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READING, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1932

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

SOCIALISTS WIN READING

HOOPES AND WILSON STAY IN ASSEMBLY AS PARTY SWEEPS ELECTION FOR CITY TICKET

Hofses For Congress and Williams For State Senate Lead in Reading But Lose in Rural Districts—Vote Throughout County Shows Wide Gains—Old Party Last-Minute Campaign of Misrepresentation is Offset by Socialists' Year 'Round Educational Program—Underground Fusion Seen in Vote For Congress and Senate

Darlington Hoopes and Lilith Wilson will again represent Reading and the workers of the entire state in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

That is the partial story of the result of an election which gave a Socialist plurality in the city for every local office and piled up votes for Thomas and Maurer.

The real significance of the Socialist victory, however, is not in the thrill of the offices which were retained by the Socialists but in the substantial gains which were made in the rural districts of Berks.

The final returns of the city gave the following totals:

Hoopes (S.)	11,828
Wilson (S.)	11,290
Dippery (R.)	10,278
Kulp (R.)	9,997
Filbert (D.)	8,998
Arndt (D.)	8,463

Most of the votes which were recorded for the Socialists were the result of a flood of straight Socialist ballots, although the splitting which was done also gave the Socialists their share of votes in the city districts.

The vote with eight county precincts missing was:

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

City	County	Total
Hoover	11,567	13,684
Roosevelt	9,922	18,354
Thomas	5,544	5,690

For Congress and State Senate, Raymond S. Hofses and Miles N. Williams, Socialists, ran away with the election in the city, but were defeated by the rural voters in what appeared to be an underground fusion. Many ballots showed that Ringler, the Democratic candidate for State Senate, had been cut in favor of Norton, his Republican opponent, while Ribauds was sacrificed by the Republicans in order to elect Richardson, the Democratic congressional candidate. In spite of those tactics and the intense interest in the old party candidates which was generated by the national campaign, the county vote showed gains in most districts. The final tallies showed the following result:

CONGRESS

City	County	Total
Richardson (D.)	9,796	16,262
Ribauds (R.)	9,657	12,314
Hofses (S.)	11,296	7,105

STATE SENATE

City	County	Total
Norton (R.)	10,573	16,093
Ringler (D.)	9,032	16,735
Williams (S.)	11,123	8,433

In the second legislative (rural) district the Socialists threw a scare into the Democrats which later proved to be justified by the defeat of Enoch Squibb, Democratic member of the lower house. Early re-

VERMONT SOCIALISTS GAIN

Tuesday's Socialist vote of Vermont was 1,310, the highest ever recorded in Vermont. Debs had the previous high vote of 928.

SOCIALIST

Radio Program

EVERY SUNDAY

at 12:15 P. M. over

361.4M WEEU 830K

Nov. 13—Darlington Hoopes.
Nov. 20—Raymond S. Hofses.
Nov. 27—Lilith Wilson.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

HILQUIT POLLS 248,425 VOTES IN N.Y. ELECTION

Norman Thomas Receives Less Than Half Mayor's Totals in Tammany-Controlled Contest

McKEE CASE CLOUDS ISSUE

Sticker Campaign For Walker's Successor Results in 150,000 Protest Votes Against Organization

(Special Correspondence)

NEW YORK. — While New York did not come through with the striking election victories some of the more enthusiastic Socialists expected, the party registered a vote estimated at 125,000 as the permanent and irreducible Socialist vote in the city.

The vote, as known at this writing includes the quarter of a million cast for Morris Hillquit as candidate for Mayor; and the 120,000 cast for Norman Thomas for President.

The vote for Governor and United States Senator is not yet known.

The Hillquit vote was 248,425—or at least, that was the vote credited to the Socialist party's national chairman, in a year when Tammany Hall resumed its old practices of large-scale frauds and vote thefts.

McKee In Race

The Hillquit vote is the more significant in view of the remarkable vote written in on the voting machines for Joseph V. McKee, acting

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SOCIALISTS SWEEP

FIRST PRECINCT IN MUHLENBERG TWP.

Despite the fact that the National Democratic ticket was everywhere carrying its local candidates with it, Muhlenberg Township, first precinct, registered for the first time in its voting history a substantial majority of Socialist votes. Socialists captured approximately twenty-five per cent more votes than their nearest opponent, thus adding another precinct of the total Berks county vote to the slowly but surely growing Socialist strength in the county.

The first precinct of Muhlenberg Township is composed of the communities of Hyde Park, Hyde Villa and Hyde Crest.

LAWMAKERS KEEP OFFICE AS PARTY CARRIES READING



DARLINGTON HOOPES LILITH M. WILSON

DEFEATED DEMOCRATS PARADE IN PATHETIC EFFORT TO HIDE THEIR LOSSES IN READING

Only the Jackass in the Demmie's "Victory" Celebration Seemed to Sense the Calamity Which Awaits His Party

In a "victory" parade which was both laughable and pathetic, the Democrats of Reading celebrated the fruits of the election in the small hours of Wednesday morning.

What did they celebrate? Socialist along the line of march asked them that question.

"We won!" they announced gleefully.

But their smiles changed to looks of bewilderment when somebody shouted the question: "What did you win?"

So far as Reading was concerned the Democrats had won nothing and lost everything.

They had lost the city to Hoover. They had lost Reading to the Socialists for their congressional and their senatorial candidates. They had finished poor thirds in the legislative battle. They saw one Republican go to the State Senate and another oust a Democratic legislator from rural Berks.

But they celebrated just the same. They had "won."

Examination of the election figures show that they had not even won the approval of the rest of the nation—which voted a Democratic landslide to Franklin D. Roosevelt. Even in that they had failed to hold up their end. The only thing they did win was a slight plurality—less than 400—over Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for president.

How the poor Demmie's of Reading have fallen! Only a few years ago they would not have considered the Socialists worth noticing in a national election. But now they think it worth while to serenade the Socialist headquarters when their much touted national candidate takes second place in Reading.

In the line of march were many automobiles, a few thirsty-looking pedestrians and one white jackass.

The autos' horns honked and the cheers of the marchers added to the din which greeted successes elsewhere, successes which the workers of Reading scorned. Only the jack-

ass moved sedately and somewhat pensively. He, of all the Democratic celebrants, appeared to be the only one who understood the real significance of the 1932 campaign. Only the jackass seemed to comprehend that this "victory" was merely the final opportunity to show the world that the Democratic party is as incapable as the Republican to solve the problems of this capitalist world.

The Democrats of America now have their opportunity. They will use it as the Republicans have used theirs—to commit political suicide. The future belongs to the Socialists.

SOCIALIST MARCHER HURT WHEN ATTORNEY CRASHED HOOPES-WILSON PARADE

Charged with failure to stop and render assistance after causing injury by automobile, Franklin Kantner, an attorney residing at 1553 Mineral Spring Road, faces prosecution at the hands of his assailants.

Witnesses declare that Kantner dashed through a victory parade on North Sixth street about 2 a. m. Wednesday, in which several hundred Socialists were celebrating the reelection of Darlington Hoopes and Lilith Wilson to the State Legislature. According to the marchers, Kantner was driving a large car and showed no regard for the safety of the marchers. It is reported that he sideswiped the automobile driven by Ralph O. Bigony, organizer for the local Socialist party, and knocked down John Cassidy, a marcher, without stopping to render assistance.

Outraged marchers jumped upon the running board of Kantner's automobile and attempted to halt him, but he responded by increasing the speed of his car after someone acci-

(Continued on Page Three)

Forward, Socialists, Victory Lies Ahead

The campaign is over and the Socialists of Reading have taken another step forward.

However, the cheering news that Hoopes and Wilson had been re-elected to the state legislature was not the end of the journey. There is a long road ahead and many obstacles to be overcome. Every Socialist must now re-dedicate himself to the task of forging ahead to the point where all of Berks, all of Pennsylvania, all the resources of this great nation shall belong to the workers whose labor produces all wealth.

Our job is right here at home—and it is not an easy one.

Already the political servants of big business are planning to continue against the Socialists in future campaigns. That is as it should be; there is no difference between the two old parties and no reason why they should not unite when the workers threaten the power of the exploiters who finance and control both the Republican and the Democratic machines.

But the Socialists have nothing to fear from Fusion. In the end we must win—if we continue in the course we have set for ourselves.

Many things yet remain for us to do. We must continue to raise our voice against industrial tyranny. We must teach the truth about capitalist economics. We must organize the workers into active sections of the American Socialist Party.

To do these things that awaits us we must have the co-operation of every Socialist. This is the time for action—yes, and for sacrifice. We must sacrifice to continue our literature campaign. And we must not permit our radio broadcasts to lag. The messages which have gone out every Sunday during the past year have been a source of education and inspiration to workers for hundreds of miles around Reading. They should continue indefinitely.

But the Socialist literature and radio campaigns are threatened. The campaign has left the party's finances in a depleted condition. Unless YOU—all of you who can—help to furnish the sinews of war, the forward march of Socialism may be halted.

Comrades that should not happen. We dare not stop now when the minds of the people are opening to the correctness of the Socialist program.

And we will not stop if all who can help will do so now.

A year ago enough regular contributions were pledged to pay the bills of the radio and a monthly issue of the "Pioneer." Those pledges were made in good faith. But since then the collapsing Capitalist system has driven many of our most loyal comrades into the ranks of the unemployed. As a result, contributions have fallen below the cost of these two important activities.

A new group of pledges are needed now.

Do you think the Radio program is worth while? Do you want the Socialist message to be broadcast by the "Pioneer?"

If you want those important activities to continue, help them by becoming a regular contributor. No matter how large or how small the monthly sum, pledge and give NOW—give that the next step may be taken a year hence.

Everybody Out!
for the Young Socialists' ANTI-WAR RALLY at the Universalist Church Franklin St. above Fourth Today, 8:30 P. M.

Speakers: ALBERT HARTMAN STEWART TOMLINSON

Notice to Yipsels: Be on hand to distribute leaflets before meeting.

N. E. SOCIALISTS RAP SYMONT'WNE TO TELL PLIGHT AT WASHINGTON

Resolution Declares \$350 Monthly Salary Exorbitant. Urge Removal of Director of Work Relief

In a resolution which will be sent to Governor Pinchot and "to all others concerned," the Northeast Branch of the Socialist party roundly condemns the appointment of Russ Symontowne as Director of Work Relief.

The resolution recites that the allowances to workers have been cut since Symontowne's appointment and declares that the money paid to him should be used for the direct benefit of the jobless.

The resolution follows: Whereas, the local Relief Board has appointed one Russ Symontowne as Supt. of Work Relief, of Berks County, at the exorbitant salary of \$350 per month, and

Whereas, it is widely known this man has no special qualifications for this job, and in addition has on several occasions been arrested on very shady circumstances; and

Whereas, since this man's appointment as work relief head, many of our underemployed have had their insufficient vouchers greatly reduced, and others entirely cut off, and still others have been pressed into involuntary servitude through forced labor at our jail farm and upon our so-called "Skyline Boulevard" forced as it were, to earn their meagre allowances at the rate of 40 cents an hour, plus a concoction called "soup" working as it were, in the slavery of the ancients, and

Whereas, the allowance of \$350 to Symontowne on one hand, and forced labor and more starvation in the form of cut-down relief vouchers on the other, seems to us like an ugly form of class racketeering and political favoritism, now therefore be it

Resolved, that we roundly condemn Judge Schaeffer, who nominated this man, together with all the rest of the relief board, and call upon all taxpayers and citizens to do likewise for this action, and be it further Resolved, that this man be immediately dismissed, and the money used to take care of our needy, as it was intended, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor, the press, and the local relief board, and all others concerned.

READING'S VICTORY IS CLIMAX OF 30 YEARS OF ORGANIZATION

AN EDITORIAL

Out of the welter of words which characterized the recent campaign one fact stands out more clearly than ever before. It is that without a workingclass organization which is intelligent and active there is little hope of ridding the world of this hateful capitalist system in ways that are peaceful and orderly.

In Reading, and even more impressively in rural Berks, the indispensable value of organized activity has been convincingly demonstrated.

It is not enough to say that, in the year of a Democratic landslide the Socialists carried the city and made impressive gains in the outlying districts. For the story of this election begins far back in the political history of this city and county. The first chapter was written many years ago when the early pioneers of what is now the best organized local movement in America first mounted soap boxes and dared the scorn of their fellows by telling the truth.

Since those early days the Socialist movement of Berks County has developed into something more than a political party. It has become a potent factor in educating the people of this community in the dull but basic science of economics.

During the past 30 years the Socialists have been organizing and educating. Millions of pieces of literature have been written and distributed. Thousands of speeches have been made. The Labor Advocate has been serving the double purpose of first developing and sustaining a workingclass point of view and then giving the organized Socialists a common objective and understanding.

(Continued on Page Eight)

Representatives of Food Producers Will Refuse to Bear The Brunt of Capitalism's Failure

WON'T WAIT FOR SHERIFF

Moratorium on Interest and Mortgage Payments Are Among Demands Considered

WASHINGTON (FP). —

That the Farmers' National Relief Conference, scheduled to meet Dec. 7-10 in the capital to present demands to the short session of Congress, will prove to be a significant demonstration of American farm poverty and political desperation, is seen in the first bulletin issued by Lem Harris, executive secretary, on the preparations thus far made.

Harris quotes from reports coming in from Montana, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, New England and other farming regions, showing that delegates are being elected by various farmer organizations, to help present the program of the Conference to the national legislature.

"We have two choices," the bulletin points out. "Wait quietly until the sheriff orders us off our farm to join the city breadlines; or, stand on our moral rights as human beings and stubbornly refuse to suffer the consequences of the national ruin which we did not cause."

"The first choice is the choice of hopeless despair. With no improvement in sight, with every indication for the average farmer that he never can pay his debts, we can expect times to grow worse, rather than better. No farm recovery can be expected before the 15,000,000 men and women who are now unemployed go back to work. The same condition in other countries prevents them from buying our goods."

"Will Resist Foreclosure
The second choice means that in our farm communities we will unite in refusing to give up our equipment if we are foreclosed. Our years of

(Continued on Page Three)

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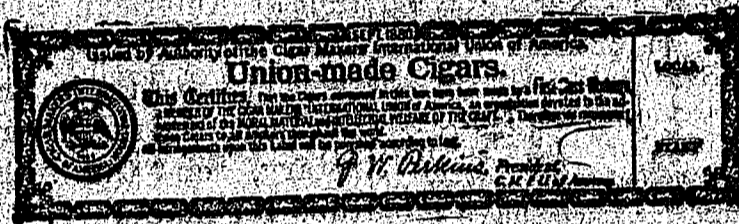
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THE LANDLORD RACKET

By EDWIN T. RAYMOND

The dictionary tells us that a landlord is the owner of land or houses who has tenants under him; literally a lord of the land. Racket is a slang word in the United States meaning a scheme or plan. So we find that the "landlord racket" is a scheme of the boss of the land or houses. It is also a very ancient one.

This scheme is to collect rents from his tenants for the use of the land or houses that he owns. This is not taking into consideration how he came to own them. The fact to be considered here is that he is in control and leases them to others for his own benefit.

The Old Testament tells us how Abraham with his family lived in a tent and drove his flocks from place to place. This was in the pastoral stage of the human race through which all civilized people have passed at some time or another. There were no landlords at that time as the land was free to all. This condition still exists in some parts of the world.

Eventually the human race let up in their wanderings and settled down more or less permanently in one place or another. With this settling down there came into existence different classes of society; the landlord was evolved and with him the tenant.

In the feudal ages the landlords became the nobles of the land; their rights were hereditary. The tenant was known as the serf; his rights were few that the landlord was bound to respect and he was sold with the land. A change of landlords meant a change of masters to him and he could not even move. The serf could hardly hope to become a landlord. The law and the institutions were against him. His part was to produce an income or profit for his landlord no matter what his own level of existence was.

This "landlord racket" is and has been the cause of untold misery. Indian from his home and pushed him steadily westward to be finally herded upon reservations like animals in a zoological park. The French Revolution was a revolt against the landlords. The English landlords have kept the Irish people in subjection for centuries and this is the primary cause of the Irish trouble at this time. This is the basis upon which the settlement between the two must be reached. It is the curse of all modern nations of the world and is as big a handicap to our backward South as it is to the slums of our North.

It is not uncommon for a landlord to have a house or land mortgaged for from two-thirds to three-fourths of the purchase price. He in this way can extend his holdings further than if he bought outright and paid the full purchase price. The tenant in the form of rent pays the interest on the mortgage, taxes, repairs (if any) and other charges besides a portion for the use of the landlord himself.

When the World War turned the activities of the greater part of the country to the work of destruction rather than construction work there arose a shortage of houses. The taxes began to mount. The time was ripe for the landlords to unload. They organized the "own your own home" movement by appealing to the home-making instinct of the people and stopped renting houses.

The tenants now bought at inflated prices houses that had been tenanted before many of which were sadly in need of repairs. Then they repaired and beautified them only to lose them in the present depression and now the landlords have them back again in better condition than when they sold them. The tenants have again become tenants or homeless wanderers. The tenant is always paying! paying! and has nothing to show for it.

Now that the landlords have more houses and land on their hands than they can rent profitably they are setting up a mighty howl about having taxes reduced on the plea that they are excessive and cannot carry them. As long as the ex-tenant was paying the taxes, interest, etc., they did not have a word to say about the high taxes or carrying charges.

The landlords have always been a privileged class and to hold this ad-

vantage had laws passed protecting their interest as well as shaping the institutions to lend their moral support. They have always had the time and leisure for culture and self-improvement as well as the means to have their sons and daughters educated, and often keeping them in idleness besides pampering their families while the wife and children of the tenant had to scrimp and save to keep body and soul together often with unremitting toil.

When a luckless tenant falls behind in his payments he has an irate landlord to face who may not stop with abuse but can invoke the aid of the law which he has on his side as well as the moral support of the institutions of the country.

Landlords! you have been the cause of many a poor woman's sickness and many a worthy man's despair, through worry about the rent. The time is coming when your racket no longer holds good and it is coming fast!

The housing problem calls for an early solution. It is vital to the welfare of the nation that the landlord menace be removed. It is inconceivable that a minority class of people should profit through the wants and needs of a larger class.

This can be solved with a municipal building program that will rent houses—not huts or shanties—at cost with the title to the land itself vested in the state or municipality with only a life tenure to the person using it. When he no longer uses it he loses his rights to it and it reverts back to the state or municipality. In this way can we all prosper in the land of our fathers and enjoy the fullness and richness thereof.

NEW INCENTIVES SPUR LABOR IN LAND OF SOVIET

Dr. Harry F. Ward Finds Desire For Individual Gain Is Not Needed Among Russians

COMMON GOOD THE GOAL

Methodist Seminary Official Declares American Contract Workers Are Deciding to Stay in U. S. S. R.

NEW YORK (FP).—Dr. Harry F. Ward, one of the secretaries of the Methodist Federation for Social Service and a professor at Union Theological Seminary, has returned from eight months' stay in the Soviet Union with the conviction that new and better incentives have been found to take the place of those so confidently proclaimed by defenders of capitalism.

Dr. Ward spent the summer putting his findings into a book which is to be brought out by Scribner in January. In gathering material, he and Mrs. Ward lived with the workers in factory towns, with the peasants in agricultural communes amid collective farms and spent some time at a rest home where he chatted at their leisure with workers from many parts of the Soviet Union.

"In the place of the incentive for individual profit, for the attainment of personal preference over others who must be surpassed and thrust down, the Soviets are using the incentives of mass enthusiasm for a common effort toward bettering the lives of the group as a whole," he said.

"For capitalist competition between individuals and corporations to see which shall get the most, they have substituted Socialist competition between productive groups of workers to find which shall create the most for the joint benefit of the competitors.

Youth Responds to Ideals "And it works. The tremendous advance of industrial production against overwhelming odds is evidence of that. The youth especially is aroused by this new vision of a life free from hunger, poverty and fear and enthusiastically presses on toward the technical training and skill which will make that vision true.

"We saw a girl of 23, an engineering graduate, in full charge of the installation of a large section of a new oil refinery, leading 100% youth shock brigades in the drive to complete the installation on time.

"It is not realized in America to

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what an important extent the rank and file workers take part in the planning which goes into the Second 5-Year Plan, for example, or into the setting of major policies and activities of the Soviet Union. The whole plan of Socialist competition which has swept the country and is responsible for many of the records being made on construction and production projects, came originally from the rank and file. When it worked in a few places and caught on with the workers, the full force of the government, the party and the trade unions was used to spread it, of course. But in the beginning it was a workers' suggestion. The same is true of the slogan, "The 5-Year Plan in 4" which has speeded up the whole economic organization.

Workers Share Responsibility "When a new plan is being made the possible production of industries is discussed by the leaders in the highest economic committees; the questions are passed down to the factories and there the workers discuss the proposed quotas for their shops and finally bring it down in their figures to quotas for their own machines. The answers go back—and the workers have no hesitancy in telling Moscow just what can and cannot be done—so that when the big round figures are announced for the whole Soviet Union they are actually backed up by the planning of the individual rank and file workers in the shops. This helps to explain the mass enthusiasm for the plans as well as the reason the seemingly impossible is sometimes achieved."

Many of the American workers who have gone to the Soviets on contract for a short period have decided to stay, Dr. Ward says. He asked them the reason for this in view of the higher standard of living still possible in the United States.

"They gave three reasons," he says. "First is the matter of no worry for the future. Sickness, accident, old age, loss of job bring no fears to a worker in the Soviet Union. They cannot harm him because he is protected by social insurance. Second, they find more opportunities for their children; especially the opportunity for better education than can be obtained in American schools. And third, all life is so much more interesting with the workers' clubs, the amazingly wide range of activities open to all, the study groups, the social life."

SAYS CAPITALISM OPPOSES FASCISM IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON (FP).—That Japanese capitalism will inevitably clash with the new military fascism which is growing in power day by day, and that Japan has already embarked upon a course leading to

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DEL MONTE TOMATO SAUCE

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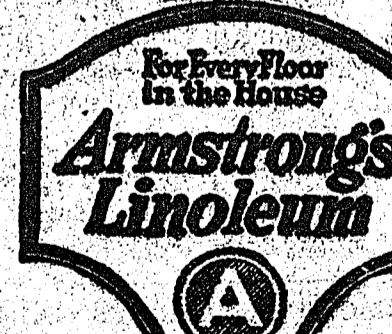
Large Pkg. 19c

facist dictatorship, is the conclusion of T. A. Bisson, in a report on "The Rise of Fascism in Japan," made with the assistance of the research staff of the Foreign Policy Association and published Oct. 31.

"Such a clash between the capitalists and the fascists may well result in a drastic social revolution a 'second restoration,'" the report finds. It explains that the Minseitō party that ruled Japan from 1929 to 1931 represented the high tide of Westernization. It stood for democratic forms, and favored arms reduction and close cooperation with the League of Nations. Like the Seiyūkai or conservative party it was plutocratic, the agent of the dominant capitalist interests of Japan. On the other hand, Japanese fascism, like Hitlerism in Germany, is nationalistic, aims at a dictatorship approved by the Emperor, and asserts that it will rule in the interests of all the people, rather than merely for the capitalists. However, the backbone of the Japanese fascist move-

ment is supplied by the ruthless militarists.

When the coup d'état of the young military officers failed, on Oct. 17, 1931, due to discovery of their plot to assassinate half a dozen prominent financiers and political leaders, none of the conspirators was punished. A month later they actually gained control of the policy of the government, when they forced the selection of Gen. Araki as Minister of War. Araki has imposed a drastic censorship on Japan, backed by the fascist leadership among 4,000,000 ex-soldiers.



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HILLQUIT

(Continued from First Page)

mayor since the hasty resignation under fire of the spotted James J. Walker. When Walker ran out two months ago McKee succeeded to his job, and began a series of spectacular economies. They were strictly superficial, and were of little importance in distressful times like these, but they attracted attention by virtue of the sharp contrast with the well-dressed but rather shady Walker. When Tammany refused to nominate McKee for Mayor to serve out the remainder of Walker's term and instead named an obscure jurist perfectly "safe" for the Tammany tin-box brigade, there was a cry of rage from the mass of citizens. When the Republicans named an obvious set-up, and the Socialist party named Hillquit there were predictions that the Socialist would poll a colossal vote—possibly run second and press O'Brien for first place. When O'Brien began the stupidest campaign in recent history the Hillquit following grew among vast masses of non-Socialists.

About a week before election a "whispering" campaign began urging people to write McKee's name in on the machines as a rebuke to Tammany. Despite all sorts of obstacles placed in their way by the crooked Tammany election officials, over 150,000 such names were counted. From the Socialist standpoint nothing could have been more satisfactory, for the McKee writers-in drew off the whole of the anti-Tammany protest vote, leaving a quarter of a million votes cast by Socialists and

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THE NEXT WAR

Did you happen to see any part of that army of poor, bedraggled, neglected bonus marchers who were so roughly and rudely chased out of Washington? Did it occur to you that many of these middle-aged men, prematurely grey and careworn, ranging in age from 35 to 40, were young men from 21 to 25 years of age, the very threshold of life, in 1917? Do you remember how with clear eyes, steady step to the snappy tunes of martial music, they marched into that indescribable hell "the war to end war, the war to make the country safe for democracy?"

Now almost 14 years after the signing of the Armistice the world is a greater armed camp than ever before in its history, but the plans for the next war are to make it of short duration. We have before us an interesting pamphlet by Arthur J. Gillian, General Secretary of the Chemical Workers' Union in Great Britain. The Menace of Chemical Warfare to Civilian Populations. In it the writer points out that the use of poison gas in warfare on civilians was a topic of discussion and decision long before 1915 when the Germans used poison gas. It was discussed in St. Petersburg in 1868 and in Brussels in 1874. At The Hague (1899-1907) a Regulation of War Convention, most of the leading nations ratified their acceptance of Article 23, which says:

"Apart from the prohibitions established by special treaties the following are specifically forbidden: (a) The use of Poison or Poisonous Weapons; (b) The use of weapons, bullets or materials calculated to cause unnecessary suffering."

The writer goes on to say that we now understand that as far as the Great War was concerned, Article 23 carried no great weight and he shows that Article 171 and 172 of The Versailles Treaty, 1920, stipulated: "The use of asphyxiating, poisonous and other gases and all analogous liquids, material and devices are prohibited."

He then goes on to point out that another futile attempt to regulate gas warfare was made at Washington in 1922, quoting Article 5 of the Peace Treaties which says: "That the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous and other gases, etc., is condemned by the Public Opinion of the world, and has been forbidden in the Treaties to which the majority of civilized States are contracting parties."

The following quotations given by the author show how really futile were all these previous attempts to end gas warfare. He says that more than one Minister of War has declared in the British House of Commons: "That in spite of agreements on Gas Warfare, preparations and research in Britain will continue." He quotes Mr. Churchill as having said in answer to a question: "No nation has renounced the use of Poison Gas as a result of Peace Conferences, and, further, there are nations whose words we could not respect if they did renounce it."

After quoting this blunt statement from Mr. Churchill, the writer reaches over and quotes one of our American military men, Brig-Gen. (U. S. A. Chemical Warfare Service) who wrote in the Royal Engineers' Journal, "Poisonous gases in the world war proved to be one of the most powerful weapons, and for that reason alone will never be abandoned." After several quotations along the same line, there is a statement by H. A. L. Fisher (League of Nations

Sub-Committee Report 1924) as follows: "I do not think it feasible to prohibit the use of Poison Gas in war as was attempted in the Versailles Treaty. It has been found to be too convenient and deadly."

To show what really happens when Poison Gas is used, the author gives some gruesome descriptions by eyewitnesses. "In a standard work on Chemical Warfare, written by Fries and West (1921, U. S. A.), appears an English Padre's Report, which says: "The French have broken—we could hardly believe our words. The story they told us we couldn't believe; we put it down to their terror-stricken imagination. A greyish green cloud had swept down on them, turning yellow as it travelled over the country, blasting everything it touched, shrivelling up all vegetation. No human courage could face such a peril. Then there staggered into our midst hundreds of French soldiers, blinded, coughing, chests heaving, faces an ugly purple colour, lips speechless with agony. Behind them in the gas choked trenches they had left hundreds of dead and dying comrades. The impossible was only too true. It was the most fiendish and wicked thing I had ever seen."

"The gas that created this scene was 'Chlorine.' However fiendish and horrible it appeared matters nothing to militarists—it was successful in effects. "Prof. Dolphin (Paris Academy of Medicine) in a lecture gave the following clinical pictures of Gas Pleasanthies: (a) 'A gunner had inhaled "Superalite" (Trichloromethyl-chloroformate) in the morning and showed slight throat trouble, but was able to work his gun during the day. During the night he was seized suddenly with acute breathing difficulty, developed pulmonary oedema and died in a few hours." (b) 'An officer escaping from a wave of "Chlorine" or "Phosgene" absorbed some gas and went to bed. Early the following morning visited his section, and returned to his shelter and breakfasted. He subsequently got up to light a cigarette, fell to the ground, and died in a few minutes."

"Major Endries (Germany) in his book, 'Gift Gaskrieg' (Chemical Warfare) describes a combined air attack on Dusseldorf (Germany) in the war. He says: "Light bombing squadrons arrive quickly in the darkness. They drop on the largest and most important factories now working on the night shift, bombs filled with "White Phosphorus." A torrent of inextinguishable flames overwhelm the buildings. Workmen attempt panic-stricken escapes to the cellars—the population, more panic-stricken, flies underground. (The raiding planes wireless to H. Q.: "Successful Raid," and calls for second raiding party. These arrive loaded with light gas bombs—spreading first an irritant gas that can pierce through masks, followed by a second and stronger lethal gas which kills the populace as they flee from the underground cellars made uninhabitable by the first gas. Every two or three hours similar attacks are repeated on different parts of the town until everything is enveloped in flames, and clouds of poison gas mark the place where, before, hundreds of thousands of human beings lived and moved."

"Dusseldorf is on the Rhine and had a population of 30,000." We sometimes shudder when we read of the many cruel ways in which

the barbarians inflicted torture upon their victims, but the barbarians were as far behind our present civilization in their ability to conceive and imagine modes of torture as the antique waterwheel compared to a modern electric generator. Here are some of the symptoms of gas poisoning as described:

Symptoms of Mustard Gas Poisoning "After a few hours the victim's eyes begin to smart, sneezing develops, followed by nausea, retching and vomiting. Eye trouble increases, and inflammation of the skin commences on face, neck, under the arms, and inside the thighs. Intense itching sets up which prevents sleep. The rash has now developed into blisters and open festering sores. At the end of 24 hours the victim is virtually blinded. Acute bronchitis now sets in with heart strain, death usually occurring on the third or fourth day."—Medical Manual.

Symptoms of Chlorine Poisoning "The victim is early affected with violent coughing, leading to pulmon-

ary disorders and death by asphyxiation—or, in the polite language of the Government Manual, the victim is horribly drowned in his own exudation—mucus and saliva—the lungs become water-logged."

Phosgene Poisoning Symptoms "P." has similar effects as "chlorine," only more violent and quicker. Eyes smart and water. Irritation of respiratory passages causing a distressing tightness and constriction of the chest, making the victim struggle for breath. The face goes blue, turning to violet—eyes strain from the head, culminating in collapse and death. Eighty-one per cent of "Phosgene" case die in 24 hours. To watch a phosgene victim struggle to live is said to shake strong men."

The symptoms of stentorator gases are most curious. The cause victims to have terrific pains in the head and chest—the head pains being like that caused when fresh water gets into the nose, but infinitely more severe. These symptoms are accompanied by the most appalling distress and mental misery. Soldiers poisoned by these substances have to be prevented from committing suicide—others went raving mad and tried to burrow into the ground to escape from imaginary pursuers."

It is hard to imagine that supposedly civilized people could plan such wholesale destruction of their fellow men. Warfare with poison gas makes no distinction between the soldiers on the battlefield and the women and children, the old and the sick in the cities. But a final touch to all this horror is added: "Typhus—Cholera—Anthrax—Glanders—Rabies—Bubonic Plague with Infected Rats can be spread by means of aircraft, dropping bombs, glass tubes and cases of rats, in closely populated areas."

It is further reported that attacks of this sort would produce casualties by the hundred thousand, making preventive or curative treatment by medical forces a physical impossibility. When considering these things we realize the force of Admiral Fisher's famous utterance: "War is Hell. You can as much humanize War as you can humanize Hell." We cannot humanize war but we can outlaw war. The nations of the world must be disarmed for the peace.—Loco. Engineers' Journal. Loco. Engineers' Journal.

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those who subscribed to the Socialist municipal program of the city for the workers.

The vote known definitely at the time of this writing is as follows: For President 120,486 For Mayor 248,425 For Congress 135,501 For State Senate 130,182 The largest votes for individual Socialist candidates were cast for B. C. Vladeck, who received 32,563 votes for Congress in a Brooklyn district, and William M. Feigenbaum, who polled 27,156 votes. Socialists ran second in 15 assembly districts.

SOCIALIST MARCHER HURT

(Continued from First Page) dently broke a window of the Kantner car. Cassidy, the injured man, is suffering from bruises and abrasions. James A. Fike swore out a warrant before Alderman V. James Roslin for Kantner's arrest. Yesterday afternoon Kantner furnished \$500 cash bail for his appearance in court.

"NO ONE MUST STARVE"

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—For a year Oliver Brown, 51, and his brother, Arthur, 47, "too old to work" in depression times by our speedup standard, had been living on charity food in a deserted shack. Three weeks ago their food supply was stopped by some technicality. When nothing had been seen of the brothers for some days, neighbors called police. They found the two men unconscious on the floor, the shack filled with gas from the stove on which no food had been cooked for nearly a month. They were taken to the Mission Emergency Hospital and booked for attempted suicide and malnutrition. They were not expected to live.

'S AWFUL

EVANSTON, Ill.—"Isn't it dreadful," said the wife of a prominent Northwestern University professor, "that there should be so much unemployment just when we have the depression to contend with?"

RUINED FARMERS

(Continued from First Page)

work on our farms, our constant production of food, the prime necessity of life, give us every moral right to stay on our farms, whatever lawyers may argue.

"In the same breath we are demanding a moratorium on the load of farm indebtedness which we cannot carry. We are demanding cash relief for those of us who face hunger, whose children are sick with pellagra and rickets. Let this relief come from cutting the high salaries of state officials, from taxing high incomes and business profits.

"Our case is just. We are demanding what is absolutely necessary for a decent standard of living. We have the power."

This bulletin suggests that farmer delegates come to Washington in trucks donated by farmers, and that farmers and other sympathizers along the way will provide shelter and food. Appeals are made for the donation of this way-station help, and for the holding of meetings along the main highway routes to the capital.

The preliminary program of demands begins with one for "cost of production for our farm products plus an amount that will insure us a decent standard of living." The second is for a moratorium on interest and mortgages for poor farmers, until prices are high enough to give farmers a better living standard. Third, demand is made for cancellation of feed and seed loan indebtedness by the government. Another demand is that there be no evictions, and a pledge is made that eviction attempts will be met by mass resistance on the part of the farmers.

It is still rather difficult to meet our "best people" unless you are a bootlegger or a bill collector.

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HOOPES AND WILSON

(Continued from First Page)

turns which placed Moser (S.) in the lead were overcome by Republican districts, but the Socialists polled enough votes to decide the election in favor of Mohn (R.). The legislative vote in the second district was: Mohn (R.).....7,255 Squibb (D.).....5,345 Moser (S.).....3,970

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THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TAX QUESTION

By B. W. STOKES

Socialist Candidate for Congress in Morris County, N. J.

The attitude taken by those who are active in promoting the organization of Taxpayers' Associations is one that attempts to make people believe our main difficulty is burdensome taxes.

There was little complaint of taxes until after the present depression began to make its effects felt. During the six years preceding the beginning of the depression, taxes were paid with almost unflinching regularity. The incomes of taxpayers were unaffected materially during those years, hence there was no general complaint about taxes.

Since the beginning of the depression the incomes of taxpayers, who depend on their employment for their income have found it increasingly difficult to meet current expenses, due to their incomes having been reduced by wage and salary reductions. Many have lost their homes, farms and other property due to the partial, which deprived them of their ability to pay taxes and mortgage interest.

Property owners in the small class, such as homes and stores which they are renting, have had to reduce rents to meet the reduced incomes of the renters, and where they have lost their tenants they have lost all income on the property; but the taxes and mortgage interest must be met or the property lost.

Those who had sufficient reserves are still maintaining their ownership, but as conditions are not improving in the house and store renting, these reserves are gradually being wiped out. Reductions in the tax rate cannot be drastic enough to save the foregoing class from the conditions under which they are suffering.

Taxpayers' Associations are financed by large property holders and corporations. The class of property represented by those responsible for the formation of Taxpayers' Associations derives its income from the people's use or patronage of their services and property. In other words, when the public is normally employed and receiving normal incomes, the revenue derived is sufficient to meet all the charges these institutions are accustomed to carrying. In order to continue their income unimpaired they are endeavoring to reduce all possible expenditures. They have laid off, or curtailed the hours of employment of their employees, reduced wages and salaries, and, to further cut expenditures, are seeking to reduce tax payments to maintain net income.

Despite the curtailments of expenditure in their business operations there has been no reduction in cost to the consuming public; in fact, the railroads have increased their rates, except in a few isolated cases. A small owner of property has to take the loss through not being able to derive an income from the use of his property, but the corporation, although not giving part of the usual service, endeavors to retain the net income.

The benefits to be derived by the large property owner and corporation, from a tax reduction, would run into large figures, whereas the saving to the small property and home-owner would be so trifling that it would not save anyone from losing their property, as it would be but an infinitesimal part of the loss of wages, salaries or rent.

The same coterie who are responsible for our present economic plight are attempting to aggravate it further by reducing the pay of all public employees in the lower brackets. We are not suffering from high salaries in our schools, fire departments, police departments, post office or highways, or most of our public officials. We are suffering from loss of wages and salaries in private industry, which is responsible for the inability to pay taxes. Those responsible for that condition are now endeavoring to apply it to our government institutions. In order to accomplish this tax reduction, the cutting of every possible government salary, wage and activity is being attempted.

The minds of the public are being impressed with the idea that the incompetency of government is responsible for the present conditions. No mention is being made of the failure of private industry in supplying the

people with employment upon which the public depends for its living.

Government taxes the people in order to perform a service that is useful, such as building roads and bridges, furnishing fire and police protection, supplying the younger generation with an education, caring for the insane, the criminal, health bureaus, hospitals, poor asylums, etc. These functions are services. We receive them but cannot use them for barter or resale, such as is done with commodities in the form of shoes, hats, clothes, autos, etc. Private industry also furnishes the public with services—the telephone, electric light, railroad, bus, trolley, boat and airplane transportation.

These same individuals, who are the owners and managers of the services mentioned above, are not reducing their cost to the public although they have reduced the cost of conducting these industries by lowering the salaries and wages of their employees, and by the lowered cost of material they use in building and maintaining their equipment. Let them do themselves what they are asking others to do. Practice first and then preach.

Are we in need of business-like government, as is so frequently stated? If so, ask yourself if you want government to be the same as business is today.

The benefits received from the tax we pay is far in excess of the service we receive from privately-owned institutions that supply public service.

Perhaps government is not all it should be. The fault is not with public employees but with public officials, who are subservient to private interests and are selected because they are amenable to the interests that select them.

Where, in government, can you point to a debacle comparable with that of Kreuger, or of the more recent Insull exposure, which robbed the people who trusted them out of, not thousands, not millions, but billions of dollars.

Put your house of business in order before attempting to tell government how to set its house in order.

When trying to reduce the tax-burden the public must bear, start by reducing incomes of Insulls five hundred thousand a year; the bonus of Grace (of Bethlehem Steel) of over a million a year; the one hundred and the one hundred and fifty thousand dollar salaries to absentee corporation titular heads, with five thousand dollar clerks doing the work.

While uncovering the tax-burden, uncover it all.

G. WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY REJECTS PACIFIST CLUB

WASHINGTON (FP).—Not to be outdone by the University of Maryland, which has suspended two students for refusal to undergo military training, the board of trustees of George Washington University, in the capital, have refused to recognize the National Students' League. This organization advocates abolition of compulsory military training. It also favors American recognition of the Soviet Union and other self-evident political facts. It is recognized at Columbia, Chicago, the College of the City of New York and other big educational institutions. It has branches in 60 colleges and universities.

Refusal of recognition was announced to the local student club Oct. 27 in a letter by Harry C. Davis, secretary of the board, stating that the trustees could not recognize an organization which "has for its objective a type of activity not in accord with the academic tradition of the university."

The club will ask President Floyd Heck Marvin for an interview in which this "academic tradition" can be analyzed.

Racketeers On Increase

LOS ANGELES—Racketeers, long active in the barber shops in Los Angeles, are now trying to break into the meat markets, charges George J. Hobart, representative in southern California of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union. The racketeers tell the meat cutters they will be given "protection" if they line up in a dual union. Bricks and stench bombs have been thrown through many larger shops and dye store windows during the past few weeks.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON (FP).—In what appears to be a final, desperate gesture to convince unemployed voters that they can regain employment if they will save Hoover from crushing defeat on Nov. 8, the Administration struck at foreign trade, Oct. 24, in the name of the anti-dumping clause in the tariff law. Customs Commissioner Eble issued a ruling that placed a prohibitive bond on the entry of Soviet manganese, and let it be known that he had placed a like embargo on certain kinds of manufactured steel from western Europe and Japan, pending decision as to whether these goods are being dumped in the United States at a price lower than is charged for them in the countries where they are produced.

At the Treasury, in the absence of Secretary Mills, one of his assistants asserted that the entry of all goods "suspected" of being dumped on the American market was to be blocked by means of this anti-dumping bond. The plea was made that the Treasury must collect every possible penny of anti-dumping tax from foreign goods, and that the bonding, pending final determination of the facts as to dumping, would be imposed at the will of the Commissioner of Customs. Evidence of dumping need not come from the country of origin of the goods, this official declared. American producers of goods competing with the imported ones could offer testimony to prove that the foreign commodities should not enter.

This is a complete reversal of the position taken last winter by Secretary Hills, as to manganese and other Soviet products. It follows the visit of Rep. Fish, of anti-Soviet notoriety, to Hoover to discuss the Soviet trade situation. It is interpreted by Assistant Secretary Klein of the Commerce Department as meaning that Soviet imports to the United States are to be further sharply curtailed by means of charges or suspicions of dumping. Klein still holds out the suggestion that American manufacturers can trade goods to Russia and receive Russian products in return, which they can sell in Europe, in countries whose goods we still welcome. He cited Mellon's trade of aluminum for Soviet oil, delivered in Canada. But the fact that a partial embargo on Soviet trade is now being established, and that an anti-dumping embargo on a great share of American imports from Japan and some other countries is about to be ordered, points to new and more costly economic warfare.

In this connection, hearings on dumping charges before the Customs Bureau in the past week reveal the rapid development of Japan's eco-

nomie warfare within the American market, resulting from the Japanese military adventure in Manchuria. Note the chain of events: First, Japan impoverished her people in building up her army and navy in a race with the Western powers; next, she invaded Manchuria and went off the gold standard; her military extravagance and the dark prospect of her Manchurian gamble brought her money down to 45 percent of its normal value; finally, under pressure to keep up her imperialist game she began sending huge quantities of goods to America—mats, canned fish, crockery, rubber footwear and other items—including safety matches—to be sold at prices far below those demanded by American producers. American manufacturers were terribly injured, and American wage earners lost their jobs, because of militarism driving Japan to a slave-labor basis.

The Pacific Fisheries Association, through its officers, testified that the American fisheries industry, normally employing 240,000 persons, faces utter ruin unless fish from the countries now selling in this country are barred out, or unless the United States goes off the gold standard. They argued that these other countries—Japan, Britain, Norway and Portugal—have a depreciated currency which gives them an advantage in export trade. "Honest" money in America is ruinous to American industries when it competes with money not pegged to a gold standard. The anarchy in the money situation, as well as in the whole structure of world trade, due to differences in wage and living standards, which in turn rest on differences in the degree of emancipation of the working class, forbids capitalist stabilization or recovery.

Hoover cannot safeguard American export trade unless he permits other countries to sell goods in the American market in return. He cannot restore foreign money to the gold standard while American tariff walls prevent foreign nations from improving their economic position. The anti-dumping bluff is therefore futile.

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GERMANS HALT FASCIST GROWTH

Defeat of Hitlerites in Recent Election is Decisive Setback For Nationalist Party

NEW YORK (FP).—Returns from the German elections of Nov. 6 indicate that Adolph Hitler reached the peak of his power in the elections of July 31, that the German masses have been disillusioned with him and that his drive for power which seemed destined to succeed a few months ago now seems destined to failure.

As seen by close observers of the German situation, the hungry German workers, who are living on a pittance of unemployment insurance which the present Hindenburg-von Papen government has been slicing down, have given up hope that Hitler will be the Moses to lead them out of the wilderness.

It is pointed out that the vote was about 2-to-1 against the present economic system. However, muddy Hitler's program of Fascism may be, it is

at least something different from the present. He uses slogans that sound socialistic, "Against hunger and uncertainty, vote Hitler." He offers to a frantic people a sense of nationalistic power, a program of economic recovery which has the advantage that it has never failed because it has never been tried.

Then the Socialists talk better unemployment insurance and a gradual socialization of wealth. The Socialists are suggesting some kind of a "new deal."

The truly significant fact is that among that 25 to 27 million who demand something different, two millions have given up hope in Hitler and thereby turned the nose of his destiny toward a crash.

Wages Down; Profits Up.

CHICAGO. — Wages have fallen tremendously but profits on loans to workers are as high as ever. The Household Finance Corporation, which charges 3 1/4% a month on small loans, reports a profit of \$2,956,884 for the first nine months of 1932—more than it made in 1929 or 1930. These figures were after allowances for losses.

Activities of the Reading Socialists

SOUTHERN BRANCH HOLD CARD PARTY SATURDAY

The election is over, and our thoughts can turn to lighter affairs for a short time. Come to the Southern Branch Card Party and help to celebrate. An especially good menu is being planned, and a fine array of prizes await the contestants. Bring a friend or two along and help swell the crowd on Saturday night at Labor Lyceum. Only 25 cents per corner.

MASKED SOCIAL SATURDAY AT NORTHEAST BRANCH

All Northeast Socialists and their friends are invited to come to a Masked Social at the headquarters, 1311 N. 9th street. The fun will start at 8 o'clock and reach a climax with the unmasking ceremony at 9 o'clock. There will be entertainment for all, with prizes and refreshments galore. Come and meet your fellow comrades.

NORTHWEST CARD PARTY TO AID MALE CHORUS

A card party will be held at the headquarters of the Northwest Branch, Green and Gordon streets, on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 8:30 o'clock. The proceeds of the card party will go to the Male Chorus. The usual price of 25 cents per corner will prevail. Come and make this party as much of a success as possible, as we know the male chorus has been doing a fine piece of work.

Y. P. S. L. NOTES

Last week the Workers' Theatre group elected the officers for the coming season with Eugene Haag, director; Ruth Glass, secretary-treasurer; William Stauffer, property manager; Katherine Weinholt, makeup director; Mark Brown, publicity manager. The group is now at work preparing "Second Story Man," which was a decided success at the first performance. The play will be presented at the Junior Rally, November 25, in Labor Lyceum.

The cast for their next play, "The Indignant Citizen," will be chosen at their next meeting, November 12, in the Labor Lyceum.

The Workers' Gymnastic and Sport Alliance, headed by Eugene Haag, has secured the girls' gymnasium in Northeast Junior High School and will meet there every Fri-

day night. The girls' division of the Alliance has as yet no gymnasium.

Circle 3 is using its meeting nights to renovate their meeting place in West Reading. That group means business and when they do something "its done."

All Yipsels are to be at the Labor Lyceum Friday, November 11, to help distribute leaflets, carry banners and otherwise aid in advertising the Anti-War Rally which will be held in the Universalist Church that evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Circle 2 (Juniors) will hold a Barn Party on November 18.

Austin Adams, organizer of Circle 4, is doing some fine work at their meetings. This week, Nov. 17, they are going to study Marx's comprehensive Communist Manifesto. If you would like to join them in their splendid meetings you will find them every Thursday night at Paine Memorial headquarters, 1311 N. 9th street.

Did you ever attend a "Hat Social?" Well, if you didn't I imagine you'll have a great time at the one Circle 6 is going to hold on the 16th of this month at Gordon and Green. Why don't you "drop round."

Congratulations Mark Brown! They tell us that your speech for Thomas at the symposium at Reading High was the best thing yet. It must have been if you got over half of the 2,300 students to vote for you and it's a shame they didn't vote for your candidate. Better luck next time.

LABOR COLLEGE NEWS

By STEPHEN H. ELY

A talk by Charles A. Gill, superintendent of motive power for the Reading Company, and a journey by the student body to the Reading Public Museum and Art Gallery, with the curator, Dr. Levi W. Mengel, supervising the visit, are among some of the various activities being planned for by the Reading Labor College.

We would like to have every reader of these lines visit our sessions next week—Monday or Wednesday—and enjoy with us the debate we are giving. The subject of this debate is: "Resolved, that each state should have a law forbidding strikes, and requiring all labor disputes not settled by conference to be decided by a board of arbitration." Come early and avoid the rush.

A. F. L. OPPOSES PAUPER PENSION

Application of "Means Test" To Old Age Relief Will Be Fought by Union Leaders

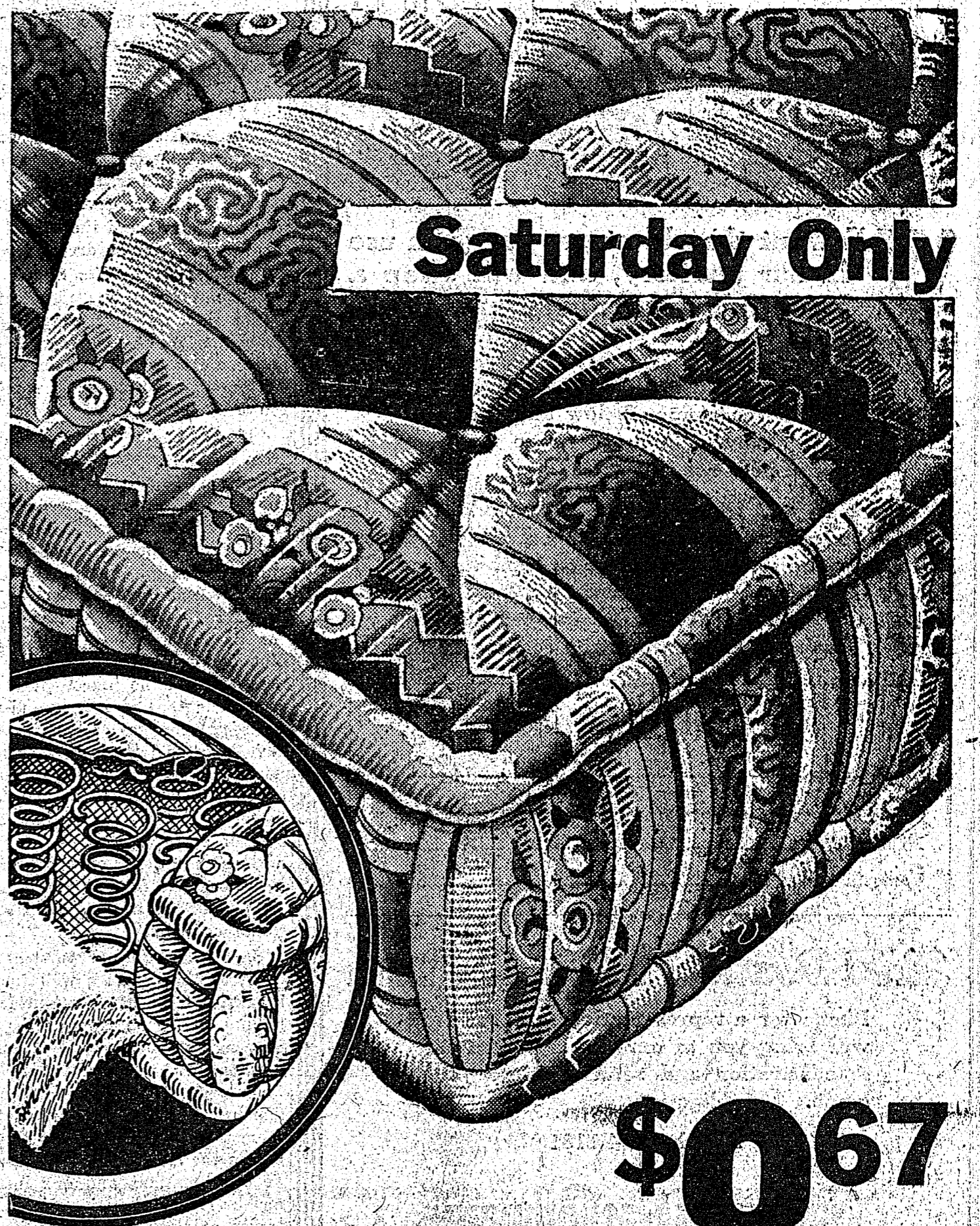
WASHINGTON (FP).—"Old age pensions have had the support of organized labor and forward-looking persons generally in all countries," says the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service for Nov. 5, in an editorial deploring recent attacks on old age pensions in Australia. "It has been fervently hoped that this commendable feature of humanitarian legislation would not be molested."

"But the economy-mad prime minister of Australia, Lyons, has made an attack on the old age pension system of that country by endeavoring to establish pauper standards for the administration of the law."

It then quotes the Australian Worker's analysis of the pauper issue which is the same as the one which British labor is fighting out.

Premier Lyons demands the abandonment of the rule that old age pensions are, within certain financial and age limits, due from the state to its citizens who have contributed by their lifelong toil to the welfare of the community. "Acceptance of such payments carries no stigma with it," Lyons proposes that old age payments be abolished except where it can be ascertained, by prying and intimate investigation, that the near relatives of the pensioned citizen are not earning enough, or have no savings left, to feed and shelter both

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**INNERSPRING
MATTRESSES**

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18c Down!

Comfort---luxurious comfort is built into every inch of this better grade inner-spring mattress! Filled with highly tempered steel springs imbedded in soft new cotton! In all the standard sizes! Splendid art ticking!

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Home Dressed Long Cut PORK SHOULDERS 9 ^c LB	SWIFT'S Medium Large HAMS 9 ^c LB	HOCKLESS SMOKED SHOULDERS 9 ^c LB
Our Own Make LIVER PUDDING 12c Lb	SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS 14 ^c LB 8 to 14 Lb.	CUDAHY PURITAN HAMS 12 1/2 ^c LB 8 to 14 Lb.
Our Own Make SCRAPPLE 8c Lb		Sweet Tender PRESSED TRIPE 15c Lb
Allentown Sugar-Cured Bacon 11c lb.	SWIFT'S STAMPED SELECT CHUCK ROASTS 16 ^c LB	Our Own Make Smoked Sausage 13c lb.
Raco Sugar-Cured Smoked Boston Butts 14c lb.		Our Own Make Fresh Sausage 15c lb.
CLEARBROOK BUTTER, 2-lb roll 45c	HOME-DRESSED SMALL LEAN FRESH HAMS 12 ^c LB	BROOKFIELD BUTTER, 2-lb roll 47c
PORK HEARTS 9c Lb.	PORK LIVER 9c Lb.	PORK KIDNEYS 9c Lb.
SPICED HAM In Piece 22c Lb 7c 1/4 lb.	BOILED HAM In Piece 23c Lb 8c 1/4 lb.	FANCY SALAMI 26c Lb.

the relatives and the aged pensioner.

In short, the reactionary premier wants to compel children and other relatives to bear the pension burden, regardless of their own future needs or hope of rising above the poverty line.

This is the "means test" which the British government has applied to unemployment payments, and which the British Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party and Independent Labor Party, as well as the Communists, are fighting in every town and village in Britain.

Endorsement by the A. F. of L., of resistance to the pauperization rule, is a counter-move against employer plans in the United States.

U.S. CREDIT FOR NEW JOBS LAGS

WASHINGTON (FP).—From the billions of credit placed at its disposal by Congress, for the purpose of giving emergency employment to destitute men, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation distributed a total of \$2,979,000 of loans to cities, sanitary districts, and private companies, Oct. 12. It issued a statement to the effect that these eight self-liquidating loans would provide work for unemployed men in Illinois, Washington, Ohio, Kentucky and North Carolina. No explanation

was made as to why these and many other credits were not given long ago.

The city of Seattle was loaned \$1,491,000 through purchase of its water supply bonds. The money will employ 1,000 men for three months, in laying new mains and constructing additional reservoir capacity.

The city of Wilmette, Ill., sold \$580,000 of its bonds to the R. F. C., to finance the construction of a water supply intake from Lake Michigan, with pumps and mains.

Bonds of the city of Conneaut, O., to the amount of \$200,000, were taken, the money to be used in building a new intake, filtration plant, pumping station and other additions to the water system.

A \$29,000 purchase of bonds of the city of Columbia, Ky., for water supply and fire protection purposes, was made.

Loans to private enterprises included one of \$190,000 to a company for construction of a bridge

across the Mississippi between Savannah, Ill., and Sabula, Ia.; also \$47,000 to the Maysville, Ky., Water Company for construction of a filtration plant.

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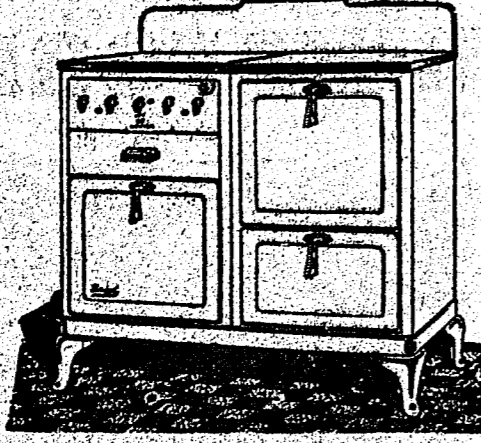
\$15
\$17.50
\$24.50

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WE want the oldest gas range in use in our territory, and will swap a beautiful new Bengal insulated gas range for it.

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Come in and look over the new model Bengals now on limited-time special sale at real bargain prices! Full enamel finish in beautiful color combinations... Roomy insulated-ventilated ovens... Oven heat control... Utensil drawer... Improved broiler... Lighter. In fact, the last word in a cooking appliance.

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Address.....
Make of Range..... No.....
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\$2.00 Down—as little as \$3 a month

Phone for a representative to call. He will bring you to our display room for demonstration and return you to your home. No obligation.

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THOMAS OUTLINES SOCIALIST PEACE PROPOSALS

SAN FRANCISCO.—No purely national salvation can be worked out for America in the modern interdependent world, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, told the Commonwealth Club in the third of a series of seven "principal addresses" on current issues. The speech was broadcast over the "Gold" network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Thomas' speech was on the subject, "The Socialist Program for Peace." He advocated the recognition of Russia, an international conference on war debts, disarmament by example, the use of an embargo of munitions and war supplies against belligerent nations, the ending of imperialistic policies pursued by the United States government, and American entrance into the League of Nations and the World Court "on the definite stipulation that we shall not be dragged into war to enforce peace."

Warns of Class Strife
"Given man's ancient habit of war, it is not war, civil or foreign, more likely than peace in a world of strife between classes and nations for power, prestige, profit—yes, sometimes for daily bread?"

"If we are to keep class strife from becoming literal class war in a country of 13,000,000 unemployed, a country of almost incredible extremes of wealth and poverty, a country with one law for the rich and another for the poor, one for the white man and another for the black, one for the capitalist and another for the 'agitator'—of this let the Mooney and Billings case bear witness—there is no time to lose. It is as the one hope of orderly and peaceful social change in America that I have been so insistently pushing the Socialist program and the Socialist organization in America. Today, however, I shall confine my discussion of peace to the realm of international relations, only bidding you to beware the folly of assuming that all danger of war arises from national conflicts."

Says Nationalism Promotes War
"At a time when a well furnished breakfast table here in America lays tribute on far quarters of the globe, our highest social ideal is absolute nationalism, an ideal, alas, which finds expression not in the ardor with which we left our fellow nationals from the deep pit of unemployment, but in the strength of our suspicions of other nations and our insistence on our rights as against theirs. Capitalism at this final end of its epoch has definitely gone nationalist, partly because nationalism is a convenient opiate to drug exploited workers. The very poverty of the world lessens resistance to war, heightens the strife for markets, and creates almost a positive desire for large scale war as a sure means of inflating a sadly deflated domestic economy."

So illogical from the standpoint of economic lines are natural boundaries that we despair of any sound peace by some version of the ancient formula 'justice between nations.' What is justice in the tangle of race, language and economic interest across which so many boundaries cut?"

Insists on World Labor Unity
"It is only when men think in other terms than merely as French, Japanese, British or American that these problems can be solved. Hence, the Socialist insistence on its slogan 'workers of the world unite.' It is when some other concept of human solidarity in the struggle for life and security and beauty is substituted for absolute nationalism that we have the basis for peace."

The idea must be carried over into organization. An interdependent world requires world organization. That does not mean an end of national organization or an overpowering world state. It does mean that in addition to our none too effective machinery for preventing war we must rapidly develop machinery to deal on a world scale with such matters as the allocation of raw materials, the exchange of goods and the fiscal system. In plain terms, then, our task is to change the capitalist-nationalist system, which is the breeder of war, while we seek to prevent particular wars.

Would Recognize Russia
"In the Socialist immediate program, first and foremost I should be inclined to put the recognition of Russia. It is ridiculous to say that we can have world planning of the most elemental sort and exclude a nation from ordinary diplomatic recognition which governs one-sixth of the habitable globe, has captured the imagination of millions of workers,

Asks Disarmament by Example
"In the third place, closely related to war debts is disarmament. The outlook at Geneva, if not hopeless, is at least very dark. It is unreasonable to expect disarmament as an isolated event in our crazy world. It is reasonable to expect it as part of a great program of friendly relations. And it is more reasonable to expect complete disarmament than an impossible parity."

No Purely National Salvation
"In these brief paragraphs I have outlined the Socialist position. It is not easy for the masses of workers with hand and brain, to whom we appeal, always to realize in the midst of their own miseries how poor, how dangerous, a recourse is strident nationalism—even a nationalism with some Socialist features. Yet the facts of history are overwhelmingly with us."

There is no purely national salvation in an interdependent world. There are no walls of armaments and tariffs behind which America can become an island of the blessed. Our chance of keeping out of any future large scale war is infinitely smaller than I could wish. With all my heart I favor resolute opposition to war. Always I work for such agreement among the workers of all nations as may block war by a general strike. I believe that young men who let it be known that they cannot be thrown by politicians like so many pawns into fratricidal homicide are part of our hope of peace. But that hope is little worth unless with it goes a positive program of world organization, the first steps toward which our Socialist platform has indicated."

Perhaps the best way to test daughter's discretion is to show her a beauty-aid in a moron magazine.

A civilized land is one where people are protected in their right to support sucker traps.

Neither last winter nor in the fu-

ture do I favor complete embargo, at least as a first resort, even against an aggressor nation. Short of a complete embargo or blockade would be an embargo on arms, the principal materials of war, and loans. That emphatically I should favor. In most cases the question of right and wrong is so far from clear that this embargo on the means of strife should be the rule of the United States as against belligerents on both sides.

Against U. S. Imperialism

"This reference to Japan brings me to my fifth point. We are poor preachers against her imperialism while our Marines occupy Haiti and Nicaragua, and the shadow of our dollar imperialism is over most of Latin America. Here the chastened temper of our investors and of the Hoover administration have produced some improvement over the bellicose standards of the Taft, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge administrations."

We must go farther. Nothing will suffice but an end of the whole imperialist business. Marines as missionaries are more needed in Chicago than Managua. They have not even brought national benefits worth much to the natives and what has been done has been at a terrible cost to true friendship and internationalism. Help to our weaker neighbors in sanitation and education does not require us to shoot a number of them first.

This end of imperialism should be accompanied by autonomy for Porto Rico and a willingness to fix a definite and near date for Filipino independence without exacting from the people of those islands the shocking price of cutting them suddenly adrift from the American tariff and trade economy into which we brought them by force.

Points to League Weakness

"All of these things seem to me for the present more important than joining either the World Court or the League of Nations. Indeed they would make an atmosphere in which our membership in those bodies would be far more productive of good. We Socialists favor joining the World Court on the Root stipulations, the League of Nations on the definite stipulation that we shall not be dragged into war to enforce peace."

In the present state of the world the League is not fit and proper instrument of police power through military force. The threat of it will invite suspicion and fear of the League. Moreover the League should include Russia; it should be reformed more fully by popular rather than governmental support. If it is to live, it must extend its economic functions and show more capacity as an instrument for such ends as disarmament and peace treaty revision. Here much depends on the spirit of mankind without which no organization will avail.

For the United States to join the League with the reservations I have indicated would help rather than hinder true internationalism. That was not true when following the war, the League might have become the instrument for enforcing the iniquitous peace treaties. It is true today when the League with all its weakness is more generally international in spirit than the component nations. Hence the change in the position of the Socialist party on the League—a change not due to inconsistency on our part, but to change in the underlying situation. We at least do not make up our international program to win Mr. Wm. Randolph Hearst's potent support before or after our political convention.

No Purely National Salvation
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RESOURCES \$15,500,000.00

ARE WAGE CUTS "TEMPORARY"?

By SCOTT NEARING (Federated Press)

United States wage-cutters keep talking about the "temporary nature" of the cuts. Railroad workers in 1931 were asked to take a 10% cut for a year. In 1932 they are asked to take a 20% cut for the following year. Factory hands, office workers, school teachers, have all been told that their cuts were "for the period of the emergency."

This "temporary" talk is an essential part of the wage-cutting campaign. It is a sugar-coating that makes the bitter pill easier to swallow.

One of the General Motor vice-presidents, J. D. Mooney, has written a book in which he argues for a general policy of wage cutting, but insists that the cuts are temporary.

"The sound way to provide work and a living for all involves a downward revision of money wage schedules for the time being," he writes. "Naturally we face an economic illness which demands a major operation. In our present plight, wage cuts must be considered as the lesser of two evils. No one wants or expects these cuts to be permanent."

Further on, Mooney calls for a "temporary reduction of labor's hourly or daily money wage."
"If you are a workman," he says, "you will know that this year is a crisis year, and that a man can best take what he can get for the time being. You will want a steady job, and the surety and permanency of the job will be more important than the temporary hourly rate." Bosses and workers must stand together, he argues, to increase the efficiency of the concern. This may involve "temporary" wage cuts. "It will be a difficult experience at best. But it will not last."

True enough, it will not last forever; nothing does. What really interests us however is the actual duration of a "temporary wage cut."

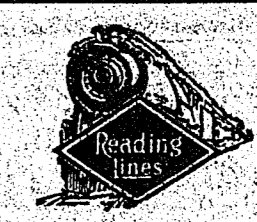
United States wages were cut between 1892 and 1897. These also were "temporary" cuts, but it was 20 years before the wages of even the railroad, building and other protected workers came back to their former levels. In the meantime, the real wages (purchasing power) of the great bulk of factory workers remained far below the 1890 level, and in many cases fell steadily with the rise in the cost of living. It was during the 1916-1925 war economy

era that money wages were again pushed up.
The cycle, from the high wage-point of 1890-1892 to the high wage-point of 1925-1928 covered a period of some 35 years. This was no "temporary" affair. Wage cuts were restored only after a generation. Must the workers who are taking "temporary" wage cuts in 1932 wait until 1950 or 1960 before they get their money back?

There is another point that is even more important. During the 1890-1925 years, United States capitalism was still expanding. Now it is contracting. If this contraction process follows a normal course, United States capitalism will never return to the prosperity levels of 1925-28. Instead, it will continue to drive down wages and standards of living. In that case, the "temporary" wage cuts of 1931 and 1932 will never be restored.

Wage cutting is not confined to the United States. In Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, the same arguments are being advanced and the same efforts are being made to drive wages down "temporarily."

Can it be possible that this general wage readjustment which is being felt in every corner of capitalist society is a mere temporary affair?
Capitalist economy, weakened by economic competition, by war, by revolution, is threatened with complete collapse. To prevent this collapse, capitalist spokesmen are proposing to reduce costs by robbing the pay envelope. Will these cuts be temporary? Only in case the decline of capitalist society is also temporary.



Low Fare Sunday Excursion
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Philadelphia, \$1.75
New York, \$2.25
November 13th

From Reading, Pa. Lv. A. M.
Reading, Pa. 4:51-8:00-9:28
Franklin St. 4:58-8:03-9:31

READING RAILWAY SYSTEM

Morgan Power Group Made Extortionate Profit

WASHINGTON.—On utility properties valued at \$387,938,666, the Morgan-owned Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation made a net income of \$107,266,213 in the four-year period ending Jan. 1, 1931, the Federal Trade Commission learned Oct. 27, in testimony by R. J. Ryder, one of its examiners. The J. P. Morgan interests do not, of course, own all the stock; they own an effective control which has enabled them to add over \$44,000,000 of water, or stock-writesups, to the securities, and thus have been able to conceal part of the huge profit from the operation.

Twelve per cent interest on stock has been paid year by year.

Garbage Poisoning

LOS ANGELES.—"Well," said Wallace Emmons, 60, after he had been taken to the hospital suffering from ptomaine poisoning, "it's against the law to starve yourself to death on purpose. That pie in the garbage can looked like good food."

The radio campaign at least taught us the polite and dignified way to call a man a liar.

So long as one is born every minute, each generation will produce a few experts to harvest them.

PAIN

HEADACHES, NEURITIS NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO...

Whenever you have some nagging ache or pain, take some tablets of Bayer Aspirin. Relief is immediate!

There's scarcely ever an ache or pain that Bayer Aspirin won't relieve—and never a time when you can't take it.

The tablets with the Bayer cross are always safe. They

don't depress the heart, or otherwise harm you. Use them just as often as they can spare you any pain or discomfort. Just be sure to buy the genuine. Examine the packages. Beware of imitations.

Aspirin is the trade-mark of Bayer, manufacturer of monoacetic acid ester of salicylic acid.



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Children's Famous Shoes
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JUNIOR SHOE SHOP
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THE REGULATION OF STRANGULATION

By OSCAR AMERINGER

In a recent issue of The Nation appeared the following quotation from the pen of Theodore Roosevelt: "The Democratic and Republican parties stand nationally for the same thing. . . . The two old parties are undivided when it comes to anything but fictitious and unreal issues. . . . In their essence, the Democratic and Republican machines are alike. Both are controlled by the like powerful beneficiaries of privilege—privileged politically and privileged financially. To try to punish one set of defenders of political and industrial privilege by occasionally voting for the nominee of the other is to play into the hands of both. . . . It is to follow the course most gratefully appreciated by the corrupt bosses of both. . . . The Democratic and Republican organizations alike represent government of the needy many by professional politicians in the interest of the rich few."

Well said and true to the last syllable. Just now two other representatives of the "powerful beneficiaries of privilege" are asking for the presidency—Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt. We know Hoover, his works and his philosophy. Franklin Roosevelt is yet to be found out. But this much can be said now: He stands for the same fictions and unreal issues as does his opponent. . . . What, then, are the real issues? First, there is the humiliating situation of 10,000,000 of our citizens thrown into the abyss of poverty by way of unemployment. . . . Second, there are some 4,000,000 farm families, who, if the present situation continues much longer, will be bereft of homes and livelihood. . . . Third, the per capita debt of the United States has by now reached the staggering sum of \$1,649, a total of \$203,000,000,000, or \$8,245 per family of five. . . . Fourth, a ruling class so stupid, crooked, greedy and depraved that it has neither the brains nor morals to rid itself of its worst elements in behalf of its own good, as the Insull revelations clearly indicate. . . . And finally, the abject slavery of the intelligentsia, which, with honorable exceptions, is by now scarcely more than the intellectual police force of the ruling robber class. . . . Here, then, are the real issues, issues that every American would well ponder before casting his vote at the coming election for one or the other of the two representatives of the "powerful beneficiaries of special privilege."

As already stated, we know where Hoover stands. But what position does Mr. Roosevelt take on these vital issues? Well, here is his program as summarized by The New York Herald-Tribune: "1. Full publicity concerning the financial ramifications of public utility corporations. "2. Publicity on stock ownership. "3. Publicity concerning all intercompany contracts. "4. Regulation of holding companies by federal power commission with state public service commissions. "5. Control of issues of securities on principle of prudent investment. "6. Abolition by law of reproduction-cost theory in rate making, and establishment of prudent investment principle. "7. Legislation making it a crime to publish or circulate false or deceptive matter relating to public utilities. "8. There you have it—publicity, regulation, and all will be well. Publicity through the subsidized or outright owned press of the corporations. Regulation through the appointed servants of a government whose very existence depends on the campaign contributions of corporations. . . . Moreover, every thinking citizen knows by now that the capitalist system is rotten from top to bottom, and purulent within. If publicity would cure the cancer, would it not have been cured long ago? And regulation! Haven't we seen it in operation for all these many years, and to what purpose? Was not Mr. Insull's pyramid of graft regulated? Were there not state and federal commissions intrusted with surveillance of his numerous corporations? And yet these gentlemen, these experts, these servants of the country, say nothing, heard nothing, suspected nothing, until the Insull carbuncle burst and spattered pus all over them. Pray, Mr. Roosevelt, how many of the 1,000 leading Americans upon whom Mr. Insull bestowed options on stock at \$12 a share, exchangeable a few weeks later at \$30 a share, were regulators, such as judges, states

IT'S A GREAT SYSTEM

By JOHN PAINE

We nominate Herbert Hoover for the Forgotten Man.

Henry Ford did not "seek to control any man's vote," but asserted Hoover had to be elected; Gen. W. W. Atterbury of the Penn. R. R. declared: "All our employes are of course at liberty to vote as they think best," and personally expected "to vote for Hoover;" Democratic Mayor Curley of Boston warned city workers that a Hoover victory would mean a cut in the municipal payroll. . . . And there is no vote-buying in the grand old U. S. A.!

Charlie Schwab, The Great Internationalist "Of course my business will be hurt by the Ottawa accords, but if the British Empire prospers as a result that will help us all."—Charles M. Schwab, head of Bethlehem Steel Corporation. . . . Those who gripe about the high cost of operating the government forget how much they get in the way of facts from the various cabinet members. . . . For instance, Sec. of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur says the 11,000,000 jobless are being cared for "one way or another."

"We have had the benefit of intelligent spending and people today get better food than they knew how to buy themselves," says he. "What food?" asks an ex-plumbing contractor supporting a wife and three children on a \$20-a-week "made work" salary from the city. . . . Signs of the Times. Edwin Cornell gave \$65,300 to the Republican Natl. Committee in 1928; in 1932 he gave \$10. . . . An unemployed Mexico City worker traded places with a convict to get board and room. . . . The British government was a bit uncertain about the quelling of the London hunger march; the hobbies had just been given a 5% wage cut. . . . Considering that, the London cops did themselves proud, and Britannia still rules the waves. . . . Ford Speedup All contingents of the hunger march on London were full of vim and vigor except the one from Henry Ford's plant at Dagenham. . . . Detroit workers can understand that! . . . Raymond T. Houston, assistant director of Brooklyn's Emergency Work and Relief Bureau, points out that many families are losing their identity or otherwise disintegrating and dropping out of sight as the result of unemployment. . . . We thought 'twas Socialism that broke up the home. . . . Everyone was pleased by the Chicago Daily News-Post merger—everyone, that is, but the hundreds of workers made jobless. . . . Deficit of the U. S. government is only \$629,000,000 so far. . . . That's what comes with a balanced budget.

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LEGAL NOTICES
ESTATE NOTICE
Estate of Frederick Eisenbise, late of the City of Reading, deceased. Letters of administration 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 SAMUEL EISENBISE, 333 McKnight Street, Reading, Pa.
or to his Attorney, Darlington Hoopes, 26 N. 6th street, Reading, Pa.

Estate of Mahlon B. Moyer, late of Exeter Township, 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 OSCAR HOUP, Sr., R. D. 2, Birdsboro, Pa.
or to his Attorney, Darlington Hoopes, 26 N. 6th street, Reading, Pa.

Estate of Henrietta Hohl, late of the Township of Robeson, 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 WASHINGTON HOHL and WILSON HOHL, Executors,
or to their Attorney, Darlington Hoopes.

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SOCIALIST YOUTH IN ANTI-WAR ACTIVITY

CHICAGO — The National Executive Committee of the Young People's Socialist League issued a statement calling upon all circles of the League to prepare intensive activities against war on Armistice Day. Young Socialists were instructed by the Executive Committee to mobilize their forces and hold large Anti-War meetings on this day, in conjunction with other radical youth organizations. Bourgeois "memorial" meetings will be flooded with literature pointing out that capitalism breeds war and only the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth by the working class will abolish this form of mass murder. Leaflets will be distributed in front of high schools and colleges to counteract the propaganda directed against the students in patriotic "war memorial" exercises. Most of the city organizations of the League are arranging activities of varying nature for the entire day. The call for intensive Anti-War activity, issued from the National Office of the League, at 549 Randolph St., Chicago, follows in part: "Comrades, the day is fast approaching when the workers of the world will be plunged into another blood-bath. Capitalist nations, faced with a breakdown in industry and millions of unemployed at home, tremble at the mighty strides the Soviet Union is taking toward Socialism. They would like nothing better than to shatter all that the workers have built there. We must ACT, while we still have time, to build a defense for the Soviet Union. Call upon the workers to DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION! Raise the cry AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR! Intensify the struggle against capi-

talism and point the way to Socialism. Onward!" Fourteen years ago our brothers and fathers laid down their guns after a futile effort to "Save the World for Democracy" and to "Keep the Kaiser out of Washington". Thirteen million never came back after four years of brutal mass destruction, and \$4 billion dollars of wealth produced by workers were wasted, at the cost of untold poverty and suffering to civilian populations. Once more the grim spectre of war hovers on the horizon. Inevitable clashes of capitalists with wealth to invest, supported by the armies and navies of their nations, have already led to struggles in Manchuria and India. Rampant nationalism, used as a cloak to take the minds of the workers from the real issues of unemployment and economic security, rears its head in Germany, Poland, Bolivia, Italy and other countries. The world today supports 10,000,000 more soldiers under arms than in the hey-day of the armament race in 1918. The amount of war equipment is 5 times as great. Three-fourths of the taxes collected is spent yearly by the United States to pay for past and future wars. The world is in the same situation today as it was in 1918 and will be so long as capitalism exists. The same causes for the last war will be responsible for the next one. The same class that hurled millions of workers against each other, for their own profit, still own our means of livelihood and can force workers into the trenches. ALL class-conscious workers must engage in the struggle that will make another capitalist war impossible. 1—Demand immediate and complete disarmament of the bosses. 2—Protest the poisoning of working class youth in the schools. The ROTC, CMTC and all other military and semi-military propaganda units of the bosses must be abolished. 3—Fight for the overthrow of capitalism, and its jingoist competitive system. The establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth is the only way to prevent imperialist wars. 4—Join the organizations of the working class and be prepared to stop the next war when it comes. Join the Young People's Socialist League.

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Officers of the Federated Trades Council: George M. Rhodes, President; M. L. Wolfskill, Secretary; Stewart Tomlinson, Vice-President; A. P. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1932

READING'S VICTORY IS CLIMAX OF 30 YEARS OF ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page One)

The efforts of the early Socialists first seemed in vain. Then slowly but steadily the party membership and the vote began to grow...

When war set up new standards and disrupted many things the Socialist party of America did not escape unscathed. In other sections of the nation individual Socialists were harassed, persecuted and intimidated...

Throughout the entire period of the world war, the Socialists of Reading dared to tell the truth. Long before Woodrow Wilson told the truth about the war, the Socialists of this community dared to expose the fact that the world war was an industrial and commercial war...

When, in 1927, the people of Reading arose in resentment against old party management of city affairs, the Socialists were ready—their organization, developed by long years of tireless effort, made them the logical group to which the people could turn.

The prestige of the Socialist organization was definitely established a year ago when the twin political parties of the capitalist class were forced to unite their forces in order to defeat this organization which started in a stable and shouted its defiance from a soapbox more than thirty years before.

The Socialist candidates were defeated by the fusion of the old parties. But the organization remained. More than that, the organization grew. It grew because conditions were forcing the workers to seek escape from the pit into which the present order is plunging them.

In the election of last Tuesday the Socialists carried the city for every office except that of president. But that does not tell the whole story. To better understand exactly what the vote on Tuesday meant it will be necessary to go back to the last presidential election.

This year, there was no local issue to excite the voters. The victory of 1932 must therefore be gauged as a victory for Socialist principles.

With that conclusion let us compare the votes and find out what the Socialist party has harvested by the labor of the past four years. Here is the vote:

CITY VOTE

Table with 4 columns: Office, 1928, 1932, % Gain. Rows: President, Congress, State Senator, Assembly (highest).

Even more impressive is the growth of the Socialist vote in the rural districts of Berks. Just how the Socialists have increased their prestige in this formerly rock-ribbed Democratic County is seen by the following comparison:

COUNTY VOTE

Table with 4 columns: Office, 1928, 1932, % Gain. Rows: President, Congress, State Senator.

The days of old party supremacy appear to be numbered in Berks County. As capitalism's failure becomes more apparent the voters will turn to Socialism in increasing numbers. As the people turn to Socialism in increasing numbers the responsibilities of the Socialist organization will increase.

It is a job which will require many things: Understanding, Courage, Organization are needed. And the greatest of these will be ORGANIZATION.

TORY "LABOR" PREMIER FACES CLASS STRUGGLE

With 20,000 unemployed workers demonstrating in London in demands for relief we have a tragedy and a comedy. The tragedy lies in the desperate situation of the jobless workers; the comedy is seen in a "Labor" Premier, J. Ramsay MacDonald, at the head of a Tory Government facing the rise of the class he deserted.

While the jobless were assembling in London the cotton spinners of Lancashire to the number of 200,000 are again out on strike in opposition to a wage agreement providing for a wage reduction. A referendum ballot was being taken when on Tuesday elections occurred in 300 cities and towns and early returns show gains by the Labor Party.

THE DEPRESSION AND PARTY BUNK

The industrial depression is like a flood which produces panic and cries are heard on all sides for help. Week after week those engaged in salvaging the human wreckage cry out that the job is overwhelming, that more aid must be received because more victims face destruction.

Last week Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Labor Department, warned that the disaster menaces the public health, that the effort to protect the health of youth had never been so great as today.

As these panic cries ascended, Hoover declared that he had arrested the depression and Roosevelt pledged "progressives" in Massachusetts to work out a solution of the crisis. As the campaign drew to a close, Will Rogers remarked: "That we have carried as much political bunk as we have and still survived shows we are a super-nation."

RELIEF

In its monthly report on relief throughout the country the United States department of labor announces that during the month of August there was an increase of 8 per cent over the amount expended for general relief during July.

According to the report, the increase in August brought the cost of general relief back to approximately the same level it was in April, May and June and shows a trend which is rising at an alarming rate. The peak for the last three years was reached last February, but if the present trend continues, and there is little reason to believe that it will not, this peak will not only be equaled but surpassed before the present year comes to its disastrous end.

Meanwhile, for all the assurances that times are better, that employment is picking up, that happy days are here again, the larger cities report a constant increase of poverty and starvation, a fact which is hardly brightened by the news that many of these cities are on the verge of insolvency.

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

By JOEL E. SEIDMAN

THE GERMAN ELECTION

The most significant fact brought out by the German Reichstag election on Nov. 6 is that the Hitlerite movement is now on the decline. It still remains by far the strongest party, with 195 seats, but this is a considerable drop from its membership of 280 in the last Reichstag.

will, but lacks the courage to be another Mussolini.

Unfortunately the Socialists also suffered a loss of twelve seats, though with 121 they still remain the second party in Germany.

Meanwhile the future of German democracy remains in doubt. Chancellor von Papen's following is very small, but it does not seem likely that any of the groups in the opposition can combine to oust him and reestablish a democratic, responsive government.

cellor von Papen's following is very small, but it does not seem likely that any of the groups in the opposition can combine to oust him and reestablish a democratic, responsive government.

HOOVER OR ROOSEVELT

This column was written before the results of our own election were known. It matters little, however, whether Hoover or Roosevelt won, for in either case the working masses lost.

The National City Bank, one of the two largest in the country, views the outcome of the election with perfect assurance, observing that "both parties have taken the conservative side of the major issues."

The only important matter in the election will be the size of the Socialist Party vote. The Thomas-Maurer vote will measure the discontent with existing economic conditions, and determine to a large extent whether or not the next Congress will provide any relief for the unemployed.

JOBLESS MARCHES

London has just undergone a seige of jobless men from all parts of England. Though the marchers failed to receive a direct hearing from Parliament, which they could have secured had they proceeded through the regular channels, they did succeed in forcing their problems to the immediate attention of Parliament and the country.

The Communists are planning a hunger march on Washington when Congress convenes on Dec. 5, and the farmers are arranging a demonstration of their own, to begin in Washington on the same day.

The jobless marches serve a good purpose in that they dramatize the tragic plight of the unemployed. But a few thousand men can easily be driven out by tear gas and tanks, so the veterans discovered several months ago.

District Hunger Fund Needs \$1,200,000 More

WASHINGTON (FP)—Director Halbert of the D. C. Emergency Relief Committee warned the District Commissioners, Oct. 28, that at least \$1,200,000 additional must be appropriated by Congress to feed the hungry in the capital this winter.

Telegraphers Face Cut

ST. LOUIS.—After speaking at meetings on the Pacific coast and in the East, President E. J. Manion of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers plans to make a swing through the South. He is discussing the forthcoming wage movement in the railroad industry and related subjects.

SNYDER ANSWERS MAYOR ERMENTROUT'S ATTACK AN OPEN LETTER

Mr. Heber Ermentrout, Mayor, City Hall, Reading, Pa. Dear Mayor:

I am obliged to take issue with your remarks, which according to newspaper reports, you should have made at a political meeting at Kutztown, on Saturday evening.

Your first assertion was, "that the Socialists went into office in January, 1928, with a greater cash balance than any other previous administration, and left office leaving the biggest debt the city ever had."

This is absolutely a false statement, and if you do not know it you should know it. I have a letter before me which I received from Controller Menges under date of April 6, 1932, when he had given out a somewhat similar statement, and when I wrote him a letter of protest about false reports, and demanded from him a true statement.

In this letter Mr. Menges says: "The total amount of unpaid bills on Jan. 4, 1932, when you left office was \$195,162.73 but there are unpaid taxes outstanding to the amount of \$359,592.80." This would therefore mean that there was credit above unpaid bills to the extent of \$164,430.07.

When we went into office on Jan. 1, 1928 there were unpaid bills to the amount of \$89,414.13 and unpaid taxes amounting to \$135,229.78, having assets above liabilities of \$45,815.65. In other words we left your incoming administration assets worth \$164,430.07 but found only assets amounting to \$45,815.65 when we got into office, or in other words your administration found assets amounting to \$118,614.42 more than we found when we took office Jan. 1, 1928.

Now dispute that. Try to twist these facts so that you may be able to create false impressions. Further you say, referring to the former Socialist administration of Reading, Pa., "they increased property assessments in order to make loans without the consent of the people."

How can you make up such false, deceiving statements? If it were not for the dignity of your high office, or the fact that you are a neighbor of mine for many years, I would call you a liar. I looked up the definition of the word LIAR and it says: "LIAR—One who lies or one who tells lies."

You know or you should know before you make such a statement, that the property was increased 100% by the Sharman administration in 1926, and we found our taxes doubled when we paid our 1927 taxes. The fact of the matter is the Socialist administration reduced the assessments on 75% of the ordinary homes where the working class lives in their assessment of 1928, and I can not conceive what your aim and object was in making false statements.

The fact that I make this protest on the eve of election, proves that I am not doing it in a cheap fashion for the purpose of drawing votes, but my object is to prove to you and the public who may read this, that "honor to whom honor is due" is still rather good policy.

You also are quoted as saying: "The only thing the Socialists are equipped with is a lot of radical, impossible promises, which they know can not be carried out," and they have no sound solution for the relief of our people."

What solution, Mr. Mayor, do you have? Sky-line Boulevards and making slaves out of the people who are denied employment? What great accomplishments can you point to with your "Fusion" administration?

Please, Mr. Mayor, in the future do not paddle false and deceptive stories, trying to foster hatred in the public mind, thereby trying to bring discredit upon people who may be just as honorable and just as sincere as you and your "Fusion" administration.

Yours truly, GEO. W. SNYDER, Former Councilman.

Socialist Party Directory

Local Berks: First Thursday at Labor Lyceum, 8 p. m.

Labor Lyceum: First Thursday of each month immediately preceding the meeting of Local Berks.

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

County Committee: Third Thursday night of each month.

Picnic Committee: Every Friday evening at 8 o'clock at Socialist Park during Summer months.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eketer Trwp.: Second District, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m. at Lincoln Homestead.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Womelsdorf: Every Tuesday at 113 Franklin street, at 9:00 p. m.

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

Central Women: Every Friday night at Labor Lyceum.

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

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

Northwest Women: Tuesday night at Green and Gordon streets.

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

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

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

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

Y. F. S. L. Circle No. 1: Every Monday night at 8:00 in Labor Lyceum.

Circle No. 2 (Juniors): Tuesday nights at 8:00, at Labor Lyceum.

Circle No. 3 (West Reading): Monday nights at 8:00, at 233 Kline street.

Circle No. 4: Thursday nights at 8:00, at 1311 North Ninth street.

Circle No. 5: Meets every Friday at 431 Summit avenue, at 8:00 p. m.

Circle No. 6: Every Wednesday night at 9:00 o'clock at 331 West Green street.

Circle No. 7 (Juniors): Every Wednesday night at 7:00 o'clock at 331 West Green street.

Circle No. 8 (Juniors): Every week preceding Women's and Men's meetings at Lincoln Homestead at 7 p. m.

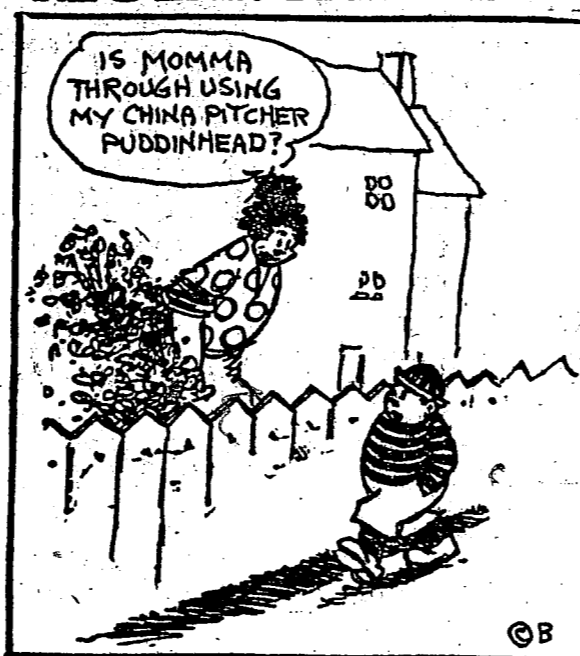
STATE SOCIALISTS Allentown—Central Branch—Every Friday night at Labor Temple, 126 North Sixth street.

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

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

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

REG'LAR FELLERS



Just A Trifle



By Gene Byrnes

