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PRICE FIVE CENTS

Continental Congress Now Permanent Body

REFLECTIONS

By the Editor

I WAS ABLE to understand the viewpoint of the late, unlamented Herbert Hoover when he took his stand for the principle of "rugged individualism." What Hoover meant was that business—all of it—should remain in private hands, that the strongest should not be hampered in their struggles to survive and to eliminate weaker businesses and less efficient individuals from the field. Hoover made that plain and his viewpoint allowed for no exceptions.

But I am not able to comprehend what is in the minds of people who are part individualists and part Socialists.

THERE WERE SOME farmer representatives at the Continental Congress who have had me guessing ever since. They were strong for the idea that the banks should be socialized. They were equally strong for socialization when they spoke about the railroads, the mines and other basic industries. But they balked when the same plan was proposed for the land. They were in favor of socialization—as long as THEY could remain rugged individuals.

AS I SEE IT, the person who wants to make exceptions in a program of industrial socialization is more of an individualist than an economist. To me the only reason for establishing a co-operative commonwealth is co-operation will make it easier to produce and distribute the necessities and luxuries of life.

Following through on that thought, the result of systematic production and distribution would be a greater amount of leisure for everybody. And it is in that added leisure time that those folks who wish to express themselves in individual endeavor will have an opportunity to do so.

THE STUBBORN INDIVIDUALIST fails to understand that every advance which the human race has made was possible only by the surrender of certain individual rights and prerogatives. The first time a group of individuals united into a tribe every single member of the new group sacrificed some of his liberties and made himself responsible to the other members of the tribe. However, those early individuals were willing to do that because they were amply repaid by the added security which their united numbers gained.

I HAVE SAID before in this column that I don't believe the solution of the unemployment problem can be found in the policy of giving people more work to do. What is necessary is a universal recognition of the fact that industrial and commercial processes have reached a point where not more work but more leisure and—I shall now add—more "unrewarded activities" must absorb the attention of people.

I suspect that farmers who balk at the suggestion that land shall be socialized do not see the thing my way. Their objection leads me to believe that their chief concern is that some system be established which will enable them to keep right on farming.

To me, that seems both ridiculous and impossible. I can see no reason why the farmer should be set up. Neither can I see any point to objecting when smaller industrial concerns are forced out of the picture, leaving the field to larger, better organized (Continued on Page Five)

GATHERING IN WASHINGTON NAMES COMMITTEE OF 26 TO PLAN UNITED ACTION

Farmers, Industrial Workers, Unemployed, Students and Youth Join In Deliberations as 4,500 Delegates Gather to Consider Vital Problems—Aid to Restore Civil Rights to Iowa Farmers Will be First Definite Objective

Creation of a permanent national organization to carry on agitation throughout the country for industrial as well as political democracy and for immediate security of life for workers and farmers was voted by the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction in its final session May 7 in Washington. A national committee of 26 members representing political, trade union, farmer, unemployed, cooperative, educational, fraternal, and student and youth groups was authorized to be elected to carry on work between annual sessions of the Continental Congress.

Of this national committee, the executive committee chosen at the Congress consists of Emil Rieve, chairman, Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, Robert Miller of the Minnesota Farmers' Union, Leroy Bowman of Missouri, Powers Hapgood, Lawrence Hogan, and Joseph Schlossberg of New York.

The function of the Congress is to coordinate the work of existing organizations whose 4,500 delegates, 200 of which came from Reading and Berks County, met in Washington. It is not to compete with any of the essential groups represented in the first Congress, nor to involve itself in any internal matter of any of these groups. Thus it is not to involve itself in any factional dispute in the labor movement.

Declaration Sent Back While the Congress, at the appeal of J. Stitt Wilson of California, sent back to committee a proposed new Declaration of Independence, because the first draft was not strong enough, resolutions were adopted demanding socialization of railroads, mines and other basic industries and for enactment of a 30-hour law, a minimum wage, stoppage of foreclosures and evictions and granting of adequate unemployment allowances and emergency farm relief.

A farm resolution, as adopted by the Congress, called for immediate relief for the evicted and destitute farmers, for tax exemption of farms up to \$5,000, for promotion of co-operative farm marketing, and for national ownership and operation under democratic control of services utilized by the farming population. (Continued on Page Four)

SOME DECLARATIONS OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

REPORT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

Seventeen million American workers are jobless. Half of the nation's industrial machinery is silent. Farmers are bankrupt. For more than three years economic paralysis has crept increasingly from factory to factory until today stagnation, uncertainty and insecurity are universal.

In the face of this colossal disaster for which the workers are in no way responsible public relief has been so meagre and halting that multitudes of children go hungry while desperate parents are driven to suicide. In a land whose warehouses are bursting with food, misery and starvation stalk through the streets.

The capitalists and their political representatives have fully demonstrated that they have no remedy for this desperate state of affairs. In the past the nation emerged from depressions because new lands were opened up in the West, new industries were developed and new world markets conquered. The West is now settled, American industry is overdeveloped and there is little chance to win new world markets. The only way out this time is a fund-

amental recognition of our economic system so that production will be carried on, under the control of the workers, for use instead of for private profit. On the road to this new social order we propose the following concrete measures to meet the immediate need of the workers and farmers.

First we demand an immediate initial federal appropriation of three billion dollars for direct unemployment relief, to be distributed in cash without humiliating red tap so as to provide ample for the necessities of life to those who are in need, including sufficient allowance to prevent evictions. Heretofore relief has been grossly inadequate as evidenced by the fact that only one third of the unemployed have received assistance while those getting help generally average less than \$20 a month for an entire family. The five hundred million dollar federal relief appropriation now before Congress will not substantially increase the pitifully inadequate allowances provided by the Hoover administration at this critical time is all the more glaring because of the increasing inability of local governments to carry the relief load. As part of the general unemployment (Continued on Page Six)

LEAGUE TAKES HUNGRY 'KIDS' BEFORE WHITMAN

Fifteen Ill-Clad Youngsters Offered as Living Evidence That Unemployed Are Being Neglected

CLOTHING ORDER ISSUED

Birch Wilson Will Address Tomorrow's Meeting—Congress Delegates Will Make Reports

Evidence of neglect of the poor of Berks in its ugliest aspects was presented to Relief Director Seibert Whitman yesterday when a committee from the Taxpayers' Protective League took 15 Blandon children before that official for his personal inspection and consideration.

The children, coming from two Blandon families, offered mute evidence of the fact that starvation has not been banished from Berks. Ranging in age from infancy to 14 years, they stood before Whitman shoeless, ill-clad, lacking underwear and gazed at the relief director with eyes shining from gaunt faces upon which were written the grewsome story of slow starvation.

Discovered by Alexander The fathers of the two uncared for families gave their names as Herbert Shuman and Ralph Rothmeyer. There are 11 children in the Shuman family; 6 in the Rothmeyer family, one of whom is a two-weeks old infant.

The sorry plight of these two families was discovered by Harry Alexander, organizer for the League. Alexander learned that both the fathers had been unemployed for a long period and that the Shumans had not asked for relief, being held back by a feeling of pride which forbade them from seeking what they considered charity. The Rothmeyers had asked for clothing but were refused, they state, by Raymond McGraw, relief supervisor in their district. McGraw, according to statements given officials of the League, told the Rothmeyers that they could not be supplied with clothing because no more clothing was to be given to the unemployed.

Witman Gave Clothing Order In offering living evidence of the failure of unemployment relief, the committee from the Taxpayers' Protective League protested to Witman about what they consider an inhuman attitude on the part of McGraw. Witman heard their story and promptly issued orders that the entire family should be clothed at the relief warehouse.

Wilson Tomorrow's Speaker With Birch Wilson, former city purchasing agent, as the chief speaker at their regular weekly meeting in the city hall auditorium tomorrow afternoon, at 1:30, the meeting will be turned over to the business of re-

(Continued on Page Five)

Says England Lures Canada Toward New European War

TORONTO, Ont.—English liberals like Lord Lothian are being sent to Canada to urge the dominion into another European war on the British side, charges Prof. F. H. Underhill, a Rhodes scholar who has been history professor at Toronto University for many years. "What we are being invited to cooperate in by these English missionaries," Underhill says, "is another war in Europe. And English liberals are always much more effective in this missionary work in the dominions than are the more swash-buckling Tories. We must let them know in unmistakable terms that the poppies blooming in Flanders Fields have no more attraction for us."

THOMAS MEETINGS IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Norman Thomas, Socialist standard-bearer in the recent national election, is making a tour of eastern Pennsylvania and will speak at a number of cities and towns. The subject of Thomas' talks has been announced: "Mankind at the Crossroads." The following dates have been announced:

POTTSVILLE—Wednesday, May 17, 8 p. m., in Moose Hall, Center street and Mauch Chunk avenue. Admission charges are 25c, 50c and \$1.

BETHLEHEM—Thursday, May 18, at 10 a. m., at Moravian Seminary. Admission, 25c.

NORRISTOWN—Thursday, May 18, at 8 p. m., in Norristown Auditorium. Tickets for admission at 10c and 25c can be secured from Miles Perry, R. D. 3, Norristown; James Thomson, 1340 Arch street, Norristown; A. V. Kaiser, Jr., Center Square; Chas. D. Bassford, 531 Cherry street. Orders for tickets by mail or phone (Norristown 989-J) will be filled.

PENNA. WORKERS PLAN ACTIVITY

Action Committee of Workers' Federation Urges Membership to Oppose Evictions. Maurer to Tour West

The Action Committee of the newly organized United Workers' Federation of Pennsylvania met last night at the state headquarters in this city. In addition to the action committee, several members of the state executive committee were present.

Those attending were James H. Maurer, chairman of the Federation; Earl White, secretary, and George M. Rhodes, all of Reading; Robert Cullum, Pottsville; J. Edward Cummings, Shamokin; George W. Bause, Pottstown; and John Coveleski, Mt. Carmel.

Urges Fight on Evictions The committee sent out a message to the organization throughout the state asking them to refuse to tolerate evictions. It was decided to request Governor Pinchot to call a special session of the legislature not later than August to get action on unemployment relief and old age pensions to get it on the ballot in November as a constitutional amendment, so that the people can vote on the question this year. Unless this is done, old age pensions will be dead until 1938.

Maurer to Make Tour James H. Maurer, chairman of the Federation, will tour western Pennsylvania next week in behalf of the United Workers' Federation.

Declaring that all hope for the 30-hour week bill is dead and that official Washington has done and will do nothing to advance the interests of the masses, the committee called upon its entire membership to extend their organization work and to bring pressure upon their representatives in the state and national governments for relief.

A request for a substantial increase in relief vouchers because of the increased prices in foodstuffs caused by inflation was made.

R. I. Labor Backs Minimum Wage, Soviet Recognition

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Stirred by the sweatshops which have driven wages of young workers down to a few pennies an hour, the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor voted in favor of the minimum wage provisions of the Black 30-hour bill, although several American Federation of Labor officials have condemned those provisions. If A. F. of L. officials knew conditions in Rhode Island they would favor a minimum wage, too, a delegate said. The convention also voted approval of recognition of Soviet Russia.

RAIL UNIONS AIM TO NATIONALIZE TO SAVE JOBS

Richberg Challenges Congress To Prevent Dismissals of Workers or Take Over Transportation System

HITS SLASH OF WAGE BILL

Senators Embarrassed by Richberg's Attack on Administration Plan to Help Owners at Expense of Workers

WASHINGTON (FP).—Let Congress compel the railroad companies to safeguard the continued employment of their present working force, as a first charge on the industry, or let the government own and operate the railroads in the United States in the interest of all the people.

This was the challenge voiced to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, May 10, by Donald R. Richberg, general counsel for the Rail Labor Executives' Association, on behalf of the organized workers in the rail industry. He offered a series of amendments to the pending Administration bill for coordinating the services of the railroads—amendments which would squeeze water from rail securities, would force the carriers to stabilize employment and make decent provision for workers retired or dismissed, and would safeguard all rights of appeal by the workers from adverse decisions by the rail coordinator. He pointed out the weakness of the control measure itself.

"This bill," he told the senators, "enthrones only an infant czar under the regency of railroad managers."

Raps False Economy

He began by declaring that the organized railway employees oppose the program embodied in the bill, "because it provides a mechanism of false economy which will seriously reduce transportation service for the public, will deprive from 50,000 to 300,000 employees of work, will not permanently improve railroad operations or railroad credit, will retard economic recovery and will promote policies that will work infinite harm to the public interest."

Rail labor, he said, had pointed out that a choice must be made between preserving a generally competitive system and establishing a monopoly system. If the public can no longer pay the heavy price of competitive waste in order to obtain the benefits of competitive efficiency and initiative, then it cannot compromise with partial competition and partial monopoly. Private monopoly would be intolerable. Hence the monopolization of transportation requires, ultimately, government rail service.

Senators winced at Richberg's analysis of the Administration bill's attempt to increase private control (Continued on Page Six)

Hospital Chiefs Laugh At Nurse's Protest

CHICAGO—Hearty laughter arose at the joint meeting of the Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin Hospital Associations at the Hotel Sherman when a nurse and former hospital superintendent protested the treatment patients are getting during these depression times. One hospital chief had stated that patients were being fed only canned instead of fresh vegetables. Another said that untrained attendants instead of trained nurses were allowed to do the sterilizing of instruments and equipment at operations. The nurse asked, "Why should people go to hospitals if they won't receive proper diet or proper sterilizing care?" Then the hospital bosses laughed.

What Reading Folks Are Talking About

AMANDA E. STOUT

Much could be said about the life of Amanda E. Stout who, after a service record of 50 years in the Reading school system, died last Friday.

However, to Socialists perhaps the chief value of her example is that it refutes the libel against the human race which non-Socialists utter when they declare that without the possibility of huge financial rewards initiative would be killed.

Miss Stout's salary was not inconsiderable. But it was not merely for money that she sought unceasingly to advance the standards of public education. She was inspired by a sincere concern for the welfare of the boys and girls of Reading upon whom she lavishly bestowed a mother instinct which, unfortunately perhaps, never found an outlet in any other way.

Amanda E. Stout's activities proved that the best efforts of the individual can be evoked by the praise and respect of one's fellow men. It was that public respect and love which she felt existed in the hearts of thousands of her fellow citizens, more than monetary reward, which challenged her unceasing best and kept her "straight."

Some day, when mankind sees how silly it is to permit poverty to exist in the midst of abundance, when economic security will be established and the bodies and minds of all normal men and women will be freed to do their "best work" for the love of achievement, people like Miss Stout will not be as rare as they are today. With the solution of our economic problems, mankind will rise to new spiritual and social heights. Millions of men will then know what Miss Stout learned during a lifetime of service—that the "well done" of one's fellows is more valuable than all the gold which a warped social system permits a few individuals to accumulate.

ROBBING THE PUBLIC

During the past week a man who has worked for the city of Reading for many years was arrested and charged with misusing public funds.

We are not going to make a play upon partisan politics by emphasizing the fact that the accused man is a non-Socialist; it might just as well have been one of our comrades who succumbed to the lure of "easy" money.

Being mindful of the fact that we are living under an economic system which causes people to everlastingly seek to get something for nothing, we can afford to be charitable in our judgements of people who yield to temptation.

If the charges are true, the city employee robbed the public of something like a thousand dollars. He will doubtlessly be punished for his action. But why should anybody become excited about such petty theft when the public permits a system to exist which enables a few rich men to steal the lives of men and women and suffer no punishment when they exploit little children.

We are repeating what we have said hundreds of times when we comment that the legal robbery of rent, interest and profit is more costly to the people of the nation than all the efficiency, graft and robbery, which unfaithful public servants may commit.

"HAPPY DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN"

The daily papers of this and other towns are featuring Associated Press bunk which is written to make the glib reader believe that good times are coming back with a whoop.

If there are any Advocate readers who believe that slush we wish once more to stake our reputation as a prophet upon a different prediction. Mr. Roosevelt is not going to save capitalism. His inflation program, if carried out, will have the effect of increasing prices. And as everybody ought to know, wages are going (Continued on Page Four)

SOCIALIST

Radio Program EVERY SUNDAY

at 12:15 P. M. over

361.4M WEEU 830K

May 14—Robert Cullum

May 21—Mark Starr

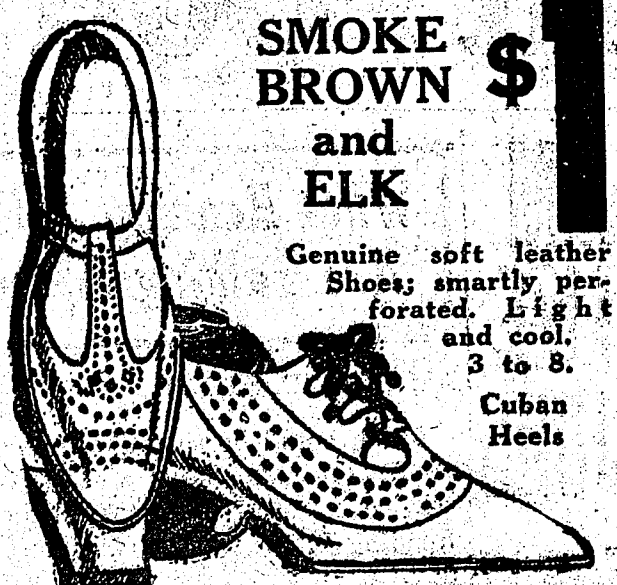
May 28—James H. Maurer

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

Here's Where To Save On Your Family's Shoes!

CHILLIES and FRONT STRAP SANDALS

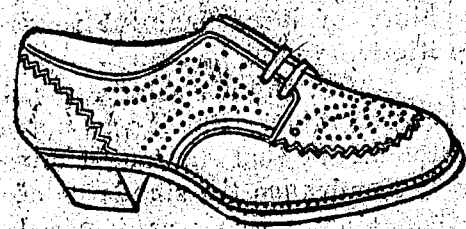
Hand-Turned Soles!



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BROWN \$1
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ELK**

Genuine soft leather
Shoes, smartly per-
forated, light
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Smoked! Tan!
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TENNIS SHOES

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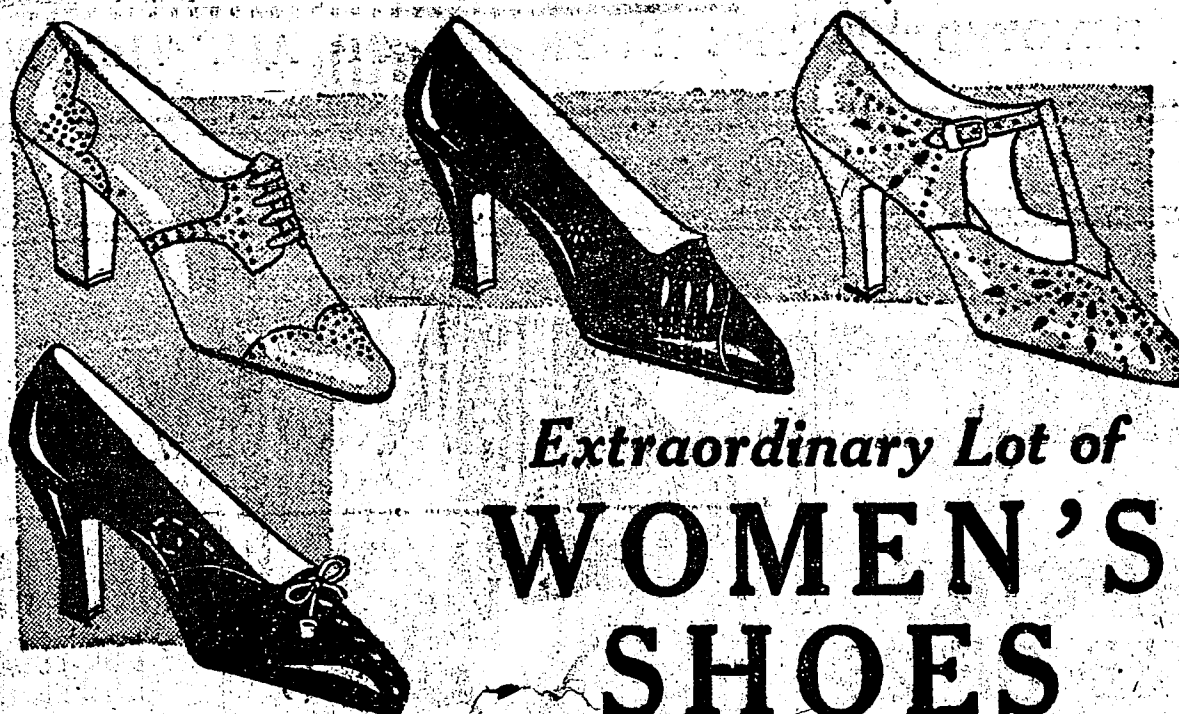
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WHITE, BLACK and SUN TAN

MEN'S NEW STYLES



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White, Black, Tan, Black and White
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Extraordinary Lot of WOMEN'S SHOES

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Styles for every taste and occasion! A tremendous
assortment, new, perfect, stylish and bargain-priced.
Pumps—opera, step-in, cut-out and buckle. New ties,
smart oxfords, buckle straps, cross straps, cut-out sandals
—every desired style.

Patent leather, kid and calfskins in grays, blues, sun-
tans, Havana brown, and two-tone sports combina-
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French, continental, Cuban and baby Louis heels.
Sizes 4 to 8.

WOMEN'S SANDALS

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White, Blue and Green. All Sizes.

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MOONEY CALLS ON YOUTH TO FIGHT WAR, HUNGER

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—In a letter "to the young workers of America," Tom Mooney calls on American youth to protest against hunger and war on May 30, National Youth Day.

"The young workers are, in many respects, hardest hit by the crisis,"

he wrote. "They are usually the first to be laid off. In hundreds of cities no provision is made for the relief of single workers and young workers. As a direct result of the crisis, hundreds of thousands of homeless young workers are roaming the country looking for jobs that do not exist. A whole generation of young workers and children is in imminent danger of being stunted and crippled for life by this monstrous hell which capitalism has created."

"Likewise, it is the young workers who will first be called upon to shoulder arms in the new world war the imperialists are preparing. Never was the need greater for educating, organizing and leading into militant struggle for their demands the work-
ing class youth of this country," he added.

F. D.'S WAGE PLEA

(Continued from First Page)

tion of factories and mines. It was understood that this bill would provide for Federal regulation of hours, minimum wage scales and production totals, the Federal power being applied only after trade associations maintained by the several industries had failed to enforce fair standards.

Timid Policy Voiced

This outline of the concessions which American employers, through the Chamber, were willing to make in order to avoid direct Federal regulation as proposed in the Black-Perkins bill, was based on the assumption that President Roosevelt, intended to

go before the Chamber with an industrial ultimatum. It was assumed that the president was alarmed at the steady growth of unemployment since he took office, and that he would tell the Chamber that unless it quickly established discipline among employers and restored a living wage, with shorter hours, he would join with Congress in the present session in undertaking the job. He was expected to point out that a minimum wage and shorter hours, were absolutely essential to the reemployment of millions now idle and dependent upon public relief funds for their maintenance.

Mr. Roosevelt said nothing so decisive. His requests to the employers had none of the tone of an emergency, such as the Chamber itself assumed he recognized as existing. When the delegates realized the drift of his remarks, there was an immediate cooling off of enthusiasm for Federal control of wages and hours, even with cooperation with the employers.

No Relief in Plan

A few hours before addressing the Chamber, the President had sent to Congress a bill providing for coordination of the railroads. The effect of this legislation, if enacted, is predicted by leaders of real labor to be a further reduction in employment without any compensating stability of jobs for those who will remain in the service.

General Atterbury, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in a luncheon speech to the Chamber on the same day, had declared for rail consolidation and coordination without guarantee of employment to the men now in rail jobs. He had insisted, however, that investors in rail securities be safeguarded against any loss. He had demanded long-term low-rate financing of the railroads by the Government and had denounced any program of government ownership as likely to lead to extravagance in wage rates.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

(By SCOTT NEARING)

NEW YORK—The wave of mass protest which rose to record heights in the railroad and mine strikes of 1877 and 1878, and spread into the 8-hour movement of the early eighties, broke in 1885 and 1886. Then the wave receded. There was a lull in the labor movement while union leaders and workers alike struggled to take advantage of the brief period of "good times" that preceded the economic collapse of 1892-93.

"The hungry nineties" disillusioned millions who had believed in capitalism during the boom days. First they followed Bryan in the free silver campaign of 1896. Then they turned to Debs and the Socialists—winning support among Oklahoma farmers and Illinois industrial workers that gave the Socialist ticket its record vote in 1912. A section of the American workers—the timber workers, the harvest hands and the dock workers—swelled the ranks of

the Industrial Workers of the World until that organization could boast a vast mass following.

This wave of mass protest rose through the late nineties and until the war years of 1918 and 1919. Among some of the tenant farmers and casual workers it grew to revolutionary proportions. It was accompanied by an immense increase in the writing and printing of papers, magazines, pamphlets and books exhorting the doctrines of the proletarian revolution. It produced a crop of journalists, agitators and organizers who devoted their lives to the working class movement.

The wave broke against the war of 1917. It subsided during the gilded years of 1922-1929 prosperity.

The masses turned from Debs and Bill Haywood to Henry Ford, Charlie Chaplin, Jack Dempsey, Will Rogers and Herbert Hoover, to the wine of jazz, the clatter of radio, to installment-bought homes and automobiles and the promise of permanent prosperity. American Federation of Labor officials joined the National Civic Federation, the Chamber of Commerce and the Council of National Defense. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America went into the banking business. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, under the leadership of its \$25,000 president, Warren Stone, bought Florida land as an "investment." Membership in the unions declined. The revolutionary movement all but disappeared.

Then 1929 became the 1892 of the present period. Instead of the Bryan campaign of 1896 there was the Roosevelt campaign of 1932. Hoover lost. Roosevelt won. For a while he will hold a certain body of mass support, but already, in February, 1933, many who supported him in November, 1932, are expressing their doubts.

Again the wave of mass protest is rising. The farmers of the grain belt are militantly defying the law, organizing committees of action and forcibly preventing foreclosures and forced sales. The workers are on the march, demanding support; clashing with the public authorities. This mass protest is only just beginning. As the depression continues it will advance to higher and more class conscious levels. How will it be met this time?

Can the capitalists offer the masses a new age of prosperity and jazz? Can they find a Ramsay MacDonald to plead "national emergency," "gradualness" and "the Bolshevik menace" as a reason for "standing behind the government"?

Can they start a war to divert public attention from chaos at home to new victories abroad?

Can they find a Hitler who will liquidate Marxism in cold blood?

History does not always repeat itself. It stopped repeating in France in 1789; in China in 1911; in Russia in 1917. How high will the present wave of mass protest rise? When will history stop repeating itself in the United States?

What a world! Without people it would be too lonely; yet its woe is caused by people.

CASSEL'S

HOME OWNED... HOME OPERATED

FRESH DRESSED Chickens Stewing ... 25c lb
Fowl ... 28c lb

Beef Roast ... 10c lb Rump of Veal ... 15c lb
Pork Chops ... 12 1/2c lb Leg of Veal ... 15c lb
Veal Stew ... 12 1/2c lb Lamb Shoulder ... 12 1/2c lb
Prime Rib Roast ... 17c lb Legs of Lamb ... 19c lb
Rolled Rib Roast ... 21c lb Lean Boiling Beef ... 7c lb

FRESH GROUND BEEF ... 2 lbs for 17c
OUR OWN MAKE FRESH SAUSAGE ... 14c lb
RING or GARLIC BOLOGNA ... 2 lbs for 25c

Pork Shoulder ... 9c lb **FRESH SLICED**
Tasty Frankfurts ... 10c lb Liver ... 3 lbs for 25c
Fresh Pork Butts ... 14c lb **MEATY**
Veal Chops ... 12 1/2c lb
Veal for Roasting ... 18c lb

Whole — HAMS — Half

Medium Hams ... 11c lb Raco Hams ... 15c lb
Allentown ... 14c lb Star Hams ... 15c lb
Cudahy's Hams ... 14c lb Smoked Shoulder ... 8c lb
SUGAR-CURED BACON—whole or half ... 11 1/2c lb
FANCY SLICED BACON, 1/2-lb pkg. ... 2 for 15c

RICH CREAMY CHEESE ... 15c lb
GOODY NUT BUTERINE ... 4 lbs for 53c
SILVER BELL BUTERINE ... 2 lbs for 25c
BUTERINE SOLD ONLY AT 327 PENN ST.

P. & G. SOAP
2 Cakes 5c
White Laundry—Old Style Bars
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10c lb

ELBOW SPAGHETTI
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2 lb 9c

Red Kidney Beans
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**WALTER BAKER'S
CHOCOLATE**
Cakes 10c and 19c
Baker's Breakfast
Cocoa ... can 10c & 19c

**POST TOASTIES
CORN FLAKES**
2 Packages for 13c

FISH ROE
McMenman's
Big can for 9c

FREE! — INTRODUCTORY OFFER! — FREE!
One 10c Can of HEINZ CREAM OF ASPARAGUS or
GREEN PEA SOUP WITH A PURCHASE OF
3 Small Cans at 25c or 2 Large Cans at 25c
Regular Price 25c for 25c

PEACHES
California Yellow
Chings, can ... 15c
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Peaches ... 2 cans for 29c
Buffet cans of
Peaches ... can at 5c

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TEA**
1/2 POUND PKG
FOR 17c

JEL-SERT
All Flavors,
Package for 5c

WASH BOARDS
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Regular 50c
Values ... 35c

EGGS Berks
County 15c doz. 2 doz. 29c

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Won't Scratch. Cleans Easier.
Works Faster.
Approved by Good House-
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2 CANS 9c

RAISINS
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**PARSON'S HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA**
Columbia Brand Cloudy
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Bottle ... 9c
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WE REDEEM UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF VOUCHERS

**Pillsbury's
Best
FLOUR**
5-Lb
bag ... 23c
12-Lb
bag ... 45c

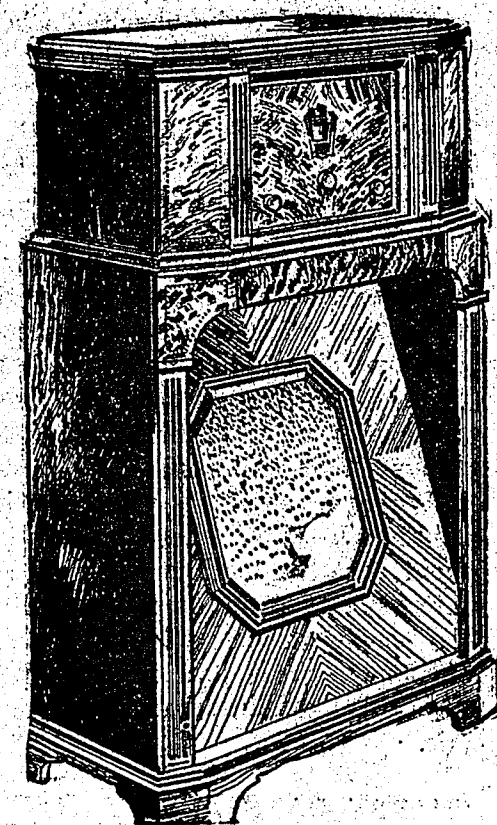
Pillsbury's Cake Flour
Regular Size
18c 2 for 35c

How do you bake such good
cakes—Because Pillsbury's Best
Pillsbury's FARINA
Package, 8c

COFFEE Old Fashion
RIC
Lb 15c
2 lbs for 29c

VINEGAR
BRING YOUR JUGS!
Gallon for 18c

Clearance Sale of Floor Samples Of the Latest "PHILCO" Models



\$18.75 PHILCO **\$13.95**
\$25.00 PHILCO **\$16.95**
\$50.00 PHILCO **\$37.50**
\$59.95 PHILCO **\$45.00**
\$69.95 PHILCO **\$50.00**
\$89.75 PHILCO **\$49.75**
\$100.00 PHILCO **\$74.50**
\$129.50 PHILCO **\$70.00**

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23RD BIRTHDAY SALE
 It Will Pay You to Buy Two or Three Pairs of Shoes
 At These Low Prices

MEN'S	WOMEN'S
High-grade Shoes by famous makers. Values to \$3.00. Sale Price.....	Women's High-Grade Novelties. Values to \$3.00. Sale Price.....
\$1.73	\$1.43
Men's Kid Slippers and Romeos. \$2.50 Values. Sale Price.....	Novelties, Pumps, Ties and Straps. Values to \$3.00. Sale Price.....
\$1.03	\$1.83
Blacks, Tan Oxford and 2-Tone Sports. Values to \$5.00. Sale Price.....	LADIES' BOUDOIR SLIPPERS SALE PRICE... 33c
\$2.23	

VERY EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

WOMEN'S ARCH SHOES	WOMEN'S HIGH GRADE ARCH SHOES
\$5.50 Values at.	\$6 & \$7 Values at
\$2.99	\$3.99

SCHWARTZ'S
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
 10TH AND PENN STS.
 J. HENRY STUMP, MGR. MEN'S DEPT.

FEUDAL SYSTEM URGED BY FORD

Flivver King Wants Small Industrial Centers As Means Of Keeping Workers Divided

DETROIT (FP).—The end of the era of centralized mass production is seriously being planned by many of the biggest American industrialists in order to break down the growing radicalism of city workers, it has been revealed by a source close to the Ford interests.

Henry Ford has been especially active in backing plans to eliminate large industrial centers like Detroit and Pittsburgh, because he fears that in the large cities it is comparatively simple for workers to unite and seize control of industry.

Urges Quick Action
 Ford himself has made no bones about the necessity for an immediate rapid decentralization of industry. Practically all of his recent interviews with the press have been concerned with this subject. Recently The Ford News, house organ of the Ford Motor Co., carried a full-page article urging establishment of small specialized factories in small towns, these to ship their products to geographical centers where the assembly line would produce finished automobiles.

Thus Ford will be able to keep the workers in smaller groups, at the same time giving each worker a plot of ground to cultivate so that he would not be caught totally unprepared and hungry during periods of cyclical depressions. This would establish a combination of capitalism and feudalism which would keep the worker content with low pay and still would allow the factory to reap huge profits.

Another reason for decentralization given by observers is the inefficiency and costliness of operating huge plants, like the Ford Rouge plant, at only 10% and 15% of capacity, in depression periods. Such a plant must operate at 40% of capacity to break even with the overhead cost. By establishing the Ford feudal capitalist system, two birds could be killed with one stone.

Unionist Made Mayor

MINOT, N. D.—Jack A. Patterson, member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, has been elected mayor of Minot.

Lloyd Offers Wealth-Limit Amendment

WASHINGTON.—A resolution proposing a constitutional amendment which would permit Congress to limit wealth of individuals in the United States was offered in the House May 8 by Representative Wesley Lloyd of the Sixth Washington district. Lloyd's amendment forbids Congress, however, to limit individual wealth below \$1,000,000 gold of the present weight and fineness.

To Observe National Youth Day May 30

CHICAGO.—Radical youth organizations in Chicago are perfecting plans for a parade and protest meetings against imperialist war on May 30. Young people's groups in the churches and other youth societies are invited to participate.

Veterans Start Trek To Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO.—Over a hundred world war veterans gathered in Chicago on May 2 and started to beat their way to Washington to demand the bonus promised by congress in the future and to protest the Roosevelt slashes in the disability allowances. They marched under command of a united veterans committee comprising 18 veteran organizations. Roosevelt's economy rulings will reduce purchasing power of Illinois and northern Indiana veterans from \$47,000,000 a year to \$27,000,000, according to Col. Hugh Scott, head of the veteran hospital in Chicago.

Co-ops To Meet May 21

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Eastern States Cooperative League will hold its ninth annual convention in Lawrence, May 21.

POMEROY'S Basement Store

MAKES AN IDEAL GIFT FOR "MOTHER'S DAY"

Women's and Larger Women's

New Spring and Summer

DRESSES

\$2.84

Good Designing,
Correct Fitting,
Fine Coloring.

Sizes
38 to 52.

Washable Silks, Monotones, Polka Dots, Light and Dark Prints, Short Sleeves, Puff Sleeves and Capes—also Jacket Dresses



Women's and Misses' New Spring

COATS \$5

Beautifully Fur-Trimmed and Tailored Styles

Season's Newest Colors—Gray, Light Blue, Navy, Eleanor, Black. Every Coat Silk Crepe Lined. Sizes 14 to 20—38 to 44.

Girls' Fast Color
Cotton Blouses
With Puff Sleeves.
Sizes 8 to 14. **19c**

Boys' Tweed
ETON SUITS
With White Blouse.
Sizes 5 to 10. **\$1.47**

Boys' All-Wool
SLIPPER SWEATERS
In all colors.
Sizes 30 to 36.
Reg. \$1 Value **79c**

Men's Broadcloth
DRESS SHIRTS
In all colors and white.
Full cut. **57c**

Girls' Crepe
PAJAMAS 49c
1-Piece Style in Sizes 8 to 14.
Flesh and White.

BOYS' 2-KNICKER TWEED

Boys' Fast Color Broadcloth
PAJAMAS 39c
2-Piece Style. Full cut.
Sizes 8 to 14.

Boys' Full Lined
KNICKERS 39c
WITH KNIT CUFF.
Brown and Gray Mixtures. Sizes 8 to 16.

Full Fashioned
SILK HOSE 49c
Service Weight and Chiffon. All new shades.
Sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2.

SUITS \$2.95

Boys' Athletic
SHIRTS and SHORTS 12 1/2c
Full cut. Balloon seat.
Fast colors. Sizes 24 to 32.

Men's Sturdy
WORK and DRESS PANTS 97c
Various Patterns.
Sizes 30 to 42.

High Grade
RAYON UNDIES 19c
Bloomers, Panties and Vests.
Peach and Pink.

Knicker are Full Lined.
Well Tailored.
Tan and Gray Mixtures.
Sizes 8 to 16 yr.

Boys' Fancy
GOLF HOSE 10c
In new Spring patterns. Sizes 10 to 11 1/2.

Men's Sturdy
WORK and DRESS PANTS 97c
Various Patterns.
Sizes 30 to 42.

Tots' New Spring
COATS 97c
With Berets to Match.
Sizes 2 to 6.

Boys' New Spring
Swiss Knit TIES 10c
All Colors.

Boys' Fancy
GOLF HOSE 10c
In new Spring patterns. Sizes 10 to 11 1/2.

Men's Sturdy
WORK and DRESS PANTS 97c
Various Patterns.
Sizes 30 to 42.

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EVERYTHING is in one compact, convenient unit that tucks away out of sight and out of the way. Everything—superheterodyne receiver, electro-dynamic speaker, tubes and vibrator—self-contained! ... All-electric, of course, with steering column control as are all new PHILCO-Transitones.

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Beer Cooling Equipment of All Kinds

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Engineers' Journal Hits Greedy Grabbers

CLEVELAND.—Vigorously opposing further slashes in railroad workers' pay, Editor Carl Rudolph of the Locomotive Engineers Journal declares in the May issue: "The workmen's pay envelope is the first-aid kit of every lame industry, most of them crippled through their own carelessness and inefficiency. The Journal may be pardoned the remark that many industries and banks are troubled with too many vice presidents who when they think of increases think only of salaries, but when they think of decreases think only of wages."

Urge Sales Tax Law In Wisconsin Legislature

MADISON, Wis.—A bill proposing a 2% sales tax to go into effect 30 days after enactment into law has been introduced in the Wisconsin legislature.

Textile Strikers Win

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—Employees of the C. K. Eagle Co. have voted to affiliate with the United Textile Workers of America after a spontaneous walkout resulted in revocation of a proposed 20% wage cut and a complete victory for the strikers.

Massachusetts Wages Cut 12%

BOSTON.—Blaming it on the bank holiday, the Massachusetts Department of Labor reports a 12% decrease from the February figures in total wage payments for March. More than 10,800 Massachusetts workers lost their jobs in that month, while average weekly wages were cut to \$15.89. March usually shows a small seasonal increase in both employment and pay.

Sharecroppers Jailed

DADEVILLE, Ala.—The five sharecroppers who were arrested following the battle in which four Negroes were killed by a mob, have been found guilty on the charge of assault with intent to murder. One has been sentenced to six years, three to 10 to 12 years, and one to 12 to 15 years. The killings grew out of an attempt to foreclose on a mule and a cow belonging to one of the Negro sharecroppers. The men are members of the Sharecroppers' Union.

Labor Law Violators Fined

PHILADELPHIA.—Nine violators of the Pennsylvania state labor laws have been fined a total of \$375.

"Homeless Boys" Arrested

SAN FRANCISCO.—A group of boys organized as the Homeless Youth of America, after being evicted from one San Francisco building which they had seized, barricaded themselves in another vacant house and were again ejected by the police. Thirteen were arrested on a charge of violating the state housing law. After their first eviction they were ordered to Roosevelt's \$1-a-day labor camps, but refused to go.

William J. Spencer Of Building Trades Is Dead

WASHINGTON.—William J. Spencer, for 27 years secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, died April 24 at his home near the capital. He was 65 years of age. He came to the Building Trades Department post from the office of general secretary of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters.

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 READING, PA.
 CEMETERY MEMORIALS PHONE 2-0623

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 800 North Fifth St.
 Use of Chapel at no additional cost... Centrally located... Quiet neighborhood... Ample parking space... Woman attendant... Individual retaining rooms.

COME TO THIS SALE--BEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED--JOSEPH'S \$200,000 EMERGENCY



IT CALLS FOR DRASTIC, DECISIVE ACTION!

A Broadcasting of BARGAINS!

A THRILLING SWEEPING SALE OF EVERY ITEM IN OUR STOCK WITHOUT EXCEPTION OR RESERVATION

AN EMERGENCY--COMPELLING AND UNESCAPABLE!

ON SWEEPS THE TREMENDOUS VALUE GIVING OF THIS GREAT SALE

Thousands of Value-Wise Shoppers are taking advantage of our greatest store-wide Sale in history. You can still share in the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered by Any Store in Eastern Pennsylvania. DON'T MISS IT! Come in now--save as much as 40% to 60% on Brand New Spring Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys! Entire Stock included at sensationally low sale prices.

ENTIRE STOCK OF WORK SHIRTS SENSATIONALLY REDUCED

Regular 35c Shirts

Over 800 Work Shirts in this lot! Every one a real size Work Shirt. Fine Blue Chambray Shirts, with pockets. Sizes 14 to 17, at only **19c**

Reg. 59c Work Shirts **33c**

Guaranteed fast colors. Made by the makers of "Big Boy" Shirts. All sizes, 14 to 17. Real 59c Shirts for only **33c**

WIDE AWAKE WORK SHIRTS, made in Reading--nationally known, blue chambray, triple stitched, full cut, guaranteed fast color. All sizes. Regularly 199c. First time for only **39c**

\$1.00 "SPADE" and "BRAVE" MAN'S Work Shirts, the very best quality, at only **63c**

Mowing Down All Prices on

Men's OVERALLS

Choose from the largest stock of fine Overalls in Berks County! Over 300 Dozens to select from.

Very fine quality Blue Denim Overalls, now selling everywhere for 75c. Well made, full cut. All sizes from 36 to 44. Over 110 Dozen in this one lot, while they last at the unheard-of low price of only **44c**

Reg. \$1.00 OVERALLS 229 Blue Denim, extra heavy quality Overalls, as well as white and blue. Well known brands. Well made, full cut. All sizes, 36 to 44. At only **69c**

'Osh-Kosh' & 'Carter's' World's Best Overalls at the lowest price ever! Union made, white, blue and tan. Well known brands. Well made, full cut. All sizes, 36 to 44. For the first time, at only **\$1.19**

Values! Bargains! Astounding Price Cuts on

MEN'S WORK PANTS

Regular 79c WORK PANTS! Over 400 Pairs! Here is a real treat for YOU! Never before has any store offered anything to compare with this value! Just think! Real, first quality Work Pants for only 48c Pair. Dark cottonades, stripes and plain greys. Well made, full cut. Sizes 32 to 42. Choice **48c**

\$1.00 Work Pants Heavy quality, guaranteed 8-ounce cottonade Work Trousers, perfect bound and taped pockets. Full cut, guaranteed not to rip. Newest styles. All sizes. Regular \$1.00, at only **73c**

\$1.50 Work Pants Genuine "George Brown" "Trotter" and genuine "Stetson" fabrics--newest styles, full cut, guaranteed not to rip. All sizes from 32 to 42. Regular \$1.50 Pants, at only **98c**

"Stag" Work Pants Nationally known "Stag" Trousers, with leather trimmed reinforced taped and bound pockets. Heavy quality, dark stripes. All sizes. Regular \$2.00, at only **\$1.33**

JOSEPH'S
410 PENN ST. "We sell for less always." READING PA.

SALE!

A Big Profit Awaits You In Everything You Buy

MEN'S HATS

Fur Felt Hats, newest shapes, all Spring shades. All sizes. Regular \$1.50, at **88c**

MEN'S SHIRTS

Collar attached, genuine broadcloth materials, plain colors and fancy patterns, all sizes. Regular 75c, at **37c**

MEN

ENTIRE STOCK OF MEN'S SUITS

At Wonderful Savings! ACT! NOW!!

Regular \$12.50, \$15 and \$16.50

Every Suit up-to-the-minute, 1933 Spring style! Fine cheviot, cashmeres and worsteds--the season's most popular light and dark colors and patterns--tans, grays, browns, blues, oxfords, etc. All sizes from 33 to 42. **\$7.48-\$9.47** (No charge for minor alterations.)

New, Regular \$17.50 Suits

Every Suit is brand NEW! All pure wool worsteds, all hand tailored. The season's leading styles, colors and patterns. Sizes 33 to 48. (No charge for minor alterations.) **\$11.47**

Regular \$22.50 and \$25.00

Nationally known famous "MON-ROE" Suits and "NORMAN" Pure Worsteds, all hand tailored throughout. Tailored by "SMITHSON." The very latest 1933 Spring styles, including the newest HOLLYWOOD one-button models. Sizes 33 to 48. (No charge for minor alterations.) **\$13.97** and **\$16.97**

Lowest Prices on Men's New

TOPCOATS

Hundreds To Choose From Large assortment in the city--at lowest prices in the city. Newest styles, colors and patterns. All sizes. **\$12.50 to \$15.00 Values**

\$6.47

AND \$8.97

\$17.50 to \$20.00 Values

\$10.47

\$12.47

35c PARIS GARTERS

18c

Boys' Shirts and Blouses

One large odd lot of Boys' Shirts and Blouses. Rain colors and fancies, all sizes but not in all styles--regularly sold for 50c each--choice of these, while they last **23c**

20c Boys' Golf Hose, at 10c Pr.

Boys' PANTS

Elastic top and elastic or worsted (half) bottom. Light and dark colors. Newest mixtures for boys. Every pair NEW! **43c**

Boys' Long PANTS

Regular \$1.25 long-legs and dark colors. Cashmeres and worsteds. Newest styles. Sizes 12 to 16. **78c**

Boys' Sweaters

Reg. \$1.50 Pure Wool Sweaters, Turtle Neck and V-neck. All sizes from 28 to 34. **\$1.18**

Boys' Sweat Shirts

Reg. \$1.50 Pure Wool Sweat Shirts, V-neck. All sizes from 28 to 34. **73c**

Boys' Sweat Shirts

Reg. \$1.50 Pure Wool Sweat Shirts, V-neck. All sizes from 28 to 34. **39c**

WHAT READING FOLKS ARE TALKING ABOUT

(Continued from First Page)

to advance--if at all--far slower than the prices of commodities.

Anybody who believes that price increases, which reduce purchasing power, are going to make business better must have learned arithmetic from a fairy story book.

If Mr. Roosevelt is willing and able to control industry to the extent of regulating production and wages the plain people may be able to escape some of the rigors of unemployment and absolute poverty. But the price they will have to pay for their bread under such conditions is such personal liberty as they have always considered sacred. The present administration is heading toward an American brand of Fascism which may mean bread for American bodies but certainly will be the death of American liberty.

A DIRTY GAME

On the surface there is a good deal of irony in the fact that Henry K. Janssen is to head the Community Chest campaign in Berks County. Mr. Janssen, in his present role, appears to have a deep concern for the poor of Berks County. He is therefore attempting to do all in his power to secure a fund which will help to sustain them during the next six months.

The surface irony about which we speak becomes apparent when it is remembered that Mr. Janssen is one of the county's most ruthless labor dictators. As an employer he always paid lower wage rates than union shops. During the boom days of his industry he accumulated millions by means of a driving labor system which included an almost military spy system. When the slump came he kept his millions and displayed no compunction in discharging the men and women who helped to make him rich. He permitted his name to be used as local chairman of the "share work" committee at the time that he was working his own mills on Sundays.

But under the surface it is fitting and proper that men of the Janssen type should be interested in so-called "welfare" projects. The real purpose of such work is not to assist the workers who are unable to secure employment, but to keep them quiet by giving them a negligible relief.

Mr. Janssen is really trying to keep the dispossessed of Berks in their proper places. As long as they continue to be grateful and obedient, he is willing to give a pittance from his own great fortune and force employed workers to give their mites in order that husks and crusts can be doled out to the thousands who otherwise might become troublesome.

We have no doubt that men of the Janssen type love the workers--as long as they consent to accept what he is willing to give and able to collect. Charity, after all, is nothing more than the grease which the masters use to lubricate the noisy gears of an outworn social and industrial machine.

GATHERING IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

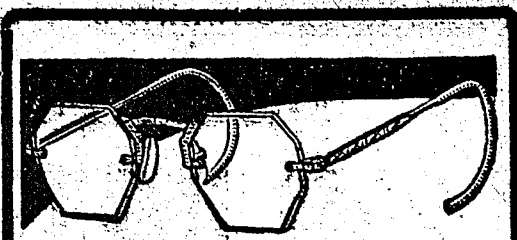
such as electric power plants, railroads, warehouses and storage plants, packing houses, farm implement factories, to the end that the farmers may get such services at cost, instead of providing profits for capitalists.

For Socialized Farm Control
The report also demanded that the technical revolution in agriculture be socially controlled so that farmers should not become wage slaves on giant mechanized farms operated like factories.

"The suffering and agony of the last three years in the United States," another report declared, "proves conclusively that our present economic order has broken down. It is imperative that a new economic order be established which will eliminate the planlessness, the waste, the exploitation, the inequalities of income, the dictatorship of finance, and the wars and imperialism of the present capitalist order; and will assure to every human being in the country a standard of living and happiness far higher than has ever yet been realized."

For Public Ownership
To achieve this end, the Congress declared for "public ownership and operation of all the means of public transportation and communication, of all public utilities, of all national resources, and of all basic industries." It would have these administered by boards on which workers, the consumers and the technicians would be adequately represented, and which would recognize the principles of collective bargaining and civil service.

Throughout the sessions of Congress, the younger delegates were



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We grind our own Lenses which enables us to sell at lower prices.

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active, most of them seeking to steer Congress policy to the left. Veteran Socialists and farm leaders such as John Simpson of Oklahoma declared the gathering the most encouraging of the past twenty years. They looked upon it as proof that the farmers and wage earners throughout the country have finally become aroused and are going to conduct militant agitation throughout the present year in every state as well in the national capital. As the Congress adjourned, a large proportion of the delegates joined in singing "Solidarity Forever" and the "Internationale."

Will Confer With Communists
Following the naming of a sub-committee of the Socialist Party, composed of Darlington Hoopes, Norman Thomas and Leo Kryzcki, to confer with a committee of the Communist Party, a statement appearing in the daily press to the effect that the Socialist group at the Congress had acted to cooperate with the Communist Party was denied by Emil Rieve, chairman of the two-day session.

"Confusion has been created by the announcement that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will discuss joint action on specified issues with the Communists," Rieve's statement reads. "The Socialist leaders are not dominating the Continuation Committee of the Continental Congress, which was formed to unite non-Communist groups and will continue to follow that policy."

"The Continental Congress seeks to create effective political pressure for a broad program of economic reconstruction and to do this we shall seek to federate all bonafide farm groups, the progressive elements in the trade union movement, and many liberal bodies who can work together under one banner."

"The Continuation Committee of the Continental Congress which will be entrusted with the task of making this a permanent movement has been selected so as to include the widest variety of interests and personal characteristics. The first specific undertaking of our Congress is to raise funds for a legal fight to restore civil government in the farmers' situation in Iowa."

Convention This Year, Voted By I. B. E. W. Membership

WASHINGTON--By a referendum vote of 33,885 to 4,108, the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has voted to hold a convention this year. New York City's local voted its entire 6,456 members in favor of the convention; Newark voted 33 yes, 273 no; Washington 43 yes, 118 no; Boston 1,388 no; San Francisco 300 no in local No. 6, but 294 yes in local No. 151; two Detroit locals voted 683 yes and 1,074 yes; Chicago Local No. 134 voted 6,000 yes and Local No. 9 voted 927 yes.

Women Seek Charity

NEW YORK--The number of women who appealed for aid in the first quarter of 1933 because they had no place to sleep was 2,480, according to the Welfare Council. Of these, 1,500 had never before applied for charity.

WILLYS-KNIGHT

and **WILLYS**

SIXES and EIGHTS

Sales and Service

General Repairing on All Makes

Hertzog's Garage

EPHRATA, PA.

EPSTEIN CLOTHES

The pattern and tailoring will sell you; performance will bring you back. A man who has once worn an

EPSTEIN SUIT

seldom changes to another make. We aim to give the best at the very low price of

\$12.50 to \$25

Seeing is believing!

EPSTEIN BROS.

829 PENN ST.

Good News

By ADAM U. EBERLY.

Comrades, you are doing fine with the Karl Marx Cigars. We now have reached the 1,000 mark.

We now have one thousand merchants handling our cigars. That just shows what we can do when we put our shoulders to the wheel and say "go."

We had to put another cigarmaker to work this week. Now, comrades, don't that make you feel good when everybody is talking "depression" and Karl Marx Cigars along to the forward!

Comrade Bigony, with the help of the other comrades, took one thousand Karl Marx Cigars along to the Washington convention and sold every cigar, and they told me that they could have sold one thousand more if they would of had them. To the out-of-Reading cigar smok-

ers I wish to say that we will send them to anyone that wants them.

Prices:
25-10c Karl Marx \$2.00
50-10c Karl Marx 3.00
100-10c Karl Marx 7.25
25-5c Karl Marx 1.00
50-5c Karl Marx 1.75
100-5c Karl Marx 3.50
Send cash with order or, if you prefer, we will send them parcel post collect.

BIRTH CONTROL MEETING AT UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

At the request of the women of the T. P. L. another meeting on marital problems will be held on Wednesday, May 17, at 2:15 p. m., in the Recreation Room of the Universalist Church, Franklin Street above Fourth. Women are urged to bring other lady friends with them and boost this meeting. Mary B. Nelson will be the speaker.

Activities of the Reading Socialists

CARD PARTIES

West Reading Branch will hold a card party Saturday, May 13, at their headquarters at 233 Kline avenue. Depression prices prevail. Refreshments and prizes are the order of the evening. Everybody invited.

The card party Saturday night at the Labor Lyceum will be held by the Southern Branch. Prizes will be given away to the winners and lunch will be served. To meet the present conditions there will be something new on the menu: "Economic Lunches," try one and find out.

Laureldale Branch will hold a card party at Yerger's Hall on Saturday night. The depression fee of 15c per cover will be levied. Fine prizes for winners and good lunch are extra attractions.

SOUTHERN BRANCH LUNCHEON SATURDAY

At the branch headquarters, 829 Franklin street (basement), lunch will be served from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. and from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m., with a new menu to select from. These lunches and dinners are becoming popular and comrades and friends are urged to pay this branch a visit for a good meal.

REFERENDUM "A"

Comrades do not fail to vote on this referendum as it is of the utmost importance. Article XII, section 8, must be complied with. Branches must count all ballots and return same to the Labor Lyceum.

Y. P. S. L. NOTES

Friday, Circle 2—Discussion on the Communist Manifesto.

Monday, Circle 3—Speaker.

Wednesday, Circles 6 and 7—Labor Conditions in Pennsylvania.

Thursday, Circle 4—Discussion on Communist Manifesto.

Thursday, Circles 1 and 9—Social night.

The Workers' Theatre is now working on a class-conscious play called "Falling the Reds." The group meets every Tuesday evening at 7:45 at the Labor Lyceum.

The girls' baseball team will practice on Saturday afternoon at 2:30

at Fourteenth and Buttonwood streets playground. We need more co-operation from the Young People's Socialist League.

There will be a meeting of all educational directors on Sunday, May 14, at 3 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum. All Seniors and Juniors are asked to attend.

EVENTS FOR WEEK MAY 12-19

Tonight—

Northwest: Luther Adams.

West Lawn: Lincoln Steigerwalt.

Berkshire Heights: James Roslin.

Gibraltar: Wm. Hoverter.

Southern Women: Bernard Bortz.

Monday, May 15—

Northeast: Stewart Tomlinson.

Central: Darlington Hoopes.

Sinking Spring: James Wesner.

Tuesday, May 16—

Lebanon: Jesse George.

Womelsdorf: Fred Merkel.

Laureldale: Cleve Long.

Muhlenberg: James Wesner.

18th Ward: Darlington Hoopes.

Southern: Wm. C. Hoverter.

Kenhorst: Discussion.

West Reading: Current events.

Vinemont: Speaker.

Friday, May 19—

Northwest: Bernard Bortz.

West Lawn: Current events.

Berkshire Heights: Speaker.

Exeter: Jesse George.

Shillington: Wm. Schweren.

LABOR COLLEGE NEWS

By STEPHEN H. ELY

All committees are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Labor Lyceum on Monday night, May 15, at 7:30 o'clock. Final details pertaining to the banquet and plans for next season's work will be discussed. Students having any suggestions to offer are cordially invited to be present at this meeting.

The committee in charge of the banquet tickets will be in attendance at the above mentioned meeting, and they request that all settlement for same be made on this date, otherwise it will be exceedingly difficult to ascertain the number of persons to provide for.

The details of Monday's meeting will appear in this column next week.

LEAGUE

(Continued from First Page)

ceiving reports from delegates to the Continental Congress which was held in Washington last Saturday and Sunday. An amplifying system will be used for the meeting so that all will be able to hear the reports.

During the past week new branches were organized in Fritztown, Robeson, Stony Creek and Exeter. Business sessions will be held tonight by the League groups in Laureldale and Fleetwood.

Denied Hall in Sinking Spring. Because the Liberty Fire Company of Sinking Spring has been forbidden to use their hall as a meeting place for the League, meetings in the immediate future will be held in the home of Mrs. Margaret Buchanan, of that borough. League officials are looking for a new meeting place.

Call Public Action. In a statement on conditions in Berks County, Clarence Cake, publicity agent, declared that the cases of the Shuman and Rothermel families are only two of many similar cases to be found in the towns and boroughs of Berks.

"How much longer are the people going to stand for such neglect of the unemployed," Cake asked. "It is time for all citizens to wake up and eradicate such intolerable conditions," he added.

Oppose Roosevelt Scheme. At a meeting of the League on Wednesday a vote of opposition to

George Pawling ICE COAL HAULING

2,000 lbs. to the ton
Buckwheat \$5.75 per ton
Pea \$6.80 per ton
Nut and Egg \$8.50 per ton
Stove \$8.75 per ton
Member of Berks Buyers, Inc.
Tune in WEEU
Tuesdays and Fridays
6:00 to 6:15
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DIAL 2-2799

Tomorrow's Special

In Our 7-DAY HOME REFURNISHING SALE



This
SMART NEW
9X12
WOOL VELVET
RUG

\$1
DOWN
DELIVERS

This
Rug Cushion
and
2 Companion
Rugs

.....all for
\$24⁷⁵

Beautiful velvet rug, woven of splendid wool yarns, in a choice of patterns. Heavily fringed.

A thick, soft rug pad to give your rug extra richness, softness and to prolong its wear. A real rug saver.

Two attractive throw rugs which match the larger rug. A very popular size. Your choice of patterns and colors to match.

KALUFMANN'S

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Fresh Sausage
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Lb.

FRESH
PORK

Liver

8^c
Lb.

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PORK

Hearts

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Lb.

FRESH
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and BEEF and PORK

BOLOGNAS

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Lb.

ALLENTOWN
SUGAR-CURED
HAMS

13^c
Lb.

OUR OWN MAKE
RING
BOLOGNA

15^c
Lb.

SUGAR-CURED
BOSTON
BUTTS

14^c
Lb.

the Roosevelt work project was taken.

Elery Ockrider, financial secretary of the organization, declared that the \$1 labor projects sponsored by the Roosevelt administration are "viewed as an attack upon wage standards in all lines of work and militarization of labor which is repugnant to the spirit of free labor."

Stewart Tomlinson was elected chairman of the executive committee, to succeed Lincoln Steigerwalt. The League also elected the following: Vice chairman, Wayne Sands; secretary, Harry Gross; financial secretary, Elery Ockrider; treasurer, John Krick.

REFLECTIONS

(Continued from First Page)

and more economically operated industries. The elimination of the small and weak is a natural and a necessary process in human development.

WHAT I DO want, however, is an arrangement which will make the larger industrial units the property of ALL the people instead of, as now, the property of a few people.

I want to socialize the processes of producing bread and clothing and homes so that everybody can have plenty of those things and more time in which to follow their individual fancies by playing golf, going fish-

ing and collecting cigar bands.

TO GET THE economic security and leisure which scientific advances have placed within our grasp we must pay the price. And the price is a section of our individualism.

I, for one, am willing to sacrifice my individual right to work when and at what I please and perform such services as a socialized economy may ask of me. As I see it, that wouldn't be much of a sacrifice for either city workers who are not permitted to work or farmers who work from dawn to dusk, only to go deeper into debt.

I would be willing to have my task set for me during the four hours per day which it might be necessary for all of us to labor. And I would not care about owning either the industries which made my clothing or the farms which produced my food. All I would ask would be the assurance that I should be permitted to occupy a useful place in society and that I would get enough of the products of industry to really live.

There are places I'd like to see and

things I'd like to do to express my individuality. I'll trade a part of my life gladly for the ability to enjoy more free time as I see fit. How many individualistic city workers and farmers are able to do that today? Very few! And they won't be able to enjoy real freedom until they unite for the socialization of all the means of life.

The best way to keep your faith in love is never to get into a helpless state where you must yell for succor.

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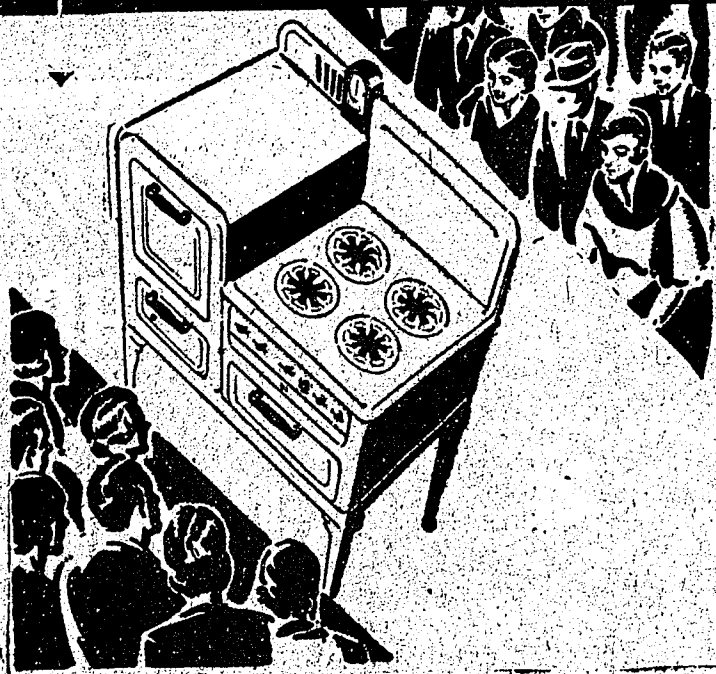
DIAL 2-3481

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\$2 DOWN
places this in your home.
Balance in 24 small monthly payments.

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SOME DECLARATIONS

(Continued from First Page)

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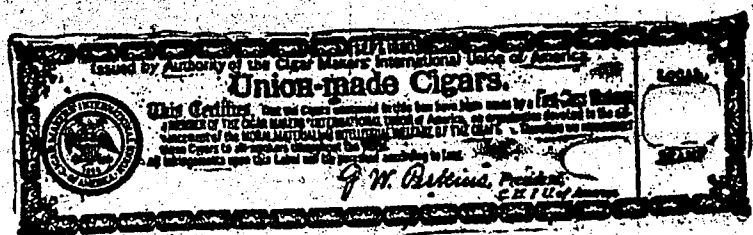
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inflating the currency should be to improve the standard of living of the producing masses.

We therefore demand that any scheme of inflation start by inflating wages and the prices received by the farmers for farm products, and

We therefore condemn as unsound and unjust any attempts to inflate prices to the consumers first, while merely hoping that wages will go up afterward, and that the farmers will be able to get higher prices from the middlemen and the gamblers in farm commodities.

RESOLUTION ON TAXATION

Whereas the economic program of the Continental Congress will require large sums of money,

Whereas the rich of the U. S. have never been adequately taxed through progressive income and inheritance and gift taxation,

Whereas the U. S. by applying higher rates for such taxes would be able to raise several additional billion dollars in revenue, provided tax evasion by the rich is ended through more rigorous and honest administration coupled with legal changes abolishing tax-exempt securities and other devices such as deducting security losses from income,

Whereas all incomes over \$25,000 a year shall be taken by the government at a time when millions of Americans have no income at all,

Therefore, be it resolved that the Continental Congress demands greatly increased income, inheritance and gift taxation in the U. S. and that in addition all income above \$25,000 a year be recaptured by the government,

Furthermore, be it resolved; that the Continental Congress opposes all sales taxes which places the burden upon the poor as contrasted with our taxation program which secures needed revenue from the wealthy,

And be it further resolved that we demand that under no circumstances shall any worker or working farmer be deprived of the right to the use of his necessary tools or the home which he occupies because of non-payment of property taxes since the beginning of this depression or as long as this depression shall last,

And be it further resolved that this Continental Congress endorse the principle of the capital levy on wealth.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Whereas: In brutal disregard of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence, the Governor of Iowa has placed a portion of that state under martial law and

Whereas: As a result of this flagrant abuse of authority, hundreds of farmers are at the present time being hounded by the military forces and are being denied the right of trial in civil courts, and further, and

Whereas: The events which led up to this reign of terror can in no sense be blamed upon the farmers themselves but rather upon recent economic conditions,

Now therefore, we the workers and farmers of America in Continental Congress, assembled May 6th and 7th at Washington,

We do hereby resolve: 1. That in view of the overwhelming emergency this congress shall immediately set up a continuing committee of five, accountable to the National Committee on Correspondence and Action, to cooperate with militant farmers now subjected to martial law by offering them legal and financial aid,

2.—That this Congress recommends support of the work of this Committee to all of its constituent bodies,

3.—That the continuing committee of five shall consist of David Felix, Philadelphia; Carl Whitehead, Denver; Clarence Senior, Chicago; Joseph Schlossberg, New York; and Robert Miller, Underwood, Minnesota.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

The suffering and agony of the last three years in the United States proves conclusively that our present economic order has broken down. It is imperative that a new economic

order be established which will eliminate the planlessness, the waste, the exploitation, the inequalities of income, the dictatorship of finance, and the wars and imperialism of the present capitalist order; and will assure to every human being in the country a standard of living and happiness far higher than has ever yet been realized.

Industrial workers and agriculturists alike suffer from the same fundamental evil. In order to deliver both groups from the greed of corporate owners, we demand the public ownership and operation of all the means of public transportation and communication, of all public utilities, of all natural resources, of all basic industries, and of all land.

(Note: The reference to the socialization of land in the foregoing paragraph was ordered stricken out by Chairman Rieve and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Rieve's ruling was challenged by a number of delegates, but was sustained when a vote on an appeal was put to the body.)

These publicly owned industries should be operated by boards of administrators on which the workers, the consumers, and the technicians are adequately represented. Each industry must recognize the principles of collective bargaining and civil service.

Adopted.

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WORKS**

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RAIL UNIONS

(Continued from First Page)

on the one hand while increasing government control on the other, and its attempt to both inflate and deflate at the same moment.

"The purpose of the Act should comprehend measures to improve labor relations," he said, "and to stabilize employment." In modern industrial development we have largely lost sight of the fact that the primary reason for an industrial enterprise is to furnish a livelihood to workers. We cannot consume until we produce; we cannot pay interest on investments and maintain property values except by maintaining the purchasing power of the people."

For Labor Representation
He demanded that participation by representatives of labor, in carrying out this principle of economic stability, be granted. Labor should take part in all economic planning of this sort, and not be confined to a role of critic and obstructionist. He argued that by compelling the companies to accept financial reorganization, at least \$100,000,000 a year could be saved without increasing unemployment.

But if, even as an emergency measure, it is necessary that government assume the authority and responsibility

for the railroad industry as is provided in this bill, Richberg concluded, then rail labor holds that the government should assume "complete emergency federal control."

"Under this," he explained, "we would be assured at least that the railroads would be operated for the benefit of all the people, and that further public investments in the railroads would be utilized for public benefit and not as subsidies to favored private interests."

Sees New Jobless Army
"We would be assured that the investments of savings banks, insurance companies and educational institutions in railroad securities would be protected; that railroad credit would be maintained and not destroyed in the speculative adventures of would-be 'Napoleons of transportation.'"

We submit that it is time to call a halt upon using the government of the United States as an agency to transfer public money and public power into private hands to be used for private purposes. We cannot understand what justification there can be at this time for giving governmental aid to a deliberate plan to further deflate labor and capital, to foster monopoly and deepen the depression. Nor are we able to understand how anyone, except in bitter irony, could entitle this bill as 'A bill to relieve the existing national

emergency'—and provide therein for the wholesale destruction of property and community values and the creation of a new army of the unemployed."

This attack has slowed up action on the measure; it has assured a fight against its present form by the liberals in Senate and House.

Depositors Lose, Receivers Win
SEATTLE — Depositors in the closed Puget Sound Savings & Loan Association got only 27 1/2% on their savings, but the receivers got more than \$81,237. When protests were made against the exorbitant fees, Judge Howard M. Findley shouted, "It's none of your business what we charge."

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AND SOUNDER TEETH

GENERAL BAKING COMPANY

HITLERISM IN ALABAMA

By MARY HEATON VORSE

(Editor's Note: Mary Heaton Vorse, author of Strike and other volumes, who is covering side-lights of the Scottsboro trials for Federated Press, describes the hatred and prejudice which sentenced Haywood Patterson, Negro accused of attacking white girl, to the electric chair, one of whom recanted her testimony against him.)

DECATUR, Ala. (FP).—By giving the death sentence to Haywood Patterson, first of the Scottsboro boys to be tried, the trial conducted with such a show of fairness was made to be a farce and a mockery.

When a white woman accuses a Negro in the South, he will be judged guilty no matter what testimony there may be to save him. This was proved in Patterson's case.

He could have had no better lawyers. He could scarcely have had testimony more in his favor. The jury was intelligent, and Defense Attorney Samuel S. Liebowitz counted

on their intelligence and reason to win the day for the defendant.

Instead, fiery crosses burned in Scottsboro and Huntsville as the trial closed. Threats were made against the life of Joseph Brodsky and the other defense lawyers. The hate, the desire to burn and kill, had been focused and released by Wade Wright in his summation to the jury.

Boiling with fury, eyes starting out of his head, roaring with a voice which has earned him the nickname of "the bellowing bull," Wright shook the jury from its pose of earnest attention. From that moment their ears were closed to the evidence, to any other fact than that a southern white woman had accused a black man. They needed to know nothing further. They hated not only the accused black man but everyone who ventured to defend him, and especially Brodsky, especially Liebowitz. So they leaned forward, their mouths hung open, and their eyes shone while Wright shouted.

"No Alabama jury will believe witnesses bought by Jew money from New York," he bellowed.

"Your Honor," said Liebowitz, springing to his feet, "I move for a mistrial. After such prejudicial remarks this trial is not worth a pinch of snuff!" The judge overruled the motion.

"This fellow Carter dressed up in swell clothes bought him by Brodsky! Living in a hotel or room paid for by Brodsky. Look at him! His name should be Carterinski! He is so much a Jew now that he'll be walking with a hump from a Jew pack!"

The judge told the jury to disregard this attack. But what need of

saying anything to the jury who felt as a man in the audience to whom I spoke? I asked why everyone disliked Liebowitz. "Because he's a Jew and because he's a Jew defendin' a nigger," he replied.

As Wade Wright bellowed on, a spark was lighted between him and the jury, between him and the audience who saw reflected in him all the hatred which they had with difficulty kept in leash.

The audience, jury and speaker were a burning whole, all clamoring for the life of the black boy, Haywood Patterson, for the lives, too, of the "New York Jews" who had come to defend him. And if they could, for the life of Ruby Bates and of Lester Carter, who had testified in favor of Haywood Patterson.

After Wright finished his torrent of abuse, Liebowitz made a masterly analysis of the case. He appealed to the reason of the jury. He marshalled the facts one after another which made him call this the "foullest frame-up ever perpetrated in the United States." He showed the motivation of the monstrous crime, Victoria Price just out of jail had been afraid of being arrested for vagrancy. She had seen Negro boys put white boys off the train, one of them, Lester Carter, a friend of hers. The same Lester Carter with whom she had fought in jail because he told her not to accuse the colored boys. Liebowitz used his full arsenal of eloquence, wisdom and reason. It was a fine show for Decatur—and that was all.

Gravely and with emotion the judge charged the jury. It was a plea for fairness, almost a plea for mercy. But this, too, was as vain as had been the witnesses, as had been Liebowitz' reason and eloquence. Haywood Patterson, black boy, was doomed. He was prejudged because of his race.

Luckily, in the first week of the trial a basis had been laid for a new appeal on the ground of violation of the 14th amendment in excluding Negro jurors. Only with Negroes on the jury is there the slightest hope of saving the lives of these Negro boys, foredoomed and prejudged by southern white men.

Colorado Considering Six-Hour Day Law

DENVER.—A six-hour working day is provided by a bill before the Colorado legislature for workers on hazardous jobs, including mechanics, workers on public projects, miners, women employed by laundries, manufacturing and mercantile concerns. The bill provides for administration by the state industrial commission.

Thomas Abandons Soviet Visit

NEW YORK.—Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, has abandoned his plans to visit the Soviet Union this summer. "In no way does this imply any loss of interest in the lessons Russia has to teach us," he declared, stating, "Circumstances beyond my control have forced me to abandon the trip." "Never was I more convinced of the necessity of the recognition of Soviet Russia for the sake of the peace and well-being of mankind," he said, adding, "There will be plenty to do here at home in the struggle for peace and for the effective organization of the workers against Fascism."

Cap Makers Win Strike

NEW YORK.—The Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union had won two-thirds of their objectives within five days of their calling 1,500 workers in 90 non-union shops on strike, the officials announced. More than 1,000 workers in 61 shops had gone back to work under signed contracts calling for higher wages, the elimination of piecework and shorter hours. Twenty of the signed shops were never union before.

IT'S A GREAT SYSTEM

By JOHN PAINE

The American Bankers Association is getting scared of its kind Uncle Sam.

It recommends "progressive restriction of the postal savings system."

A ROYAL EGG

A member of the ex-royal family of Russia stamps a crown on ordinary hen-eggs, sells them at exorbitant prices to ritzy New York hotels.

Gen. Pershing was "invited" to cut his pension pay.

The formality of invitations was dispensed with when Pres. Roosevelt slashed the pensions of the thousands of other veterans.

At a recent anti-Jewish meet in Tokyo (there are less than 1,000 Jews in the whole of Japan), the following song was sung:
Oh, punish the Jewish people—
Defeat the General Electric, and
Break the Mazda lamp!

Learned and Honorable Men
Martin Insull, fugitive power trust crook, resigns from the board of trustees of Cornell University. Samuel Insull, fugitive power trust ditto, still holds his honorary degree from Northwestern University, midwest Big Business School.

BABIES—JUST BABIES, edited by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, has suspended publication, due to main-trition.

Signs of the Times
Ringling Bros. circus couldn't fill its three rings with elephants for the "greatest show on earth."

The official (Tammany) city directory, formerly containing 859 pages, is now a pamphlet of 32 pages.

Depend on the British for that aristocratic touch?

Parliament could not face the idea of banning caviar or sables from Britain—not even for three months, says a news item.

To show you the swell judgment of real estate operators in New York on real property—the Real Estate Board Building, has been foreclosed.

"Perhaps under the Republican administration some banks were closed but we were never successful in closing all of them at the same time," Republican House Leader Snell.

Don't apologize. You boys did very well.

It's too bad Hitler's birthday comes but once a year.

The hungry were fed that day—at least those that got in line early got grub.

New Deal Lingo
Republican Federal Associates: former Secretary of the Treasury Mills and former Postmaster General Brown.

"The Imperial Japanese Army comes from Heaven, loving peace, maintaining justice and suppressing bandits in cooperation with Manchukuo," says the Japanese army of itself.

Wuxtral Wuxtral
President Roosevelt has just discovered what is wrong with the good old U. S. A.

Shshshshshsh—don't tell anyone. It's a big secret. It's lack of mass purchasing power.

IT'S A GREAT SYSTEM!

CLASSIFIED SECTION

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ESTATE NOTICE Estate of William C. Longenderfer, late of the City of Reading, deceased. Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to Mrs. Elmer P. Hotz, 612 Gordon Street, Reading, Pa., or to her attorney, Darlington Hoopes, 26 North Sixth Street, Reading, Pa.	OYSTERS OLD UNCLE JOHN Fried Oysters, 20c a Dozen Fried Clams, 20c a Dozen Salt Oysters, \$1 and \$2 per hundred 428 S. 9th St. Dial 3-6732	TINSMITHS CHARLES W. PICKEL Tinsmith Roofing, Spouting, Warm Air Heating Phone 3-2859 332 Hollenbach St. Reading, Pa.
ESTATE NOTICE Estate of Oliver R. Brown, late of the City of Reading, deceased. Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to Mrs. Samuel Machmer, 122 South 12th St., Reading, Pa., or to her attorney, Darlington Hoopes, 26 North Sixth Street, Reading, Pa.	DON'T FORGET! ADVOCATE ADVERTISERS are Your Friends Patronize Them	SMOKE Karl Marx Commonwealth Scimitar Lyceum Hand-Made Special BOOST SOCIALIST CIGARS MADE AT LABOR LYCEUM 628 Walnut St.

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FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1933

EDITORIALS

By Norman Thomas

THE 30-HOUR WEEK

It is very significant that the 30-hour bill has been dropped from the Roosevelt emergency program. That bill in the form in which it passed the Senate always had great weaknesses; there were too many exceptions. There would have been much bootlegging of labor under it. Above all, it carried no provision to maintain wages at their present weekly level. Hence it was in effect a work-sharing bill. Again the workers were asked to bear the cost of unemployment, and this at a time when, according to Dr. Leo Wolman, real weekly earnings have declined 14.9 per cent in manufacturing and 29.4 per cent in metallurgical mining. Nevertheless the 30-hour bill, especially if it had been properly amended, would have been a step forward in dealing with technological unemployment and would have laid down a precedent of importance. Now it is abandoned.

President Green of the A. F. of L. strenuously opposed in hearings before the House Committee on Labor any minimum wage provision. There is, of course, some ground for his opposition, that is, for his fear that a minimum wage will become a maximum wage. That would be a tendency under a capitalist government in a country with no better organization of the workers politically and industrially than we have. Nevertheless it should be possible to pass a minimum wage bill somewhat protected against these dangers which would be infinitely preferable to no wage guarantee at all. A 30-hour week bill plus a very possible inflation would leave labor in a terrible hole unless there were some guarantee of wages equal or superior to the present weekly wage with the longer week. A minimum wage bill should include the following:

1. A plain statement in law that what was guaranteed was a minimum wage which under no circumstances was to be construed as a maximum wage. This might not have very binding effect, but its psychological effect would be important.
2. A guarantee in the minimum wage law of the right of collective bargaining.
3. Direct representation of labor through its own unions and men of its own choice on whatever board sets the minimum wage.
4. Provision for an elastic minimum wage which could rapidly and easily be raised, especially with the rise of prices, under a possible policy of inflation. While it is true that lack of sufficient labor organizations would make it easier for employers to turn a minimum wage law into a maximum wage law, it is even more true that without such guarantee the lack of sufficient organization would reduce labor to sweatshop conditions.

Socialists, however, cannot too strongly insist that not much can be done in the way of protection of labor until labor itself is organized and on the march to take over government and establish the cooperative commonwealth.

MAY DAY IN GERMANY

The tragedy of May Day was that Hitler should turn the celebration of the unity of workers into a national festival in Germany. He followed that by arresting fifty Socialist leaders of the workers' own unions in an attempt to reduce labor unions, like those in Italy, to the level of creatures of the Fascist state.

This is a long backward step in labor's heroic struggle but one which only German labor itself at present can fight.

In Austria the courage of the Social-Democrats still runs high. It is not likely that an Austrian delegate will ever withdraw from the Second International on the grounds which Wels gave. And if an Austrian delegate were in Wels' place I think that not only would he have had the courage to speak, which is something, but that he would have made a far more effective speech than Wels made. The complete text of that speech was far from inspiring.

We who still believe in the great values of democracy, must make it clear that democracy means neither abject constitutionalism nor timidity. Neither does it make it necessary for a Socialist government such as Germany had immediately after the revolution to leave its enemies in high places in the judicial and civil service. The Nazi leader, Herr Ley, was, alas, close to the realities of life when he taunted his Socialist foes with that error which the Nazis are far from repeating!

THE AUTO KING GETS A BRILLIANT IDEA

Henry Ford, Emperor of the Flivver Kingdom, has a "remedy." Ford has a plan for decentralizing industry by establishing specialized factories in small towns which would ship their products to geographical centers where they would be assembled as automobiles. This would divide his army of serfs into small groups, each worker to receive a small lot of ground to cultivate foodstuffs. Raising some of their own food would enable Ford to pay low wages and the combination of capitalist industry with workers raising foodstuffs would bring something like feudalism into American life.

This is the "remedy." It has another advantage. Should industry revive and then collapse, the plot of land for each worker will be like the pasture into which the owner turns his horse when he no longer has any work for the animal. The worker will be thrown upon his own responsibility for raising fodder for himself and his family.

What is required is not pastures for workers but taking over the big plants as Socialist enterprises, discharging Ford and his feudalism, and operating them for the welfare of all.—The New Leader.

WHAT SOCIALISTS SEEK

By WILHELM LIEBKNECHT

- We seek justice and hate injustice.
We seek free labor and attack wage-slavery.
We seek the prosperity of all and struggle against misery.
We seek the education of all and fight ignorance and barbarism.
We seek peace and order, and combat the murder of people, the class war, and social anarchy.
We seek the Socialist People's State and attack the despotic class State.
Whoever desires these things and struggles for them, let him unite with us and work with all his strength for our cause—for the cause of Socialism, for the cause of humanity, whose victory will soon be gained.

WAGES MUST GO UP, TOO

"The American people have been put through the wringer of deflation, and squeezed pretty dry," "Young Bob" LaFollette declared a few days ago. "They must not now be run back through the wringer of inflation, and squeezed again." It is a wise and needed warning. The federal government may embark on a policy of inflation, which we are prepared to endorse, if it is not allowed to run wild. But inflation means increased prices for commodities, and the government of the United States is in honor bound to use all its influence and power and prestige to raise wages at the same time.

When prices were falling, millions of men were thrown out of work, and those who still had jobs were obliged to help friends and relatives who had none. In spite of this, wages were slashed everywhere, and where the workers were not protected by strong unions, wage cuts more than kept pace with the fall of prices. If the policy of inflation is to bring the desired results, wages must not fall behind prices for an hour on the upward climb.

Increased prices give the farmer better wages directly; and that is good. They lower the otherwise crushing burden of debts, both in farming and in business, which were incurred when prices were high; and that, too, is good. But if wages remain at their present low level while prices rise, the buying power of wage earners will be lessened, not increased. That would be not only a crime against the worker, but a fatal flaw in the inflation program.

What profits it to mark up prices if wages remain so low that the worker cannot buy?

There is no need to permit a calamity. Organized labor, as President William Green of the A. F. of L. has announced, sees the danger and is alert to meet it. But organized labor should have the full and cordial backing of all the powers which the United States government can bring to bear.

First, the government should stop its own wage cutting at once. That was a mistaken policy, even when prices were falling; for it lessened buying power when an increase of that buy-

ing power was the prime need. But to cut wages and boost prices, to try to lift buying power with one hand while pushing it down with the other, would be a counsel of lunacy for the country as well as a bitter injustice to the workers.

In the public works program now being planned, the government should see that full and fair wages are paid, and long hours abolished. It should discourage wage cuts in private industry by every means in its power; and use its authority to the limit in this direction.

Organized labor will do its part, if Uncle Sam does his. Will Uncle Sam do his part? President Roosevelt told the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that wages must be kept up. But he lowered the wages of some of the federal employes himself, and he is paying the forest workers a dollar a day and keep. Thus his example is the opposite of his advice.—Milwaukee Leader.

TEACHERS AND CHILDREN VICTIMS OF DEPRESSION

Education of our children declines with the depression. In Chicago the teachers staged a demonstration after many months of unpaid service and there is talk of closing the schools. Oklahoma City Socialists will bring the plight of the schools to the Continental Congress in a resolution. Mississippi's wretched public school decline is notorious, Louisiana is in a bad way, and Alabama now faces a crisis. A shortage of funds in that state has already closed 85 per cent of the schools and the state's finances have reached the lowest since 1865. The teachers are suffering privation and some are living in school houses and manage to live on vegetables contributed by friends. Conditions are bad in some other states but school authorities do not like to advertise their poverty.

So our children must suffer because of the failure of the stuffed shirts who dominate our industries and banks. There is so much harrowing information pouring into The New Leader office regarding the terrible disaster that we find it difficult to express our reaction. The Socialist in such times owes overtime to the party. The social order that deprives our children of an elementary education is thrice damned.—The New Leader.

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

By JOEL E. SEIDMAN

MARTIAL LAW IN IOWA

The governor of Iowa, in declaring martial law in several counties and sending in the state militia to take charge, is exhibiting a singular lack of intelligence and aggravating an already bad situation. The farmers of that state have always been law-abiding citizens, but have been goaded to desperation by mortgages and taxes, with the selling price of their commodities below the cost of production. Men in this state of mind are apt to do most anything; and a wise official seeks, not to punish those guilty of violations of law, but to remedy the situation that breeds law-breakers.

This is not to say that the farmers expressed their resentment in a wise fashion. Far better remedies for foreclosure orders exist than the putting of a rope around the neck of the jurist who signs the order. It is distinctly unwise for the farmers to alienate public sympathy, now with them, by a resort to acts of violence of this kind. Yet the action has served a good purpose by bringing their desperate plight dramatically to the attention of the public.

Certainly it is encouraging to have the farmers organizing in militant units to win a fair price for their products, and it is interesting to see them resorting more and more to the strike and boycott weapons found so valuable by industrial labor. Workers on farm and in factory suffer, though in different ways, from the same economic evils that characterize the capitalist system; and we will not make real progress in remedying those evils until rural and urban laborers support each other's economic efforts, and combine politically into one vast party of the producing masses.

HITLER'S PROGRAM

The Nazi program announced by Chancellor Hitler on May Day is largely froth, and contains no items that will make much of a dent in the depression. We hear again the old demagogic phrases about awakening self-confidence that helped to put Hitler in power. We hear that his government intends to keep power

in its hands. We hear nonsense about freeing industry from the fetters of majority votes. But when it comes to unemployment the only suggestions made are that private owners repair their houses, that the government develop a public works program, and that a compulsory labor army of youths be organized. There will also be some sort of plan for agricultural relief, the details of which are not available. In short, Hitler is as muddled in his economic thinking as MacDonald or Mussolini, and has much less to offer in the way of a practical program than our own Roosevelt.

Hitler's popularity, which nourished on attacks upon France and other countries, and which has been kept alive by the persecution of the Jews, will soon begin to wane if this is the best that he can offer. The German people turned to him primarily because of the economic conditions and political frustration made any change seem a welcome one. But the same economic misery that gave him power will take it away unless conditions improve and unemployment decreases. It goes without saying that the program enunciated by him will have precious little effect upon the volume of unemployment.

It is easier, however, to set up a dictator than to remove him, as Germany will learn to its sorrow. With a general strike impossible because the Nazis now dominate the trade unions, a resort to violence may prove the only way.

THE ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

It becomes increasingly evident that the shorter work week bill, the one item in the Roosevelt emergency program that would really reduce the volume of unemployment, will not be enacted at the present session of Congress. Not without significance was it omitted from the program announced by the president and Senator Robinson. Similarly the proposed expenditures for public works has been reduced to a billion and a half, whereas five billions is the minimum sum required. And labor is dealt still another blow by Roosevelt's plan for railroad coordination, which would cost 100,000 more railroad employees their jobs.

His speech to the Chamber of Commerce, moreover, exhibits a complete lack of understanding of economic reality. He should know by this time that a mere request that wages be maintained or increased will produce no results. He should understand that it is the very nature of the economic system that has resulted in chaos, and that order cannot be restored without fundamentally modifying that system. And he should realize that men are in business for the sake of profits, and that the public welfare will be served only when the competitive system is replaced by a socialized regime.

Relief Workers Fired

NEW YORK.—Appeals in behalf of 7,000 men and women who will be laid off by the New York City emergency work and relief bureau at the end of April have deluged Director William H. Matthews, he says. The little they got from relief funds was all that most of them had to stave off starvation, he added.

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 829 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.

Shillington: First and Third Fridays at 8 p. m. First Friday in Borough Hall; third Friday in I. O. of A. 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.

Womelsdorf Branch: every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 118 Franklin street.

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

Central Women: Every Friday night at Labor Lyceum.

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

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

Northwest Women: Tuesday night at Green and Gordon streets.

Southern Women: Every Friday, 8 p. m., at 829 Franklin street.

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 Newmans-town 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.

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

Lebanon Branch meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 1039 Willow street.

Newmans-town: Meets first and third Wednesday of the month in Band Hall at 8 p. m.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

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

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

Lansdale, 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.

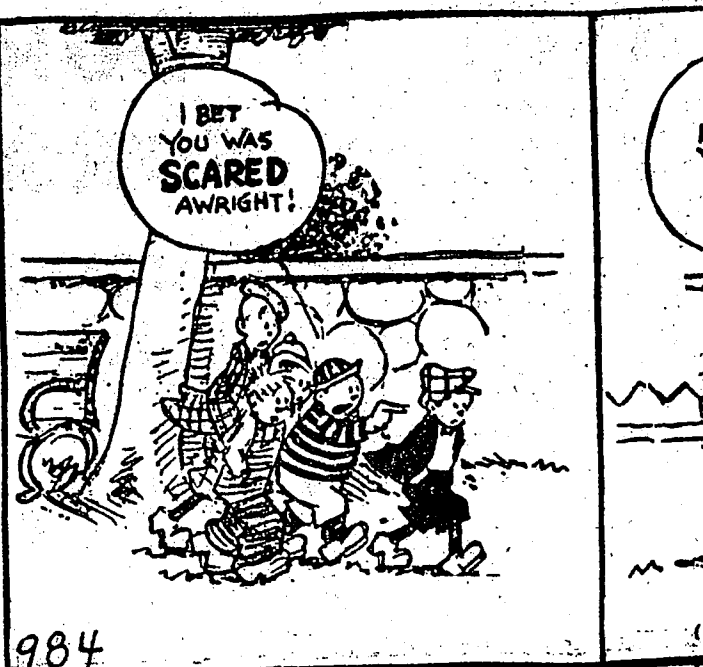
Norristown, second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. at 531 Cherry street.

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

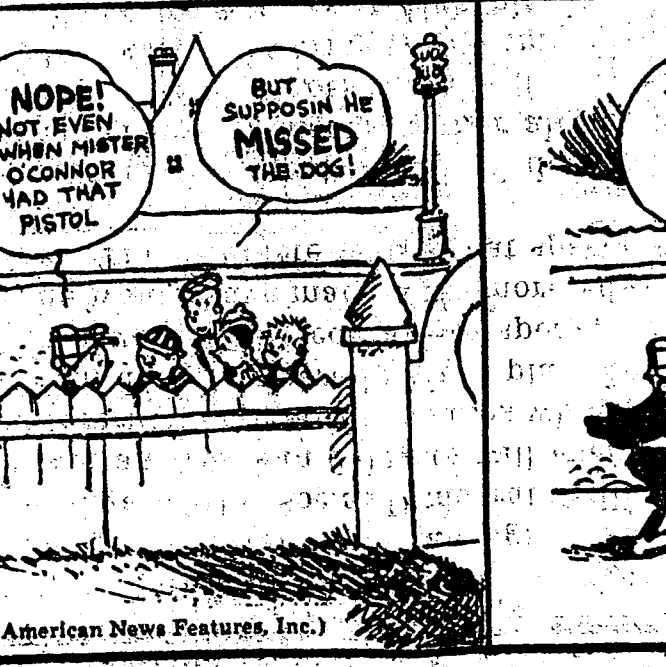
REG'LAR FELLERS



Concussion



By Gene Byrnes



By Gene Byrnes



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