

READING LABOR ADVOCATE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE WORKERS

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Next Financial Crisis Seen For U. S. in June

REFLECTIONS

By the Editor

IF I WERE a Socialist-hater I'd not be doing much shouting these days. It seems to me that only a half-way sense of social responsibility would suffice to cause Capitalism's yes-men to hang their heads in shame. For the events of this day and age are the consequences of Capitalism, not Socialism.

The bank failures of Hoover's day and the bank "holidays" of today are merely manifestations of what happens when hidebound conservatives permit an outworn social and economic system to run to seed. Those events are the results of Capitalism. The broken homes, the millions of youthful hoboes who are roaming the land, the suicides, the tottering municipal and school treasuries—all those things ARE Capitalism.

The men and women who believed and repeated exploiter-inspired drivel about the evils which would come upon the land if the Socialist plan were adopted ought to feel that they have a lot of explaining to do.

LOOKING AT GERMANY, the apologists for Capitalism find even more to explain. The hunger and degeneration which have apparently robbed millions of Germans of their sanity, the sacrifice of constitutional government, the ruthless and savage oppression of Jews, the ever-present possibility that the tactics of a Hitler may again plunge Europe into another war—all these things must be placed at the door of the Capitalist system. The burden of guilt rests upon those who made it possible for that system to continue until its last bitter gasp.

For in Germany Socialism is crushed—for the present at least. Those who urged that national economy be based upon the principle of world co-operation have been outnumbered by the dupes, by nationalists and profiteers. The Socialists can do nothing now but suffer the persecution which is being heaped upon them. Certainly, the followers of Marx have nothing to explain, so far as the hardships of the people and the rape of Democracy is concerned.

IN ITALY THE same facts present themselves. The Socialists are silenced and disarmed. True, Mussolini was once a Socialist. But his earliest activities as a Fascist leader were devoted to the task of destroying every vestige of Socialist power. Headquarters were burned; printing presses were destroyed; leaders were jailed, murdered or driven from the nation. Only when that was done did Mussolini, the renegade Socialist, feel safe in building his Fascist state. And now, with Socialist ideals and policies silenced, all of Europe is disturbed by the clatter of the modern Caesar's sword.

IF PRESENT CONDITIONS teach people anything, it should be that they are paying a high price for the privilege of maintaining Capitalism. Here in America all the evils which standpatters declared would follow a Socialist victory have come to pass. It is Capitalism, not Socialism, which has destroyed the family and broken up the home: Witness the many thousands of sheriff sales throughout the land. It is Capitalism, not Socialism, that has confiscated private property: Witness the shift of wealth into fewer hands.

SOCIALIST Radio Program EVERY SUNDAY

at 12:15 P. M. over

361.4M WEEU 830K

April 2—Arthur McDowell
April 9—Birch Wilson
April 16—Miles Williams

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

COLLAPSE OF REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE VALUES IS MENACE TO BIG CREDITORS

Drastic Currency Inflation to Force Rise in Prices May be Necessary to Avert Collapse—Interest-Payment Date Is Zero Hour For Value of Securities Based Upon Farms and Real Estate—Disaster Probable When Debtors Fail to Pay Interest

NEW YORK (FP).—A race between inflation and disaster rather than a "war on depression," as President Roosevelt calls it, is the Wall Street view of recent events in Washington.

For another financial crisis looms in about June, unless inflation absorbs it, which will make the mere matter of having every bank in America closed for nine days seem as nothing at all.

The situation is roughly this: Real estate values from the basis for the savings bank and insurance company credit structure. Real estate values have already shrunk seriously. A collapse would be disastrous.

In New York City, for example, real estate is assessed at 18 billions. Against that supposed value, three billions of guaranteed first mortgage bonds have been issued (in addition to other non-guaranteed mortgages and bonds).

Grace Period Nears End
Those bonds typically run for three years, are guaranteed as to interest and principal but have a clause that the guarantor company may elect to wait 18 months to pay when interest and principal are not met.

During the panic months of 1929, 1930 and most of 1931 these payments were rather well kept up. Then the guarantor companies began to call the 18-month clause to their aid. The 18-month period will begin to expire in May when payments must be made or defaults recorded.

The companies backing these mortgages had 200 millions of capital and surplus, "invested soundly," as they explained, "in first mortgages." What they will be worth when the crash comes, no one can guess. In addition, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is said to have promised 100 millions. In short, underlying these three billions of what three years ago seemed the soundest (Continued on Page Four)

RUSSIAN STANDARDS IMPROVING AS SOVIET PROGRAM SUCCEEDS

Fred T. Cadmus Tells How Workers Benefit Under Soviet System—Declares Nobody But Drones Find Living Difficult—Recognition Will Aid U. S. More Than Russia, Engineer Believes

"Soviet Russia is a nation in which the great majority of the people are cheerfully co-operating in the task of building a workers' world," Fred T. Cadmus told a public gathering in Odd Fellows' Hall last Sunday night. The meeting was arranged by the lecture committee of Local Berks and a crowd of more than 500 persons were delighted by the speaker's fair and convincing story of Soviet progress. Mr. Cadmus, a native of Pottstown, recently returned from the Soviet Republic where he was in charge of a construction project involving the expenditure of \$200,000,000.

Declaring that unfavorable stories about the U. S. S. R., as published by Will Durant in a national magazine, were "laughable and ridiculous," Cadmus said that there is no starvation in Russia for any person who is willing to work.

"Mr. Durant came into the Soviet Union by the back door (Vladivostok) and his first impressions were the very worst. He stayed only a short time and then presumed to speak with authority on what he had seen," the speaker said.

"It is only natural that conditions there are not of the same high stand-

L. WILSON HAS 'BUSIEST WEEK'

Woman Lawmaker Fought For Old Age Pension Bill and Secured Hearing on Child Labor

"The busiest week I ever had in my life."

That is how Mrs. Lillith Wilson, Reading's Socialist assemblywoman, described her activities in the lower house during the past few days.

Mrs. Wilson took an active part in the fight to discharge the Committee on Constitutional Amendments from further consideration of the Old Age Pension bill. This bill was being "pickled" in committee and would probably have been allowed to die had not the legislature decided to call it back for action. Mrs. Wilson took the floor and spoke in favor of discharging the committee. Enough old party representatives voted with the Socialists to frustrate the members of the committee, two of whom are known to be definitely opposed to the pensions measure.

Gets Child Labor Hearing
After months of persistent effort, Representative Wilson this week won a public hearing on her bill for (Continued on Page Five)

HOOPES ATTACKS STARVATION AID TO UNEMPLOYED

Socialist Legislature Warns of Disaster as House Votes Niggardly \$20,000,000 Relief Appropriation

SUM MUST LAST 2 YEARS

Talbot Flashes as Reading Representative Assails "Economy" at the Expense of Real Relief

HARRISBURG, Pa. (FP).—

With warnings of a disastrous social whirlwind ringing in their ears, the House of Representatives, in session Wednesday, adopted an unemployment relief bill setting an absolute starvation level for jobless workers in the State of Pennsylvania for the next two years. The vote came in an atmosphere of tenseness such as few of the veteran observers of the Pennsylvania Legislature remember.

For nearly three-quarters of an hour before the vote came Socialist Representative Darlington Hoopes of Reading had held up the measure, which will provide twenty million dollars, to care for two million unemployed for the twenty-four months beginning in June.

Hoopes gave the beggarly allowance a slashing, merciless flood of scorn and denunciation, ending on a solemn note of warning that the Legislature was "sowing the wind and would reap the whirlwind." The roll was called on the bill in an atmosphere that was electric. Even the usually nonchalant clerks called the roll in slow clear tones, much in contrast with their usual careless haste. However, the bill is the creature of the dominant Republican machine, was sponsored by the all powerful Speaker of the House, Grover Talbot, and was unopposed by the Democrats, so only eight Democrats and one Republican followed the two Socialists, Hoopes and Wilson, into opposition in protest at the inadequacy of the measure. The bill passed by 186 to 11, going to the Senate for almost certain passage after a couple of the millions accidentally included in the bill had been carefully amputated.

Hoopes Secures Immediate Relief
The first clash, anticipating the unusual display of class antagonisms that the Socialist laid bare on the passage of the mock (Continued on Page Six)

HOOPES SCORES LABOR CAMPS AS FASCIST MOVE

HARRISBURG, Pa. (FP).—Rep. Darlington Hoopes, Berks Socialist, has introduced a resolution in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives asking the Pennsylvania Legislature to memorialize Congress against passage of the Roosevelt dollar-a-day conservation program. The scheme differs but slightly from forced labor declares the Socialist's resolution, and "the semi-military discipline which is to be inflicted is undoubtedly one of the steps toward a dictatorship of the owning class such as already exists in Italy and Germany."

Putting the jobless to work producing the necessities of life at cash wages high enough to buy back all they produce the resolution pronounces as the only solution of the present crisis. The Roosevelt program will merely tend to depress all wages to the dollar-a-day level and "standardize and stabilize poverty for the masses in this land of plenty."

WILLIAM C. BOHN WILL SPEAK HERE APRIL 9TH

"The History of Hard Times," is the interesting subject announced by the outhern Branch for a public meeting at which William C. Bohn, of the Rand School of Social Science, will be the speaker. The lecture will be held in St. Casimir hall, Bingham and Orange streets, on Sunday, April 9th.

Bohn is one of the pioneers of the Socialist movement. He has written many party pamphlets and is an able and forceful speaker.

At the close of the address forum rules will prevail. Admission will be free to the public.

WORKERS CROWD STATE CAPITOL

Record-Breaking Demonstration For Unemployment Relief Follows State Federation's Call For Action

HARRISBURG, Pa. (FP).—At the call of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and with the support of the Pennsylvania Security League, unemployed marched into the Pennsylvania State Capitol on Tuesday more than three thousand strong in the largest demonstration of workers that

1,200 TO MARCH FROM READING, TUESDAY TO SUPPORT HOOPES' BILL

Demands that the state lawmakers enact into law the Hoopes bill for a relief appropriation of \$200,000,000 will be carried direct to Harrisburg by the unemployed organizations of Pennsylvania next Tuesday.

Harry Alexander, organizer for the Taxpayers' Protective League, local unemployed organization, sets 1,200 as the probable number of people who will leave Reading for the state capital next Tuesday morning.

"We will have transportation for all who wish to come," Alexander declared yesterday. He also stated that arrangements are being made to provide gas and oil for those who own trucks but can not bear that part of the expense of the trip.

In addition to the Reading delegation, the number of jobless who will demonstrate their demands for adequate relief will be increased to several thousands by members of unemployed relief bodies from Pottsville, Shamokin, Allentown, Pottstown, Lancaster, Lebanon and other sections.

The Reading aggregation will assemble at Labor Lyceum, Reed and Walnut streets and leave promptly at 8 a. m.

PETITIONS OUT FOR TROLLEY FARE CUT

Petitions requesting a single trolley fare between Reading and Sinking Spring are being circulated by citizens of Reading and of suburbs and boroughs which are forced to use trolley service along that route.

The appearance of the petitions met with an immediate and enthusiastic response from the public and many thousands of signatures will be placed before the Traction officials. The petitioners declare that a single fare is justified by the length of the ride in comparison to other single fare zones and by the drop in the costs for all other commodities including the wages of workers.

All petitions are being signed in duplicate and copies will be sent to the Public Service Commission at the same time the claim for a fare reduction is presented to the Traction Company officials.

WORKER COUNCIL TO CONVENE IN READING APR. 22

Officials of Unemployed, Labor, Socialists, and Farm Groups to Make Plans For Statewide Organization

MAURER HEAD ACTION UNIT

Ex-Councilman and George M. Rhodes Will Represent Council at "Continental Congress" May 6-7

The United Workers' Council, through an action committee headed by James H. Maurer, former president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, has sent out a call for a State Conference of all working-class groups to be held at the Labor Lyceum in Reading on Saturday and Sunday, April 22 and 23.

The purpose of the proposed Conference is to cement the working-class groups of the State into a solid unit along the same lines of the United Workers' Council of Berks County. The Berks County Council is composed of representatives from the Taxpayers' Protective League (unemployed), Federated Trades Council, Building Trades Council, Railroad Unions, Socialist Party, Polish Unemployed League and Rank & File Ex-Servicemen's Association.

It is hoped to form similar units in every county of the State and to form a state organization that will bring together all the county units into a mighty army of workers with a common cause.

Labor Leaders On Committee
With "Jim" Maurer on the action committee will be found some of the outstanding leaders of the State in the labor, farm, unemployed and progressive political groups, as follows:

Earl White, Reading, Hosiery Workers' Union, secretary; Earl Sabin, chairman Federated Workers' League, Erie; Lincoln Steigerwalt, chairman Taxpayers' Protective League, Reading; Emil Rieve, president Amer. Fed. of F. F. H. W., Philadelphia; G. B. Rowand, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Harrisburg; George M. Rhodes, president Federated Trades Council, Reading; Carl Leathers, chairman Allied Unemployed Councils, New Castle; Sarah Limbach, executive secretary Socialist Party of Penna., Pittsburgh; Robert Flannery, chairman Pottsville Unemployed Union; Arthur McDowell, chairman Unemployed Workers' Council, Harrisburg; Charles Sands, Local Berks Socialist Party, Reading; J. R. Kehl, president Unit (Continued on Page Four)

What Reading Folks Are Talking About

HOOPES STEMS THE TIDE

When Darlington Hoopes took the floor in this week's session of the General Assembly, in opposition to the suspension of rules covering insurance companies, he succeeded in giving the masters of industry and finance a taste of their own medicine.

What the insurance companies wanted was legal sanction for their action in abrogating their contracts with their policyholders. When the millions of policies now in force were written, the insured were told that the cash surpluses accumulated under their policies would always stand as a resource which could be acquired in time of need. Now, however, the companies are following the lead of the banks and restricting withdrawals in violation of their contracts.

Up to this time, "sacredness of contract" has always been a principle to which the labor exploiters held in fastening economic chains upon the workers. The principle was especially useful to the masters of industry in their defense of the infamous "yellow dog" contract.

Now, however, it is to the advantage of the big financial combines to break their agreements. That they would have received the approval of the Penna. Legislature is shown in the fact that the vote following Hoopes' opposition was 95 to 92.

Socialists know too much about the workings of big business to believe that the insurance companies will not have their own way in the end. However, Hoopes' opposition has served the purpose of calling attention to the manner in which the rights of millions of small policyholders are brushed aside when big business needs legislative service.

It is of especial interest to Reading workers to note that Senator Norton, an insurance company representative and a trades union official, favored the insurance companies.

THE LEADER CASE

Extreme consideration was shown for Building Superintendent Adam Leader this week when Howard McDonough, one of the Socialist members of the School Board asked that body to demand Leader's resignation.

Although four Socialist and one non-Socialist voted to ask Leader to quit his job, three of the Board members accepted a statement that Leader was ill as a reason for not voting at all.

To say all that could be said about the case at this time would be premature. McDonough's charges against Leader were general. More definite reasons will be forthcoming if Mr. Leader declines to accede to the Board's request for his resignation. In that case a motion to remove Mr. Leader will probably result in an open hearing in which Leader will be given an opportunity to defend the conduct of his department.

It is revealing, however, to note the difference between the treatment accorded high-salaried public "officials" and mere workers. The latter are hired and fired at will, picked up and cast aside as a mechanic selects and discards tools. And, in the case of Socialists under a Fusion administration, even "officials" are unceremoniously fired.

SENATORIAL CLAP-TRAP

Senator David A. Reed came to Reading this week and voiced opinions and ideas which may have sounded good to his audience but which don't mean much.

For one thing, the Senator declared that the national administration's farm bill is "Socialism gone mad." It is no such thing, of course. The plan is merely an effort to transfer the burden of Capitalism's failure from the farm workers to the city workers, and at the same time give the owning class a clear road to exploit both groups of producers. Socialists wouldn't propose such a plan, although they would sys-

(Continued on Page Two)

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that Bond Bread satisfies the appetite of all your family—satisfies your own ideas of what the best home-baked bread should be—and satisfies the highest scientific authorities as to its tooth-protecting content of sunshine vitamin-D.



sunshine vitamin-D
Bond Bread

FOR STRONGER BONES
AND SOUNDER TEETH

GENERAL BAKING COMPANY

"RUNNING RACE WITH REVOLUTION"—LORWIN

WASHINGTON—During the next four years the United States will show whether it can plan its economic salvation, says Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin of the Brookings Institution, discussing a Four-Year Plan for this country, in the March Electrical Workers' Journal.

"The alternative to such planning is grave," Lorwin says, "for peaceful planning during the next four

years will be running a race with revolution."

He proposes a planning council, "comparatively small in size, and composed of people selected for their knowledge, experience, detachment, and capacity for taking a large national point of view. It should survey the numerous proposals for economic recovery. It should study ways of increasing the national income and of distributing it more equitably."

HUNGRY LAD SOUGHT BREAD; GOT BULLET

DETROIT (FP).—As 10-year-old Cornelius Brown lies on his cot in the prisoners' ward of the Detroit Receiving Hospital, he reflects on the chain of events which led from a hungry stomach to the heavy-nosed .44 bullet which smashed both his knees.

Cornelius was shot by a policeman as he was attempting to secure food from a grocer's shop after a dinner, less and supperless Sunday and tearful warning from his widowed mother that there was no likelihood of food on Monday, either.

Cornelius' acquaintance with the preservers of law and order was not confined to the bullet which shattered his knees, according to his mother. Police suspected he was accompanied by his 14-year-old brother in his desperate attempt to get food. When the trembling youth refused to implicate his brother, police persuaded him to speak by pressing a needle into his knees and pressing a needle into his palm. The brother awaits trial in juvenile court.

Constable Sells Out Mellon Son's Business Venture

PITTSBURGH—Last July Andrew W. Mellon, "greatest secretary of the treasury etc." attempted to launch his son, Paul, upon a business career through small operations on his own responsibility, just as Judge Thomas Mellon launched young Andy more than a half century ago.

Young Mellon and a few associates opened two restaurants in downtown Pittsburgh. The venture ended when the constable sold the fixtures to pay rent claims. The balance sheet showed complete loss of \$10,000 capital, as well as loss of \$5,000 additional pumped in to revive the dying concern.

"HAVE YOU TRIED TIP-TOP

NU-MALT

?

It's the best Malt Syrup on the market... only by trial can we prove this statement to you.

5 1/2-lb. can—Hop flavored. No sugar required.

75c

(No Tax) is the price... and considering the extra fine results you obtain... it is very reasonable.

ON SALE EXCLUSIVE AT
TIP-TOP Inc.,
205 N. 9th St., Reading, Pa.

NO RE-OPENING FOR 4,500 BANKS

Billions In Mortgages Tied Up And Insurance Companies Ordered to Violate Contracts

NEW YORK (FP).—Some 4,500 banks had failed to reopen after the holiday on March 17 or about a fourth of the 18,000 banks which had remained open after the 6,000 previous failures. In New York state 17.1% of the banks failed to reopen, including the Harriman National Bank and Trust Company, whose former president is under arrest for misappropriation of depositors' funds. Included in the closed banks are the two Detroit giants which started the trouble.

No one outside the officials and bankers concerned has any idea how many of the 4,500 banks will open or when. The result is that the financial world is in a chaos almost worse than complete shutdown. Checks are accepted, sent out and snapped right back. Insurance companies, loan companies, wholesale firms and manufacturers are almost as thoroughly in the dark as during the moratorium. In some ways "What has happened?" is a worse question than "What will happen?"

Frozen Indefinitely
Meanwhile the guaranteed mortgage companies, whose officers didn't know they were affected by the Roosevelt order until after the moratorium was over, remain in the hands of State Insurance Superintendent Van Schaick and apparently will remain there indefinitely. He has given them until May 1 to find a solution to their difficulties. They have guaranteed three billions in mortgages on about 100,000 pieces of property to tens of thousands of investors, including life insurance companies and savings banks. To protect the investor they have about 7% of the guaranteed principal in some more mortgages and real estate has dropped a half. Obviously it will drop disastrously when those 100,000 properties are tossed on the auction block. If they can solve that problem Van Schaick will free them and probably give them a medal. Otherwise the next great financial crisis will take more dictatorship than the bank suspension did.

New York life insurance companies, tied inseparably with the banks and the mortgage companies, have been ordered to stop all payments of dividends either to stockholders or policyholders, to stop lending money on policies and to stop paying cash surrender values. In brief, New York life insurance companies are in a temporary receivership under the order of the state insurance commissioner. At least they no longer carry out the provisions of their contracts with the policyholder. And that would have been receivership two years ago.

HOUSE BLOCKS 30-HOUR WEEK

Lilith Wilson's Motion to Bring Measure From Committee Defeated by Old Guard, 55-98

HARRISBURG, Pa. (FP).—Rep. Lilith Wilson, Berks Socialist, lost the fight for the compulsory 5-day week and 6-hour day when the Pennsylvania House of Representatives rejected her motion to discharge the House Labor committee from consideration of her 30-hour week bill. The Republican officialdom, just licking their wounds after the revolt of their own members had brought the old age pensions amendment to the House floor, could gather but cold satisfaction from the vote of 55 to 98 by which the Socialist discharge motion failed, for those 55 votes represent a record total of any motion to bring any of the advanced Socialist measures from committee.

All hope of hurrying the Pennsylvania Legislature to adjournment has now been abandoned in Old Party political quarters and the Republican machine settles down to a waiting game, relying on the reactionary Senate with its majority of wealthy men to block such things as old age pensions which the House passes and wearing out the rebellious House by tying up all measures until the House in desperation to adjourn and go home, passes the reactionary program.

Two tuneful ballads that Ed Wynn overlooked: The avenue song—"Avenue Seen My Girl?" and the woodcutter's song—"I Loved Her the Minute I Cedar."

36-In. "Fruit-of-the-Loom" Bleached Muslin

9c yd.

Up to 10-yard pieces. All first quality. Worth several times this price.
Read's—Basement

READ'S
7TH AND PENN STS. READING PA.
READING'S DOMINANT THRIFT STORE

HERE ARE MANY REASONS WHY MOST PEOPLE ARE BUYING AT READ'S—SATURDAY IS THE LAST DAY OF THE GREAT CHALLENGE SALE

Regular 60c Jar
Lady Esther
4-PURPOSE

HAND CREAM **29c**
Non Greasy
Read's—First Floor

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SPRING COATS
That You Would Never Expect to See Except at Almost Double This Price!
\$9.95
For Misses 12 to 20
For Juniors 11 to 17
For Women 38 to 56

These Coats have everything! Glamour—plenty of it—in the new Cravat Ties, the fluttering Capes, the soft pastel-toned Furs, the new sleeves!

These Fabrics: These Colors: These Fine Furs:
Crepes, Wools, Tweeds, Gray, Beige, Dawn Fox, Squirrel, Wolf
Polo, Matelasse Navy, Black Vicuña, Fox, Lynx, Fox

Read's—Second Floor

OTHER FINE COATS, \$5.95, \$7.95, \$12.95, \$14.95, \$16.50



MOTHERS! EASTER IS ALMOST HERE!
Girls' Sizes 7 to 14

TAFFETA DRESSES 78c
Reg. \$1.25 Value
Smart new pastel shades. New Spring styles. Green, Yellow, Rose, Blue. Short sleeves and sleeveless.
Read's—Third Floor

The Famous "Lucette" and "Cinderella" **WASH DRESSES 84c**
For Girls: Sizes 2 to 6 and 7 to 16.
Read's—Third Floor



A Bargain to Hullo About!
Pure Vat Dye
Guaranteed Fast Color
Wash Frocks 39c
Never have we had such quality at this price! Percales, Mercerized Broadcloths, puffed or short sleeves, new attractive neckline treatments, neat trimmings, sizes 14 to 32.
Read's—First Floor



635 NEW SPRING DRESSES
Reg. \$5.95 Value
CHALLENGE SALE PRICE
\$2.88
SCORES OF NEW STYLES!
Copied after expensive models. Lovely Dresses, which are selling elsewhere for twice this price.
Bright Easter Pastels, Prints, Color Combinations.
Featuring Smart Bow and Bib Styles. Puff Sleeves and Capes. New Fabrics.
Sizes 12 to 20—30 to 36.
Read's—Second Floor

Women's and Misses' Bright New Krinkle Crepe **PAJAMAS and GOWNS 59c**
One and two-piece pajamas, solid colors or contrasting color combinations. Gowns in regular and extra sizes. Neat applique trimmings. Cut full and long.
Read's—First Floor

MEN!
Here is Opportunity!
1235 First Quality Broadcloth **SHIRTS 38c**
White, blue, green and tan shades. Full cut. Sizes 14 to 17.
Read's—First Floor

Fast Color Broadcloth **Pajamas 48c** pr.
Coat or slip-over styles in fancy stripe or solid shades. Sizes A to D.
Read's—First Floor

Can You Beat This? **SASH CURTAINS 8c** pr.
Plain cream color, with double hem-stitching in colors. Ready to hang.
Read's—Third Floor

Make Your Own Quilts! **COTTON BATTS 39c**
Pure snow white, large enough for full size bed.
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Some Stores Ask 98c for These! **MATTRESS COVERS 42c** ea.
Made of excellent unbleached sheeting. Full or 3/4 sizes.
Read's—Basement

COMPANION SALE TO SPRING DRESSES **200 New Hats**
21 to 24-In. Head Sizes



FREE!
To the first two hundred to purchase hats for a dollar or over we will give absolutely free a beautiful Velvet Covered Hat Stand, as illustrated.
In this unusual collection you will find every new style hat to suit your own particular taste. New silks, new fabrics, so refreshing that you will want to buy several.
Read's—Second Floor

5000 Yards **PURE SILK WASHABLE FLAT CREPE 39c** yd.
40 Inches Wide
Practically every color in the rainbow to choose from, in fact there are over 50 shades. We do not know of a place anywhere where this can be bought at this amazingly low price. Hold everything and come to this sale!
Read's—Basement

The New "EVEN-PUL" Diaphragm Control **CORSETS \$2.98**
Reg. Price \$5.00
Only "EVEN-PUL" offers this record of performance:
• Eliminates completely the bulky inner belt.
• Reduces diaphragm from 2 to 3 inches, or more.
• Distributes wearer's flesh evenly, assuring smooth lines.
• Forces flesh neither up nor down—will not ride up.
• Fashioned of pre-shrunk materials.
Read's—First Floor



Beer 5c
A GLASS

This will be a familiar ad in most papers throughout the nation within a few weeks

BUT

We have no beer to sell; because this is a real clothing store for men and boys with a \$65,000 stock

WHICH HAS BEEN ORDERED SOLD

Thousands and thousands of dollars' Worth of working apparel at a fraction of the actual costs.

SONDHEIM'S
Cor. 7th & Penn

We're Ready For EASTER!

"JOSEPH'S"—The store for the people who purchase with economy in mind, is now ready with thousands of dollars' worth of New Clothing and Furnishings for Men, Young Men and Boys.

Few stores would ever offer such fine, 1933 Spring style,

Men's and Young Men's TOPCOATS

at prices quoted below. Get yours at Joseph's tomorrow! Regular \$12.50 to \$16.50

\$9.95
AND
\$12.50

MEN'S HATS
\$2 to \$5 Values
\$1.45
TO
\$2.85

JOSEPH'S
410 Penn Street

MEN'S CAPS
75c to \$1.50
Values
49c to 95c

"WE SELL FOR LESS—ALWAYS!"

BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

BOYS' SUITS
WITH 2 KNICKERS
\$5.00 to \$10.99 Values
\$3.45 to \$7.95

With 2 Long Pants
\$10.00 to \$19.50 Values
\$6.95 to \$14.95

Boys' Sweaters . . . 79c
Boys' Caps . . . 49c
Boys' Shirts . . . 49c
Boys' Pants . . . 69c
Boys' Long Pants . . . 98c

Only when you see the wonderful quality of these

MEN'S SUITS

can you truly appreciate the wonderful values they are!

Regular \$10.50

\$7.95
ONLY

\$15.00 to \$20 Values

\$12.50
AND
\$15.00

SEE EXPOSE OF FRAMEUP IN NEW MOONEY TRIAL

Establishment of Labor Martyr's Innocence Seen Certain When Full Evidence Is Heard April 26

DIST. ATTY. FOR ACQUITTAL

Pardon Expected by Tom's Friends Following Failures To Convict on Untried Indictment

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—A victory for the Mooney defense was scored when Judge Louis H. Ward granted Tom Mooney a trial on the remaining and untried indictment against him for complicity in the Preparedness Day bomb explosion. April 26 was set as the date for the new trial, which is expected to prove Mooney's innocence and to expose the frameup which has kept him in jail 16 years.

"It is obvious that the prosecution will not be able to produce evidence that will support a verdict of guilty," said District Attorney Matthew Brady, who refused to prosecute. "I have repeatedly urged the Governor to pardon the defendant on the ground that, in the light of our present knowledge, his former conviction is unjustified."

Pardon May Follow
An acquittal in the new trial would not free Mooney, although it would make it more difficult for the Governor to refuse a pardon. The untried indictment is the same as the one upon which he was convicted. Attorney Leo Gallagher, who secured the new trial, said he hoped Charles Fickert and Edward Cunha, prosecutors who framed Mooney, and Matt I. Sullivan, who recommended that a pardon be denied him, would be named to prosecute the new trial.

Several indictments were filed against Mooney and he was convicted on one and sentenced to death. Protests all over the world forced President Wilson to ask commutation of the sentence. Mooney was given life, and all the indictments but one were dropped.

Among those at a huge Mooney protest meeting in San Francisco a week before the new trial was granted was James Cagney, motion picture star. It is rumored Cagney is planning to appear in a film based on the Mooney-Billings frameup. Cagney was refused an interview with Mooney by Warden Holohan, who is holding the prisoner incommunicado to all except his lawyers, his immediate family and one or two members of the Mooney Defense Committee.

COLLAPSE

(Continued from First Page)

kind of conservative investment is now about 3% government cash and 97% real estate equities.

That explains why Wall Street is making no complaints about the elimination of the gold standard, why the Roosevelt inflation program is cheered even when it means pouring billions of what is really scrip into the federal currency. Inflated prices will bring at least a temporary surge of business turnover which will make possible the refinancing of this vanishing load of indebtedness before it crushes the last cornerstone of the financial structure, they believe.

Forced Bankruptcies Next
Otherwise they see a doleful June: A few trusting holders of these guaranteed bonds will take new securities but the hardheaded "rugged individualists" will demand payment in cash. That will force some of the most imposing structures in Manhattan on the auction block at a time when there is no market. The outstanding bonds, already selling at a huge discount, will become practically worthless and force a real estate panic which will wipe out billions now carried hopefully on the books of life insurance companies and savings banks. Wall Street shudders at the thought of what will happen when the big insurance companies follow Insull.

Wall Street's answer is that there must be inflation, with increasing prices and the same kind of a general rush of business as marked the textile industry for a few weeks last fall, a rising stock, bond and commodity market so that the investment flow may be started again and absorb new issues of real estate bonds. But there must be no increase in

wages. That would be "dangerous inflation."

Walter Lippmann, the liberal Democrat who writes a column for the reactionary Republican New York Herald-Tribune, makes the attitude very clear: "The measure of desirable 'reflation' is a rise in prices to a point where, at the existing level of wages re-employment can become general." And later in the same column, "The sign that 'reflation' has gone too far would be very large profits, a substantial rise in the cost of living and the necessity therefore of immediately increasing wage rates. That would mean that the vicious spiral of inflation had begun. But up to that point it is highly desirable, it is, in fact, of the highest necessity, that prices should rise if it is possible to cause them to rise." Prices must be forced up to the last notch the workers will stand without demanding wage increases, which means that real wages will actually be forced down in this new fashion, unless workers are ready everywhere to fight.

RUSSIAN STANDARDS

(Continued from First Page)

food and clothing without spending all of the wages they receive. As a result, all Russian workers have plenty of money. They can spend their surplus by buying at 'free' stores where luxury articles are sold.

Mr. Cadmus explained that only workers are permitted to purchase goods at the low-priced government stores. "As a result, those who are too lazy to work have a hard time getting anything to eat. There are few drones in Russia."

Going Forward
In reply to questions from the audience, Mr. Cadmus declared his conviction that the Russians are going forward to success.

"Every day something is accomplished, and a country which continues to go forward will reach its goal in time," he said. He declared that the Russian people are all in favor of the government and its economic policies. They have already seen that even partial success has resulted in increasing their living standards. As more successes are won the people will share in the benefits.

"The lot of all workers have been improved. They are given two weeks' vacation with pay each year and allowed to take an additional two weeks at their own expense. Many of them use their extra money to arrange for the extra two weeks' rest. In case of sickness they are cared for in sanatoria. Women are relieved from work two months before child birth and a month after. If they care to return to industry then they may, but it is not compulsory. Children whose mothers are working are cared for and fed in government-maintained kindergartens which are supervised by doctors and trained nurses."

Speaks On Recognition
To a question about the advisability of the United States recognizing the Soviet government, Mr. Cadmus replied that he believed it would be a wise move for this country to make. "I believe the Soviet officials would welcome recognition. However, I think the effects would be more beneficial to America than to the U. S. S. R. If recognition were given Russia commercial credits

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Massachusetts Payrolls Continue On Skids

BOSTON — Total weekly payrolls in 1,099 Massachusetts manufacturing establishments dropped 5.8%—\$138,559—in January, according to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. This is above the average drop for January during the seven years 1926 to 1932. Employment fell 1.7%. Total wages are less than 40% of the 1925 to 1927 average, and employment is almost down to 55% of the 1925 to 1927 average. Average weekly earnings are \$16.42.

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AMERICAN

WORKER COUNCIL

(Continued from First Page)

ed Farmers' Protective Assn., Boyertown; O. D. Nordby, commander Rank & File Ex-Servicemen's Assn., Reading; Mike Demchak, chairman Unemployed Workers' League, Mt. Carmel; George W. Bause, chairman United Workers' League, Pottstown; Clinton Golden, Farmers' Economic Organization, Solebury (Bucks Co.); Raymond S. Hofes, editor Reading Labor Advocate; Franz E. Daniel, Unemployed Citizens' League, Philadelphia; Henry Gundrum, president Amer. Fed. of R. R. W., Reading;

H. C. Walsh, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, South Brownsville; Harold Seibert, president Building Trades' Council, Reading; Robert Lieberman, chairman Unemployed Citizens' League, Pittsburgh; Albert Hartman, vice-president Reading Labor College.

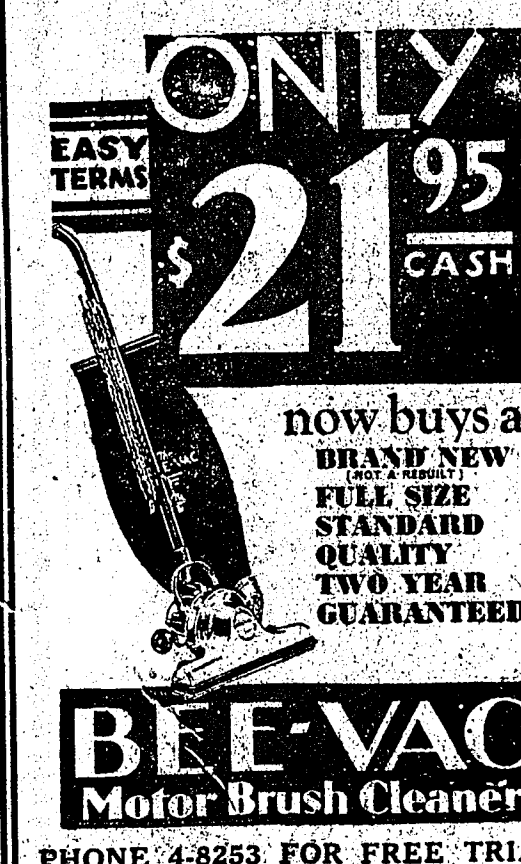
Seek Aid of Legislature
Besides forming a statewide organization, the Conference will likely consider some plan of action to bring pressure on the State Legislature, which for the last 18 weeks has done practically nothing to relieve the suffering of the working class. Experience has shown that practically all the important labor bills remain in

the "bickling" committees in the House and Senate at Harrisburg. The call for the Conference will be sent to local unions, affiliated and not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to all unemployed groups, progressive farm and political units.

The United Workers' Council will meet again tonight. Plans are under way to raise funds to carry on the work of the organization locally and to finance the activities for the Conference.

Endorse Continental Congress
The United Workers' Council have given their hearty endorsement to the call for the Continental Congress that will be held in Washington on May 6 and 7. James H. Maurer and George Rhodes, chairman of the Council, were elected to represent the organization when the Continental Congress convenes.

New Yipsel Paper Attains 8,000 Subscription
CHICAGO.—With orders still coming, "The Challenge," new monthly publication of the Young People's Socialist League, has already piled up a subscription of 8,000 copies for the first issue, according to Hy Fish, business manager. Publication offices are at 549 Randolph street, Chicago.



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L. WILSON

(Continued from First Page)

ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment. The hearing will be held before the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments, considerably chastened since it was discharged from consideration of the old age pension amendments. Hearing is set for Wednesday, April 5, at 2 p. m.

The Women's Trade Union League which is in charge of the hearing expects witnesses of national prominence to speak for the measure which has recently taken on new life with Ohio's ratification.

"Buy American"

Sir Edward Grouse was one of the originators of the "Buy British" campaign, and he is sorry. "I think probably the 'Buy British' campaign has gone far enough," he says. "We want to buy American goods and we want America to buy British goods."

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Backhaul . . . \$5.75 per ton
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NAGLE'S CUT-RATE STORES

Activities of the Reading Socialists

CARD PARTY AT SOUTHERN BRANCH TONIGHT (Friday March 31)

Instead of the regular business meeting tonight, the Southern Branch will hold a card party to which everyone is cordially invited. Light refreshments will be served at each table, and the regular price of 25 cents per corner will prevail. Prizes will be more than ordinary.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S CARD PARTY FOR RADIO FUND

The co-operation of all branches and party members is urged for the card party which will be held at Labor Lyceum on Saturday night. The Women's Socialist League have the lead in planning for this event, but they need the assistance and patronage of all other groups to make it the success it should be. Lunch will be served at supper time and throughout the evening, and a fine line of prizes will be on hand for the winning players. All cash proceeds will be contributed to the Radio Committee.

CARD PARTY THURSDAY AT BERKSHIRE HEIGHTS

Berkshire Heights Branch will hold another card party Thursday, April 6, at branch headquarters. Playing will begin at 8 p. m. Ten cents per corner is the fee, with free refreshments for everybody and prizes for the lucky players.

MUHLBERG BRANCH

The next meeting of the Muhlberg Branch will be held on Thursday, April 6, at the Hyde Park Fire Hall. The Tuesday meeting is advanced to this date due to the Taxpayers' Protective League having the hall for the regular meeting date. All members and friends please note this change.

SINGERS' ATTENTION

The Socialist Mixed Chorus, which was organized last week, will hold a rehearsal tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in Labor Lyceum. Already over twenty men and women have joined this new organization, and we herewith invite all persons desirous

of expressing themselves in song, to attend our rehearsal tomorrow.

LOCAL BERKS THURSDAY

Thursday, April 6, is the date for Local Berks meeting, all members should attend this meeting, many important questions are coming up for action and discussion. DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND!

MALE CHORUS ON WEEU SUNDAY AT 1 P. M.

Advocate readers who like choral music should not neglect to tune in on station WEEU at 1 p. m. on Sunday, at which time the Socialist Male Chorus will go on the air for 15 minutes.

Y. P. S. L. NOTES

The Workers' Theatre meets every Thursday evening at 8:30 in the Labor Lyceum. All those who are interested in putting across better plays should join the group. The group would appreciate very much if more Yipsels would co-operate in more of the activities being sponsored by the Young Peoples' Socialist League.

The organizers committee is working hard with all Circles.

Sunday April 2, the Labor College will present the play "Old School Days" in the St. Casimir hall. The attendance of Yipsels would be appreciated by the Labor College. The play starts at 8 p. m.

Saturday, April 1, the Girls Base Ball Team will meet in the Labor Lyceum at 3:30 sharp. We are inviting all Yipsel girls to come and join.

Weekly Program

Monday, Circle 3—Regular Meeting Night.

Wednesday, Circle 6—Oral Reading and Review.

Wednesday, Circle 10—Speaker, Franze Cramer.

Thursday, Circles 1 and 9—Art and Every Day Life.

Friday, Circle 2—Visit to Circles 1 and 9.

MEETING OF POLISH CITIZENS SUNDAY AT SOUTHERN BRANCH

In an effort to interest Polish-Americans in political action the organization committee of the Southern Branch will hold a public meeting in the branch headquarters, at Peach and Franklin streets, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All Polish citizens are invited to attend this meeting.

BRANCH MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK OF APRIL 3RD

Tonight:
Northwest—Charles Sands.
Berkshire Heights—William C. Hoverter.

West Lawn—Max Putney.
Monday, April 3:
Northeast—Larry Hurley.
Central—Cleve Long.

Sinking Spring—John A. Reitz.
Ephrata—Wm. Schwerin.

Tuesday, April 4:
Lebanon—Albert Hartman.

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Laureldale—James Roslin.
Lehigh—Current Events.
West Reading—Adam Eberly.
18th Ward—Discussion.
Fairview—Fred Merkel.
Vineport—Wm. Schwerin.
Southern—Pep Nite.
Northwest Women—Stewart Tomlinson.
Thursday, April 6:
Muhlberg—Wm. Schwerin.
Cleona (Lebanon Co.)—James H. Maurer.

Friday, April 7:
Northwest—Wm. C. Hoverter.
Berkshire Heights—Miles Williams.
West Lawn—George W. Snyder.

LABOR COLLEGE NEWS

By STEPHEN H. ELY

An event which will long be remembered by the students of the Reading Labor College, and their friends who accompanied them, was their visit to the Reading Museum and Art Gallery last Thursday evening, March 23. This visit was under the personal direction of the curator of the Museum, Dr. Levi W. Mengel, and his assistants, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Poole. Their painstaking efforts to explain the various subjects under their care created a most favorable impression upon our group. We take this opportunity to thank Mr. and Mrs. Earl Poole and Dr. Levi Mengel.

The audience, which filled all available seats in our class-room on both Monday and Wednesday nights, seemed to thoroughly enjoy the clash of wits between the speakers of the contending teams in the debate on the subject, "Resolved, That compulsory unemployment insurance should be adopted by the United States."

Especially interesting was the debate on Monday night, when the negative team, comprised entirely of women students, defeated the male students on the affirmative side. The women won chiefly on the point of delivery, a gift they have possessed throughout the ages, therefore it seems to me, that in future debates between the sexes, the men should be allowed a handicap in this particular branch of the debating art.

The judges for this contest were as follows: William Hoverter, Jesse George and Earl White. Timekeepers: Gordon McLean and Stephen Ely.

The details of the debate staged at our Wednesday night session will be published next week.

Next Sunday, April 2, at 7:30 p. m., in St. Casimir's Hall, we will again hold a "Pep Night" social, and repeat our play entitled, "An Old-Fashioned School." There will be no admission free, therefore you are advised to come early if you wish to secure a seat. Delicious cakes and pies will be on sale, baked by the same women who made those tempting bits of pastry which were sold so quickly at our last social.

On Saturday afternoon (tomorrow) the Labor College Mixed Chorus will rehearse with the Socialist Mixed Chorus in the Labor Lyceum. Rehearsal will commence

promptly at 2 o'clock, and all those desiring to participate in this work are requested to be prompt.

The date for the Symposium has been changed to April 27. More and fuller details about this later.

It has been definitely decided to hold our banquet on Saturday, May 6, at the Green Valley Country Club. The speakers for this occasion will be persons prominent in public affairs, their names will be announced in the very near future.

Albert Hartman, vice-president of the Reading Labor College, was appointed to act as a member of the action committee of the United Workers' Council.

Dutch Socialists Present "Red" Play

AMSTERDAM.—"Sailors of Cat-taro," a dramatization of the recent mutiny on the ship Zeven Provinciën, is being subsidized by the Socialist municipality of Amsterdam, after it was previously banned by the central government. Socialists of Holland have been sympathetic to the mutiny, which was conducted by Communists.

Public Service Cuts Wages

TRENTON, N. J.—Wages of all employees of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and its subsidiaries will be reduced 10% April 1, the board of directors has decided. Common stock dividends will be reduced 12 1/2%.

Sunday Night - April 2

7:30 P. M.

"CHRISTIAN STANDARDS"

By ELMER WICKEL

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FRESH EGGS . 2 doz. 29c

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ALLENTOWN SUGAR-CURED
Smoked Shoulders . 8c Lb
6 to 8-Lb Average

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Part of the savings of our thousands of depositors are invested in Government and other sound bonds. They keep men employed building roads and schools, laying sewers, paving streets, etc. Other surplus funds are loaned to local manufacturers and merchants, helping to employ men and women in the factories, workshops and stores.

Money in the Berks County Trust Company is money in circulation. Money in circulation gives men and women work.

Add your surplus funds to those of thousands of your neighbors who, by depositing them with us, are helping bring back local prosperity.

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RECORD LOWS IN FIRST MONTH OF THE 'NEW DEAL'

Frozen Bank Deposits Most Glaring Example of Hardships Under "Miracle-Working President"

BUSINESS INDEX DOWN

Building Permits Wane and Insurance Funds Are Withheld As Optimists Sing of Revival

NEW YORK (FP).—While reports from Washington seem to show a capital still enthralled by the Roosevelt smile, the first month of the new administration drew to an end with the realization dawning in many places throughout the country that the New Deal has brought new records of devastation. Whether any part of that record can be charged to the Roosevelt regime or not, the fact remains that the trend of business, employment and banking is still downward.

Through the praises sung over the radio and in the press, stark realities began to creep. The Scripps-Howard papers had labelled Roosevelt the "greatest president the nation has ever had," quoting a senator to cover a possible retreat. Thus they grew more enthusiastic for Roosevelt, whom the chain had attacked bitterly, than the same papers had been for their own candidate, Hoover, in his honeymoon era. On a popular NBC national hookup, Roosevelt was hailed as the "miracle-working president." Miracle or no, here are some of the facts of the first month, as seen not from the political angle of the capital but from the standpoint of business and jobs.

Many Signs of Collapse
1. The first four weeks of the Roosevelt regime had left about as many banks closed after the moratorium lifted as had crashed in four years of Hoover.

2. The New York Times business index had sunk a tenth lower than it had ever reached under Hoover. During the disastrous last 10 months of the Hoover regime the index had wavered between 52.5 and 57.5 (meaning 52.5 to 57.5 of "estimated normal"), making what many observers believed was a floor for the depression. At the end of two weeks of Roosevelt that index had fallen to 47.9, substantially breaking through the all-time low record mark of the Hoover regime.

3. The expectation of better prices, which in itself would lead to a great deal of employment due to the small inventories in most lines except raw materials, had been blasted by the end of the first three weeks of Roosevelt. Talk of a mammoth re-employment campaign to take care of the "forgotten man" which would bring back to retail stores that half of the 50-billion-a-year trade which has been lost had crystallized into a program to take 250,000 men from charity relief in the cities and put them on government relief in the woods—certainly little gain to business and general employment.

4. Bank clearings in the first weeks after the banks reopened were about normal, the lag of payments during the moratorium not being made up. The closing of several thousand banks helped to bring this about, of course, but the effect on business, production and employment has been devastating.

Low Level of Building
5. Instead of a pickup following the uncertainties of February, building permits were sagging during March to still lower levels than the all-time lows set by the Hoover regime.

6. The collapse of the Pollyanna chorus in some sections of the press was startling. Amusingly, drastic was the statement in the New York Times that Roosevelt plans bonds to come due "after a higher degree of prosperity has been regained, in 30 or 40 years." More careful comment in the Times business section had it that "after the flaring up of renewed courage and confidence, a natural reaction set in. In this sobering process it became more generally appreciated how much wreckage remains to be cleaned up. Until banking difficulties are overcome in larger degree, business operations cannot show much recovery."

7. The third biggest fire insurance company in New York was taken over by the state, life insurance companies were ordered not to

pay dividends to stockholders and companies guaranteeing three billions in first mortgages were temporarily, at least, taken over by New York state.

So it was that gradually it became clear that in his first month Roosevelt had dramatically, stirring and with a smile, done just what Hoover doubtfully and secretly had been doing—giving aid to big bankers and big taxpayers. Many believed that eventually effective farm relief and inflation would bring at least a temporary upturn in employment. That was based on two factors: first, Roosevelt's political necessities; second, the reports from several sections that an upturn in prices and employment is the only alternative to revolt. Workers and farmers have been patient for nearly four years but a factor in that patience for a year has been the hope of the New Deal. If that fails Roosevelt has made popular their word for the next step—action.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON (FP).—Tom Mooney, America's most famous working-class prisoner, victim of the hatred of corrupt utility interests in San Francisco because he dared attempt to organize their workers, has been granted a new trial on a left-over indictment in the "Preparedness Day bomb case" which was used as a pretext to send him to the death cell and later into life imprisonment nearly 17 years ago. If, as is anticipated, he is acquitted when the new trial takes place, the Fleischacker banking group and its political pawns will still have power to keep Mooney in prison, unless public opinion in California shall be aroused to such a pitch as to compel Gov. Rolph to issue the pardon he refused in April of last year.

Washington has had a part in this tragedy from the very first. It was under protection of war-approaching hysteria fanned by the banking and manufacturing groups already fattened by British and French and Italian war orders that the San Francisco district attorney, Fickert, was able to make a mockery of ordinary rules of law-administration in his prosecution of Mooney and Billings. President Wilson felt twinges of conscience so sharp, when he had led the United States into the war and had discovered that revolutionary crowds in Petrograd were demanding that Mooney be freed, that he sent a special commission to California to investigate and report on the whole affair. To Gov. Stephens Wilson appealed: "Would it not be possible to postpone the execution of sentence of Mooney, in order to give full weight and consideration to the important changes which have taken place in the evidence against him? I urge this very earnestly." Stephens commuted the death sentence to one of life imprisonment.

Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson headed the special commission which studied the record of the Mooney-Billings trial. Felix Frankfurter, John H. Walker, Max Lowenthal, Vernon Z. Reed, John F. Spangler and E. P. Marsh were the other members. They reported: "When Oxman, the chief witness against Tom Mooney, was discredited, the verdict against Mooney was discredited." John B. Densmore, U. S. Director General of Employment, who investigated the case in 1918, reported: "There is little left of the District Attorney's case against Tom Mooney, save an unsavory record of manipulation and perjury."

Hiram Johnson was governor of California when Mooney was convicted. Fickert, the prosecutor, had been elected district attorney as an archfoe of Johnson, and as the tool of the utility companies whose bribery of city officials Johnson had helped to prosecute. But Johnson had been assailed by Mooney, and he left Mooney under sentence of death when he left office in Sacramento to come to Washington. Gov. Stephens was succeeded by Gov. Richardson who refused to free the prisoner. Gov. Young, a lifelong Johnson adherent, came next. He first put the issue up to a corporation-minded supreme court, and then refused a pardon after suggesting that a parole might be granted if Mooney would apply for it—thereby confessing guilt. Mooney stood his ground as a class prisoner—he would be free as a matter of right or not at all.

Through the years, scores of public men in Congress have declared their belief that Mooney was innocent, and their protest at the wrong done him. Senators LaFollette, Wheeler, Norris, Frazier, Nye, Schall, Costigan and many others have spoken. Wheeler said: "Tom Mooney is the victim of one of the foulest conspiracies ever perpetrated in

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A few three-burner Ranges with plate shelf as low as	\$12.90
A four-burner Range with plate shelf	\$21.90
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A four-burner Range with plate shelf, full enamel	\$28.50

All Porcelain Enameled
5 ORIOLE GAS RANGES \$45.85
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this country, and it was done because he was active in labor circles in California." Sen. Johnson remained silent for more than a decade, while the struggle continued. Finally, in confidence, he told fellow-senators that he had no doubt that Judge Franklin Griffin, the trial judge who had come to bitterly repent of the mistake he had made in accepting perjured evidence against Mooney, was right in his stand for a new trial. Johnson knew Griffin; the judge had been secretary to Johnson when the latter first served as governor.

Today Johnson and McAdoo—son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson and strongest member of his war cabinet—are California's senators and master politicians. Their relations are close. Their joint appeal to the people of California for justice for Mooney, if he is acquitted at the coming trial, would force even the Fleischackers to ask Gov. Rolph to sign the pardon.

HOOPES ATTACKS

(Continued from First Page)

relief bill, came two days earlier on an emergency appropriation for unemployment relief during the months of April and May. Hoopes at that time raised his voice in comment on the bills. At that time the Socialist spokesman had announced that he was voting for the emergency appropriation because it was the first unemployment relief measure he had been able to get to vote on in thirteen weeks of legislative session, while passionately protesting that he did so "with my tongue in my cheek, well knowing how miserably short of the need this measure falls."

While the high cheek bones of the gentleman legislator Talbot from the wealthy residential county of Delaware county red-dened, Hoopes furiously assailed his shocking statement that the first business of the legislature was "economy in government, the second relief of the taxpayer and third and last the relief of unemployment." The Socialist, while bitterly denying that economy was the first purpose of the

legislature, expressed his willingness not only to levy new taxes on wealthy men but if that was insufficient to take over and operate their idle industrial property in the interest of the unemployed. Hoopes pointed out that whereas in August 1932 with 250,000 families on relief, Talbot had, at the special session, provided in his bill for a minimum of a million and a half dollars in any one month now with nearly 500,000 families on relief the maximum the emergency bill called for was barely a million per month. Hoopes scoffed at the idea that the federal government would continue to pay \$5.75 to the state's one dollar as it is doing now with the state expanding six and three quarter millions of dollars per month.

On the morning of the day the main relief bill came up, the prophecy of Hoopes as to the federal government policy was definitely supported by reports from Washington that the new federal relief funds would be given to states only up to one-third of state appropriations for relief.

Fight Child Labor

Two more states have ratified the child labor amendment, bringing the total to eight. In voting ratification, Oregon and Washington have revived a measure which was believed dead. The drive for this action should be strenuously pushed. With uncounted millions of unemployed adults, there is no longer any reason, even from the standpoint of the most depraved capitalism, why the inhumanity of child labor should continue.

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WORKERS CROWD

(Continued from First Page)

the House and jammed every aisle as well as the gallery.

Labor Bills Discussed
First on hearing was the bill to reduce women's hours from 54 to 44-hour per week maximum. Finally, in the main gathering of the afternoon to which members of House and Senate had been invited, Federation of Labor leaders, rail union spokesmen and Security League officers presented the organized labor program for \$125,000,000 state appropriation for direct unemployment relief, security legislation in the form of old age pensions, minimum wage and unemployment insurance, civil

rights legislation in the repeal of the eviction act, outlaw of yellow dog contract, restriction of state police entrance in strikes, prohibition of use of conspiracy provisions of old common law against labor leaders, abolition of any private payment of deputy sheriffs, and regulation and bonding of deputies and private detectives, along with final abolition of Coal and Iron police.

In spite of threats of the labor forces to take a roll call of those attending, the majority of Senators and Representatives boycotted the hearing in favor of a gathering of a couple of thousand members of Taxpayers' Leagues, largely conservative farmers demanding decrease in government expenses and cuts in taxes.

Pinchot Sees Double
Governor Pinchot did a Roman horseback riding stunt by telling the Taxpayers that there was no need for new taxes and a little over an hour later assuring the unemployed at a final mass meeting in the forum hall of the educational building, that they and he were of one purpose, although in the forefront of organized labor's program is the demand for a state income tax, a new tax in Pennsylvania.

An interesting background to both the mass meeting of the taxpayers and the unemployment were the colorful maneuvers of the Pennsylvania National Guard in front of the capitol in honor of the inauguration of Lt. Gov. Shannon as a General. This Pennsylvania National Guard which marched so prettily in the background of labor's demonstration for relief, already has detailed marching instructions in the hands of its officers based on the expectancy of desperate outbreaks of half-starved unemployed, driven to rebellion by lack of adequate relief.

HECKMAN ANSWERS UNEMPLOYED STATEMENT

Resenting a statement by the publicity agent of the Taxpayers' Protective League, which was printed in last week's issue of the Advocate, Edward Heckman, a trucker at the fuel plant, declared, this week, that he had been shown in the wrong light.

"It is not true that I am looking out for myself and nobody else," Heckman says. "When I condemned the policies at the fuel yard I was thinking of all the people working there. The yard was operated unfairly at that time and discrimination was being shown. Men were being cursed at in tones that could be heard across the yard. In my opinion everybody gets a square deal now."

"Of course I want to work. My job at the fuel yard is keeping me from taking relief. It is run right now and that is why I want to see it continue."

REFLECTIONS

(Continued from First Page)

It is Capitalism, not Socialism, that has killed individual initiative; Witness the growing number of people who are content to live upon doles. It is Capitalism, not Socialism, that is destroying democratic government; Witness the dictatorial powers with which our president is vested. It is Capitalism, not Socialism, that is abrogating the sanctity of contract; Witness the refusal of insurance companies to fulfill their written agreements with their policyholders.

THE STANDPAT VOTER who damned the Socialists and voted for Capitalism ought to be proud of his achievements—if he aimed to fill the world with poverty, dictatorship and slavery. If that was what he aimed to do, he has succeeded. The Socialists have never shaped the destiny of the world. Only in Russia is human activity devoted to the welfare of the working masses. And only there, in all the world, are the living conditions of workers steadily advancing. Elsewhere the cohorts of Capitalism are reaping a harvest of poverty and tyranny and sowing the seeds of misery for the next generation. Where Socialism has been suppressed Death and Tyranny rule.

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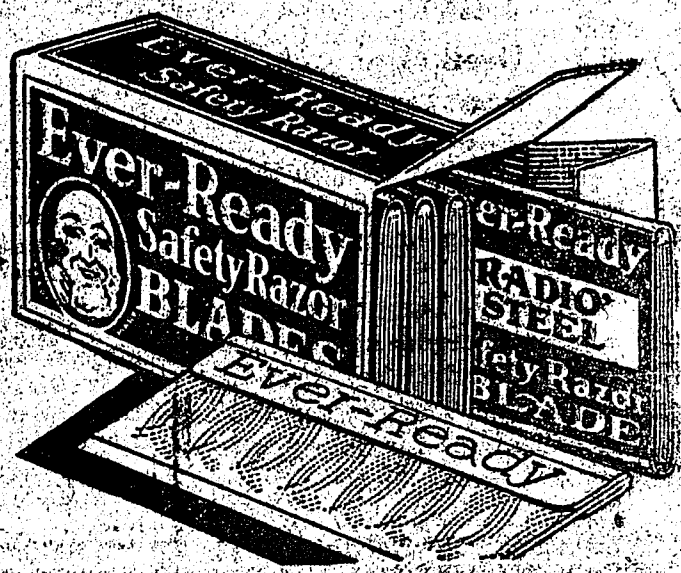
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THE GREAT AMERICAN CRISIS OF 1933

By FRED M. MERKEL

Inflation helps only the wealthiest class. It has absolutely nothing to offer to the unemployed and all others in distress, the "Forgotten Man" that President Roosevelt was so anxious to help, in particular.

Federal Aid Denied Jobless.
We have not asked towns, cities, and geographical subdivisions to finance the relief of corporations, banks, and insurance companies. To them has been delegated the task of financing the relief of the unemployed.

The task for which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was really set up is shown by the following figures:
Loans to banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations, railroads, and other borrowers under Section 5 of the R. F. C. act up to Nov. 30, 1932, \$1,340,162,760.71.

Loans to states and territories for relief purposes up to close of business Dec. 23, 1932, \$76,359,888.69.
In spite of loans, inflation, relief, etc., the worst crisis in American history developed because fundamental causes were not touched and the evil effects continued to grow. The issuing of some more billions in currency nor the reopening of the banks does not mean the crisis is over and prosperity will return. The inflation of the currency will only carry business along for a short time and the final collapse will come.

Economy Will Increase Unemployment

There are still other factors to consider beside inflation. Another measure proposed by President Roosevelt is government economy—\$660,000,000 is to be cut from the incomes of government employees and

income to live upon of \$138 per year or \$136 less than required to put paupers in the almshouse and maintain them there.

How have the mighty fallen when a standard of living less than that of paupers is hailed with delirious joy as a "prosperity program"? This prosperity program gives a 90% reduction in the income of the unemployed compared with 1929; yet the dupes of Roosevelt expect this to be a tremendous help in restoring prosperity.

Futile Farm Relief.
Another prosperity measure proposed is one of the farmers and is the Domestic Allotment Plan. It is a measure to restrict and control acreage of crops and animal units, if need be, and not to increase them. It amounts to an indirect excise or sales tax which the Bureau of Internal Revenue will collect, at the point where the product enters into processing—the flour or rice mill, packing house and so on and this is to be paid to the farmers.

This tax is expected to amount to about \$600,000,000 and this tax will really be paid by the consumers who buy the farmers' products. Since a rich family can't eat any more than the members of a worker's family, the tax will necessarily have to be paid mostly by the workers, employed or living on relief vouchers, because the wealthy class are few in numbers and those best able to pay taxes to improve conditions will throw the burden of supplying an increased income to farmers on the industrial wage workers. Here, again, is the trick of taking money out of the pockets of one class of people and putting it into the pocket of someone else made to appear as restoring prosperity. It isn't doing anything of the kind. Money has merely changed hands. There has been no increase in the buying power necessary to restore or create prosperity in the total income of war veterans, government employees, unemployed put to work on public works projects, less. Nothing has really changed to create buying power to start industries supplying it.

The farmers lost \$20,000,000,000 taken from the capital account of agriculture from 1920 to 1930, according to Louis J. Faber, president of the National Grange, and at least \$10,000,000,000 more taken from the farmers' income. This sop of \$600,000,000 for the farmers is to fool him into believing prosperity is returning.

The farmers will learn that unless his customers, the industrial workers, prosper, the farmer cannot prosper. He cannot sell his products to the workers lacking income to buy them. City workers will be forced to start gardens for themselves and destroy the farmers' market for the higher-priced products, made so by an excise or sales tax through the Domestic Allotment Plan.

Another measure urged to restore prosperity is the return of beer. According to Roosevelt's return is estimated to add \$125,000,000 revenue to assist in balancing the budget. If \$12,179,000,000 taxes fail to create prosperity how can the addition of a tax 96 times smaller do it? If 78 out of 91 distilleries in Scotland close down indefinitely, as reported in the Philadelphia Inquirer of Sept. 4, 1932, because people couldn't buy liquor due to the depression, will the American depression create prosperity and the ability to buy the product of American breweries?

Doctor Franklin Delano Roosevelt is a political fakir like the Roosevelt who preceded him 28 years ago. Theodore Roosevelt didn't "bust the trusts" which he was elected to do and F. D. Roosevelt will not restore prosperity. His party is pledged to protect capitalists and their interests, not to increase the income and buying power of the workers at the expense of capitalists' profits and he will be faithful to the end to those who paid his campaign expenses and made his election possible.

Must Increase Purchasing Power
The problem of hard times must be attacked from the right angle. The purchasing power of the masses must be raised higher than it was in 1929 if prosperity is to be restored. Food, clothing, shelter, etc., do not come out of banks, but are the result of our own efforts. The economic machinery that could have produced twice the then actual stream of goods produced in 1929 is still in existence except for minor losses through depreciation and lack of repair; the labor power to operate the machinery is still here in abundance; the administrative and technical skill to direct the work is still here. Yet the country, living in a money world, controlled by the wealthy few, throws 30,000,000 men, women, and children on the streets with vast quantities of foodstuffs and other commodities in storage.

The answer is that the means of production and distribution of wealth must be owned and operated for the benefit of all the people. The income of the workers must be the full value of their toil, or as nearly as possible, so they can pay back all

that is produced. If improved machinery increases the stream of goods produced the workers' incomes must be raised to meet it and balance production and consumption and prevent a glut of the markets and consequent hard times. The production and distribution of goods to be through community, regional and national bodies; and its democratic control through shop committees, co-operatives; community, regional and national planning; production for use according to Louis J. Faber, president and not for profit. Remedy had banking conditions by establishment of a United States Government-owned bank. In a few words, industry and government of, by, and for all the people.

Only the Socialist Party has a practical program to restore prosperity. The task remaining before Socialists is to educate and organize the workers in time for the next Congressional election 20 months away and harvest the crop of disillusionment and disappointment of Roosevelt's failure to restore prosperity and save America from the total collapse of capitalism and complete ruin.

ROOSEVELT CAN'T MEND HUMPTY - DUMPTY

NEW YORK (FP). — The ruling class press is printing a great deal about the return to normalcy. One New York paper carried a picture of Roosevelt as the man who had "saved us from depression," and the stock boom has been streaming in great headlines all across the front page of the evening editions.

Let's be clear on two points. First as to banking. Recent bank history in the United States looks like this:
No. of Banks Bank Deposits
1890 8,488 4,099 million
1900 10,382 7,238 million
1910 23,095 14,963 million
1920 30,139 37,268 million
1930 24,079 53,681 million

From 1890 to 1920 the number of banks was multiplied by almost four, and bank deposits were multiplied by nine. Here was a competitive era in banking, when the number of banking units was on the increase. The tide turned in 1920. Within the next 10 years the number of banks was reduced by 20%; while, up to 1930, deposits went on increasing. This was the era of consolidation, the monopoly era, when the number of banks declined, as bank business increased.

Finally, in 1931 and 1932 came the era of bank deflation, when the weak brothers were grabbed up by the strong ones, while water was squeezed out of the entire financial structure. During 1930, 1931 and 1932, bank suspensions (failures) numbered 5,096.

What will Roosevelt do about the banks? Will he restore the competitive era? Will he reinstate the "forgotten banker"? Thus far his policy points to further and rapid concentration of the financial power in Wall Street. The evolution of capitalist banking leads inexorably through the competitive to the monopoly stage.

Second, as to the depression. The Annalist for March 10, 1933, writes: "Having sown the wind of financial folly and political cowardice, the country is now reaping the whirlwind of an unparalleled banking and currency crisis." The Commercial and Financial Chronicle (March 4) describes the depression as "a breakdown to which no parallel can be found in the trade annals of the country." Let us accept these descriptions of the present depression as "unparalleled," the worst ever. If Roosevelt "saves" us from this depression, will not the next one be still more destructive? Has he any cure-all for doddering old age? Can he put new life into the decrepit capitalist system?

After Humpty-Dumpty fell off the wall, all the king's horses and all the king's men could not mend him. Roosevelt is equally helpless before the concentration of financial power on one hand and the decline of capitalist economy on the other.

Mussolini Hails World Spread Of Fascism
ROME.—"We take pride in this hour and work tirelessly for the strength of the country and the expansion of the Fascist spirit in the world," says a statement of the grand council of Fascism, controlled by Premier Mussolini. Roosevelt and Hitler have been coupled in the Fascist press as examples of the growing support being given to Fascist principles of government by dictatorship.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1933

EDITORIALS

By Norman Thomas

ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAM

More and more the Roosevelt program tends toward a Fascist state; that is, a state which assures vast powers of economic control not for the emancipation of the workers but for the standardization of capital with its extremes of wealth and poverty. That Mr. Roosevelt's personal intentions are good, that he is neither a Mussolini nor a Hitler does not alter this drift.

Consider the facts. The banking situation has developed precisely along the lines on which I commented last week. About 20 per cent of the nation's banks are closed or opened under the most drastic restrictions. What the deposits in these banks are we do not know—certainly they run into the billions. Thus the act of protecting the country against the panic of continued failures has been accomplished by a terrible extension of deflation. The ability of strong banks to get currency under inflationary provision of the new law will do nothing in particular for the depositors and the communities affected by this deflation. Sooner or later, the strong banks—and "strong" doesn't mean "good"—will come into the vacuum; directly or indirectly they will buy up the weak for a song. The money changers will not only be back in the temple; they will own it. The only sound alternative is a nationalization of banking with some retroactive protection for depositors. That chance has been passed up. Banking has been temporarily stabilized, but for the benefit primarily of the system itself and the more fortunate depositors, not for the workers.

THE UNITED FRONT

Against Hitler's anti-Semitism and his menace to everything Socialists cherish the moral sentiment of mankind may have weight. But the best way to fight Hitler is to encourage our Socialist comrades in Germany. I still hope for a united front there and elsewhere against Fascism. Such a front is impossible without the good faith our Communist friends have flouted. The best way to get a united front is through negotiations between the Internationals of the workers. Here again the difficulty is, for the moment, less in the realm of theory or tactics than of mutual confidence.

THE FARM BILL

And now comes the farm bill. If it is passed and if it works—the second "if" is bigger than the first—it will not cure any fundamental evil in capitalist agriculture: not landlordism, not a bad marketing system, not a crazy tax system. It will only indirectly affect the farmers' load of debt which should be directly reduced. It will not greatly help, if at all, the problem of planned use of land. It will artificially preserve a while longer our present agricultural chaos, and may give the farmers enough so that the banks and insurance companies can collect their mortgages. Which is why the latter, or many of them, favor it.

In a hungry world it will artificially seek to bring prosperity to farmers by inducing scarcity. In a nation of 15,000,

000 unemployed it will impose virtual food taxes of a billion dollars. Nor is this all. It will give the secretary of agriculture power no single official in Soviet Russia possesses over both farmers and processes. His agents are even relieved in the House bill of civil service requirements. His word is final in deciding what farmers have cut production and hence are entitled to benefits. Providing that this attempt at producing an artificial scarcity and higher agriculture prices in the midst of depression works at all, this law ought to tie up a subsidized lot of capitalistically minded farmers indefinitely to the Democratic party chariot.

THE NEW ECONOMY

More economy was a bitter necessity. Mr. Roosevelt took a bold lead to achieve it. Nevertheless there is no reason for workers to rejoice with the hysterical enthusiasm of the capitalist press over what has been done. This new economy is not at the expense of militarism or even political chair warmers as much as of workers and their spending power. For many government employees that is now dreadfully low. Thus, I have before me an impressive study of hours and earnings of substitute clerks in the post office. The earnings average \$7.80 a week. It will be interesting to see what Mr. Roosevelt's new budget will do for them or to them!

So far as veterans are concerned, simply to cut off their benefits, whatever economy it achieved for government, is to decrease purchasing power in the nation and increase deflation. I do not believe in building up a favored, jingoistic class of veterans who boss Congress. Disability not connected with war service should not be rewarded by war benefits. But disabilities for all workers should receive the benefits of a comprehensive scheme of social insurance. Unless this legislation follows soon there will be much human suffering to offset the gains of the President's budget victory.

JOBLESS ARMY NOW NUMBERS 12,700,000

The banking crisis has sentenced more millions of workers to idleness. President Green of the A. F. of L., on the basis of government figures, estimates that there was an increase of 800,000 in the number of the unemployed from December to January. This was a tremendous increase for this short period. Basing his statement on trade union reports Green also says that in January 12,700,000 workers are now unemployed, "a new high watermark for unemployment in the depression, and represents an increase of 2,400,000 since January, 1932."

Bear in mind that the figures relate to the eve of the financial panic which has hurled still more workers out of employment. How many new recruits there are we do not know but a conservative estimate would probably be 300,000, making a total of 13,000,000 jobless today. Assuming the average family to number three, this means that about 40,000,000 men, women and children are afflicted by this curse.

Assume that the Federal program of employing 500,000 workers is immediately carried out; this would leave 12,500,000 jobless men still without hope of an income. However, there is no prospect of this immediate employment of that number and in the meantime there are fewer sales because of the bank crisis, fewer factory orders; and a continued decline of purchasing power. To such a pass has the "New Capitalism" come.—The New Leader.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN?

It is supposed that the amendment of the Volstead act and the opening of the breweries will serve as the bait which will lure "prosperity" from around the corner and create an upturn that will gather the unemployed into jobs in other industries as well. We hope it will.

For, at the risk of a bombardment from the region of the letter column, we should like very much to see all of the unemployed get jobs. In fact, we have been demanding this for a long time. We agree with some of the letter writers that most of the unemployed have only received what they have voted for and what they had coming. Furthermore, we know full well that an upturn simply means another downturn later, and that the only permanent cure for downturns is Socialism.

But, what would happen if everything went to smash? If the millions of unemployed increased in number until there was no possibility of feeding them, and riots became the order of the day, followed by insurrection, what then? Would it result in Socialism? It would be more likely to result in Fascism and a military dictatorship.

As always, we want peaceful transition if possible. We still believe that it is better to try to educate people through their heads than through their spleen. We want Socialism, not chaos, nor despotism.—Milwaukee Leader.

STUDENT VOTES

"This house will, under no circumstances, fight for its king and country." In these unequivocal words the Oxford Union, famous debating society of Oxford University, registered its pacifism by a vote of 275 to 153 on February 9, and set all England by the ears. The Thunderer was able to contain itself and dismissed the union's vote as the "Children's Hour"; but the letter columns of the other conservative papers were filled

with the laments of old Oxonians who had lived to see the day; and shouts of Communism, internationalism, and cowards split the English air.

On February 16 a group of green-shirted Fascist undergraduates invaded the hall of the union while a meeting was in progress and tore from the minute book the pages recording what one of them called the "intolerably foul motion"; at the same meeting the president announced the arrival of two consignments, each containing 275 white feathers, or two apiece for the pacifist voters. Did the pacifists retreat? They did not. Instead, they accepted and wore the white feathers. And the fate of the British empire was officially sealed at a riotous meeting on March 2, during which stench bombs were thrown, when the union, on a motion to expunge the offending resolution from the records, reaffirmed its pacifism by a vote of 750 to 138. The Manchester University Union on March 3 adopted the same resolution by 371 to 196.—The Nation.

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

By JOEL E. SEIDMAN

ROOSEVELT'S RELIEF PROGRAM

Roosevelt's program of unemployment relief, like his banking program, is one designed merely to afford some small measure of immediate relief, with no genuine effort made to solve the problem. The president's plan is to put 250,000 men at work in the national forests, under semi-military discipline, for a dollar a day plus maintenance. Since about 13,000,000 are jobless, work is provided only for about two per cent, and for them at a ridiculously low rate of return that may well encourage private employers to cut wages to a similar level.

There is no hint of any change in the economic system, to put an end for all time to the misery of joblessness. There is no advocacy of a shorter hour law, to provide jobs for more men. There is no mention of higher wages, so that the working people can buy back what they produce, and thus stimulate industry. There is not even any support of that most elementary right of the jobless, unemployment insurance. The most that is accomplished is a reduction of the number of unemployed from 13,000,000 to 12,750,000, and even this is done in one of the worst possible ways.

FASCIST TERROR

Germany is experiencing, under Hitler a reign of terror, in which the only law is that of the storm troops. Socialists and Communists are everywhere imprisoned, and the Jews are being persecuted in a manner reminiscent of Czarist Russia. The Reichstag has met only to dissolve after conferring upon the cabinet dictatorial power for four years. From its present position Germany can escape only by civil war, or by a general strike that would probably lead to civil war.

For the present sad state of affairs in Germany the former Allies have themselves to thank. When they saddled Germany with huge reparations, when they wrote her war guilt into the treaty of peace, when they cut her territory in two, by the silly Polish Corridor, when they limited her armament while building up their own, and when by prohibitive tariffs they helped crush what was left of Germany's economic life, they were building up in Germany a state of mind that made Hitlerism possible. Had the Allied statesmen treated Germany with any measure of justice, and helped to build up rather than destroy her industries, Germany would still be a democracy today.

RAILROAD REFORM

In his tentative railroad program Roosevelt exhibits the same cautious hesitation, the same partial reform, and the same lack of a thorough policy that he everywhere else exhibits. He wants some degree of unification to avoid waste and ruinous competition, but not the organization of a unified, socialized transportation industry so that the maximum of social benefit can be secured. He prefers to secure instead the maximum of profit for the private owners of the railroads.

If competition is ruinous, then

competition should be ended. If private ownership is wasteful, then private ownership should be ended. But Franklin Roosevelt is not the man to socialize the nation's railroads. Instead he will squeeze out some of the waste for the sake of bondholders, and put his faith in regulatory agencies of the type that have so often failed miserably to protect the public welfare.

IT'S A GREAT SYSTEM!

By JOHN PAINE
Federated Press

Manchuria is Japan's Cuba, said Yosuke Matsuoka, Jap diplomat, here to negotiate for war munitions.

By airing that skeleton in the U. S. closet, he assured himself of a royal welcome—by big business.

Sen. Huey P. Long says the financial abuses charged against Banker Charles E. Mitchell had been going on a long time, and he scores Washington officialdom for not exposing it long ago.

Where was Huey all this time?

It's More Blessed To . . .

A receiver, says the dictionary, is one who receives.

So when the receivers of the \$380,000,000 S. W. Straus & Co. found only \$29,000 of assets, they said to the judge, "Shucks, there's nothing to receive"—and quit.

Says the American Bankers' Association: "A definite and substantial improvement in business can now take place." Well, it can so far as we are concerned, too. The question seems to be, will it?

Now that a flock of big bankers are in jail or headed toward that haven, the country has a breathing space, the association seems to think. Perhaps.

Poor, Sad Mr. Dawes

"I think a feeling of sadness should come over any banker who had a part in the negotiation of loans to the Insull utility companies."—Banker Charles G. Dawes, whose bank loaned a mere \$12,000,000 to the Insull companies.

The Hyde Park Presbyterian Church of Austin, Tex., declared a day of fasting following the closing of Texas banks.

It wasn't religion for most of the members.

"The bonds themselves would be amortized when a higher degree of prosperity is regained—in 30 or 40 years," says the New York Times of President Roosevelt's proposed issue of bonds.

Add to your vocabulary—banksters.

Just one letter was omitted in the name of Regent Pu I of Manchukuo—the H.

Say it to yourself—Phui.

At the head of Dun & Bradstreet's "Industrial Indices" the first item was:

1933 1932

Bank clearings

Add to the New Deal's No Jobs; No Dough; and now—No Bank Clearings.

Three days after displaying its new "master six" model, Chevrolet motors shut down its Flint plant.

In expectation of the rush of sales, we suppose.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., was reduced by the bank holiday to tipping his Florida golf caddies dollar bills instead of dimes.

"I have every confidence in the bankers," said he.

IT'S A GREAT SYSTEM!

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: Second and fourth Fridays at 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.

Finance Committee: Second Monday night of each month at Labor Lyceum at 8 o'clock.

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 825 Franklin street.

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

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

Birdsboro: Fourth Tuesday of each month in Orioles Hall.

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 Friday at 8 p. m., at Gibraltar Fire House.

Muhlenberg: Every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the Good Will Fire Co. Hall.

Jacksonwald: Meets every Second and fourth Tuesday at 8 p. m.

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 Wednesday of the month in Band Hall at 8 p. m.

Shillington: First and Third Fridays at 8 p. m. in Shillington borough hall.

Sinking Spring: Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 934 Penn Avenue.

Vinmont: First and Third 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.

Womelsdorf: First and third Tuesday at 115 Franklin street, at 8 p. m.

Women's Socialists' 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.

Lincoln 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 825 Franklin street.

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

Women's Committee: Meets the third Thursday of each month at 7:30 at Labor Lyceum.

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.

Band Rehearsal: Every Wednesday at Labor Lyceum.

Orchestra Rehearsal: Every Friday night at Labor Lyceum.

Rank and File Veterans' Association: Meets second Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock, at Labor Lyceum.

Y. P. S. L.

Circle 1, Sr., meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Franklin and Peach Streets.

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 7, Jr., meets every Wednesday, 7 p. m., at Gordon and Green Streets.

Circle 9, meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Franklin and Peach Sts.

Circle 10, meets first and third Wednesday, 8:00 p. m., at Newmanstown Band Hall.

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.

Eric—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 Red Men's Hall.

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

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Local Montgomery, second Sunday at 2 p. m. For location ask any branch secretary.

Ambler, second and fourth Monday at 8 p. m. at 325 Butler avenue.

Landale, every Thursday at 8 p. m., at Moyer's Studio Music, 110 East Main street.

North Wales, first and third Wednesday at 8 p. m. at Century Club, Main street.

Norristown, second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. at 531 Cherry street.

Pottstown, every Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 24 South Charlotte street.

REG'LAR FELLERS

He's Getting Choosy

By Gene Byrnes

