy should go to the jobless who are living on a dole or to those who are receiving a very little more by submitting to industrial slavery.

"Perhaps the best place for a man

these days is in jail," one worker mused this week. "There he is sure of his eats and he doesn't have to worry about the bills."

Despite such conditions, however, the Republican and Democratic totals in the recent election indicates that there are still some thousands of people who are still holding to the hope that the masters of industry will soon find the corner around which prosperity is lurking.

REFLECTIONS

(Continued from First Page)

Russia furnishes an example of this fact. In Russia workers of all nations are welcomed. They are expected to produce and they, in turn, may expect to share in the benefits of their labors. Work is not a privilege there, but a duty. And the amount of work that each must do depends upon the size of the task to be done, not upon the ability of private profit-takers to beat down labor standards and make the workers of one nation compete with the cheaper workers of another nation.

IN A NATION so blessed by science and Nature as these United States, it would be a foolish thing to try to exclude people who would wish to come here and help to do the necessary work of a Socialist co-operative commonwealth. That, I imagine, would be somewhat similar to a family with many daughters, each of whom envied the others an opportunity to help with the supper dishes.

A Socialist world would be a family of nations. Each would do the work for which each were best fitted, people would do only such as machines were unable to do, and all useful workers would enjoy together the abundant wealth which men and machines can now produce. And if that sounds to you like the Brotherhood of Man in practice—well, it sounds like that to me, too.

SPEECH

(Continued from First Page)

workers to fight against capitalist control and for organized labor to continue, the speakers contended. The fact was brought out that a criminal syndicalism bill was introduced in the 1931 session of the legislature, that it was passed by the senate, but was defeated in the house. An attempt was made to keep knowledge of it from the public, it was said.

The following resolutions were adopted: That such a law would take away the right of the freedom of speech, of assemblage, and of organization, and that it would destroy the fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States; that it would give the reactionary forces a weapon with which to suppress the liberal elements; that its sole purpose is dealing a death blow to the labor movement, including unions, political parties and other working class organizations; that all labor organizations and liberal thinking elements of the state should join in a struggle against the enactment of the criminal syndicalism bill.

The secret ballot is a fine thing. It enables a man to vote his convictions and still have peace at home.

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LABOR COLLEGE NEWS

By STEPHEN H. ELY

Owing to the fact that the facilities of the school were not available on Wednesday night of this week, the two classes comprising the Labor College held a joint session on Monday night.

For many pupils it proved to be the most interesting session of the season; perhaps because it dealt with a subject which is paramount in the minds of the majority of the students, namely, "Public Speaking."

The presentations were tempered with just enough humor to impart a zest to them, which aided in maintaining a lively interest among the pupils throughout the entire period of this work.

The session this week plainly revealed the fact that the ladies of the school are going to be right up front in all of the activities, and it is safe to predict that the organizations which they represent will, in the near future, find these same women foremost among their spokesmen.

Of course, this statement is not intended to convey the impression that we men are going to permit the ladies to supersede us as the intelligentsia of our organizations; so do

not, dear ladies, entertain any false hopes.

"Psychology and Human Adjustment Program—Vocational and from the Personality Viewpoint," is the "high-brow" subject for next week's work.

The executive committee is formulating plans to hold a package party in the near future, and hopes to make this affair a social event that will provide plenty of entertainment for all concerned.

Next week—we'll be looking for you!

Will Speak On Muckraking

Lincoln Steffens—Muckraker—will be the subject of the forum address by Max C. Putney at the Open Forum Sunday night, Nov. 27, at the Universalist Church, Franklin street above Fourth. Putney will review Lincoln Steffens' recent Autobiography in which the author vividly portrays the corruption of politics and industry in American cities and states.

Brookwood Needs Cash

KATONAH, N. Y. (FP)—Brookwood Labor College has announced a financial campaign to raise money for scholarships for students now resident at the school, to run from Nov. 21 to Dec. 17.

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Activities of the Reading Socialists

CARD PARTY SATURDAY AT LABOR LYCEUM

With the Women's Socialist League in charge, the card party at Labor Lyceum promises to make Saturday night's entertainment a real holiday affair. As usual prizes will be good and the "EATS" will be delicious. Don't miss this event if you are looking for a good time.

CARD PARTY FOR CHORUS

Mark Wednesday, November 30th, on your calendar as a reminder to spend a pleasant evening playing cards at Labor Lyceum. The Southern Women's Branch are holding this affair for the benefit of the Socialist Male Chorus, and all proceeds will go toward buying music.

Bring your friends and play the game of your choice. The usual low price, 25c per corner. Lunch will be served from 5:30 p. m. until the end of the evening.

18TH WARD WOMEN TO MEET REGULARLY

The women of the 18th Ward Branch will meet Dec. 8 at 431 Summit avenue at 8 p. m. The regular meetings will be held second and fourth Thursday of each month.

HOOPES TO ADDRESS SOUTH- EAST WOMEN

Darlington Hoopes will speak to the Southern Women's Branch on Friday, Nov. 25th.

NOTICE

The Workers' Gymnasium Club had its first gym class at the Northeast Junior High School last Friday. It was a good start with nine members and they all had a good com-

radely time. Young workers are urged to join this sport organization. The Workers' Gymnasium Club, 240 Linden street, Reading, Pa. The club has succeeded in getting a gymnasium for the girls at Southern Junior High School and for the boys and men the Douglass and Weiser Junior High School. Gym classes will be held every Friday, 7:30 p. m., at Douglass and Weiser Junior High for boys and every Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., at Southern Junior High School for girls. Come one, come all! The next gym class for boys will be Dec. 2nd and for girls Dec. 8th.

VICTORY DINNER IN JANUARY
The 18th Ward Socialists will hold a victory roast pork dinner at Maier's Hall January 2nd. Dinner served from 4 to 6. Price, 25 cents. Entertainment from 8 to 11 p. m.

CHORUS TO SING AT LYCEUM WEDNESDAY NIGHT

The Socialist Male Chorus will sing at a card party on Wednesday night at Labor Lyceum. This card party is being held by the Southern Women for the benefit of the Chorus. The money will be used to buy music.

A committee of five including the director has been elected to formulate plans for their first annual Minstrel Show. These members are on the committee: Director, Earl Reifsnider; Luther Adams, Mark Seltzer, Clarence Weaver and Clarence Steiner.

All members of the Chorus are requested to be at the Lyceum on Wednesday night, as there will not be a rehearsal at our headquarters at the Northeast Branch until the following week.

HAMBURG SALT RIVER PARADE TURNS "FUSION"

(By the Wildcat)

What was to be a Salt River Parade, celebrated by some of the want-to-be political powers in the Borough of Hamburg, turned out last Saturday evening to be another one of those "fusion" ideas when the former Democratic Berks County Director of the Poor and Chief Burgess, William J. Stitzel of Hamburg, together with John L. Mitchell, a former candidate on the Republican ticket for County Treasurer, who couldn't even carry his own ward or town, strutted the streets of the wonderful Borough of Hamburg, without—just imagine!—an American Flag. These Democrats and Republicans, who claim that they are the most wonderful people of the nation, seem to be the most unpatriotic people of the nation, when they hold parades without flags. If any other organization was to parade without a flag being at the head of the procession, they would be stopped by police authority, arrested and held in lock-ups and jails, to suffer for the violations of the law. But these noble Democrats and Republicans who paraded in Hamburg on Saturday evening, seem to be "Ich und Gott" and can just get away with anything.

This Salt River Parade was to be a wonderful affair conducted by the Democrats, to let the Republicans, Socialists and other parties know that they are now in power, but the peculiar event of this Hamburg parade was the hiring of the band. It seems by actual count in members and also in the amount of the money contributed, that more members and more money was received from the Republicans than from the Democrats. This is another event to prove that there are no more Republicans or Democrats, that they just unite in Fusion, and that the same gang controls both parties, but just try to get what they call ignorant and uneducated public to swing and vote their way, and when they are unable to get the votes as Republicans they get them as Democrats or vice-versa.

The Republican money spent in a Democratic parade was just wonder-

ful, as all the paraders were furnished with red lights and banners, and some of the members parading, ashamed that they had voted for either party, were dressed in masquerade costumes.

This parade is being talked about in Hamburg as a wonderful success, but did you count the number of adults in line? No, probably you didn't but the writer did, and the surprising thing was that they had more small, innocent children carrying "We Want Beer" signs than were adults in the parade. For several cents any child will carry a banner in a parade, and this cheap trick was used on Saturday night in Hamburg by the wonderful Democrats and Republicans now known as "Fusion." Did you ever see any Socialists use children in any demonstration when they were parading? Indeed you did not, as no Socialist would try a cheap trick like that. The sooner the American working man realizes that the Socialists are trying to do something for him and his job, then we will have a real Socialist government.

The Socialist vote in Hamburg is growing, and growing faster than the Democrats and Republican in Hamburg are realizing, and want it to grow. The Hamburg worker is beginning to see where both Republicans and Democrats have been fooling them for years, and are now voting for themselves and telling their neighbors and friends to vote the working man's ticket, the Socialist ticket. Just for a few figures: In 1930 the Socialist party polled some 30 votes, in 1931 some 80 votes and this year, 1932, some 170 votes. Just look at these figures and you will see that the Socialist party is making a 100% gain every year.

FORWARD MARCH, COMRADES!

Do you want to see the Karl Marx Cigar and the Labor Lyceum factory be a success? If you do, get on the job. It is your factory and your cigar and there is only one way to make it a success. That is to get the cigar in every retail store that handles cigars in Reading and Berks and then get the public to demand them.

You will ask: How can we do that? Easy! Every one you come in contact with who smokes cigars, say to them: "Did you smoke a Karl Marx cigar lately? They are fine?" or "they are getting better all the time." Two thousand Socialists saying that to every cigar smoker they meet will create a demand for Karl Marx cigars that will fill that cigar factory with cigar smokers in a few weeks' time.

Now that is all I am asking of you, comrades, it is very simple, do it and watch the success. Christmas is com-

ing and there are thousands of boxes of cigars bought for Christmas. We are going to have a beautiful Christmas box so get a box for your friend and also get your friends to buy some for their friends. Ask your grocer or any other store to get them for you.

A. F. L. REPORT

(Continued from First Page)

958,000,000, dividends had shot up to \$7,074,000,000, and the rich whose incomes were over \$100,000 numbered 4,451. In 1929 wages were \$53,252,000,000, dividends \$8,356,000,000 and the rich who had over \$100,000 income were 4,368. In 1930 wages had fallen to \$45,503,000,000, but dividends had gone up to \$8,790,000,000. But in this first depression year the number of incomes over \$100,000 had fallen to 1,576, or only about one-third the number reported in 1929. Wealth was being rapidly drawn into a few hands. In 1931 wages were back to only 103.1 per cent of their 1922 total, while dividends were 209.8 per cent of the total paid in 1922. And this year, based on the first nine months' figures, the estimate is that total wage payments will be only 77.1 per cent of the total paid in wages in 1922, while dividends will be 131.5 per cent of the amount paid to stockholders in 1922.

These sharp contrasts prove that not only have wage rates been cut, but that millions of workers have been supplanted by machinery, which cannot consume the goods which industry produces.

"We estimate," says the report, "that counting all workers and those dependent upon them, at least 60,000,000 persons are now living below minimum standards—nearly half our entire population. Forty millions of them have been dragged into poverty by depression; twenty millions more are in industries where living conditions even in normal times are below standard."

"Could there be a more serious indictment of our present economic order? We are denying one-third of our wage and small salaried workers the right to work; we are slowly starving nearly half our population."

Union Membership Drops
How the Federation is weathering the economic storm is indicated in Secretary Morrison's report, which

shows that the per-capita tax collected during the twelve months ending Aug. 31, 1932, was \$312,809, as compared with \$357,201 for the preceding year. Total membership reported this year is 2,532,261, compared with 2,839,550 in 1931 and 2,961,096 in 1930. During the past year, one international union—the National Federation of Federal Employees—withdraw from affiliation. Central bodies disbanded were 97, suspended 6, reinstated 11. Charters were granted to the American Federation of Government Employees, the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America and to new central bodies in Moncton, N. B.; Norwood, Mass.; Jackson, Miss.; Passaic County, N. J.; Iliou, N. Y.; and Hazelton, Pa. The Federation now has 106 national and international unions, 40 state federations, 619 city central bodies, 4 departments, 604 department councils and 28,362 local unions.

The total vote in the present convention is 26,092. The United Mine Workers claiming 3,038 votes, the Carpenters 2,900, the Electrical Workers 1,390, the Musicians 1,000 and all others below 1,000. Last

year the Mine Workers had 4,000 votes and the Carpenters 3,020. Convention voting strength is based upon "average membership reported or paid upon to the American Federation of Labor."

Wage Cuts Don't Aid Builders

BOSTON.—The value of proposed building in Massachusetts in October was down 67.3% from October, 1931. Boston carpenters took a big wage cut this spring on the promise it would increase work. It didn't.

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Capital, Two Million Dollars

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS GROUP AGAIN PLANS CHRISTMAS STAMP SALES

Plans for the 1932 Christmas seal sale in Reading and Berks County were practically complete early this week. The sale, conducted by the Reading Tuberculosis Association, will run from Thanksgiving to Christmas. The proceeds will be used to carry on a year-round program of anti-tuberculosis work in city and county in 1933.

The goal of the current sale has been set at \$22,000 the same as last year. Although the association's work, according to Miss Helen Jackson-Cleaver, executive secretary, has increased appreciably during the last several years and will again increase in 1933, the association kept its budget in previous bounds through systematic economies, including salary reductions for the staff. On the staff are an executive secretary, a clerk-stenographer, and four nurses who do family case work, two in the city and two in the county.

The need for anti-tuberculosis work, according to Miss Cleaver, has never been greater than at the present time, because of the inroads made by the economic situation upon the health of hundreds of persons forced to live within reduced incomes.

"Moreover," Miss Cleaver said, "the same situation will mean that many persons who always have bought a few dollars' worth of Christmas seals will be unable to do so this year. For that reason, we must depend to a larger degree upon those who are still able to give financial backing to public health work."

The sale this year, as in former years, will be conducted largely by mail. Quotas of seals will be sent to some 30,000 men and women in the city and county. Personal solicitation by the board of directors of the Reading Tuberculosis Association will be conducted among a small group of persons whose gifts in the past have been above those of the average giver.

Although a definite program has not yet been laid out, it is probable



THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL
TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

that the 1932 Christmas seal sale will be formally launched with a radio program Thanksgiving Day. The sale will close Christmas.

SOVIET SCHOOLS

(Continued from First Page)

is the social system that gives the school system significance.

Can't Use Plan Here

"There is no secret about the Russian schools which we can borrow—newly developed methods or techniques—with the idea of applying them successfully here. Such modifications in teaching as have been made have significance only in a social system of which the schools are an integral part; they cannot be amputated and engrafted upon an alien system.

"The Russian school is not a place where one 'prepares for life' and from which one 'graduates' into life. The school is not apart from life. It is life and the preparation it gives is but for an extension into a fuller and larger life—but a life which the child has known from the beginning.

"The success of the teacher lies not so much in her knowledge of teaching technique as in the fact that she and the child and the family and the community are but different parts of the same thing and each so thoroughly understands this and each other's purpose and place in the scheme of things that they are able to work with a maximum of common purpose and a minimum of cross purpose. Under such conditions it is frequently possible for teachers inadequately trained, by our standards, to attain results seldom possible for even our best trained teachers.

"The Russian teacher has the advantage, also, of superior teach-

ing material. Not that the Russian school child is more intelligent than other children. The Russian children, however, have several advantages, gained from the society in which they have lived, that tends to make them superior teaching material. First, the child has a purpose, and to carry out his purpose he needs the school. Second, he is fully aware that he is wanted, even more that he is needed, and that there is a place for him in the scheme of things.

"The purpose of the child has not been created by pretty speeches made to him by his teachers but is derived from the opportunity for life that he sees all about him. Life does not confuse and terrify him for the reason that the principles upon which his social system is based—no exploitation, mastery of the world through knowledge, united effort in the interests of all—are easily comprehensible to him, agreeable to him, in fact, seem eminently sensible to him. Nothing seems impossible about them, least of all their comprehensibility. He is not confused, further, by the fact that principles that are enunciated to him as a school boy are violated, openly or clandestinely, by almost every adult he is called upon to respect. Clearly, then, these are principles by which one can be guided.

"By the time the Russian child enters school his education is already well advanced. The school becomes the means of attaining knowledge to be utilized in a purpose that he finds developing within him. School, to the Russian child, is not an invention of the devil. If there were no schools in Russia the Russian children would need to create them for their own satisfaction."

A "darned" alien is one who hasn't yet become a football star or a great scientist.

RECOGNIZE RUSS. M'ADOO URGES

Senator Who Won For Roosevelt Sees Recognition as Necessity For World Disarmament

WASHINGTON (FP).—Since President Hoover has linked disarmament with debt revision, and France has proposed a wholesale and complicated arms reduction scheme for Europe as a step toward securing debt cancellation, the question of what the Soviet Union will say to any arms plan has become of prime importance to Washington.

In this connection the influence of Senator-elect McAdoo, who swung the Democratic presidential nomination to Roosevelt, is expected to be important. McAdoo declared, in a speech at Dallas on Dec. 15, 1931, that "No effective plan of disarmament can be made unless Russia is taken into the family of nations and becomes a party to it."

Seen As Peace Move

McAdoo was at that time discussing the need of the world for arms reduction. He wholeheartedly endorsed the Soviet Union's proposal of total disarmament. He deplored the votes cast by American representatives at Geneva against the Soviet proposal, and against forbidding the bombing of cities from airplanes. He said nobody could blame Russia for remaining armed when she was surrounded by armed neighbors who called her an outlaw. Then he made his suggestion that Russia must be recognized and treated as an equal in the family of nations, before any progress could be made in disarmament.

And Republicans and Democrats alike are now declaring that until progress is made in disarmament, there can be no revision or postponement of payment of the war debts due the United States.

McAdoo's declaration, which he has never modified, is the more important as a factor in State Department policy in the new Administration because he is expected to influence the choice of the new Secretary of State. Had he not been elected to the Senate, he would presumably have been offered the post.

"Lease" Prisoners in Arkansas

CONWAY, Ark.—Human life is cheap in Arkansas.

Three Negro prisoners, jailed in Faulkner county on misdemeanor charges, have been "leased" to former Rep. W. B. Graham for work on his plantation.

Graham agreed to pay the county 10 per cent of their fines and \$7 court costs, in return for which the prisoners will serve him until January 1, when Judge J. A. Lea's term will expire.

It was not revealed whether the Negroes will be released after Jan. 1.

Grape Growers Halt Shipments

FRESNO, Cal.—A voluntary shutdown on juice grape shipments and curtailment of table grape shipments for a week was in effect in the San Joaquin valley as growers sought to raise the price of the fruit on eastern markets. The eastern markets are glutted with grapes and no sales are being made, the growers declare.

BANKS' RULE OF INDUSTRY HIT BY METAL UNION

Officers of Organized Labor Declare Influence of Bankers Is Dangerous Trend in National Life

DICTATE LABOR POLICIES

Wages and Hours Dominated By Orders From Big Financial Institutions, Frey Declares

CINCINNATI (FP).—Bankers' domination of industry, and hence of the labor policy of American employers, is pronounced one of the most dangerous trends which organized labor now has to face, in the annual report of President James O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer John P. Frey of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, to the convention of their department, in Cincinnati November 16.

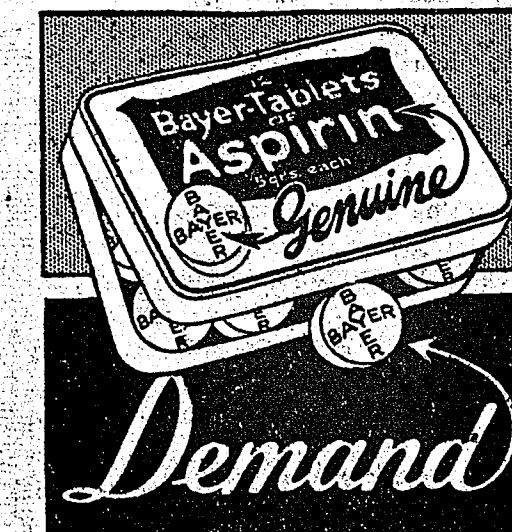
"It is evident, from the experience of the last three years," they observe, "that many bankers do not know enough about the banking business to operate banks successfully. It must be evident, in any event, that the banker is not as well qualified to direct the policies of the manufacturing or commercial establishment. When a banker expresses a public opinion relative to a wage policy or the hours of labor, he is also taking action of a much more positive and far-reaching character. He is, in effect, telling the corporations to whom he advances credit that the continuance of credit depends largely upon their carrying into effect whatever the banker believes to be the best labor or other industrial policy. The banker has the weapon for enforcing discipline in his hands, for in most instances one of his directors sits as a member of the corporation's board of directors."

Control Directorates

They show that 15 great banks in New York, which in 1919 held 2,743 directorships in other corporations, through their own boards of directors, in 1931 had increased their industrial directorships to 5,284. Thus, the Bank of Manhattan Trust increased its list of directorships in industry from 59 to 362, the Chemical Bank and Trust Co. from 91 to 333, the Guaranty Trust Co. from 373 to 647, and the Chase National Bank from 223 to 855 directorships in manufacturing, transportation, insurance, public utility and other corporations.

"When Mr. Albert Wiggin, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, informed the world some 20 months ago that wages must be reduced before prosperity could return," the report declares, "he was serving notice directly upon 42 banks, 52 public utility companies, 55 insurance companies, 99 transportation companies, 183 manufacturing corporations, and 227 other industrial and commercial corporations, many of which depended upon the Chase National Bank for the neces-

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sary credit to finance their business."

That the Federation cannot be expected to make headway against this massing of employer-power in the great banks, is hinted by further discussion, which brings out the fact that behind the largest commercial banks is the dictatorship of Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and one or two other super-banking concerns, who control the labor policy which the commercial bankers hand down to the actual operators of industrial companies.

Owners Lack Power

"It is immaterial," O'Connell and Frey point out, "whether the control now exercised by bankers over corporation policy was the result of careful planning. A generation ago the average wage earner dealt with his employer directly, through personal contact or through trade union organization. Now in thousands of instances the board of directors is unable to determine what its industrial policy will be until it has secured the permission or approval of a great banking institution.

"This condition, from which we cannot escape at present, makes collective bargaining, so far as the manufacturing and other large employing corporations are concerned, a graver problem, a more difficult one, than any our trade union movement faced in connection with collective bargaining a generation ago. Much of the report is devoted to

the economics of the shorter workday and the economics of overtime and of wages. It emphasizes the point that the vast over-capitalization and the collapse under which the country is now suffering would have been impossible had there been a sane distribution of the profits of industry through a higher wage scale and a shorter workday.

As a major step toward restoring the lost power of the workers to bargain effectively for a fair division of profits, the report urges the enactment of a federal law requiring corporations and others engaging in interstate commerce to operate under federal licenses. Such license would establish a control somewhat similar to that under which steam railroads have been placed. It would include a clause safeguarding the right of labor union organization.

CITY MUST SPEND

(Continued from First Page)

another evidence that the Hoover plan is going forward and that the days of the small home owner are numbered. It is only a question of time until taxes and mortgage interest will rob the workers of their status of taxpayers. With the policies of the federal government in effect, the life-savings of the workers are certain to be lost.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SOCIALIST PARK

By GEORGE M. RHODES
(Continued from last week)

The seasons of 1929 and 1930 were very successful ones at the Socialist Park, as I pointed out in my story last week. As you know, the Park was rented in 1929, and in 1930 it was owned by the Socialists.

Before telling you the story about the 1931 season, I am going to point to a few more accomplishments of 1930 that was not mentioned in the article last week.

Besides turning over a large sum to Local Berks, Willow Glen, and helping the Ypsels and the Hosiery Workers, the sum of over \$500 was raised for the national office in a picnic on Labor Day of that year.

In 1930, which was the first year of ownership by the Socialists, an artesian well was bored at the cost of \$281.25. Of that amount, \$376.59 was raised by contributions from individuals. Comrade Charles Sande led the drive for finances and was treasurer of the fund.

The Northwest Branch paid for a large range that was installed in the kitchen. Various women's organizations of the party bought dishes and other equipment. They bought food and cooked meals to feed the workers who came to the Park to work before the picnic season opened and after it had closed.

A big sign was erected at the Park entrance along the highway. Two cement bridges were built across the creek. A stand was erected for soft drinks as part of the contract for supplying soft drinks for the season. After the close of the picnic season Willow Glen purchased 69 trees, 25 shrubs and 300 barberry hedge bushes.

A call for help went out through the "Labor Advocate" and in one day in November of that year all were planted. The women as usual supplied the meals for the workers who answered the call.

Picnic Committee Enlarged
At the close of that year Local Berks, at the request of the picnic committee, elected a committee of eleven instead of seven as in the previous year. Early in the Spring of 1931 the committee started their activities at the Park.

The work on the wall was continued. As the wall would extend along the creek, ground was filled in and leveled off, making more room inside the Park, making it more sanitary and more beautiful.

A new floor was put on the bandstand. A ventilator was put on top of the small dance pavilion, which is used now as the restaurant. The bleachers in front of the bandstand were torn away and replaced with benches that were built with a hundred dollar contribution made for that purpose by Dr. J. Sherman, of Lancaster, who made the offer while attending one of the picnics.

The old swimming pool that was built by Mr. Keller was filled in. Ground was hauled from the upper end of the Park by trucks that belonged to comrades who gave this service free.

As soon as the ground was filled in it was leveled by other workers.

Grass seed was then planted which came up quickly, adding beauty to the lower end of the Park and increasing the area of the Park proper.

Arrival of Two Miners
While the filling in of the old swimming pool was taking place, two unemployed miners drifted into the Park. They were homeless and penniless and were traveling from place to place in search of work. They saw men at work on the Sunday they came to the Park. They learned that the men were doing the work voluntarily. These two men were not hoboes or bums. They were honest workers who knew what hard work was and who were cast aside by their employers to join the swelling army of the unemployed.

Each of them grabbed a shovel and joined the volunteer workers on the job. They seemed to be tireless in their efforts. The volunteer Socialist workers became very friendly with the two newcomers. After learning the story of their plight these men were invited to dinner and supper which the Socialist women had prepared.

So pleased were the men with the comradeship they found at the Park that they hesitated to leave. The picnic committee then arranged to give them shelter in the bungalow used by the baseball team as a club house.

New Stands and Shelter
Two new concession stands were built, one for candy and the other for hot dogs. The Willow Glen committee was planning for a swimming pool between the two cement bridges. Because of the excessive cost of a pool and because of so many other necessary improvements the plans for this project were abandoned, at least for some time.

Considerable discussion was had over Comrade McDonough's suggestion to build a shelter to protect the picnic crowds in case of rain. The result was that a shelter was planned above the small dance hall, the size to be 60x100 feet.

The work on the new shelter was begun. Foundations were built. Before long the plan was changed to make the shelter 74x144 feet. With visions of a large shelter, many comrades gave their services in the construction of that building.

Lumber from the old Court House was purchased for the construction of the roof. Second-hand timbers and scantling were purchased from various contractors. As the building began to take shape there was talk about how it was to be enclosed. There were discussions about a hardwood floor for dancing. After considerable discussion it was decided to enclose the whole building and to lay a hardwood floor.

All the workers on the building were volunteers. Comrades and friends who were engineers and architects and skilled craftsmen helped in the plans and the construction of the building. But much of the work was done by laborers, cigar-makers, printers, clerks and other workers who were not building tradesmen.

Halloween Party
The building was not completed that year, but a pine flooring was laid and the building was enclosed temporarily for the winter. Even though it was not complete, the Northwest Branch held a Halloween party and raised over \$200 for the building fund.

The picnic committee gave special contributions for the building and paid a number of bills as the Willow Glen treasury was running very low because of the many bills for materials for the shelter and other improvements. At the close of the year many things remained to be done before the building would be completed.

The women's organizations held functions to raise money for the completion of the building. A drive for funds from individuals was begun, as in the case of sinking the artesian well the previous year. Comrade Milton Bortz, the treasurer of this

special drive, turned over the sum of \$396.05 to the Willow Glen committee. The various women's groups turned over \$375.39 to Willow Glen.

In the beginning of this year (1931) the picnic committee again selected Comrade Curtis Hoag and his wife as caretakers of the Park for the season. Plans were laid and the dates set for the big picnics. Comrade Hoag was given charge of booking picnics during the week for Sunday schools, family reunions, lodges, etc. The name of the Park was changed to Socialist Park instead of Socialist Picnic Grove.

Concessions were rented for the sum of \$475. This included the toy golf course which one of the concessionaires built. The "Broko" game was rented out that year. The popcorn stand was rented by Mr. Lotz, as usual, and one of the small stands was rented to the same group that had the corn game and the toy golf course.

The Ypsels were given the bottle and other ball-throwing games on a 50-50 basis.

Rain on May Day
Arrangements were made for a May Day celebration, but rainy weather marred the event. A basket picnic was held on Memorial Day with success.

The Park was rented to the Fourth Zone Firemen of Berks County for a two-day jamboree. The fourth zone comprised western Berks, in which the Park is located.

A basket picnic held by the Northwest Branch netted \$150 for the building fund. The jamboree was a success and \$120 was given by the picnic committee to the national organization of the Y. P. S. L.

Such prominent Socialist orators were engaged to speak at the Park as Comrades James Oneal, Louis Waldman, Dr. Jesse Holmes and Leo Krzycki. There were also a number of local speakers on the big picnic programs.

The program of entertainment for the season made a big hit with the crowds that attended all the big picnics. The picnics were becoming the talk of the town and many people awaited the coming of these events where they were assured of a good time at a small cost.

The picnic committee purchased 600 novelty caps with the inscription, Socialist Park. The Workers' Play-ground, on the front of the cap. These caps made a hit, specially with the Ypsels attending the Jamboree, some of whom came from all parts of the country.

In the late Summer of 1931, the committee gave the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers the use of part of the grove as a camping site for the workers who came here from Philadelphia in the attempt to organize their fellow workers of that industry in Reading.

Dog Show at Park
After the close of the picnic season, a dog show was held in the small dance hall, which was rented for that purpose by an official of the organization who lived in Sinking Springs. Cars from a number of states and some from Canada attended the show at the Park.

When the Fall weather came the two miners who drifted into the Park were still there. They had no desire to leave with the winter right before them. They had worked faithfully during the Summer and the committee decided to allow them to use the bungalow near the restaurant during the winter. The Park property was becoming more valuable and a watchman over the winter would be of value.

Therefore the committee equipped the bungalow with a stove, provided food and clothing for the two miners who camped at the Park over the winter of 1931-32. The comrades knew the miners as Anthony and Adolph. Both were willing workers, but Anthony, the tall, husky fellow was the more dependable and more reliable. He was given charge.

These fellows were not content to be idle over the winter, and when the weather permitted they could be seen either cutting wood, putting in posts or leveling off between the creek and the new shelter.

Nineteen hundred thirty-one was the year of the big campaign. The old parties who were fused against the Socialists had lots of money to spend in that campaign. The picnic committee turned over \$2,000 to the war chest of Local Berks.

Besides giving \$2,000 to Local Berks, the committee gave \$2,325 to Willow Glen in rent and contributions for the shelter. The rent was \$1,200. The committee also paid bills for materials for the shelter amounting to \$252.35. Including the balance at the end of the year, of \$65.87, the earnings at the Park for the season was \$4,643.22.

In addition to the above, a power grass mower was purchased, grass seed amounting to more than \$35 was planted, new tables were erected and many other minor improvements

were made and tools and equipment purchased.

Party Funds Low As 1932 Arrives
When 1932 arrived a picnic committee of eleven was again elected. Comrade McDonough, who was one of the boosters for the purchase of the Park, and who has been chairman of the Park Committee since it was first formed, was again re-elected as chairman. Comrade McDonough's efforts have contributed much toward the success of the Park. This year presented a new problem. The shelter was not yet completed. And hundreds of dollars were still needed and the treasury of Local Berks, the picnic committee and of Willow Glen was almost empty.

The picnic committee then got busy in an effort to raise money. They decided to run a bazaar. This was a new adventure, but funds were needed. So in April of 1932 a five-day bazaar was held at the Catholic Lits' Hall.

The women Socialist groups and the Ypsels were largely responsible for the success of this venture as there was a friendly spirit of Socialist competition between the various groups, each having charge of some definite function at the bazaar. More than \$800 was raised by holding the bazaar which gave the committee a start for the Park season. The greater part of this amount was turned over to Willow Glen to be used on the completion of the shelter or rather the new dance hall as it now was.

So with funds to proceed, the comrades were working eagerly to complete the dance hall for the opening event.

The hardwood flooring was laid and sanded. Doors were hung and the painting completed. The electrical work was installed, a stage was built. Benches obtained from a local shoe store and chairs from a theatre were put in place and painted.

The question of running the dance hall was now an additional big problem. Bach, the dancing master, had made an offer to rent the hall on Saturday nights and possibly on Wednesdays. The committee decided to rent the hall to Bach for the sum of \$800 for Wednesday and Saturday nights with a percentage on refreshments sold inside the dance hall. For Saturday nights only the rent was to be \$500 for the season of 26 weeks.

But because of the objection of many individual comrades, it was decided to bring the matter before Local Berks for the decision. A debate took place, equal to the one when the Park was purchased.

Dance Committee Elected
Local Berks decided against the picnic committee and a separate committee was appointed to run dances at the Park. Early in the year the Willow Glen committee had raised the rent of the picnic committee \$600 because of the dance hall. When the new committee was appointed this obligation was transferred to the dance committee with the approval of Local Berks.

After this matter was settled the picnic committee went ahead with their plans for the picnic season. (Story will be concluded next week)

EXTORTION OF NEGRO WORKERS ON ARMOY JOB

NEW YORK (FP).—Almost 30% of their weekly earnings had been coerced from them by C. & W. Construction Co. agents on penalty of losing their jobs; Negro and white bricklayers' helpers and laborers formerly employed at the 142nd St. and Fifth Ave. Armory testified. Sam Williams, one of the Negro workers—who have been the chief sufferers—told of his being fired on his first pay day when he four times refused to "kick back" with \$4.20 of his \$14.20 for 2 1/2 days' work.

Other workers—members of the Intl. Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union—some of whom had been employed four years by the company, were getting union rates of \$49.50 weekly for full time, but were forced to "give back" \$14.50 every week or threatened with loss of their jobs by the company time-keeper who acted as collector. The procedure was for the timekeeper to follow the men on the job shortly after they were paid off. One worker testified to having thus returned \$175 over a period of less than six months.

Women Workers Driven

PHILADELPHIA.—Women and girls are being worked in Philadelphia's laundries, restaurants, mills and factories more than 54 hours a week, the legal limit; are forced to work without lunch or rest period under filthy conditions, the inspection bureau of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry reports. A preliminary survey of Philadelphia laundries revealed 87 violations of labor laws in 115 plants.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1932

EDITORIALS

By Norman Thomas

THE BATTLE GOES ON

There are plenty of reasons why our Socialist battle must go on and enough encouragements in the last campaign to make it as superfluous as it is foolishly unrealistic to claim either that our national vote was satisfactory or that its size doesn't matter. It does matter for the reasons we gave in the campaign. The whole country would have gained and the whole prospect for peaceful revolution have been brightened had we received the million to two million votes we had a right to expect. We should have had a prestige and power greater than we can now claim until we win in the Congressional elections of 1934. The more reason then to examine the situation.

The first fact that strikes us is that we were victims of the herd stamped by not by affection for, or confidence in, Franklin Roosevelt, but hate of Hoover. Roosevelt was just liberal enough to make it possible for the more progressive voters, by sticking rosy glasses over their eyes and cotton in their ears, to vote for him. (Progressives come cheap in America!) I knew that Roosevelt would win in this way, but thought, from the size and enthusiasm of our audiences and the indications of straw votes that more men and women, intellectuals, farmers and city workers, would have stood out against this herd protest vote for the Democrats. I now learn from letters and conversations that Hoover's desperate spurt scared thousands into voting for Roosevelt for fear Hoover would win, and stranger still, in some places persuaded voters who had been talking of voting Socialist to vote for Hoover because they distrusted Roosevelt! We lost both ways.

VOTES THROWN AWAY

Obviously voters who so easily throw away their votes on their hates and prejudices have little real confidence in political action. Obviously, however they applaud, they vote for the tiniest of imaginary gains from one of the old parties and call this "practical" without understanding how much more good a big Socialist vote would do them whoever won. Here is a tremendous educational job for us to do in fundamental Socialism. We have to educate ourselves, moreover in the best way to get our message across and to organize our new comrades.

Of course organization is vitally important, the kind of organization that knows where people live and can get out the votes. Such organization must make our sympathizers understand that he is no Socialist who talks Socialism and votes for either old party, or who merely votes for one or two good men in local elections.

Milwaukee's municipal victories and the great vote for Morris Hillquit in New York City are encouraging, but in these days the Socialism that stops at the city limits and thinks only in terms of the City Hall won't get far. Indeed it is scarcely Socialism at all. (I have said this before concerning my own vote for Mayor and Borough President.) Both in New York and Wisconsin we have a job to do to make real Socialists out of our municipal sympathizers.

THE BEST HOPE

The best hope for Socialist teaching lies in the splendid young organization I found springing up wherever I went. They must live and grow. To help them live and grow is our main task. Their continuing life and vigor will make the campaign of '32 more worthwhile than twice as many votes without them.

I wish I had time and space here and now to thank the comrades in the national and local offices and the Jimmy Higginses new and old who made the three and a half months of strenuous campaigning so much of a joy.

Not a meeting did I miss nor was I once late in my schedule. That meant not only good driving by my comrades over hundreds of miles of roads, not only efficient work by hundreds of underpaid railroad workers, but splendid planning. The meetings were well run. This year I don't remember a single chairman who tried to make my speech for me. The

worst anyone did was to introduce me by what sounded like a premature obituary!

Mrs. Thomas and I want to say to all of you who welcomed us so delightfully throughout the country and gave us so stirring a reception in New York, a very deep and sincere word of thanks.

OUR GREAT AUDIENCE

I turn now to more cheerful things. Thanks partly to the radio more people heard the Socialist message than ever before. They heard it with exceeding interest. Intelligent and hard work on our part plus a little experience of the sure follies of a divided and stupid Democracy will rapidly persuade an electorate that has at least broken loose in the elections of '28 and '32 from old style party regularity that there is no hope in either capitalist party.

It is a pity that more suffering is needed to teach the workers that it is foolish because you have been stepped on by an elephant to ask the donkey to kick you. Or in more serious language, that it is not a man or a party that has failed but a system. Evidently the school of hard knocks hasn't yet graduated a very intelligent class. It will not in the years that lie ahead without Socialist teaching in that school.

HUMAN NATURE

Human nature in its spontaneous impulses, is usually good. The engineer sticks to his throttle in time of danger. He dies that others may live.

"I'll stick to the ship, lads,
You save your lives;
I have no one to love me,
You have children and wives."

runs the old song which lives because it is true to human nature. In fact, the worst that can be said about human nature is summed up in this sentence: "No man is good enough to be the master of another's life."

Jobs are attached to the tools of industry. Whoever owns the tools owns the jobs. And whoever owns the jobs, owns the men who work at them.

A few men own the means of employment of the many. These few are masters of the bread—masters of life. A free people must own its own industry.

No man should be permitted to change human nature in order to effect this result.

Just as the savage could dispense with missionary meat, so the slaveholder learned to do without his chattel.

The most human thing about human nature is its tendency to adopt itself to its surroundings—to take advantage, even to the extent of feeding upon everything that will submit or must submit to be fed upon.

A really humane order will be one within which we must all help to make things upon which society shall feed so that we may and must stop feeding upon one another.

Human nature is likely to grow vicious and it is sure to grow stunted under the pressure of continuous want.

Under the orange trees we see the smudges, spots placed to fight the frost. Growers are willing to aid nature—to give it a chance. They do not say, "Orange nature will have to be changed before we shall have a crop!"

While it will not be necessary to change human nature in order to establish a co-operative society, a generation of right living in a time when virtue shall pay better than vice, will give us a humanity which will differ from our humanity of today as the jungle savage differs from the quiet-voiced nurse by the bed of pain.—The Industrial Democrat.

BUSINESS COMBINES DOOM
INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISES

By FRED M. MERKEL

To accuse others in order to excuse themselves is a favorite policy of the capitalists and their servants, the old party politicians. At the present time these people are making a howl of protest about the actions of the Socialists of Milwaukee in helping the unemployed of that city.

The Socialists of Milwaukee are putting into effect a plan to make the relief funds for the unemployed buy more of the necessities of life and improve the standard of living for this unfortunate class of people by purchasing on a large scale at lower prices the things needed most by them. They are establishing city stores for this purpose and help make Milwaukee a decent place for unemployed workers to live in.

The result is a howl of protest from the defenders of capitalism which has made this step necessary. The capitalist class is responsible for

the unemployed through their greed for profits. They restricted the purchasing power of the workers by restricting their wages to make greater profits for themselves and the consumer market collapsed because of the inability of the workers to buy back what they had produced.

Now the capitalist class protests when the Socialists attempt to do something for the victims of their greed. The servants of the capitalist class, editors, politicians, etc., rush to the defense of the ruling class by declaring the measures of relief for the unemployed will hurt private business—that it will take away from the small business man his opportunity to earn his living under the capitalist system by taking away the trade of the vast army of unemployed living on the voucher system and give that trade to city-owned stores. The claim is made that the loss of this trade means the difference between remaining in busi-

ness and joining the army of unemployed.

This protest should give first prize for hypocrisy to those that make it. The capitalist class themselves through their chain stores are annually eliminating many thousands of small dealers of all kinds and the only thing the Socialists of Milwaukee will do is save them the trouble of eliminating the small dealers later on which they would inevitably do themselves.

The Socialists of Milwaukee are using a policy of "The greatest good to the greatest number" in establishing city stores to improve the standard of living of the unemployed. That some small dealers are going to be hurt by it cannot be helped but Socialists consider the many thousands that will be helped by this plan of much greater importance than protecting the interests of a handful of people at the expense of injuring many thousands by failure to adopt such a plan.

The capitalist class and their political servants are not protecting the small dealers now and don't ever intend to do so. In fact they are killing them off as fast as possible in order to swell their own profits. The following facts will show the disgusting hypocrisy in the protest against the Socialists hurting private business in Milwaukee.

The latest issue of the "Chain Store Age Magazine" contains an article on the development of the chain stores. It contains many statistics, among them being the fact that in 1928 there were 1,600 chain store systems in the nation operating 109,000 stores. The greatest development of the chain stores has taken place since the depression began. The small dealers with their few hundred or few thousands of dollars capital disappeared before it like men go down before the mouths of cannon discharging grape and canister shot. Everywhere these small business people perish under present conditions because they have no chance to compete with firms having many millions of dollars of capital and in some cases, hundreds of millions of capital. The addition of several thousand giant farms by chain stores by which their entire products from farm to factory to store is produced, transported and sold in their own stores has increased the elimination of the small dealers. By reducing producing and distribution costs one-half to one-third of what it costs by the ancient means used by small dealers the economic death of the small dealers has been assured and they are perishing like so many flies.

Not only do these great chain stores have great capital but their leading managers have been trained in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. The best business education in the nation is supplied them and the worker who has saved up a few hundred dollars or a few thousands is hopelessly outclassed by men who know the retailing structure of the nation's business from A to Z.

The result is shown in the tremendous growth of the chain stores since 1928. In one year, the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. added 4,000 stores; the American Stores Co. added 2,200 in another year; Sears, Roebuck & Co., 350 stores; Montgomery Ward & Co., 192 stores; Woolworth's added 600 more in a few years. In the 3½ years since 1928 over 100,000 new chain stores have been added and every one of these stores meant the death of from three to 300 small dealer stores.

The capitalist class is guilty of the very things they try to accuse the Socialists with being guilty of. Just a little vision of the future will show that the small dealers of the nation are all doomed to economic death within the next 10 years at the present rate of growth of the chain stores and the big capitalists are the owners of them. No protection is offered the small business man. In a few short years he will join the army of the unemployed and then he will need the protection such as is being offered by the Socialists of Milwaukee. The breadline is the only goal of the small business man unless he sees the goal he is headed for and saves himself and his family by help-

ing to establish Socialism and making the chain store the property of the nation have its benefits go to the people instead of a few.

THE WORLD
IN REVIEW

By JOEL E. SEIDMAN

VON PAPEN'S DOWNFALL

The resignation of the von Papen Cabinet in Germany rids that country of its conservative Junker government and greatly lessens the fear that the Hohenzollern monarchy might be restored. Von Hindenburg, in refusing to again dissolve the Reichstag and countenance another period of government by decree, has demonstrated again his essential loyalty to the Republic.

The Junker cabinet carries into private life with it the distinction of being the most disliked government that Germany has had in many years. In the recent election fully nine-tenths of the electorate cast their votes for parties pledged to secure von Papen's downfall.

During his term of office von Papen's major achievement was the ending of German reparations. Even for this he cannot claim much credit, however, for the Stresemann and Brüning governments that preceded him had thoroughly prepared the ground for him. On the other hand von Papen leaves Germany in a miserable economic condition, worse of anything than when he assumed power; he made the task of the disarmament conference much more difficult by Germany's withdrawal when his demands for equality were not met; and by force of arms he removed the Social Democratic party from power in Prussia.

THE FRENCH DISARMAMENT PLAN

The disarmament plan submitted by France to the conference now in session at Geneva contemplates the replacement of professional soldiers by short-term conscript armies, and the concentration of offensive forces under the direction of the League of Nations in times of emergency. Economic sanctions are to be applied against aggressor states, and changes of territory accomplished by force of arms are not to be recognized by the other nations of the world. In addition some of the most dangerous of naval arms are to be suppressed, and aerial bombardment is to be abolished.

This plan promises little so far as the actual reduction of military forces is concerned; it does, however, represent greater concessions to the cause of disarmament than France has yet been willing to make, and as such is worthy of serious attention. Yet it should be apparent by this time that what the world needs is not a cautious, hesitating policy of reduction such as France suggests, but a genuine slash in armaments that will materially lessen the danger of war and at the same time provide real budgetary relief for the bankrupt nations of the world. Meanwhile it does not increase our confidence in France's sincerity to learn that while her disarmament plan was being prepared she began construction work on a new 26,000-ton battleship.

THE CONSORTIUM

It is interesting to note that France, Germany, and England have created an economic consortium to finance projects that will aid the economic development of the more backward nations of the world. The first activity of the consortium will be the offer of a loan of about \$680,000,000 to electrify railroads in Poland, Rumania, Iraq and Portugal. The nations of the world spend so much time and energy, through their high tariffs, in crippling the economic life of their neighbors that one is apt to be surprised by the least bit of sanity in international affairs. Improvement of transportation facilities, however, will avail little unless there is a revival of trade, and this can hardly come until the tariff barriers that now choke economic life are lowered.

Socialist Party
Directory

Local Berks: First Thursday at Labor Lyceum, 8 p. m.
Labor Lyceum: First Thursday of each month immediately preceding the meeting of Local Berks.

Executive Committee: Second Thursday night of each month and at the call of the chair or any three members of the committee.

County Committee: Third Thursday night of each month.
Picnic Committee: Every Friday evening at 8 o'clock at Socialist Park during Summer months.

Central Branch: Each Monday night at 8 o'clock at 600 North Ninth street.

Northeast Branch: Each Monday night at 1311 North Ninth street.

Northwest Branch: Every Friday at 8 p. m. at Green and Gordon streets.

Southern Branch: Meets each Tuesday night at 1127 Muhlenberg street.

18th Ward: Meets each Tuesday night at 431 Summit avenue.

Workshire Heights: Each Friday night in basement of Peterson's barber shop, Seventh and Oley streets.

Birdsboro: Second and Fourth Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 622 West Second street.

Exeter Twp.: Second District, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m. at Lincoln Homestead.

Fairview: First Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the home of Thomas Moser, Pershing Blvd.

Gibraltar: Second and Fourth Mondays at 8:30 p. m. at Gibraltar Fire House.

Hyde Park: Every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Hyde Park Fire Hall.

Jacksonwald: Meets every Second and Fourth Friday at 8 p. m. at Greth's Gas Station.

Kenhorst: Every Tuesday or each month until further notice, at 8 p. m., 1014 Broadway Blvd.

Laureldale: Every Tuesday night at Yeager's Hall, Elizabeth and Marion streets, Rosedale.

Newmanstown: Meets first and third Tuesday of the month in Band Hall at 8 p. m.

Shillington: First and Third Fridays at 8 p. m. in the I. O. of A. Hall.

Sinking Spring: Every Monday night at 8:30 o'clock at Socialist Park Dance Floor.

Vinmont: Every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Vinmont Hotel.

West Lawn: Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 2022 Spring street.

West Reading: Each Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, 233 Kline street.

West Side Women: Every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 2022 Spring street, West Lawn.

Westford: Every Tuesday at 118 Franklin street, at 9:00 p. m.

Women's Socialist League: Meets each Thursday night at Labor Lyceum.

Central Women: Every Friday night at Labor Lyceum.

Exeter Women: Meets every Second and Fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. at Lincoln Homestead.

Northeast Women: Every Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at 1311 North Ninth street.

Northwest Women: Tuesday night at Green and Gordon streets.

Southern Women: Every Friday, 8 p. m., at 1127 Muhlenberg street.

Womelsdorf Women: Every Wednesday at 117 Franklin St., at 8:30 p. m.

Women's Committee: Wednesday night preceding Local Berks meeting at 7:30 o'clock.

18th Ward Women: Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 8 o'clock at 431 Summit Ave.

Male Chorus: Rehearsal and meeting every Wednesday, 8 p. m. at 1311 North Ninth street.

Y. P. S. L.

Circle 1, Sr., meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., at 240 Linden St.

Circle 2, Jr., meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 1311 N. 9th St.

Circle 3, Sr., meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at 233 Kline St., W. Reading.

Circle 4, Sr., meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., at 1311 N. 9th St.

Circle 6, Sr., meets every Wednesday, 9 p. m., at Gordon and Green Streets.

Circle 8, Jr., meets first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Lincoln Homestead, during Branch meetings.

Circle 9, Sr., meets every Thursday, 8:30 p. m., at 1127 Muhlenberg Street.

Circle 10, Jr., meets every Thursday, 7:15 p. m., at 1127 Muhlenberg Street.

County Executive Committee meets every Sunday morning 8:30, at Labor Lyceum.

STATE SOCIALISTS

Allentown—Central Branch—Every Friday night at Labor Temple, 126 North Sixth street.

Erie—Every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at the Workmen's Circle Hall, 133 East 23d street.

Lebanon Branch meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 18-20 N. Front St.

Pottsville—Every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum, 24 South Charlotte street.

REG'LAR FELLERS

Well, Maybe, He's Lived A Faster Life

By Gene Byrnes

