

ELECTING A PRESIDENT 18



WILSON.

Party
Split
Helped
Wilson
In
1912.

THE Democrats with Woodrow Wilson came back to power in the election of 1912. The Republican convention in Chicago nominated Taft, who was now opposed bitterly by Roosevelt. There were many contested delegates, and those in authority seated a majority of delegates with Taft proclivities.

Roosevelt had many warm supporters and was an avowed candidate. When Taft was nominated Roosevelt formed the Progressive party and ran on the third ticket.

The vote in 1912 was: Wilson, 6,293,019; Roosevelt, 4,119,507; Taft, 3,484,956. Wilson received 435 votes in the electoral college. Roosevelt 88 and Taft 8. Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana was elected vice president.

WAVED AT HIM

Herbert Hoover was the third president of the United States out of the thirty-one, who has traveled through the 21st Ward, since the Nation came into being, back in 1776.

President U. S. Grant made an inspection trip through some of the Manayunk factories, during his term of office, and Theodore Roosevelt also stopped, while enroute through Manayunk, to deliver a brief address from the rear car of his train, at the Reading station.

On Memorial Day, President Hoover's Special Train, on its way to Valley Forge, was greeted by residents of the Mt. Vernon section, who waved tiny flags at the distinguished visitor as he passed through the community.

A crowd, estimated to be 25,000 greeted the President at Valley Forge, and heard his message of hope.

A Letter To The Editor

Dear Editor:

Allow me to thank you for your timely and trenchant editorial on one Clarence Blackburn—the man who so prodigiously misrepresents the 38th Ward, and the Sixth District, in Council.

I would (with your kind permission) amend your timely word, by stating that any denial of remarks, used by Blackburn in Council, and reported by the newspapers, is not taken seriously by those who are familiar with its legislative record. For those of your readers who are not familiar with the Spartan practice concerning children, let me state briefly that the ideal of that country was: the building of a race of strong men and women—and in the attainment of this aim, the children who were weak, undernourished and unfortunate were cast out to die.

This is the practice of which Mr. Blackburn is, according to the report of his speech, an avowed believer.

How does his legislative record fit in with his avowed belief? It is axiomatic that belief is expressed better in deeds than words, and very admirably, indeed, does the legislative record of this man accord with his belief in the continuance of the Spartan practice.

We will ask a question: Why is it that every ward in this city has been so well cared for in the matter of playgrounds and recreation centres for children, and this section has been ignored? Children in this area have their rights and claims upon the city, as well as other children. Playgrounds and congenial environments are as essential to their development as they are to other children.

The answer to the question is obvious. This locality has been ignored in these matters because we had as our representative in council a man who brazenly denies that the children have any rights; not even the right to live, unless they are supported by their parents.

Was it not only last year that this mis-representative of ours eliminated the men and women of his constituency out of his range of interests, in his (never-to-be-forgotten) "Public Be Damned!" utterance? We are more than convinced that we have been damned—by the character of the representation we have had in the 38th Ward under this man Blackburn.

What a pity! (And this is not facetiousness), that the Spartan practice was discontinued. Then we might have been saved the ignominy brought to us by this man who speaks for us in Council. When are the political heads of this 38th Ward going to "wise up" that men of this type are persona non grata to the intelligent republicans of the section?

Some day they will wake up. To find their sponsorship of men of this type utterly repudiated. Some

election will reveal the traditional Sparkplug, repeating the story in politics:

"When the races ran that day, Sparkplug ran the other way." There is a growing sentiment against this inadequate, and weak representation of the 38th Ward, and I sincerely hope that you will lend the power of your quill to the end that we in the section will secure what we so sorely need, a representative in the Council of the City Fathers who will have a kindly heart for the children, and a sense of responsibility toward the men and the women of the district he represents.

H. J. W.

Rox News 3/16/1927

KENWORTHY AGAIN ON PARK COMMISSION

Frank L. Kenworthy, prominent business man and political leader of the Twenty-first Ward has again been appointed by the board of Judges to serve a ten year term on the Fairmount Park Commission, effective the first Monday in June.

Mr. Kenworthy was appointed three years ago to serve the unexpired term of Theodore Justice who died and left a vacancy on the Commission. The short term expires in June of this year and Mr. Kenworthy has again been appointed to serve a full term of ten years.

Mr. Kenworthy is receiving the congratulations of his many friends in his home ward and in the city on the occasion of his appointment to the full ten year term.



FRANK L.
KENWORTHY
DELEGATE
BOTH FROM
GERMANTOWN
ROXBOROUGH
DISTRICT

TRIBUTE TO WARD LEADER

Twenty-first Ward Republican
Association Commends Serv-
ice of F. L. Kenworthy

DINNER IN HIS HONOR

A dinner was given in honor of Frank L. Kenworthy, on Tuesday evening, February 2, by the members of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Association. About 365 members were present.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, Frank L. Kenworthy, a citizen of the Twenty-first Ward, has been the leader by public acclaim of the Republican Party in said Ward, for six years last past; and,

"Whereas, during the period of said leadership he has supported the Republican Party in its national, state, and municipal affairs, and led his constituency unanimously to follow him in that loyal support; and,

"Whereas, he has during the period of his leadership procured for the citizens of this Ward all that they were justly entitled to in improvements, consideration or patronage; and,

"Whereas, his conduct has been rewarded by his recognition by those in authority to high public positions of trust and confidence; and,

"Whereas, he has been honest, fearless, just, painstaking and thoroughly democratic in all his dealings, whether with the public officials, citizens of his own Ward, or other citizens whose interests have been at stake; and,

"Whereas, we desire to have the eminent services of such a man continued as long as may be;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that we do most heartily approve of and commend our eminent fellow citizen for his services to this Ward, its citizens, his party, national, state and municipal; and,

"Do extend to him our gratitude and heartfelt thanks for his upright and meritorious leadership which came to him unasked and which has been so valuable to us; and

"Do express by these resolutions our desire and hope that he will be good enough to continue as he has done heretofore, and render his services unselfishly for the benefit of the members of this Association, who represent the religious, social, and business, as well as political, interest of his community, who have learned to love and honor his integrity, energy and unselfish devotion to the cause of and betterment of conditions of his fellow citizens."

Frank L. Kenworthy May Be Named City Postmaster.

9/12/1929 11929



Frank L. Kenworthy, Republican leader of the Twenty-first ward it is said, will be appointed postmaster of Philadelphia, succeeding Colonel George E. Kemp, Vare candidate for City Treasurer.

This news leaked out Tuesday night following the announcement that Kendrick had declared for the Vare ticket at a meeting of the ward committee on Monday night.

There was no formal vote of the Twenty-first ward committee to endorse the Vare slate, but there was no protest made against going along with Mr. Kenworthy. In his talk to the division leaders he said that a survey of the ward had led him to believe that the sentiment of the community was in favor of the Vare slate and he personally would support it.

Nothing developed to indicate that he was under consideration for the position of postmaster and the news came as a surprise. Political leaders agreed that, because of his business training, the choice would be a good one. No formal announcement is expected to be made until after the primary election.

Kenworthy is a member of the firm of T. Kenworthy & Brother, manufacturers of worsted yarns at Shurs lane and Pechin sreet, Roxborough. His home is at 5608 Ridge avenue.

He is a member of the Republican City Committee from the Twenty-first ward, and a Fairmount Park Commissioner.

FRANK L. KENWORTHY

Fairmount Park Commissioner who has been mentioned as the successor to Postmaster George Kemp. Mr. Kenworthy's friends state that his business training will make him an ideal man for the position.

Suburban Press 11/7/1929

Tells Story of Old Time Politicians and Methods

BY JOHN M. SICKINGER

Election time takes me back forty years ago, to the days when "the Brewery Division," was the Democratic stronghold of the entire 21st Ward.

The old torch-light processions with men fitted out in white oil-cloth capes, a miner's lamp on the end of a broom handle, and the old Metropolitan Band in the lead, are no more. Oh, Boy! What a grand and glorious feeling came over the kid who happened to be picked to assist in carrying the big bass drum! Those were big moments in a lifetime!

The late Magistrate Maurice Wilhere, Maurice and Dennis Haugh, Peter P. Liebert and Gustave Knoll were usually the men behind the guns. In one campaign, Knoll's Hotel, at Oak and Baker streets, was the headquarters. A large platform was built, upon the old "wailing Wall," in the rear of the Manayunk railroad station, which was demolished several weeks ago, and a large banner of netting with the candidates' likenesses painted on it, strung across Baker street from Knoll's house to the building then occupied by Shissler's Business College.

Albert Ladner, an old-time cigar maker, and a Democratic leader of Philadelphia, often arose to deliver an address in German to the brewery workers.

One time, if I remember rightly, the banner carried the pictures of Benjamin Harrison, for president, and Levi P. Morton, for vice-president, in addition to those of local aspirants for office. A few nights following election, a high wind came and carried the banner from its moorings and it swept several chimneys from the houses along Baker street.

Another familiar figure around the headquarters was Nathan Busby, who was a textile worker. He was the party's "good man Friday," and if he were alive today, would probably bear the title of "the leader's secretary." Busby was short of stature, but no one had the courage to get into a political argument with him. So he used to deliver the orations which were in his system, to the kids of the neighborhood. His pet aim in life was to get his party to have tariff restrictions lifted on Spanish onions and matches.

About 1896, when the regular Republican party had a "split" like some of those of recent years, Samuel M. Clements was up for reelection as the high sheriff of Philadelphia. The regulars were divided into two factions, one called "the Hog Combine," and the other "the Anti Combine." Alexander Crow, a mill owner from the Fairmount section, ran against Clements and was successful, going over with a large majority.

During that campaign Manayunk youngsters traveled across the Schuylkill, and trapped crows, so as to sell the birds at the various political headquarters for a half dollar apiece. The political workers would stuff the crows and mount them on broom handle perches and parade up and down the Main street, and carry them in the big turnouts on Broad street. Young fellows along the curb line, would find high glee in shouting "Caw, Caw, Caw!" at the marchers as they passed, which was just what the Crow men wanted. Even in those days, it paid to advertise, although today the right and proper place to do it, is in the columns of the newspapers, which people look forward to reading.

1930
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EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

STRIKE! DEMONSTRATE!

MARCH 6TH 1930

Join the Great International Struggle Against UNEMPLOYMENT!

~~RESOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF WORKERS' PARTIES~~

Now is the time to deal a real blow at that deadly scourge of the working class, unemployment. Unite and take part in the mighty world-wide demonstration against unemployment, to be held on March 6th in every center of the capitalist world—from London to Peking, from New York to Sydney.

Millions of workers, our class brothers and sisters, walk the streets unemployed in all the capitalist cities of the world. In the United States there are 7,000,000 unemployed, and in the other capitalist countries 10,000,000 more. Besides this there are at least as many more working part time. The bankrupt capitalist system, unable to keep its industries in operation, sentences all these millions of useful producers (who with their families number 70,000,000) to actual starvation.

The economic crisis is world-wide. Not only is the bubble of capitalist "prosperity" burst in the United States, but the paralysis of industry extends over all the other capitalist countries. Even before the economic crisis set in, the unemployment problem was acute from the speed-up and from the narrowing of the market. Now it comes overwhelmingly urgent. The situation

rapidly grows worse. The economic crisis deepens everywhere. In the United States, Hoover, through his National Business Council, a super-government of the bosses, prepared to attack the workers in order to put on their shoulders the burden of the crisis. Permanent mass unemployment, with its wholesale starvation for the workers, spreads like a poison weed throughout the capitalist world.

Compare this picture of a decaying capitalism with the flourishing Socialism of the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, the industries, owned by the workers themselves, are growing at a rate unparalleled in human history. While stagnant capitalist industry lays off many millions of workers, slashes wages and worsens conditions generally, the rapidly expanding industry in the Soviet Union draws in fresh millions of workers, raises wages and improves the conditions of the toilers by 200 per cent. American workers must learn the great lesson of this—the old world system of capitalism is in decline. The new world system of Communism is being born. The Russian workers are showing to the world's working class the way to solve their problems by the abolition of capitalism and all its attendant evils of un-

employment, poverty, misery, starvation, war, etc., and by the setting up of a workers' and farmers' government. This explains the world-wide capitalist preparations for war against the Soviet Union.

Thruout the capitalist world the employers throw the workers on the streets to starve. What do the bosses care? They have their millions and billions, robbed from the exploited workers. For them the unemployed workers are no better than so many machines that have served their purpose and have been cast aside. The bosses bask in the surf at sunny Miami, while the workers starve and freeze in the bread lines in the industrial cities. And when the unemployed workers protest, they are mercilessly clubbed and jailed by the police, the legalized sluggers of the employers.

For the workers the issue presented by unemployment is clear. It is a case of either **fight or starve**. The bosses and their tools, the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders, say "starve". They have nothing to propose to the workers but passive submission to starvation and the policemen's clubs. But the Communists, we say **FIGHT**. We call upon the great masses to join in the strike and demonstration of March 6th. The demonstration in this country is only one section of the gigantic world struggle on that date against unemployment, led by the fighting Communist International.

The workers shall not starve. We must fight. There is no other way than militant class struggle. And as we fight for measures of immediate relief, let us remember that the deadly evil of unemployment can never be cured under capitalism. The only final remedy for it lies in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a Soviet Government.

The struggle against unemployment is just as much a fight of the worker who has a job as of him who has none, because the bosses can force upon you new wage-cuts, terrific new speed-up and all forms of rationalization just because there are so many millions of unemployed. **Unemployment bears down upon the whole working class.** The capitalists and their social fascist agents of the American Federation of Labor and Socialist Party try to separate the employed workers from the unemployed, and thus to play off one section against the other. Their slogan is divide and conquer. The social fascist program on unemployment is summed up by the notorious proposal of John L. Lewis that 300,000 idle miners get out of the coal industry; by Green's statements that unemployed workers have no recourse except charity; by Woll's open incitation of the police to club unemployed demonstrators. The social-

fascist, Woll, openly invites the police and bourgeoisie to smash the unemployed movement by violence. The police and capitalist press scream their brazen lies about "stolen dynamite" to prepare excuses for their planned violence against the workers. In order to deceive the workers and keep them from demonstrating, the capitalist politicians have started to talk about a "relief fund of 50 millions". We must not be deceived by such fakery. Only by fighting can we gain real unemployment relief.

The workers must not fall into the trap of those who would divide the employed from unemployed. We must ignore the capitalist provocations. All must fight shoulder to shoulder. The unemployed workers must support the strikes of the employed and the latter must fight for the demands of the unemployed. The unemployed must form Councils of the Unemployed and affiliate them to the Trade Union Unity League. Both employed and unemployed must join in building the revolutionary unions of the T.U.U.L. March 6th will be a gigantic strike and demonstration against the common menace of unemployment.

Fight for Work or Wages!

Workers—Fight for unemployment insurance to be paid for by the bosses and the government and administered by the workers.

Organize and fight for the 7-hour day and 5-day week, against wage cuts and against the speed-up.

Unite all workers—white and black—men and women—employed and unemployed for the struggle.

Fight against the bosses and against the government which carries out the bosses' policy of starvation for the unemployed and new terrific speed-up for the workers.

Join the revolutionary unions of the TUUL.

Form unemployment Councils and Committees of Action.

Drive out the social-fascists AFL and SP agents of the bosses.

Resist the police terror.

Join the Communist Party—the only Party that fights for the unemployed.

Fight against imperialist war.

Defend the Soviet Union.

Strike and demonstrate on March 6th

OPPORTUNITY - AND - EMPLOYMENT

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Joseph R. Grundy

U. S. SENATOR

FOR U. S. SENATOR

A speedy return to healthy business—the employment of all our wage-earners—and the consequent relief from the present distress can only be accomplished by the selection of a U. S. Senator who understands business and its needs.

Suburban
Press
5/8/1930

JOSEPH R. GRUNDY is best equipped by knowledge to secure for Pennsylvania industries the protective legislation it requires.

Pennsylvania cannot be so ably represented by either of his opponents and his loss of the nomination would be a calamity to the State, its farmers, its wage-earners and all other citizens. Low tariff means low wages and opens our markets to foreign products, which means loss of work and wages to our own people. High tariff—the protector—means steady work for our industries.

Consider - Think - There IS a Reason
YOUR PERSONAL WELFARE IS AT STAKE.

Business Men's Committee of the 21st Ward FOR JOSEPH R. GRUNDY, U. S. SENATOR

CHARLES B. BENNETT, *Chairman* JOSEPH KAUFMAN, *Secretary* FRED LORD, *Treasurer*

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
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| F. S. Foulkrod | Russell C. Keely | Gwynn T. Shepperd | Fenwick Shepperd |
| John T. Furlong | Harry Kent | W. H. Stafford | Frank D. Holt |
| Alfred R. Haig, Esq. | Ross B. Linton | Albert Walker | W. E. Shappell, Esq. |

Visit the Local Headquarters at 6145 Ridge Avenue Roxborough

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Spring Primary May 20th 1930
(Suburban Press, May 22, 1930)

What Happened at the Primaries

Division	TWENTY-FIRST WARD				FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE							
	FOR U. S. SENATOR		FOR GOVERNOR		Garlity	Baldi	Grady	Hemis	Miller	Barty	Paul	Emberger
	Davis	Grundy	Bohlen	Brown	Pinchot	Phillips						
1	57	170	87	62	73	133	34	81	41			72
2	102	21	81	103	12	93	11	114	27			13
3	163	33	86	163	4	122	22	156	40			8
4	86	30	45	67	2	84	29	79	5			2
5	114	30	60	114	5	88	31	131	15			3
6	137	156	105	157	95	133	36	139	43			111
7	119	66	59	103	13	131	28	100	19			18
8	102	12	35	99	10	35	13	101	9			12
9	108	74	85	95	40	131	88	102	17			41
10	53	102	57	50	25	144	38	83	8			31
11	172	114	116	159	55	169	55	189	13			62
12	132	101	61	102	20	171	20	195	17			25
13	178	71	119	171	48	135	45	158	31			59
14	196	70	94	191	49	124	29	211	20			49
15	216	67	60	205	53	71	26	200	15			61
16	217	99	66	219	77	83	22	211	14			89
17	206	184	136	159	157	195	44	158	42			178
18	216	235	92	170	207	101	18	130	18			218
19	161	109	52	159	103	55	13	155	9			117
20	174	264	54	210	193	75	27	173	7			234
21	214	117	74	203	96	91	59	158	13			143
22	122	108	46	125	96	52	29	108	8			107
23	156	135	58	133	145	67	36	119	16			147
24	232	151	87	267	129	117	38	239	30			162
25	192	235	72	172	194	126	67	138	23			205
26	129	131	83	139	103	96	22	124	25			126
27	168	54	85	169	40	91	14	127	20			32
28	177	120	85	162	112	106	22	126	27			173
29	233	141	77	233	135	84	35	212	10			164
30	224	167	122	213	119	151	38	276	21			127
31	26	112	77	68	60	88	12	47	24			60
Totals	4837	3479	2398	4632	2470	3342	1011	4899	627			2854

EAST FALLS (38th WARD)												
							Miller	Barty	Paul	Emberger		
10	201	41	118	182	56	126	199	33	13			42
11	152	12	97	140	5	102	139	15	4			13
16	152	12	26	145	13	35	160	7	1			8
17	218	30	86	190	58	91	206	27	19			32
18	293	85	160	268	116	164	274	40	43			100
26	180	16	177	172	30	179	157	35	22			60
33	239	43	174	231	47	183	209	17	21			90
44	94	135	93	127	104	81	169	52	34			14
Totals	1529	374	931	1455	429	961	1513	226	157			359

President Harding

TOLD BY GASTON MEANS
TO MAY DIXON THACKER.

GUILD PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK

1930

One of the most sensational books that has ever come to the attention of this reviewer is "The Strange Death of President Harding." If the statements made by Gaston Means in this book can be substantiated—and Means and the publishers claim to have documentary evidence to support each statement—the situations discussed in "The President's Daughter," and "Revelry," become mere nothings.

Gaston Means was an investigator in the Department of Justice and a private detective during the time in which Warren G. Harding was President of the United States. He was also associated as a special handy-man with Attorney-General Daugherty and the clique dominated by this powerful Ohio politician. As such he claims to have first-hand evidence of conditions on the inside during the Harding Administration. Means crossed swords with Mr. Daugherty and as a result was prosecuted and convicted of violations of the Prohibition Laws and sentenced to Leavenworth Penitentiary. He has made sensational disclosures because he believes the people of the United States should know what really went on behind the scenes during this much-discussed administration. Congressional investigations, the impeachment proceedings, and newspaper accounts have painted a vivid picture of the carnival of graft and corruption but the disclosures of "The Strange Death of President Harding" go far beyond such matters and do not stop short of accusations of murder.

It is impossible to review such an astounding document. One cannot weigh the author's charges or to examine his motives. Whether charges of this sort should be suppressed or aired as thoroughly as this is a moot question. It will be interesting to await the rurore which should greet this book after it has come to the attention of those who have the means of verifying or refuting the charges. It appears to this reviewer that the book should be thoroughly investigated so that the charges may be either refuted or established. Unanswered accusations of this sort can do no good, because of the effect of the disclosures upon the confidence of the American people in their government and upon the reputation of the American government abroad.

This book is obtainable at Hennessey's, 6064 Ridge avenue.

G. Lloyd Wilson,
University of Pennsylvania,
April, 1930.

POLLING PLACES

21st Ward

Divisions.

- 1—Vote 5146 Ridge avenue.
- 2—Vote 130 Hermit
- 3—Vote 4029 Cresson
- 4—Vote 5153 Main
- 5—Vote 411 Pennsdale
- 7—Vote 126 Gay
- 8—Vote 140 Carson
- 9—Vote 160 Green lane
- 10—Vote 194 Dupont
- 11—Vote 4592 Baker
- 12—Vote 158 Fountain
- 13—Vote 3845 Manayunk avenue
- 14—Vote 4155 Terrace
- 15—Vote 223 Grape
- 16—Vote 301 Green lane, S. E. corner Fleming
- 17—Vote 4736 Silverwood
- 18—Vote 6746 Ridge avenue
- 19—Vote 8311 Ridge avenue
- 20—Vote 6709 Ridge avenue
- 21—Vote 456 Ripka avenue
- 22—Vote 4525 Mitchell
- 23—Vote 376 Lyceum avenue
- 24—Vote 367 Shurs lane
- 25—Vote Lyceum Hall, Ridge avenue
- 26—Vote Sumac street and Rochelle avenue.
- 27—Vote 6042 Wissahickon ave.
- 28—Vote S. W. cor. Manayunk and Ridge avenues.
- 29—Vote rear 434 Roxborough avenue
- 30—Vote 4232 Pechin
- 31—Vote N. W. cor. Wissahickon avenue and School lane.

East Falls

38th Ward

Divisions

- 10—Vote at 4256 Ridge avenue
- 11—Vote at 4245 Ridge avenue
- 16—Vote at 3201 Cresson street
- 17—Vote at Queen lane and Cresson street.
- 18—Vote at 3411 N. 35th street
- 26—Vote at 3428 Clearfield street
- 33 Vote at 4127 Ridge avenue
- 44—Vote at Oak Road and Midvale avenue.

HERE'S THE FIGURES TWENTY-FIRST WARD

Div.	Governor		U. S. Senator		Congress		State Senator		State Representative			
	PINCHOT	HEMPHILL	DAVIS	KISTLER	DARROW	BOLGER	WOODWARD	CHAPMAN	BALDI	FAGAN	HELMS	LOWERY
1	184	77	261	67	251	66	251	65	69	121	79	58
2	32	211	127	106	128	107	129	105	108	109	15	8
3	31	278	166	130	166	126	166	125	173	114	0	6
4	5	136	70	66	71	64	71	64	74	60	0	2
5	53	227	138	141	130	140	129	139	140	123	2	9
6	168	234	295	88	291	88	291	84	198	86	107	8
7	74	104	151	104	150	102	151	102	153	98	24	43
8	24	144	110	56	109	57	109	56	119	41	4	3
9	96	240	195	123	162	128	163	129	166	120	23	7
10	110	113	165	53	161	53	150	51	79	55	80	8
11	97	272	243	131	237	115	239	114	190	113	37	23
12	102	176	196	68	195	72	138	66	138	61	35	44
13	107	307	242	153	251	145	252	143	196	156	36	0
14	91	336	226	178	231	166	235	164	191	175	41	0
15	101	275	291	75	294	73	290	73	238	64	55	11
16	174	281	360	83	363	78	365	74	324	73	41	0
17	248	298	405	138	423	122	415	123	213	122	163	49
18	348	207	481	63	491	60	484	60	358	55	129	0
19	169	201	318	46	319	49	321	44	255	41	66	0
20	266	196	407	52	408	52	410	51	286	49	125	0
21	188	271	385	70	382	66	368	66	282	59	108	14
22	181	156	271	61	269	55	269	56	192	44	91	0
23	218	164	311	59	308	59	303	57	236	55	84	2
24	224	310	450	93	450	87	448	85	431	85	103	0
25	292	203	437	52	428	51	432	49	245	52	191	23
26	181	231	303	90	311	85	311	83	264	86	48	0
27	87	212	220	64	227	65	226	61	210	46	22	0
28	192	212	340	56	341	49	341	49	232	52	110	0
29	255	242	434	66	432	66	432	67	313	63	127	3
30	190	316	322	197	338	103	399	100	299	81	118	8
31	98	212	258	59	266	49	268	45	261	49	3	0
Tot.	4596	6942	8628	2698	8033	2598	8612	2550	6033	2507	2078	329

Three To One EAST FALLS (38th Ward)

Div.	Governor		U. S. Senator		Congress		State Senator		State Representative	
	PINCHOT	HEMPHILL	DAVIS	KISTLER	GOLDER	CARROLL	WOODWARD	CHAPMAN	MILLAR	MARSHALL
10	97	328	313	104	311	104	313	102	313	102
11	21	204	169	46	169	48	170	48	171	44
16	13	176	167	19	167	20	168	20	168	19
17	118	232	344	96	344	89	348	84	345	86
18	234	436	503	158	491	164	512	157	502	161
26	69	312	232	133	233	136	237	132	236	131
33	97	399	333	140	337	132	339	132	340	135
44	78	306	320	57	381	66	395	56	393	57
Totals	727	2393	2381	753	2333	759	2482	732	2468	735

Over The River PENCOYD DISTRICT.—WEST MANAYUNK

Governor		U. S. Senator		Congress		State Senator		State Representative	
PINCHOT	HEMPHILL	DAVIS	KISTLER	HEADLY	WATSON	KANE	BOYD	WOHLERT	PETERS
171	25	164	23	169	172	319	324	157	22

XXXX

When vital and impressive political issues are wanting as vehicles to political preferment a cry goes up for "a business administration" which, obviously, is the bunk.

Rudolph Blankenburg was elected Mayor of Philadelphia to give the City "a business administration" but his actual achievement consisted of an increased pay roll, a file of silly records and four years of municipal inaction in every constructive sense.

Right now, in the political offing the old cry approaches in mere whispers—"a business administration"—but there is a tag attached which reads—"in every public office."

NOT SO GOOD!

When the "slate" for Row offices to be filled in the Fall comes to be framed, there will be new faces on it or said "slate" will be smashed to smithereens.

The Row office campaign has reached the "testimonial dinner" stage and Frank L. Kenworthy is the first contender in the field for Sheriff. A "Kenworthy" dinner is now being arranged.

For many years Frank Kenworthy financed the Twenty-first Ward and asked no personal preferment. Now he demands the best paying Row office within the gift of "The Organization" on the basis that he has never had a paying place and he needs the money now.

When Frank L. Kenworthy was not busy dabbling in the politics of the Twenty-first Ward he seems to have been in court where his affairs have followed the trend of the circumlocution office created by Charles Dickens.

One way or another the Kenworthy issues before the court dwaddled along over a period of thirteen years with, finally, what seems to be a loss of \$110,000 adversely affecting trust estates exceeding \$300,000.

The Orphans Court has never commanded the attention its exceedingly large proceedings seem to demand. All manner of extremely large fees are awarded by the Orphans Court for seemingly trifling services—some as high as \$50,000, many as high as \$20,000 and so on.

This means that mere auditors implicated in large estates collect more money in a single fee than the jurist allowing it gets in salary for five years hard work. The chief duty of an Estate auditor is to look wise and collect.

The Kenworthy estate, typical of many, has been before the courts continuously for thirteen years and it has been allowed to evaporate away one third of its original worth while under the control of the court through trustees.

Public offices should go to men of

demonstrated competence.

As a matter of fact the Row offices go to incompetents who rely wholly up on subordinates.

These experienced executives are buried alive in office routine. They do ALL the work for mere pittance while their stuffed-shirt chiefs wax rich and powerful without really doing even the slightest thing, in their official capacities, except to sign the very few documents demanding their individual signatures.

To recoup his enervated fortune Frank L. Kenworthy is right out there in front as a candidate for Sheriff and he demands the place.

As the court records disclose his management of the Kenworthy estate his qualifications for that important office do NOT stand out like a blazing and warming torch:—

CP No. 1 March Term 1930 4247

N. Paul Kenworthy vs. Frank L. Kenworthy.

F. S. Cantrell, Jr., Charles Schofield.

Statement of Claim—April 1, 1929, Frank L. Kenworthy borrowed \$70,000. from Real Estate Land Title Company deposited 242 shares of the stock of the Kensington Trust Company property of N. Paul Kenworthy. March 5, 1930 Frank L. Kenworthy failed to pay interest due and note called paid by N. Paul Kenworthy. Demands for payment — refused — hence suit.

April 9, 1930 Judgment by default for want of affidavit of defendant.

December 1, 1930, Petition filed alleging interest of Frank L. Kenworthy & Brothers, now in liquidation. Jenkintown Trust Company liquidator. Order directing judgment above to be lien on interest of Frank L. Kenworthy in partnership.

Restraining order on Jenkintown Trust Company to pay Order on Sheriff to sell.

Orphans' Court, October Term, 1917 351 Estate of John Kenworthy deceased.

On November 26, 1917 the account of Frank L. Kenworthy et al executors was filed.

On December 26, 1917, the confirmed nisi adjudication was filed.

On January 14, 1918, the schedule of Distribution was filed.

On January 30, 1919, it was confirmed absolutely.

On December 24, 1919 the account of Frank L. Kenworthy et al surviving trustees was filed.

On April 7, 1920, the confirmed nisi Adjudication was filed.

On April 21, 1920, the exceptions to the Adjudication were filed. (Wob-

ensmith.)

On May 21, 1920 the exceptions were dismissed.

On June 7, 1920, the Certiorari from Supreme Court.

On June 8, 1920, a certificate of amount in controversy was filed.

On February 26, 1921, the Remittitur from the Supreme Court was filed and judgment affirmed.

On May 21, 1925 the first account of Frank L. Kenworthy and Horace Kenworthy the surviving trustees for Martha Kenworthy was filed.

On June 6, 1920 the account was confirmed.

On March 27, 1930, Sur petition of Ellen K. Acuff and Lida F. Kenworthy and, after hearing had, it is ordered and decreed that a rule was issued directing Frank L. Kenworthy and Horace Kenworthy the surviving executors and trustees of the will of John Kenworthy deceased to show cause why they should not be removed from their office of executors and trustees of said estate and why they should not surrender to A. Culver Boyd all the assets, books, accounts and papers belonging to said estate in their possession. Returned Wednesday, April 2, 1930, at 10 A. M. room 416 City Hall.

On March 27, 1930, Sur petition of Ellen K. Acuff and Lida F. Kenworthy and after hearing had it is ordered and decreed that Frank L. Kenworthy and Horace Kenworthy surviving executors and trustees of the will of John Kenworthy be and they are hereby restrained from handling or controlling the assets, records, and papers belonging to said estate or trust funds created under the will of said John Kenworthy deceased, until further order of this court further than Roxborough Trust Company be and is hereby restrained from honoring any checks, drafts, or other orders against funds in their possession belonging to said estate or trust funds created under the said will until the further order of this court and that the Manayunk Trust Company be and is hereby restrained from permitting any access by said trustees or any other person or persons to the deposit box in said trust company in the name of said estate or the executors or trustees thereof until the further order of this court and the person or persons in charge of the business of T. Kenworthy and Brother, Walnut Lane and Pechin Streets, be hereby ordered and directed to surrender to A. Culver Boyd any and all securities, books, accounts and papers belonging to said estate or the trust funds created thereunder.

On April 8, 1930, the proof of the service of the copies of the orders were filed.

On April 14, 1930, Sur petition

David G. Hunter is appointed guardian ad litem of the estate of Walter Acuff Jr., a minor with authority to represent the minor in the proceedings referred to in the petition; no money or other property of the minor to be received by said guardian until the further order of the court.

On April 24, 1930, the account of Frank L. Kenworthy and Horace Kenworthy, trustees for Ellen K. Acuff was filed.

On April 24, 1930, the account of Frank L. Kenworthy and Horace Kenworthy, trustees for Lida F. Kenworthy was filed.

On May 21, 1930, the schedule for distribution was filed and approved.

On May 21, 1930, Sur petition for removal of trustees and petition for appointment of substituted trustee Frank L. Kenworth and Horace Kenworthy are discharged from their office as trustees for Lida F. Kenworthy and Ellen K. Acuff under the will of John Kenworthy deceased; upon the confirmation of their accounts in due course and the transfer and delivery of the assets of the said trusts in accordance with the adjudication thereof to Manayunk Trust Company and the Manayunk Trust Company is appointed substituted trustee for Lida F. Kenworthy and Ellen K. Acuff under the will of John Kenworthy, deceased, in place of said Frank L. Kenworthy and Horace Kenworthy.

On June 5, 1930, the account of Ellen K. Acuff was confirmed.

On June 5, 1930, the account of Lida F. Kenworthy was confirmed.

On November 28, 1930, Sur petition it is ordered and decreed that the decree of March 27, 1930, directed to the Roxborough Trust Company restraining them from honoring any checks, drafts, or orders against funds in their possession belonging to the said estate of John Kenworthy, deceased, or trust funds created by said will until the further order of this court be and is hereby modified to permit the said trustees, Frank L. Kenworthy and Horace Kenworthy to transfer said funds to the Manayunk Trust Company, substituted trustee under the will of John Kenworthy, deceased.

On December 2, 1930, the Schedule of Distribution was approved.

An abstract of the testimony taken before the official examiner shows:—

Total trust estate—\$300,000 and over.

Securities short \$20,000, plus a note of Frank L. Kenworthy for \$90,000.

Which is not acceptable, making the total shortage of \$110,000.

Frank L. Kenworthy turned over 100 shares of Roxborough Land Company, which it was claimed were worth \$50,000.

The court, finally, took the whole

matter out of the hands of Frank L. Kenworthy and substituted the Manayunk Trust Company as Trustee.

ABSTRACT OF PETITION FOR REMOVAL FILED BY Ellen K. Acuff and Lida F. Kenworthy.

7. That your petitioners for some months past have been receiving from Frank L. Kenworthy and Horace Kenworthy surviving trustees for the said estate, income due them at irregular times and in uncertain amounts; that they have no way to determine the securities from which said income is to be paid; that they have requested said trustees to furnish them with a list of the securities composing the trust in which they are interested, but have been unable to obtain the same, although they have repeatedly made such requests to said surviving trustees.

8. That your petitioners have been informed and believe and therefore aver that Harold R. Tawresy Esq., one of the official examiners for your Honorable Court, has made frequent demands upon said trustees to produce the securities composing the trust fund for Martha Kenworthy who departed this life some time ago, but that said trustees have refused or neglected to produce said securities for examination by said examiner; that under the terms of said John Kenworthy, deceased, your petitioners are interested in part of the securities of the trust fund created for the said Martha L. Kenworthy by reason of the decease of the said Martha L. Kenworthy.

9. That your petitioners are informed that said surviving trustees have bank accounts for the various trusts under said will in the Roxborough Trust Company and a safe deposit box for the securities in the Manayunk Trust Company and in addition keep some of the securities of the said trust funds at the mill of T. Kenworthy & Brother, Walnut Lane and Pechin street.

10. That your petitioners by reason of the premises and in order to properly conserve the assets of the said trust estates pray your Honorable Court for a rule to show cause why the said trustees should not be summarily removed in accordance with section 53 (c) Fiduciaries Act PL 1917 p

520 and for a further order restraining said trustees from disposing of any of said securities and cash as well as restrain the Roxborough Trust Company from honoring any checks on such accounts in said trust company and the Manayunk Trust Company from permitting any access by said trustees or any other person or persons to said deposit box in the said Manayunk Trust Company until the further order of your Honorable Court.

Political shoguns picked the Court of St. James for "Banjo Jim" Davis who has gone movie.

It seems that the uncouth, the ignorant and the ill-bred in the United States Senate just could not "Make" the Moose morth polluting the cloak room wherein Senators relax, collect, smoke, drink, swap twice-told tales and adjust themselves to the latest "fix."

The Senate cloak room has sheltered every parlor story translated into English and Copyrighted in the Scandinavian but Moose morth simply would not down and none even hinted that they would prefer that Senator Davis go into his dance—with or without his banjo.

In any event Senator Davis discovered very early in his Senatorial career that they were all jealous of him and he decided to quit them flat and go to the Court of St. James where his talents MIGHT be better appreciated.

This was okeah with all the folks until, lo and behold, along comes GM Alma and George Lorimer all packed up and ready to swoop right down upon dear old London.

George Horace Lorimer, Ambassador to the Court of St. James!

It is hard to believe.

The present incumbent, Charles G. Dawes, announced that he planned to those in the know contend he is anxious to put on a bigger and better World's Fair for his home town, Chicago.

Alma Lorimer wants the job for George and she will get it; the President will just have to give it to her.

The rumor is current among the crowned heads of the Curtis publishing company, where George is editor of the six pound Post that he is about to resign as soon as his appointment is a fait accompli.

Alma has toiled laboriously with her Women's Republican Club. Surely you didn't think she was working for the love of the Republican party alone?

I have never known Alma to do anything without compensation of some sort for herself.

During the past presidential campaign she entertained Mrs. Hoover most assiduously.

Since the inauguration, Alma and George have been dining at the White House as though it was their Washington headquarters.

Fancy ultra Philadelphia beseeching Alma to prevail upon the English powers-that-be to have their daughters presented at Court.

If the Lorimers get the appointment George will wear the petticoats working fast and furiously, for only two years remain of the ambassadorship, but two years will be enough for Alma and it will be too long a time for others concerned to have the Lorimers presiding.

This proposition, looks very much like "the works."

#

Fifteen Hundred at Dinner For Frank L. Kenworthy

Twenty-First Ward Republican Leader Is Feted by His Friends From all Sections of the Sixth Councilmanic District.—Praised for Unselfishness and Devotion to Interests of the Community

Illmen William W. Roger and Clarence E. Blackburn, Colonel George E. Kemp, city treasurer; Director Richard Weglein, Director A. A. Cairns, Judge Robert E. Lamberton, Thomas F. Watson, Howard Smith, Nathaniel Jaffe, William J. Benjamin and Director Alexander Murdoch.

OBSERVED BETWEEN BITES

Women. —
George Wadenphful singing "Let Me Call You Sweetheart." —
Judge Compbell getting the "low down" on Republican personalities. —
Senator Woodward's witty oratory. —
"Doc" Schlotterer feeling the "pulse" of the diners. —
Harry Conway giving up a "talkie" to hear speeches. —
"Sam" Banham getting an earful of Monsignor Murphy's reference to deeper waterways. —
"Silent" Bill Benham's enigmatical smile. —
Women. —
Daily newspapermen waiting for "something to happen." It did! —
Major Thomas S. Martin "parked" up front. —
"Jack" Sheldrake committee-ing—and how! ! —
Horace MacFadyen and Earl Harlan all "tuxed" up. —
A boisterous delegation from the 42nd Ward—chain-ganging. —
O. B. G. "cleaning up." —
Charlie Flanagan responding to the comedian's pun about the "building inspector." —
Willis, Wallace n' Ellis. —
"Bob" Crooks, "Jake" Brehm, and "Charlie" Suddell. —
Women.

Fifteen hundred men and women were in attendance at the testimonial dinner tendered to Frank L. Kenworthy, at the Elks' Club, Broad and Wood streets, on Wednesday evening of last week. The great throng was made up of the friends of the 21st ward Republican leader, from the Sixth Councilmanic district which is composed of the 21st, 22nd, 38th and 42nd Wards.

The mere voluntary gathering together of such a vast number of people -- in itself -- was a mute tribute to Mr. Kenworthy, without considering the many expressions of praise which were voiced by the speakers of the evening.

Federal law-makers, Judges, State and municipal department heads, office holders from the State, County and city offices, political workers and loyal admirers from every walk of life were present to publicly display their esteem for the man who has accomplished so much for advancement of his own ward, and the city in general.

The verbal set-to, indulged in by Monsignor Murphy and Dr. Forney, which ended satisfactory to the followers of both, and which is now history, was another indication of the respect that is accorded Mr. Kenworthy by men and women voters who favor either side of the controversy.

Senator George Woodward, of the 22nd Ward, was the next speaker, and therefore the third one to utter laudatory statements concerning the unselfishness and devotion to public interests which have ever been exhibited to Mr. Kenworthy.

Dr. Forney, after defending his Blue Law stand, directed his remarks toward the guest of honor, Mr. Kenworthy. He said that the 21st ward leader was a man to whom the voters in Manayunk and Roxborough should feel proud.

William Murphy, the toastmaster, gave a brief eulogy of Mr. Kenworthy and sketched his political career, during which he has not held an elective office.

Mr. Murphy said that Mr. Kenworthy had declined all attempts to have him run for "a big job" with Republican Organization support.

A huge bouquet of flowers was presented to the 21st Ward leader, by the committee in charge of the dinner, and the Women Voters of the 22nd Ward gave Mrs. Kenworthy a great basket of seasonable blooms.

Among those present at the guest table were Recorder of Deeds James M. Hazlett, chairman of the Republican City Committee; A. Lincoln Acker, Collector of the Port; Coun-

Suburban Press 7/16/1931

President Hoover Has a Plan

President Hoover, in a recent address before the Indiana Republican Editorial Association at Indianapolis, said:

"I am able to propose an American plan to you. We plan to take care of 20,000,000 increase in population in the next twenty years. We plan to build for them 4,000,000 new and better homes, thousands of new and still more beautiful city buildings, thousands of factories; to increase the capacity of our railroads; to add thousands of miles of highways and waterways; to install 25,000,000 electrical horsepower; to grow twenty per cent more farm products.

"We plan to provide new parks, schools, colleges, and churches for this 20,000,000 people. We plan more leisure for men and women and better opportunities for its enjoyment. We not only plan to provide for all the new generation, but we shall, by scientific research and invention, lift the standard of living and security of life to the whole people.

"We plan to secure a greater diffusion of wealth, a decrease in poverty and a great reduction in crime. And this plan will be carried out if we just keep on giving the American people a chance. Its impulsive force is in the character and spirit of our people. They have already done a better job for 120,000,000 of people than any other nation in all history."

the 21st ward, greeted the new Sheriff warmly.

Among the others present were Paul M. Gottlieb, Mayor Mackey's secretary; Todd Daniel, mentioned as the possible Pinchot selection for Sheriff. T. Henry Walnut, who is planning to organize an independent movement for offices other than Mayor and District Attorney; former Magistrates James Casey, affiliated with the labor group; Edwin M. Abbott, a former special counsel for the police, and William F. Knauer, deputy Attorney General.

Seated in the jury box were the new Sheriff's wife and son, William N. Hamilton. Wilbur Hamilton, the Sheriff's unmarried brother and Russell, John, Charles and Robert, other brothers, sat in a front row with their father. Their wives and children sat with Mrs. Hamilton in the jury box. Mrs. George Foster, the Sheriff's sister, and her two children sat with the brothers.

Suburban Press 8/27/1931

W. J. Hamilton Is Selected As Sheriff

Gov. Pinchot Made Appointment on Wednesday of Last Week

SWORN IN THURSDAY

Family and Friends Present When Induction Takes Place

William J. Hamilton, Jr., of 552 East Jamestown street, Roxborough, was on Wednesday of last week appointed by Governor Pinchot, to succeed the late Thomas W. Cunningham, as sheriff of Philadelphia County. Mr. Hamilton will serve until next January.

The new sheriff, who was officially sworn in on Thursday by Judge Otto R. Helligman, has been for several years assistant secretary of the Real Estate-Land Title and Trust Company, in charge of its office at 517 Chestnut street, and is considered an expert in real estate financing.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Roxborough, as was his wife, who, before her marriage, was Mary Irene Noble. They have one son, William N. Hamilton, ten.

Governor Pinchot, in announcing the appointment, praised the new Sheriff as "the ideal type of Republican." Mr. Hamilton led the Pinchot campaign in the 21st ward in 1930.

Mr. Hamilton is a former commander of Thomas F. Emery Post, American Legion, an office he held for three years. He

also is a member of Hattal-Taylor Post, No. 333, Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a trustee of the Leverington Presbyterian Church, Roxborough, and secretary of the Presbyterian Social Union of Philadelphia. He has been active as an independent Republican since he cast his first vote.

In addition to being active in the American Legion as a post commander, Mr. Hamilton is credited by the State legionnaires with having successfully straightened out the muddled financial conditions of the State veterans organization in three years.

It is rumored that the legionnaires of the city will endeavor to have Mr. Hamilton retained in office, and plans will be pushed to pre-empt a ticket whereby his name will appear as candidate for Sheriff on the regular ballot in November, opposing Director Richard Weglein, of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, who is the regular Republican nominee.

Mr. Hamilton, wearing a dark blue suit, seemed slightly nervous as he repeated the oath of office after Judge Helligman.

Attending the ceremony were the new Sheriff's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hamilton, Sr.,

with their six sons and daughter, all married save one, and their children. Numerous independent politicians of the 21st ward where Mr. Hamilton, Jr., is a leader and representatives of various Republican groups throughout the city also were present.

Harry T. Baxter, campaign manager for J. Hampton Moore, Republican Organization candidate for Mayor, was in the front of the court room and remarked the new Sheriff is on the official Moore committee and was one of the first to bring a delegation asking Mr. Moore to run.

Councilman William W. Roper, independent of the 6th district in the Germantown-Chestnut Hill-Manayunk section which includes

Election Bon-Fires Are Things of the Past Days

Manayunk Boys Always Celebrated on Night When Ballots Were Counted, Regardless of Who Proved to Be a Winner

BY John M. Sickinger

What has become of the election bon-fires of the past years? Not one alarm of fire was sounded on Tuesday night calling the firemen in to quench an election fire after the polls closed for the day. Every year they become less. Perhaps it is caused by the increased number of policemen in the department, since I was a boy. They are alert and have strict orders not to permit election fires, since asphalt has become the standard street pavement. The asphalt softens under the heat of the fire, leaving a large depression in the highway and no taxpayer will stand for "his" streets being destroyed by a gang of boys who want an election fire. It means nothing to them, regardless of who wins.

In the old days we began to gather boxes, crates, driftwood; lard barrels from the nearby bakeries; rosin casks from the rear of the Ashland Paper Mills, in West Manayunk; the Martin & William Nixon Paper Mills, and the Harding Mills; the Stellwagon Roofing Paper Mills, and here and there a packing case of bobbins.

A canvass of the nearby neighborhood would add a springless couch, or a worn mattress. Horse-hair chairs, with broken springs, caused by double useage, meaning when Jimmy and Nellie were courting, were very numerous.

No beaver ever worked like a kid did to gather that collection for our election night fire, which would be held back of the houses on Silverwood street, between Gay & Levering streets.

All the loose stuff such as mattresses, banana straw, stuffed sofas, and chairs, would be piled at the bottom. The rosin barrels and crates would be stacked skyward, and several gallons of coal oil would be sprinkled over them and the match applied. Clouds of dense smoke would hide the pyramid of trash for several seconds, then it

would burst into flames.

Policemen would be busy watching the street corners and wondering why everything was so quiet. Suddenly the heavens would show a bright red glow and then the crowds began to rush forward thinking that some factory building was going up in smoke. But the glare on the sky would lead them to a vacant lot where no houses would be endangered, and the crowd would be treated to the sight of an old time Manayunk election bon-fire.

On the election of Warren Harding, as President of the United States, the kids in central Manayunk made a collection of litter from the various chain stores. Barrels, crates and large cardboard cartons filled with rubbish were included. They carted all the fuel behind the Reading Railroad Station and piled it high and wide. The torch was applied and the flames were soon shooting skyward. The old "Walling Wall," behind the depot was crowded with kids watch the blaze. The paint on both the sheds and depot property, began to sizzle and bubble. Here, and there, a pane of glass cracked and fell out. The colored station porter attempted to quench the blaze with buckets of water. The glare lit up the roll room of the police station, and several cops went hot-foot to the depot. One was dispatched back to the police station to sound the fire alarm. Then old Engine No. 12, was rushed to the scene of the blaze. A chemical line soon washed out the last election fire, that I can remember.

Down along the river front, where the first twelve 21st Ward election divisions are located, it was an old time slogan of the politicians of past year: "If our candidates can carry the river front divisions, we are a sure winner," and it was a safe bet no matter who was a winner the river front kids would give them one dandy celebration of the bon-fire order.

Suburban Press 12/10/1931

COUNCILMEN OF 1931

With wages, prices of living and house construction, and sheriff's hammers all falling, Philadelphia's councilmen want to raise our real estate and water taxes.

With unemployment never worse, and the ordinary householder struggling to keep out of debt, the blah-blah boys would make matters worse. Knife-in-the-back service in return for the ballots which put them in soft jobs.

Even baths, boiling the sauer krout, keeping a back yard garden, and a strict adherence to the liquid regulations of the 18th Amendment, would become luxuries for everyone except the wealthy.

Poor, blind, vote-casters will long remember the councilmen of 1931. The men, who when they were elected, told us they would lead us out of the "wilderness". Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye! Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!

But plundering Councilmen cannot "get away" with their scheme. Public opinion, like the winds—unseen, but powerful—aroused by newspaper and other advertising, may yet scotch their plan.

Strengthening their own positions by loading up the City's payrolls with a super-abundance of "Nickle-Rocket" jobs, they imagined they could get away with anything—even to killing the "birds" which have laid the "golden eggs."

Then the "birds" turned and by raising their feathers in righteous indignation, have scared the spiral-thinking Councilmen of 1931 into a position where they are likely to "pass the buck" on to the next administration.

Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!

Evening Bulletin 9/23/1932

LATEST NEWS

MOOSE EDITOR PLAYED SAFE WITH U. S. LAWS

New York, Sept. 23—(AP)—Donald F. Stewart, editor of the Moose Magazine, testified at the lottery trial of Senator James J. Davis today that he didn't print anything about awards made in connection with a Moose charity ball "because of my experience with postal regulations."

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Suburban Press 10/6/1931

Election Day Of Old Times

"We Met the Enemy, and Routed Them Horse, Foot and Dragoons," Wrote Elated Political Worker.—Carried Roxborough.

In the "United States Gazette" of September 29th, 1832, there was printed the following account of an old time election:

"We met the enemy yesterday at the ward polls and routed them horse, foot and dragoons. It will be seen that we have carried thirteen out of the fifteen wards and the aggregate majority against us in the last two wards is less than one hundred. Never was there a more complete triumph than the one we now record. Let our State, and every other State in the Union, see what is the state of feeling in Philadelphia with reference to Jackson.

"The Andrew Jackson ticket prevailed in all the wards of Spring Garden and in six wards out of seven in the Northern Liberties. We have carried Roxborough and the result is conclusive in Philadelphia city and county. Last year our opponents beat us at the wards by nearly one thousand votes; this year we defeat them by about one thousand five hundred. We have already a clear Andrew Jackson gain of two thousand five hundred in the city proper and we shall nearly double it at the general election.

"Well done, Philadelphia—old sobersides—always sound at the core. Well done, Northern Liberties, and our faithful Southwark, and old Kensington, and last, though not least, our young and flourishing sister, Penn township. Right well have ye all done."



Constitution and By-Laws



ART J SMITH

Commander-in-Chief



Khaki Shirts of America, Inc.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

4420 N. Broad Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be "The Khaki Shirts of America, Inc.

ARTICLE II.

Every citizen of the United States of America, of good moral character shall be eligible for membership.

ARTICLE III.

The purposes of this organization shall be:

- 1. To uphold and support the Constitution of the United States as originally drafted.
- 2. To formulate laws to compel redemption of a campaign pledges and absolute attendance at sessions of Congress, under penalty of impeachment.
- 3. To abolish the political patronage system in national, state and city elections, which has made the machinery of government the private property of corruptionists.
- 4. To prevent the prostitution of political control through privately financed elections by passage of laws prohibiting any individual corporation or organization from financing candidates for President or Vice President under penalty of two to twenty years in the Federal prison.
- 5. To abolish the electoral college and choice of candidates by national conventions, candidates for Presidency and Vice Presidency to be chosen by direct vote at primary elections.
- 6. Judges of the United States Supreme Court to be elected by direct vote of the people for a period of twelve years.
- 7. Enactment of laws to limit the inheritance of any one person to five hundred thousand dollars and individual incomes to one hundred thousand dollars. All surplus to revert to the federal treasury, thereby reducing federal taxes.
- 8. Conscription of all wealth as well as man power in time of national emergency.

9. To promote the economic welfare of the people of the United States by extra taxation on all foreign investments, elimination of unjust state taxes and levying them on all chain stores, restaurants, banks and large incomes.

10. The federal and state control of public utilities such as, telephone, telegraph, electric lights, gas and water.

11. Passage of laws prohibiting the seizure of homes and land when owners are financially unable to pay taxes or interest, until after a hearing in Federal Court. Court to be given power to grant moratoriums for periods up to five years.

12. A policy of reciprocity in the matter of tariffs:

13. Federal control of ex-servicemens adjusted compensation, hospitalization and pensions.

14. State control of old age pensions.

15. Immediate abolishment of the eighteenth amendment.

16. Injunctions to be granted by Federal Court only.

17. State aid to infant industries, tax free under a reasonable profit.

18. A thirty-hour working week with a minimum of seventy cents per hour.

19. All aliens must apply, as soon as eligible, for their first papers or be deported.

20. A complete re-organization of our banking and monetary system. All banks to be owned and operated by the Federal Government under direct supervision of the United States Treasury Department, thereby permitting the borrowing public to obtain loans at low rates of interest. The interest to be paid on time deposits to be one-half of one per cent less than that being charged for loans. With government control of banks loaning money at two and one-half per cent interest, this will mean immediate relief to the farmer, home owner and small business man.

21. Abolishing for all time, the so called gold standard. Declaring silver the legal tender of the United States. Establishing the permanent value of silver at sixteen dollars per pound thereby placing our silver mines in operations twenty-four hours per day.

22. To discontinue participation in any future peace or disarmament conferences and to immediately begin the construction of the strongest army, navy and air corps in the world. The air corps to be a separate branch of the military service of the United States.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE 1.

The name of this organization shall be the Khaki Shirts of America, Inc.

ARTICLE 2.

Every citizen of the United States of America, of good moral character shall be eligible for membership.

ARTICLE 3.

The basis of the organization shall be the same as that of the United States Army. Each state shall form a division.

ARTICLE 4.

All general officers, colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors must be appointed by and receive their commissions from the commander in chief. Captains and lieutenants and minor officers may be appointed by the division commanders or any general officers except in the case by the general staff officers. All officers will be appointed upon proper recommendation.

ARTICLE 5.

Officers under the rank of major may be dismissed by division commander and their commissions revoked for proper cause on charges approved by the commander in chief. All officers except the commander in chief may be dismissed upon trial and conviction by court-martial.

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ARTICLE 6.

The purposes of this organization shall be:

To uphold and support the Constitution of the United States of America to aid in the re-establishment and observance of law and order in all political elections, to promote the economic welfare of the people of America. To abolish the political patronage system in national, state and local governments which has made the machinery of government the private property of corruptionists. To prevent the propositition of political control through privately financed elections. To effect the appointments and elections of those citizens who pledge themselves to our policies. To procure passage of laws to protect our money from conversion and misuse by dishonest bankers and other fiduciary agents. To keep the greater part of the national issue of money in constant circulation to insure economic activity of all workers. To prevent withdrawal and retention of the nation's money by bank and bankers. To abolish the chain store evil and other commercial monopolies. To fight for the right to live of all workers, i. e. the right to work, immediate adequate relief for all unemployed persons, old age compensation, unemployment insurance, an adequate and practical public health department to insure individual and collective medical treatment of all citizens, to insure the means to self-help by all unemployed workers. To obtain at once for those who have fought for the United States of America immediate cash payment of their adjusted compensation, otherwise known as the bonus. Full and complete paternal care by the government hospitalization, institutional care and otherwise, of all disabled soldiers of the United States.

ARTICLE 7.

This organization shall be governed by a National Board of Directors composed of the following members: Commander-in-Chief, Chief

of Staff, Assistant Chief of Staff, Adjutant General, Judge Advocate General, Surgeon General and Pay-Master General. Provided that the commander in chief shall have final jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the good of the organization, and shall act as a court of final resort in all matters at issue.

ARTICLE 8.

The Board of Directors shall meet regularly on the first Friday of each month at the permanent headquarters of the Khaki Shirts of America, Inc., at the hour of 7:00 P. M. A transcript of the minutes of each meeting shall be sent to any member of the board who may be absent. Matters of interest and welfare of the organization may be brought before the board for determination. Votes may be cast by proxy. The Board of Directors shall constitute a Board of Strategy and War Council but cannot exert control of the organization except through the Commander-in-Chief. The office of Commander-in-Chief cannot be vacated nor its incumbent be replaced except through resignation or death, in which case the Board shall meet in full session, upon call of its presiding officer, or his successor and choose his successor by a vote.

ARTICLE 9.

Court-martials must be properly approved and will be general, special and summary, charges may be brought against any member through regular military channels, charges must be approved by the Commander-in-Chief or the Judge Advocate General, all court-martials, special and summary shall be tried by the Divisional Staff and their findings approved by the National Board of Directors. All general court-martial shall be tried by officers of the General Staff or officers appointed by one member of the Board of Directors. All court-martials shall be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief.

ARTICLE 10.

The Commander-in-Chief will issue such regulations as he sees fit from time to time. These regulations shall be called general orders and be forwarded to officers and departments affected thereby by the Adjutant General. The Adjutant General may issue such regulations and information as he sees fit from time to time. These regulations shall be called the regulations of the Khaki Shirts of America and be submitted before enforcement for approval by the National Board of Directors and the Commander-in-Chief. These regulations shall be published and forwarded to all commanding officers of affected units. The Chiefs of Departments may issue regulations and information as they deem fit. Heads of departments and branches of service shall be forward all regulations and information promulgated by them to the Adjutant General who shall incorporate them in the Khaki Shirts regulations under the usual procedure. The Adjutant General may initiate various necessary forms under the same procedure to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

ARTICLE 11.

Commanding Generals and Commanding Officers of lesser rank shall issue such regulations from time to time as may seem necessary to their commands. Those regulations will be called general and special ordered, Corps and Brigade, and be forwarded to the departments, office and effected parties by the several Adjutants. Copies of said regulations shall be immediately forwarded to headquarters of the next highest command whence they shall be forwarded to general headquarters for approval.

ARTICLE 12.

All funds will be handled by the Finance Department, no officer or member may keep organization funds in his possession longer than twenty-four hours without the permission from his next high Commander. All funds shall be

entered on their receipt in the prescribed records of the organization and disbursed on prescribed vouchers properly approved. None but General Officers may give permission for the retention of funds, temporary or otherwise.

ARTICLE 13.

Supplies, forms, publications and transportation shall be purchased issued, disbursed, distributed, collected or conserved by the Quarter Master Corps. All locations shall be rented, equipped, built and otherwise prepared and maintained by the same corps.

ARTICLE 14.

Any unit commander, from Corps to Company while obeying orders of his superior officer in the chain of command may exercise the right of redress with the Commander-in-Chief, for the good of the organization. He may at any time communicate to the Commander-in-Chief any information or complaint not of routine nature without the consent of his immediate superior officer.

ARTICLE 15.

Staff officers of each division shall constitute and act as a board of directors for their respective states. Their findings shall be subject to approval, review or reversal by the Commander-in-Chief and the National Board of Directors, together with full and complete minutes of their meetings and deliberations must be forwarded to general headquarters for approval or review within three days thereafter. The fullest measure of autonomy shall be accorded all state divisions and no review or reversals shall be made by the Commander-in-Chief and the National Board of Directors except upon good cause.

ARTICLE 16.

The National War Council will consist of the General Staff, Army Corps Staff, all Division and Brigade Commanders. Meetings will be called only in case of emergency, such as elec-

tion times to select Presidents and Vice Presidents for election by the Khaki Shirts. Their selection will be voted on by the organization. The Division War Council consists of the Division Staff, Brigade Staff, Regimental and Battalion Commanders. They will select all state officers for Khaki Shirt Ticket. Subject to vote by state organization.

ARTICLE 17.

The regulation uniform for officers is as follows: Blue overseas cap, trimmed in gold braid with khaki shirts embroidered on both sides, khaki shirts, khaki riding breeches, brown riding boots or puttees. Officers insignia are worn on the front of cap also on the left pocket of shirt when cap is not worn. For non-commissioned officers and privates same as above except straight khaki slacks are to be worn. No state organization shall be permitted to manufacture, sell or purchase any part of uniform or equipment. All uniforms, equipment or otherwise must be purchased through general headquarters as we have an exclusive contract with the manufacturers. Caps can be purchased from general headquarters C. O. D., sixty cents each. Arm shields C. O. D., twenty cents each.

ARTICLE 18.

National Headquarters will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Army Corps, Divisions of any members of the Khaki Shirts. They are also prohibited from contracting any debts. All merchandise must be paid for in cash.

ARTICLE 19.

Semi-monthly reports and checks (1st and 15th of each month) are sent to National Headquarters by all officers handling funds (General Order No. 40) any Officer failing to do so without proper authority from the Commander-in-Chief will be subject to investigation by the Inspector General.

The Suburban Press

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania
Established 1929

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY

JOSEPH H. EWING, *President*

A. C. CHADWICK, JR., *Secretary*

HARRY B. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer*

A. C. CHADWICK, JR., *Editor*

JOSEPH H. EWING, *Advertising Manager*

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THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1933.

The Inauguration

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt takes his oath of office as President of the United States on Saturday, it will be the thirty-second time that this event has occurred in the history of the nation.

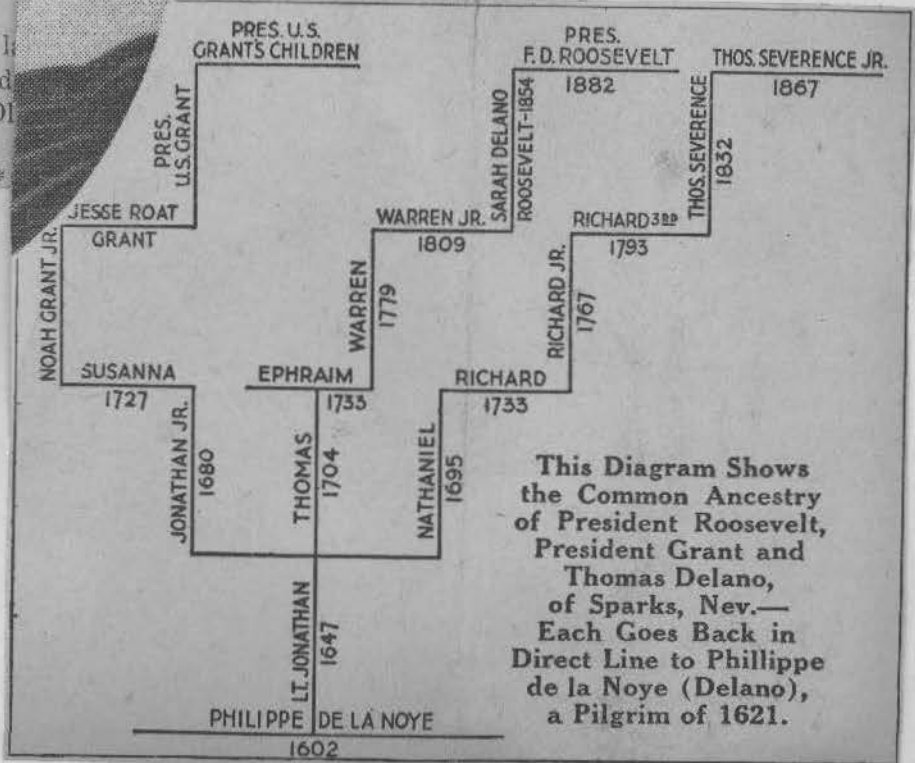
It is doubtful whether the people were ever in such a hopeful state of mind and heart for the future administration of a national leader than at this time, with the probable exceptions of Washington's first term, and during the times when Lincoln made his two pledges to the American people. With these two deviations; no President faced harder tasks than those which lie before Roosevelt.

Philadelphians always display a keen interest in inaugurations. More interest, perhaps, than does the native resident of the District of Columbia, who regularly witnesses these affairs. And Philadelphia, while not being able to claim the honor of being the first inaugural city, did see the first two Presidents inducted into office. Washington's first inaugural took place in New York City, where the seat of the Government was located at that time.

The second Washington inauguration was in Independence Hall. The oath was administered by William Cushing, a Justice of the Supreme Court. Members of both Houses of Congress and the diplomatic corps were there in full force.

Philadelphia's second and last inauguration, that of John Adams, in 1797, also was held in Independence Hall. Adams took the oath from Old St. Peter's Church, of the United States.

Phila Record 12/3/1933



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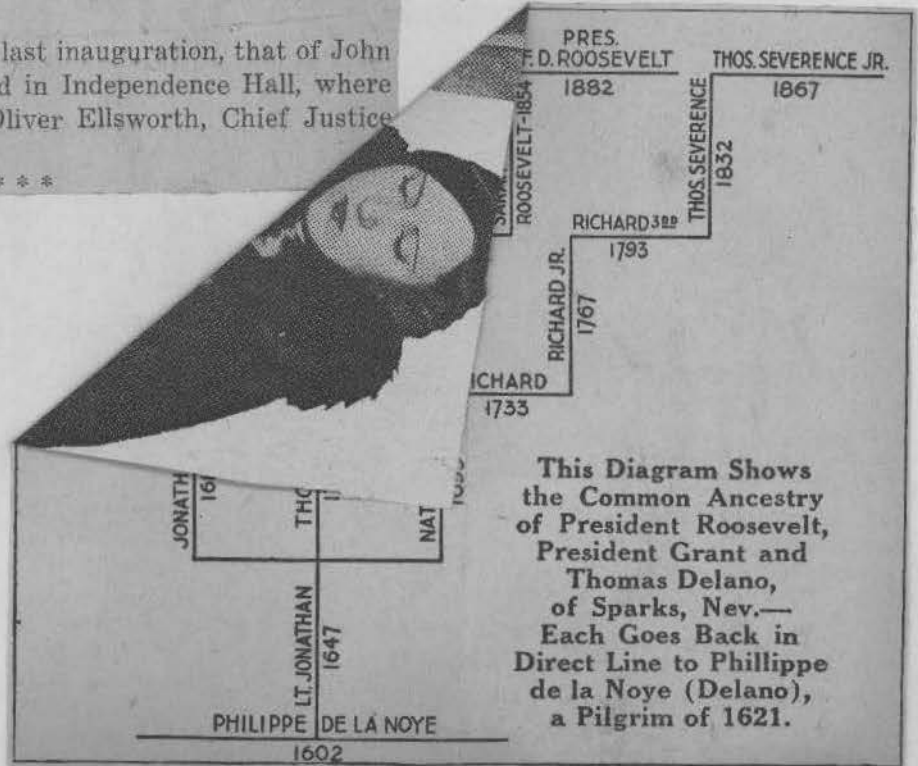
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16

Phila Record 12/3/1933



This Diagram Shows the Common Ancestry of President Roosevelt, President Grant and Thomas Delano, of Sparks, Nev.— Each Goes Back in Direct Line to Phillippe de la Noye (Delano), a Pilgrim of 1621.

Suburban Press
10/26/1933

F. D. R.—NO DICTATOR

Oh! Not a throne of glitt'ring gold,
Nor jewels rare are given free,
No sceptre such as kings of old
Grasped eagerly.
A nobler gift to you we'd bring,
For all your actions, wise and just,
Than ever came to prince or king—
A Nation's trust.

To you no subject bows his head,
Or fawner falls on servile knees,
Your upward path has never led

Through bloody seas.
We know you'll leave behind no smart,
As witness of a tyrant's guilt;
And in each grateful fellow's heart,
Your throne is built.

We give to you no dynast's dower,
But promise that undying fame
Shall e'er be yours, through kindly power
And gild your name.
No trumpets sounding o'er the land,
No pomp to make but fools rejoice;
To lead our people you must stand

The freemen's choice.

Four years—if Gracious God may please—
Your hand the Nation's ship must guide,
And who can tell what stormy seas

Shall Time provide?
But we are sure your skillful hand,
Will grasp the helm through every blast,
And know your courage shall command,

Our peace at last!
A. C. C.

Suburban Press
9/14/1933

ELECTION

We hear a lot of talk these days,
About election—
It seems the voters all are full
Of disaffection.
They do not love the leaders now,
Who tell them what to do and how,
And solemnly have made a vow
To end their weak subjection.

The "Ins" are strong with arguments
For re-election;
The "Outs" allude to public deeds
Which need correction.

The papers print a lot of tales
Of politicians' songs and wails,
And give us all the full details
To rouse our circumspection.

But thinking people make their choice
With keen reflection.

They cast their ballot after days
Of retrospection;
They weigh the facts, as each
is known,

For they have all quite weary grown,
And make decisions of their own,
About election.

A. C. C.

Press # 2-24-34

TRADING SEASON

I would trade weaklings' whines,
which I hear on the street,
For the greetings of heroes I
happen to meet;

And the selfish complaints of
political folk

Who'd hold all their fellows
'neath a tax-burden yoke;

The moans of the leaders, to
their vote-getting "boys,"

Who've no jobs to dispense; no
soft berths or toys;

The Conservative's woe over
customs now gone,

For the shouts of a man who in
progress runs on.

I'll swap all of winter, with its
wind, ice and snow,

For a June night 'neath heavens
where stars brightly glow;

For flow'r-scented breezes that
whisperingly sound,

And a vision of green-covered
hills all around.

I'd exchange all the hours I now
spend indoors

Reading books of romance, or
of myst'ries and wars,

For a moment, or two, on a
tree-shaded lane—

At the noon of a hot August
day once again.

A. C. C.

4-19-1934

**Kelly Tells
Of Entrance
Into Politics**

17

Democratic Leader States
Move Was Made Through
Admiration for President

URGES SUPPORT

Resents National Criticism
Now That Depression
Period Is Waning

"Whether you're a Democrat or a
Republican, I ask you to give
President Roosevelt's plans your
support for at least another year."

That appeal was made last
Thursday by John B. Kelly, resi-
dent of East Falls, who is Demo-
cratic city leader, at a luncheon
of the Poor Richard Club.

Citing the 42 percent rise in
Philadelphia district department
store sales in March of this year
as compared with the same month
in 1933, Kelly said this was only
the latest of a long string of indi-
cations pointing to success for
Roosevelt's general recovery me-
chanism.

He asserted he was in politics
only because of his interest in the
President.

"Women mould the thought and
action of future voters," he said,
referring to the fact that his moth-
er was one of the first suffragists
in East Falls. "It is fitting that
their interest in public affairs is
becoming greater as time goes on.

"What pleases me even more
that that is the growing number
of people interested in politics, or
public affairs, and whose interest
is not because there is something
in it for themselves.

"To take myself, for example, I
have absolutely no ax to grind. I
could probably have been post-
master, or could have been on the
State ticket, but I'm here making
a political speech only because I
believe in and am backing Presi-
dent Roosevelt."

Although Kelly at no time dur-
ing his talk raised his voice to the
customary pitch of political rant,
he denounced Senator David A.
Reed and "others of his sort," in
unqualified terms.

"Now that the President's plans
are giving evidence every day of
leading us to certain recovery," he
said, "there arises destructive criti-
cism from those who don't like the
constraints which those plans en-
tail. A year ago these same critics,
along with the rest of us, were will-
ing to try anything."

"I don't mind criticism, if it's
intelligent, but when Senator Reed
and others of his sort object to
President Roosevelt's policies, I ask
myself: 'Who are they to be kick-
ing?'

"They had the ball for 12 years
and continually fumbled it, and
when they got through with it we
found ourselves in the bank holi-
day of last year."

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE POLLS 21st Ward

Division	Treas.		Control'r		Reg. Wills	Coroner	C. P. Court		Constable	Poor Dir.		Poor Aud.				
	Sannet	Hadley	Parr	Wilson	Schwartz	Dougherty	Campbell	Herschel, Sr. Democrat	Kelly	Mullar	Boyer	McCauley	Prager	Beck	Dierlein	Beckel
First	77	349	77	351	88	338	76	123	72	357	305	121	307	170	307	120
Second	103	241	106	240	105	245	105	208	106	245	140	209	137	209	138	208
Third	130	260	131	258	131	255	134	223	133	254	162	224				
Fourth	132	271	129	266	125	272	128	239	130	268	121	278				
Fifth	100	257	100	258	89	265	89	203	93	268	132	220				
Sixth	129	336	131	330	128	231	135	239	136	322	204	235				
Seventh	68	291	73	290	73	283	81	189	74	285	174	183				
Eighth	142	387	142	284	142	286	142	189	141	285	233	195				
Ninth	23	344	32	335	33	333	39	215	32	335	147	215				
Tenth	90	283	96	278	96	272	94	210	95	275	181	205				
Eleventh	174	235	175	204	183	196	181	160	182	198	208	169				
Twelfth	162	264	166	280	170	270	169	187	165	273	258	169				
Thirteenth	68	299	68	298	75	291	72	180	72	299	191	175				
Fourteenth	179	279	189	269	188	270	189	124	177	278	226	126	323	126	326	126
Fifteenth	139	320	131	317	142	301	144	179	140	321	286	167	283	166	279	173
Sixteenth	151	313	155	307	155	301	155	219	152	309	235	224	254	208	254	212
Seventeenth	111	408	113	406	115	401	110	224	117	404	210	213	305	211	390	212
Eighteenth	227	272	238	265	237	261	238	134	229	271	364	131	362	133	364	132
Nineteenth	149	234	158	229	155	228	148	124	148	238	261	124	260	126	267	123
Twentieth	156	182	166	171	169	164	157	80	158	173	258	73	258	73	259	72
Twenty-first	121	179	122	178	131	128	128	157	129	268	256	139	257	137	253	140
Twenty-second	134	361	138	357	143	351	135	158	145	357	328	154	334	155	355	158
Twenty-third	163	132	197	165	165	164	163	105	158	124	196	92	200	90	201	90
Twenty-fourth	145	172	161	157	146	168	144	91	144	168	220	80	216	88	219	97
Twenty-fifth	119	276	129	267	127	260	124	96	113	279	280	103	281	104	285	102
Twenty-sixth	134	226	137	222	137	215	132	123	132	321	228	126	234	121	235	122
Twenty-seventh	91	271	95	268	90	269	93	112	84	270	247	107	252	103	246	104
Twenty-eighth	244	231	251	232	254	208	262	109	237	229	348	114	351	114	358	107
Twenty-ninth	118	195	128	189	127	180	128	68	114	202	244	67	241	69	243	68
Thirtieth	116	211	175	205	181	194	176	102	171	202	261	102	264	102	260	102
Totals	3953	8059	4117	7818	4105	7801	4111	4770	3947	8988	7072	4749	5115	2457	5137	2468

East Falls 38th Ward

Twenty-eighth	130	164	158	131	134	164	138	123	131	146
Thirty-seventh	84	369	84	380	95	368	100	365	98	377
Thirty-eighth	55	317	61	311	59	320	67	368	61	307
Fortieth	217	273	225	264	222	258	223	240	216	264
Forty-first	199	371	193	363	199	339	195	311	187	354
Forty-second	156	222	182	208	163	212	167	178	148	228
Forty-third	170	345	178	336	180	328	179	398	169	338
Forty-fourth	141	381	143	379	143	380	142	370	143	380
Forty-fifth	212	301	218	296	217	285	273	267	204	321
Total	1364	2743	1442	2668	1392	2645	1434	2520	1357	2715

FOR SALE

THOROUGHLY Modern Home, in fine residential section of Roxborough. 6 rooms and bath, hot water heat, house newly papered. Exceptionally large lot. Only \$5500. Apply only to Oliver S. Keely & Co., 4370 Main street. Phone, Man. 0573.

No. 331-9-10-11.

1930 FORD ROADSTER. Like new. \$350.00. Private owner. Call Man-9229. No. 328-9-10-11.

Suburban Press 5/17/1934

8/23/34 Sub. Press 19

21st Ward PRIMARY ELECTION

Div.	U. S. Senator		Governor		Legislature		Councils							
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.						
	Reed	Puchot	Guffey	Morris	Schnader	Shannon	Copeland	Earle	White	Hamilton	Moyer	O'Connor	Emten	Clark
1	78	151	58	7	203	19	3	60	62	291	28	13	258	179
2	83	45	108	6	135	5	2	108	101	100	62	21	169	222
3	119	63	132	7	175	11	1	122	151	97	23	40	169	256
4	59	53	140	11	98	10	17	135	145	83	33	64	196	240
5	74	49	157	2	99	13	1	155	59	140	17	106	154	220
6	93	103	97	8	168	12	3	94	153	162	30	30	202	242
7	60	61	69	6	105	23	3	70	67	170	23	19	209	149
8	75	85	76	6	131	18	1	105	107	190	14	43	220	194
9	46	116	177	5	156	12	1	172	38	162	11	127	186	235
10	80	73	117	7	126	25	1	119	107	103	46	37	135	221
11	131	48	85	3	137	119	1	80	145	101	44	27	214	174
12	161	74	81	8	219	37	1	79	139	154	21	44	228	200
13	135	91	43	7	213	25	0	42	131	202	3	30	240	190
14	121	94	70	4	338	37	2	69	211	214	34	14	240	78
15	137	168	72	8	258	34	4	68	122	219	34	14	295	170
16	157	133	100	4	238	28	1	105	157	200	32	44	294	221
17	141	156	120	2	242	27	1	114	140	239	45	57	261	263
18	261	79	70	8	321	41	5	68	231	173	15	49	380	157
19	194	91	49	7	237	38	3	47	162	156	15	9	291	109
20	203	105	11	8	274	42	8	10	209	166	6	4	322	79
21	129	120	60	5	222	42	2	57	121	214	18	24	285	147
22	167	139	49	10	284	35	10	52	132	258	16	19	323	178
23	191	7	34	9	167	15	4	35	80	66	4	28	188	61
24	141	67	37	5	184	20	4	34	117	108	15	10	235	112
25	161	124	69	2	280	22	2	73	134	216	9	43	279	170
26	166	82	53	4	206	24	0	52	127	144	12	16	238	115
27	129	165	44	6	263	52	2	47	117	228	0	16	197	245
28	299	77	39	11	348	92	7	37	276	192	13	27	426	100
29	151	112	26	4	233	30	1	25	129	183	17	2	265	80
30	196	104	36	6	245	35	1	39	206	164	8	19	345	85
Totals	4118	2835	2278	186	6305	943	92	3273	4076	5085	648	996	7453	5110

38th Ward (East Falls) PRIMARY ELECTION

Div.	U. S. Senator		Governor		Legislature		Councils							
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.						
	Reed	Puchot	Guffey	Morris	Schnader	Shannon	Copeland	Earle	Laubach	Weber	Kilroy	Carlin	Emten	Clark
28	173	12	64	14	165	15	7	67	92	23	54	3	176	106
37	59	41	152	2	93	10	1	148	59	13	79	4	179	217
38	33	58	116	1	64	8	1	109	27	16	68	11	96	168
40	134	31	127	2	146	13	0	127	94	56	73	8	224	181
41	90	81	224	10	119	13	3	217	74	76	183	2	217	310
42	172	17	93	18	164	19	11	99	110	39	65	5	219	122
43	133	65	268	7	153	13	8	267	159	26	194	10	243	339
44	80	31	367	4	88	10	5	358	73	13	312	6	114	440
45	137	43	168	7	144	16	3	169	102	43	135	6	204	195
Totals	1011	379	1579	65	1136	117	39	1561	790	305	1183	55	1672	2078

THE BATTLE'S OVER

Now Election, it is past,
 All the votes are in at last,
 And the candidates have
 ceased their lengthy talks,
 We must bind our battle wounds,
 And forget our cruel lampoons.
 And inter, for common good, the
 tomahawks.

For we've all got work to do,
 And our tasks we must renew,
 If we're going to go ahead to
 farther goals,
 So we cannot sit and brag,
 And we must not sulk or sag,
 Or we'll beach our ships of life
 on barren shoals.

For the winners of today,
 All in time, will pass away,
 And we'll have to wage a war
 again, you'll see,
 So just forget the gall,
 And the victory, for it's all
 Part of living in a land that's
 great and free!

A. C. C.

Suburban Press
 11/8/34

Kelly Asserts
 City Will Be
 Democratic

City Chairman Charges "Sell
 Out" By Republi-
 can Plants

BIG FIGHT LOOMS

Points to Dissension in 'Cox's
 Army' as Basis
 For Claims

Rousing Philadelphia majorities for the entire Guffey-Earle ticket at the November 6 election were predicted by John B. Kelly, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, who resides on Henry avenue.

"Cox's army is in revolt," said Kelly, in referring to the dissension within the Loucheim - Brown - Trainer-Cox Republican organization here. "The so-called generals have their eyes on the main chance — next year's Mayorality election. Meanwhile, the fall State campaign is to be allowed to go by default."

Kelly's confidence in the outcome of the November election was enhanced by a city-wide survey completed late last week.

Charging that old line Democrats had been selling out the party in Philadelphia for many years, Kelly explained that one of his chief aims is to purge the organization of what he termed "Republican plants."

The Kelly attack was directed chiefly at Democrats who refuse to subscribe to the Kelly leadership on the ground that he has not been a member of the party long enough to become acquainted with its basic principles and for the further reason that he is accused of passing out the more juicy plums to men who, like himself, formerly enrolled in the Republican ranks.

Kelly belittled the attacks on his leadership which have been growing more pronounced of late adding that "in truth, we have been purging the party of those pseudo Democrats who have been selling out the party for years. The majority are Republican plants."

The Democratic chairman refrained from naming the plants, but it was reported he was referring to the old timers who followed the leadership of John O'Donnell, displaced by Kelly as chairman of the organization.

Kelly also took time to observe that the Republicans are in a squabble over a Mayorality candidate for next year and as a result are devoting little attention to the coming State campaign.

"The free-for-all will start soon," the political sage of the Schuylkill remarked. "There will be a knock-down-drag-out fight between the phantom Vare machine and the Cox combine."

Suburban Press
9/2/1934

Politics In The 21st Ward Comes Up For Discussion

Reminiscences of Early Eighteen Nineties Bring Back
Josephus Yeakel and Other Past Ward
Leaders.—Job Is a Headache

BY Edward R. Mustin

Like all communities, the 21st Ward has its politicians and bitter political fights between the Republican's and the Independents. The Democratic vote back in the Nineties did not amount to much like it does to-day.

A big politician at that time was Josephus Yeakel, publisher at the Manayunk Sentinel. He was ward leader and all the political "pap" came through him. As owner of a printing plant he got the printing of the vest pocket ballots used in those days at the primaries.

Another big politician was A. Ellwood Jones, a member of City Council. He had two sons, Ellwood and G. Von Puhl Jones, the latter a lawyer.

In one of the ward scraps Mr. Yeakel ran Dr. Frame for the Legislature. The independents put up a man in Roxborough whose name I do not recall. Dr. Frame was defeated by a close vote and a big parade followed. One of the transparencies in line read: "Mr. Yeakel furnished the Frame; we furnished the picture."

Joseph M. Adams, a member of Councils, also wielded great influence and got many improvements for the ward. He had mayoralty as-

pirations, but never achieved his aim.

Mart Metzler, the laundry man, got into the game, too, and became a councilman.

I doubt if politics ever paid Mr. Adams or Metzler, for the job of councilman was an honorary position, without salary.

"Pecky" Charles T. J. Preston and Joseph Sumner, were also Republican leaders for a time and finally Frank Kenworthy got the bee in his bonnet and has spent practically all of his time and money to be a Republican politician.

I know it hasn't paid Frank and I venture to say if he had it to do over again he would give politics a wide berth.

It is a thankless game, no matter how you look at it, and every appointment made is a disappointment and creates political enemies.

Being a ward leader is a headache, unless you have plenty of money to spend, and it has well said that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

Political leaders of the 21st ward have never gotten far. Few politicians in the ward have been honored with genuine political advancement.

Suburban Press
11/1/1934

A CIVIC OBLIGATION

Oh, next week we'll have Election.
When we're going to make selection

Of a Schnader, Reed; a Guffey or an Earle;
And in this most grave connection.

We must act with circumspection,

If the freeman's glorious banner we'd unfurl.

It's a sacred obligation,
That we owe the State and Nation.

And we must not fall our neighbors with our vote;
For we need sound legislation,
To control the culmination
Of the common plans we make
and should promote.

We must journey to the polls,
If our name is on the rolls,
To cast a ballot for the public weal;

Thus we'll reach the highest goals

With the brightest aureoles,
And to everyone our brotherhood reveal.

It will only be the slacker
Who will fail - the constant quacker,

That we listen to between Election Days;

And we praise the sturdy backer,
Of his candidates; attacker
Of the laggard civic worker
and his brays.

A. C. C.

Local Returns at a Glance

Twenty-First Ward

Division	Governor	U. S. Senate	U. S. Congress	State Senate	Legislature					
	Schnader	Earle	Reed	Guffey	Darrow	Crumlish	Woodward	Finkelstein	Hamilton	O'Connor
1	369	204	359	210	376	195	373	197	421	147
2	165	290	153	296	162	286	162	287	181	264
3	179	329	171	334	180	329	179	326	199	313
4	184	335	169	345	176	329	175	327	177	325
5	164	307	152	320	156	307	158	303	172	297
6	214	377	203	376	212	381	216	356	228	347
7	167	263	167	264	167	261	168	259	190	240
8	241	244	324	255	244	240	241	235	256	229
9	178	343	177	347	180	339	179	339	201	321
10	166	276	149	287	162	273	164	268	172	280
11	311	210	306	212	304	213	303	211	307	209
12	324	257	315	263	323	255	324	253	334	246
13	209	223	202	234	210	224	209	223	223	217
14	389	206	380	213	389	199	391	199	309	188
15	311	237	300	239	311	232	314	227	333	212
16	353	274	357	286	353	268	355	261	365	258
17	327	322	299	340	324	318	330	318	317	313
18	435	213	418	224	428	208	426	212	424	205
19	389	164	374	169	389	162	389	161	394	156
20	337	101	327	104	334	96	343	95	347	91
21	367	202	343	210	368	189	366	184	399	169
22	413	208	396	215	408	204	410	200	410	192
23	359	57	355	61	354	60	355	60	352	62
24	293	133	270	149	288	134	292	132	287	140
25	363	136	338	155	359	136	358	137	357	130
26	278	136	264	145	279	135	280	133	272	136
27	375	142	366	149	375	141	373	136	377	138
28	455	142	455	139	456	136	458	132	458	133
29	356	79	351	81	360	77	359	77	364	73
30	321	174	314	183	323	171	324	168	323	164
Tot.	8992	6594	8654	6805	8950	6478	8974	6426	9238	6175

Thirty-Eighth Ward - East Falls

Division	Governor	U. S. Senate	U. S. Congress	State Senate	Legislature					
	Schnader	Earle	Reed	Guffey	Edmonds	Daly	Woodward	Finkelstein	Laubach	Kilroy
28	348	117	343	121	344	122	347	120	345	122
27	160	427	156	428	156	426	157	425	156	426
38	145	309	145	310	146	306	147	305	143	309
40	282	325	280	330	282	327	282	327	280	328
41	357	387	341	397	352	336	352	384	353	385
42	368	187	361	189	356	195	369	184	355	193
43	351	348	343	355	342	352	352	345	367	332
44	177	479	172	481	176	481	178	479	177	481
45	325	307	320	315	323	306	327	302	319	308
Tot.	2511	2886	2461	2926	2477	2851	2511	2871	2495	2834

RECOVERY IS CHEAP AT ANY PRICE

The Tories center their fire on the expense of the New Deal.

The G. O. P., lacking any constructive program, prepares to capitalize the cost of recovery as the basis for its fall campaign.

Henry P. Fletcher, Republican national chairman, cries that recovery is costing too much. The National Economy League demands that the Administration reduce expenditures and balance the budget at once.

How much has the New Deal cost?

Congressman Bolton, whose figures are used by the G. O. P., declares that it has cost \$7,000,000,000 for the first year, with the Government involved also in \$28,000,000,000 worth of contingent obligations.

In an adjoining column is Mr. Bolton's reply to Walter Lippmann's expose of these figures—Lippmann maintaining that the real cost of the first year of the New Deal is between three and four billion dollars.

The very fact that Lippmann is anything but a friend of the New Deal in itself lends confidence to his estimates.

But even a cursory perusal of Mr. Bolton's statement today will show how badly colored, how utterly misleading and unfair are his attempts to paint the Roosevelt Administration as one of extravagance and squander.

We only wish the Administration had spent upon recovery the huge sums Mr. Bolton talks about. But it hasn't.

The country paid 40 billions to win the World War—and nobody thought of pinching pennies. Having spent less than a tenth of that sum in the fight on the depression—the reactionaries cry for economy.

* * *

Mr. Bolton claims that the various loans to banks, industries and home owners constitute "expenditures."

No bank lists its loans as such. It lists them as ASSETS.

If anything, Mr. Lippmann's estimates of from three to four billion are too high—when we consider the expenditures aimed directly for stimulation of purchasing power.

Let us examine some comparative figures.

During the four years of the Hoover Administration, Federal expenditures averaged four billions annually. Little of that money was spent for recovery.

During the first year of the New Deal, the total of Federal expenditures was seven billions—a net increase of three billions over the Hoover years. But since Mr. Roosevelt, through the Economy Act, cut the regular budget by \$400,000,000—the total of excess expenditures must be increased by that amount to \$3,400,000,000.

But not all of that \$3,400,000,000 went directly for recovery purposes. About one billion went to

the R. F. C. And since the R. F. C. loans are being repaid rapidly, that is money invested, not money spent.

This leaves \$2,400,000,000 directly traceable for recovery. But of that, considerable sums have been appropriated for "normal purposes." P. W. A. loans for self-liquidating projects are almost certain to be repaid.

Hence, the net cost of the Roosevelt recovery program may be much less than two billion dollars—when computed on a basis of excess over Hoover non-recovery budgets.

All this demonstrates one thing:

That instead of having spent too much for recovery, the Roosevelt Administration has not spent nearly enough.

And too much of what has been spent has gone in the wrong places and to the wrong people.

Let the Tories yawp. Let the Republicans rant.

The loudest protests come from the very interests which sent the Hoover Administration to collapse.

The nation is behind Mr. Roosevelt in this fight against depression, even if the money changers and special-privilege groups are not.

The economic freedom of 10,000,000 workers now living on charity is at stake. One-fourth of our working population must be given buying power.

It is The Record's hope that the President will ignore the calamity howlers and INCREASE RECOVERY EXPENDITURES.

Not a little, but much. And increase them rapidly.

The battle for recovery cannot be won by pulling punches now.

Recovery will be cheap at any price!

Record = 1935

IF WE WERE SANTA CLAUS—

Yes, if we were Santa Claus, we'd not only have the whitest of whiskers and reddest of suits and fattest of packs—

In accordance with our Yuletide policy, we'd carry out the Santa tradition as every youngster from 7 to 70 has dreamed of it being carried out—

To each, that which he most desires.

In our pack, we'd have:

Health, happiness and re-election for President Roosevelt;

The bonus for the veterans;

Balanced budgets (nice lean ones) for the National Economy League, the Crusaders, Lewis Douglas;

A personal membership in the League of Nations for Secretary Hull;

A brand-new Supreme Court with 58 seats for the Liberty League, so its lawyers could run the country;

A higher hat for Al;

Ant killer for General Johnson (so he won't get ants in his pants);

Grass in the streets of New York for Herbert Hoover, so he can point to it as proof he guessed right once;

Relief from relief administration for Governor Earle;

A batch of red flags for Colonel Knox's Presidential campaign;

Some new gags for the Marx brothers;

Bigger castles and lower taxes for W. R. Hearst;

The trust-bustin' big stick of Roosevelt I for Senator Borah;

A long-extended childhood for Shirley Temple;

A peaceful Christmas for the Lindberghs;

A permanent space reservation on page one of all American newspapers for Governor Hoffman, of New Jersey, and Ex-Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania;

More holding companies on top of holding companies on top of holding companies . . . for H. C. Hopson;

A year in the African wilds for Supreme Court Justice Maxey (with a tree reserved specially for his residence);

The tree next door for Henry P. Fletcher, national G. O. P. chairman, co-Tarzan with Maxey;

100 percent dividends for P. R. T.;

200 percent dividends for the underliers;

A sunk sinking fund for Mayor-elect Wilson;

An unsunk sinking fund for Mayor Moore;

One clean taxi for the people of Philadelphia;

Jobs for the jobless—

And a square deal for the New Deal.

To all those mentioned above, to our other friends and subscribers, to one and all . . .

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Charles Thomson Jones Was Big Politician In His Day

Roxborough Man Was First of His Party to Sit in City Councils of Philadelphia.—Held State and County Positions

It is often amusing to observe the emphasis some men and women put on statements they make, as though the thing they were talking about were a new subject on which they are uttering original ideas.

One of the metropolitan newspapers of Philadelphia last Sunday carried a cartoon on inflation, which illustrates the point. A ridiculous caricature of a man was pointing to events in history concerning inflation, making the comment "History is Bunk!" In the first place history isn't bunk. For all that we are doing today is simply getting back to first principles. We haven't as yet been inflicted with inflation. And it's the opinion of this writer that people who talk about it are afraid of the Big Bad Wolf. They ought to take nerve medicine. And in the second place—we're living the history of tomorrow—today!

Politicians and politically-minded folk are usually the most amusing to listen to and observe. Take for instance our local political workers of today. Back in the old days there were men in the 21st Ward and its vicinity, who played a part in the affairs of the city, State and Nation, that is far beyond the roles being enacted by present-day individuals. And this is not casting any aspersions on the men of today, but handing out a few Winchellian orchids to the "old boys".

Among the more prominent of the old political lights was Charles Thomson Jones, of Roxborough, who was familiarly called Colonel.

Mr. Jones was born in Roxborough, on January 10th, 1814, being the son of Rev. and Mrs. Horatio Gates Jones. His mother, prior to her marriage, was a Levering, being the daughter of Nathan Levering.

Jones—the subject of our tale—was educated at the old Roxborough Academy, on the present site of the William Levering Public School. Later he attended an advanced school in Chestnut Hill, which was taught by Rev. James Patterson. He devoted his early years to farming and when quite a young man established a weekly newspaper—"The Sun"—on which one of his assistants was none other than the great public education advocate, Thaddeus Stevens.

Jones was active in his efforts to help elect Joseph Ritner as Gov-

ernor of Pennsylvania. In return for his services Governor Ritner offered a State position to the Roxborough man, but the latter turned the offer down, and recommended his brother, John Richter Jones, for a judgeship, which request was granted. Judge Jones later became colonel of the 58th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was slain on a Civil War battlefield at Newbern, North Carolina.

Charles Thomson Jones was appointed by John Gest, the then Register of Wills, as a deputy, a position which he filled with great ability and a due regard for and obedience to the law relating to fees. What money he obtained he put into farmland in Roxborough and Manayunk, and divided the land into building lots and thus accumulated a tidy sum for his last years.

Judge Kind, in 1842, appointed him a member of the Board of Inspectors of the County Prison, which position he held until the consolidation of the city in 1854. He was afterward appointed a member of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, and served until his term expired in 1883. He was at all times opposed to the contract system of letting out labor of convicts, and while a member of the Board had the "dark" cells abolished, besides instituting other reforms.

When a vacancy occurred in the Board of County Prisons, the judges of the Common Pleas Courts, at once appointed Charles T. Jones to the place, which he held at the time of his death, in 1887.

In 1853, Jones was chairman of the Whig State Convention, with David Taggart, of Northumberland, treasurer; and upon the consolidation of the city, a year later, he was elected to Select Council from the 21st Ward—which then extended down as far as Montgomery avenue, and east as far as 5th street, up to the 22nd Ward line. He was the 21st Ward's first councilman, going in as a Whig, being the only member of that party to sit in Council. If the reader remembers his history, he or she will recall that the Whigs were the forerunners of the present-day Republicans. Since the creation of the small Council, none but Republicans

have been seated there.

The part that Jones played in straightening out the debt complications—they had 'em then—his persistent investigation of frauds upon the City Treasury, and the enforced payment of \$48,000 to the officer who filled the job now handled by Willb Hadley, are all matters of record.

After serving in Councils two years, he retired and was elected a member of the Gas Trust, and for three years was president of the board. He then entered Common Council, and afterwards was sent back to Select Council for several years, and still later to Common Council for another term of years. In 1865 he once more went into Select Council, until April 1880, when he was succeeded by John S. Davies, a Democrat.

In the spring of 1882 he was again nominated by the Republicans of the 21st Ward as a Select Councilman, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Davies, and Jones was elected, but in the next year was defeated by Dr. William H. Trites.

Mr. Jones was for a number of years a member of the 21st Sectional School Board, which he represented on the Board of Education.

When the question arose concerning the making of a new charter for cities, and a bill was passed at Harrisburg, authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission for the purpose, Governor Hartman immediately named Charles Thomson Jones as a member of the Commission, Jones was anxious to have the new charter passed, and it was on his advice that his brother, Senator Horatio Gates Jones, introduced the bill at three sessions.

When we read the history of men such as this man and then compare the lesser activities of the local residents of today, we are inclined to think those of us who are living tomorrow's history today, are making rather puny efforts.

S.C.A.F.F.

A Political Review

In the Roxborough Poor District, where officers will be selected at the coming elections, there are a group of citizens who while they pay poor taxes, have no voice in choosing the Poor Directors of Roxborough.

They are residents of the 38th Ward, who come under the jurisdiction of the Roxborough District. Because of their location outside of the 21st Ward, their ballots have never contained the names of candidates for Roxborough Poor directors.

They reside along the south side of School House lane, between the Schuylkill river and Wissahickon avenue, to a ragged line which runs across the upper end of the 38th Ward near Midvale avenue.

Since the last Councilmanic Election in the Sixth District, which includes Roxborough, Manayunk, Wissahickon and East Falls, the Sixth District—then consisting of the 21st, 22nd, 38th and 42nd Wards—has had two new wards added. These are the 49th and 50th Wards, which were split from the old 42nd Ward.

The new wards have a large population as is shown by the 1930 Census, and are in a territory which—more than any other in the District—has been rapidly acquiring new residents.

The population of the old 42nd Ward in 1930 was 137,678. When the new wards came into existence, the population figures were divided as follows: 42nd Ward, 53,316; 49th Ward, 43,127; and the 50th Ward, 41,243.

The new voters in these three wards have greatly increased since the split was made, and are somewhat of a puzzle to the political analyst.

A Philadelphia newspaper, dated December 25th, 1896, had this to say of the 38th Ward, which has just been created, being a split from the old 28th; and prior to that from the original 21st Ward:

"The new ward—the Thirty-eighth—has eighteen divisions, seven of which are located at the Falls. The latter, it is claimed, will elect delegates to the Convention for Hamilton Sherlock. On the other hand, the Anti-Combines are equally as sanguine of nominating and electing Common Councilman John Hamilton, of Tioga. Common Councilman Hiram A. Miller, who resides on Allegheny avenue, in Tioga, is backed by the Antis. Should he secure the nomination many of the Combines threaten that they will start out with their scalping knives to avenge the insult that Mr. Miller is accused of subjecting Coroner Samuel Ashbridge to during the last campaign. Dr. F. N. Pampinella, of Queen street, Falls of Schuylkill, is mentioned by the Antis there for Select Council, as is John Hohenadel, the brewer. The most prominent aspirants for Common Council are George Kittano, of Tioga, and John Bailey, of the Falls, representing the Anti-Combine and Combine factions respectively. Charles L. Dykes, undertaker, who has been urged to allow his name to be

used for Common Council, has concluded to withdraw the consent given, and said on Monday when questioned on the matter: 'I was persuaded last week by a number of friends to allow my name to be used. After the meeting that was held at Councilman Stehle's house unannouncedly endorsed my candidacy I thought the matter over, and concluded that I would stay out of politics.'"

When the Automatic Voting Machine Corporation, of Jamestown, New York, were trying to sell Philadelphians the voting machines just a few years ago, one of the arguments on their circulars told of an election in an Eastern State when the most important county officer was elected by a majority of one vote!

The crux of the tale was that through the automatic machinery for tallying the votes, there would be less chance of an error occurring. The argument was probably O. K., but today we find ourselves in a position where there are so many candidates for election, that it is impossible to have all the names appear on the machine, and paper ballots are still necessary.

In the coming Primary Election there will be delays in counting up the votes on these paper ballots, and plenty of chance for errors. Some method should be devised to completely eliminate everything except the machine.

How many people know that George Washington was the only President of the United States who was elected unanimously?

That General Grant was a Democrat up until he received the Republican nomination for President and was elected as such?

That a Democrat, Thomas Jefferson, was the first President to be inaugurated in Washington, D. C.?

That only two Presidents were signers of the Constitution of the United States—Washington and James Madison?

For the Presidential term of 1797-1801 John Adams, of one political party was elected President; and Thomas Jefferson, of a different party was elected Vice-President?

In only one instance has the son of a President become a President, John Quincy Adams.

George Washington was the only President who never lived in Washington?

Zachary Taylor, who had not voted for forty years, was elected President of the United States?

A Political Review

It is said that "coming events cast their shadows before," and this generally applies to elections as well as to other happenings. So let's look back at some of the previous voting tables concerning the local voters' ballots.

In the 21st Ward, eight years ago, at the Primary Election for Mayor, the tallies were as follows:

Mackey	5405
Moore	4766
Monaghan	4141
Daniels	2647
Total	16959

The Councilmanic Primary resulted in:

Roper	4165
Blackburn	3961
Smith	3975
Hamilton	2972
Groben	2412
Earle	2302
Total	19787

In the eight East Falls Divisions of the 38th Ward—eight years ago—the count for Mayor was:

Monaghan	2090
Mackey	1865
Moore	925
Daniels	578
Total	5458

For Councilman:

Blackburn	2143
Roper	1977
Smith	1834
Groben	798
Hamilton	771
Earle	731
Total	8254

In the 1930 Primary Election for United State Senator, the 21st Ward voters gave:

Davis	4837
Grundy	3479
Bohlen	2398
Total	10714

The 21st Ward's 1930 vote for Governor was:

Brown	4632
Phillips	3342
Pinchot	2470
Total	10444

For State Representative:

Baldi	4899
Helms	2854
Garrity	1011
Grady	627
Total	9391

In the eight East Falls Divisions of the 38th Ward, the 1930 vote for United States Senator was:

Davis	1520
-------------	------

Bohlen	931
Grundy	374
Total	2835

For Governor:

Brown	1455
Phillips	961
Pinchot	429
Total	2845

For State Representative:

Millar	1513
Emberger	359
Barry	226
Paul	157
Total	2255

In the 1931 Primaries, both in the 21st Ward and the East Falls section J. Hampton Moore had little trouble securing the Republican nomination, and Michael Dohohue received the most Democratic votes.

In the Councilmanic Primaries that year, the 21st Ward vote was:

Kenworthy	7032
Roper	5065
Blackburn	4926
Harris	4167
Lukens	4908
Smith	4508
Millar	3411
Total	34017

In gazing at the above total, it must be remembered that each person voted for four councilmen.

The East Falls Councilmanic totals for 1931, were:

Kenworthy	1365
Blackburn	1245
Smith	1087
Harris	990
Roper	844
Lukens	456
Milnamow	220
Weaver	391
Millar	111
Total	6709

Each voter voted for four councilmen.

In the Primary Election last year—May 15th 1934—the 21st Ward vote for United States Senator was:

Reed	4118
Pinchot	2835
Guffey	2278
Morris	186
Total	9417

For Governor:

Schnader	6305
Earle	3273
Shannon	943
Copeland	92
Total	10613

For State Representative:

Hamilton	5085
White	4076
O'Connor	996
Moyer	648
Total	10805

For Council (Special):

Emlen	7453
Clark	5110
Total	12563

In East Falls the 1934 Primary figures were:

For U. S. Senator:

Guffey	1579
Reed	1011
Pinchot	379
Morris	65
Total	3034

For Governor:

Earle	1561
Schnader	1136
Shannon	117
Copeland	39
Total	2853

For State Legislature:

Kilroy	1183
Laubach	790
Webber	305
Carlin	55
Total	2333

For Councils (Special):

Clark	2078
Emlen	1672
Total	3750

At the last General Election—November 6th 1934—the 21st Ward figures were:

For Governor:

Schnader	8992
Earle	6584

For U. S. Senate:

Reed	8654
Guffey	6805

For Legislature:

Hamilton	9238
O'Connor	6775

In East Falls the last election figures—for November 6th 1934—read:

For Governor:

Earle	2886
Schnader	2511

For U. S. Senate:

Guffey	2926
Reed	2461

For Legislature:

Kilroy	2884
Laubach	2495

Going back to 1931, the total registration figures were: 21st Ward: Republican, 13,931; Democratic, 772. Total, 14,704.

In 1934—last year—the 21st Ward showed a great change in the registration of the voters. The figures for 1934, were:

Republican: 12,519; Democratic, 4,106. Total, 16,625.

From these figures it will be seen that the Democrats—within three years, picked up 3333 voters, 1412 of which were previously enrolled as Republicans. The only way in which the remaining 1921 can be accounted for is in a slight increase in population, and a larger interest on the part of women and ordinarily lax voters.

The foregoing vote and registration totals; with the changed conditions; the type of candidates and the attitude of the voters met on the street; should give the political analyst an opportunity of gauging what is most likely to happen at the election next Tuesday.

Sewanee Press 9/19/1935

DIVISIONAL RETURNS OF THE PRIMARY CONTEST

TWENTY-FIRST WARD

Divisions	MAYOR		SHERIFF					CITY COUNCIL													
	Constitution—Yes	Constitution—No	R—Hadley	R—Wilson	R—Weglein	D—Kelly	R—Hamilton	R—Watson	D—Spruance	D—Amodei	R—Kelley	R—Simons	R—Kenworthy	R—Super	R—Emlen	R—Goldstein	R—Blackburn	D—McLane	D—Barba	D—Graham	D—Braunig
1.....	80	116	28	375	3	59	410	1	50	2	12	8	356	299	26	21	22	50	51	52	48
2.....	54	16	21	173	7	90	167	7	62	2	25	5	203	69	17	38	15	92	89	90	81
3.....	143	135	17	268	15	129	287	0	104	7	25	1	287	48	12	62	7	101	92	96	68
4.....																					
5.....	111	36	21	131	1	178	149	6	113	19	17	1	167	89	11	39	15	84	79	79	60
6.....	139	65	120	184	8		246	45	115	1	20	3	271	149	34	45	28	143	127	133	126
7.....	114	52	30	221	4	141	242	14	91	7	21	3	262	122	34	17	14	118	114	108	103
8.....	64	24	80	173	7	67	217	37	47	5	36	8	238	51	29	57	32	66	55	62	53
9.....	187	49	43	227	1	188	270	5	171	1	11	6	262	228	10	80	9	204	197	197	201
10.....	116	54	54	148	9	109	180	11	71	4	16	6	198	56	51	60	33	91	81	83	70
11.....	104	104	40	223	9	99	247	8	67	7	10	4	303	130	16	93	19	98	86	91	81
12.....			111	210	20	145	308	18	115	3	20	7	314	200	45	55	46	114	104	115	105
13.....																					
14.....	75	185	185	158	15	57	285	27	35	4	0	6	339	175	62	43	62	39	41	41	33
15.....	112	164	153	229	13	87	327	18	75	3	0	4	260	29	68	43	64	83	78	80	78
16.....																					
17.....	123	171	78	283	8	107	335	17	72	5	12	2	357	238	33	36	42	93	84	85	71
18.....	59	166	202	192	12	58	331	28	47	2	10	12	390	98	80	38	83	56	52	52	50
19.....	57	175	164	222	8	50	320	29	38	3	19	6	302	117	97	48	82	39	36	34	35
20.....	36	118	130	115	6	24	230	14	19	2	0	5	250	152	54	21	46	37	34	32	30
21.....	74	83	123	241	1	68	325	26	47	2	0	14	229	118	53	36	54	49	45	47	46
22.....	124	158	88	332	3	75	405	17	58	5	0	4	415	240	66	80	69	63	68	64	63
23.....	25	167	206	16	12	27	74	60	16	0	0	14	156	59	122	31	71	17	17	15	14
24.....	56	69	154	82	4	39	163	14	33	1	0	1	196	134	58	140	18	35	43	42	33
25.....	77	155	135	276	14	64	383	31	60	0	0	3	404	220	91	30	29	62	58	60	56
26.....	34	113	97	163	5	44	227	28	26	1	0	2	269	167	69	45	52	23	17	23	15
27.....	53	131	113	297	2	53	382	12	37	2	0	8	323	265	6	50	63	39	39	37	36
28.....	62	223	199	200	10	55	309	53	46	2	0	5	401	218	82	16	93	51	48	51	49
29.....	43	144	170	177	10	37	262	14	22	1	0	2	278	205	64	58	40	30	28	38	25
30.....	48	110	114	236	6	44	296	19	32	0	0	10	304	181	49	24	56	40	42	42	36
Totals ...	2169	2983	2886	5552	223	2094	7377	554	1669	91	244	150	7734	4157	1309	1261	1164	1917	1805	1847	1666

Three Divisions Missing in 21st Ward.

EAST FALLS (38th Ward)

28.....		245	19	6	87	12	183	77	2	128	103	75	26	214		220	47	49	50	43
37.....		104	46	11	317	43	78	278	8	86	83	29	21	67		90	284	257	268	254
40.....		234	38	3	286	47	181	265	6	184	180	86	5	204		130	266	249	270	263
41.....		205	85	5	239	63	153	196	8	163	140	130	30	208		141	225	218	221	227
42.....		194	10	5	108	18	141	88	2	170	167	44	3	210		206	94	92	87	84
43.....		234	35	8	243	62	176	220	5	182	165	130	10	198		168	227	225	220	219
44.....		150	22	5	438	42	111	429	0	0	105	33	6	142		107	446	446	444	445
45.....		219	47	10	200	52	112	144	91	129	105	135	9	167		132	188	188	187	176
Totals ...		1585	332	53	1918	339	1135	1697	122	1042	948	662	110	1410		1195	1777	1724	1747	1511

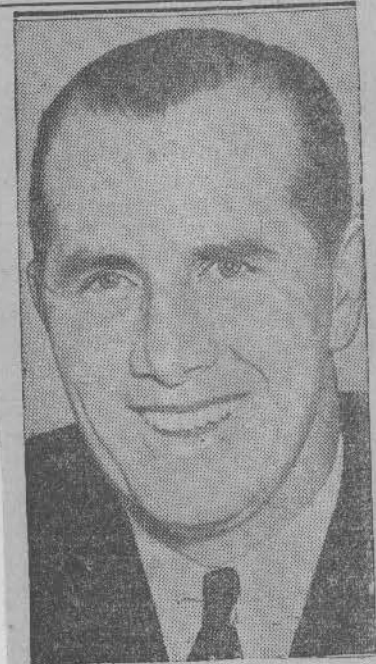
VOTERS' CHOICE



WAYNE R. MOYER
Independent Republican who was nominated as a Director of the Poor, for the Roxborough District at the Primary Election on Tuesday.

Sub. Press 9/19/35

EASY WINNER



JOHN B. KELLY
Of East Falls, who had little trouble securing the Democratic nomination for the office of Mayor, at Tuesday's Primary Election.

21st Ward Area Greatly Reduced

At Time of City's Consolidation It Extended Down to 11th and Montgomery Ave.--Two Voting Divisions in Falls of Schuylkill.

When the incorporation of the several boroughs in Philadelphia County, with the city proper, took place back in 1854, the municipality was laid out in 24 wards. Some of these still exist as they did at that time, notably, the 24th, which takes in all of West Fairmount Park.

The original 21st Ward covered a very large territory, including Roxborough, Manayunk, Wissahickon, the Falls of Schuylkill, and all of the northwest section of the city, down to Montgomery avenue. Its eastern limit was Wissahickon avenue, down as far as Nicetown lane—now Hunting Park avenue—then extended over through Tioga to 11th street and Montgomery avenue. The

western line has always been the Schuylkill river.

In some old city documents of 1854, at which time the the consolidation took place, the 21st Ward was defined as follows: "That part thereof lying within the present bounds of the borough of Manayunk and the townships of Roxborough and Penn, and the southern boundary thereof shall be: "beginning at Montgomery street and the River Schuylkill, thence along the said Montgomery street to 11th street, thence along 11th street to Susquehanna avenue, thence along Susquehanna avenue to German-town avenue."

Since Civil War days the old ward has been divided into the 21st, 28th, 32nd, 37th and 38th Wards.

That part of the original ward which extended along Ridge road to the Wissahickon Creek was known as North Penn Township. The uppermost dwellings in old North Penn Township, in 1854, were the present "Barnett Garden," and two small houses which stood back of it. A little farther down the Ridge road, at the foot of School lane was a hotel, once conducted by Philip Guckes, and still farther down, was a little yellow frame house, which was torn down in 1916, to make

room for a coal bunker of the Queen Lane Pumping Station.

In the days when the Falls of Schuylkill was in the 21st Ward, the First Division polling place was at the old Dove and Swan Hotel, near Ridge avenue and Nicetown lane. The Second Division (the only other one in the Falls) was in a building which still stands at the Calumet street entrance to the Falls Bridge, now occupied by the Grace Reformed Sunday School.

In November of 1864, when Abraham Lincoln was re-elected President of the United States, a jollification dinner was held in the hall over the old Second Division polling place. The hall, known as Shantz's, was the headquarters of the Lincoln and Johnson Club, of which Jacob Dietrich, an employe of Powers & Weightman, was the president, and Joseph B. Walker was secretary.

More than 200 persons partook of the viands, and the affair was declared a success. Great quantities of food were left over and these were distributed to families of which the fathers were in the army.

Dobson Defeated As A Republican Council Candidate

Textile Manufacturer Ran
For City Office in Elec-
tion of 1882

SMITH WAS VICTOR

Neighbors Failed to Support
Him When Ballots Were
Cast on Rainy Day

Back in 1882, just like today, the people of this part of Philadelphia were "all steamed up" over an election; principally because a couple of native sons are on the opposing tickets. In the 21st Ward, William J. Hamilton, Jr., is the Republican candidate for Sheriff, and in East Falls, John B. Kelly has been nominated by the Democrats for the high office of Mayor of the city.

Thinning ranks of voters recall the election of 1882 when the late James Dobson was the Republican candidate for City Councilman, in the old 28th Ward, in opposition to William B. Smith, of the Reformers.

Newspapers of that era carried many articles concerning the battle of the ballots, among which was the following, dated February 3rd, 1882:

"Politically, the 28th Ward is booming and waxing hot; the Select Council contest interest has extended all over the city; and as election day approaches, the interest increases. Mr. Dobson's speech of Saturday night, is regarded as a home thrust to his opponents. Fearlessly he sallies forth in words with no uncertain sound till his speech tingles with the ring of sterling metal of overwhelming truth. On Tuesday evening he re-iterated all he said in his former speech at a large and enthusiastic meeting in Tioga Hall, where Messrs. Bardsley, Vandenslice and others, also held forth. Mr. Shoemaker, the Democratic nominee, is determined to stick to the ticket, and as there is some doubt about Mr. Smith's retiring there will be three candidates in the field.

"The success of Mr. Dobson seems so assured that it is useless to say more than what has been said, further than to urge the voters of the Falls to improve the present opportunity, by showing the lower-enders (Tioga, Strawberry Mansion, etc) and quack reformers just how handsomely they can roll up a large majority for the man who, knowing what their interests are, has pluck, energy and intelligence enough to

maintain them. Every working man, and every man in business, in the Falls, owes it to himself and to the place to vote solid for James Dobson to represent them in Select Council. Two meetings are being arranged for, to be held in Odd Fellows Hall, one by the Reformers on Thursday night, 16th inst. and one by the Republicans on Saturday night, 18th inst."

Then came the aftermath, dated February 24th, 1882, which read:

"Tuesday was a cold day for those favoring the election of Mr. James Dobson as the representative in Select Council, and bitter was the disappointment when, late in the night, it was known that, notwithstanding their heroic efforts, he lacked over two hundred votes of being the successful candidate. While the defeat of our townsman is unpleasant and shameful, there is yet some hope that in Mr. Smith (the Reformer) this place will not lack representation.

"The unpleasant weather as much as any other cause led to the defeat, for the fair weather patriots sacrificed Mr. Dobson rather than risk getting wet. Then there seemed such an assurance that many thought it useless to go to the trouble of voting. There is at least one lesson to be learned from the contest, which is, that the people of the Falls do not know what would best conduce to their own interests. Year after year has the cry gone up for help, and year after year have the 'lower-enders' been anathematized because so little attention was given to our wants.

"Yet, notwithstanding all this, they left a gold opportunity for securing their wants go by unimproved, rather than elect a fellow-townsmen.

"While we deprecate our defeat, we shall tender out Select Councilman elect, our warmest support and congratulations, expecting, that while he fights in Council against fraud and corruption, he will remember that our (the Falls) streets belong to the ward and come immediately under his personal control, and that in us he will find a supporting and easily satisfied constituency."

In the next week, the local papers of March 3rd, 1882, went on to say:

"The election with its accompanying thunderstorm has passed by, and its results have been summed up and entered on the records of municipal history, and this place (the Falls) so lately erupted from centre to circumference, if any such limits can be drawn, has settled down to its old-fashioned quiet, if not contentment. If we can't have what we want, we try to make the best of what we've got. Some little interest was excited subsequent to the election by the conflict which seemed inevitable between our candidate Mr. Dobson, and Mr. Bailey, of Coffee House and Committee of One Hundred notoriety; but the trouble has been amicably settled.

"Following are the official returns for the 28th Ward: Select Council: William B. Smith, 2772; James Dobson, 2549; F. R. Shoemaker, 54. Common Council: John M. Vander-

slice, 2039; John Bardsley, 2247; John M. Evans, 2596; James Howard, 449. School Directors: J. D. Freed, 2730; J. A. Hutton, 2703; J. R. Whetstone, 5450; Augustus Pfaff, Sr., 1812; W. P. Swope, 940. Constable: J. E. Heverner, 2857, and and F. M. Loney, 1970."

With several interesting political truths contained in the facts which are contained in the above facts, it will be interesting to observe the outcome of the coming election battle, when native sons are up for the consideration of local voters.

SCCAFF.

Tuesday's Election Results

21st WARD

Division	MAYOR		DIST. ATTY		SHERIFF		COUNCILMEN FROM THE SIXTH DISTRICT							
	Wilson, R.	Kelly, D.	Kelley, R.	Bok, D.	Hamilton, R.	Spruance, D.	Simons, R.	Emten, R.	Blackburn, R.	Kelley, R.	McLane, D.	Graham, D.	Barba, D.	Bräunig, D.
1	426	172	440	157	447	153	437	438	437	437	158	159	158	158
2	235	268	235	256	236	252	232	234	232	232	253	254	253	254
3	228	300	231	292	241	287	229	229	229	231	229	292	292	293
4	229	355	236	336	240	355	225	234	223	226	341	342	341	339
5	317	183	184	309	201	291	184	185	185	184	308	309	308	308
6	346	248	248	338	266	327	244	242	242	243	336	335	337	335
7	264	244	265	238	279	227	264	264	264	264	238	237	238	236
8	283	231	284	225	307	207	283	283	282	281	331	222	221	223
9	269	307	267	303	279	299	268	268	269	268	302	302	302	301
10	221	238	222	225	238	216	225	225	224	229	225	224	225	224
11	323	209	327	200	332	200	325	323	322	324	203	203	203	201
12	365	290	372	278	386	267	370	372	370	371	273	276	276	277
13	292	220	296	208	321	194	295	298	294	296	206	206	206	206
14	420	176	427	171	443	157	427	432	429	429	182	161	165	163
15	400	216	399	203	406	208	402	403	401	401	212	210	209	209
16	454	239	454	229	479	211	448	450	453	449	230	230	227	227
17	388	294	393	281	413	267	348	391	390	388	278	278	278	277
18	466	190	468	173	485	164	472	477	479	471	187	174	169	167
19	440	161	443	145	458	145	444	443	447	445	148	148	148	148
20	358	118	363	112	368	107	363	363	363	363	106	106	106	106
21	404	199	406	194	429	178	405	406	403	409	194	191	191	193
22	490	192	493	181	522	158	495	495	495	495	177	176	176	176
23	279	81	287	73	292	65	283	294	293	290	62	66	72	63
24	257	151	267	139	271	135	260	269	265	261	133	139	142	138
25	427	142	429	149	455	128	431	434	439	432	148	145	145	145
26	329	120	338	109	342	107	334	334	332	333	111	112	111	113
27	427	136	424	134	447	117	425	428	426	424	133	136	133	133
28	510	151	512	149	527	135	514	520	518	517	140	145	138	138
29	352	97	350	91	364	79	354	356	353	355	87	87	87	87
30	378	168	384	156	395	146	388	388	390	388	150	149	150	150
Tot.	10577	6088	10444	6055	10871	5782	10414	10468	10440	10436	6082	6014	6007	5854

East Falls 38th WARD

28	306	156	315	149	316	144	309	318	319	316	139	143	151	141
27	173	426	175	421	177	421	174	175	174	174	421	421	421	421
38	183	343	186	341	187	337	185	185	183	186	337	338	337	337
40	295	385	297	378	302	374	296	296	295	299	377	380	378	377
41	380	446	382	441	348	435	386	388	380	388	434	439	436	436
42	319	237	340	215	332	214	338	346	343	340	202	207	214	205
43	337	361	342	360	348	350	339	345	330	341	352	355	353	358
44	178	512	180	505	178	505	179	179	177	180	505	505	505	505
45	322	355	325	348	327	345	322	325	316	324	347	346	349	348
Tot.	2494	3221	2642	3158	2515	3215	2528	2557	2519	2548	3114	3134	3144	3128

Phila Record 10/3/35

WILSON SUPPORTERS HAD WAR CHEST OF \$86,000 IN CAMPAIGN

Kelly Committee Spent \$38,692 in Drive for Nomination.

By ROBERT H. WILSON

City Controller S. Davis Wilson spent \$86,000 to win the Republican nomination for Mayor.

The total was revealed yesterday when official primary election expense accounts were filed with the Clerk of Quarter Sessions Court.

They showed Wilson himself gave \$2500. Other contributors were listed as follows:

John N. McGarvey, lobbyist, builder and puller-of-the-strings in the Wilson primary campaign, \$10,000.

Thomas W. Cunningham, Jr., son of the late Sheriff Cunningham and head of a voting machine company, \$10,000.

Bernard M. Weiss, business associate of Cunningham, \$10,000.

Jerome H. Louchheim, contractor and long-time "angel" of the Republican machine, \$4500.

Joseph N. Pew, Jr., vice president of the Sun Oil Company, \$4900.

Congressman William H. Wilson, \$4500.

Daniel Crawford, builder, \$5000.

James A. Nolen, builder, \$5000. Charles G. Erny, builder, \$5000.

Charles Q. MacDonough, \$3500.

Francis M. McAdams, law partner of Congressman Wilson, \$3000.

W. C. Brown, \$2500.

David W. Harris, who was supported by the Wilson forces for nomination for Recorder of Deeds, \$1500.

Bertram Frazier, an erstwhile Republican candidate for Mayor who turned in for Wilson, \$500.

Cost of Kelly Campaign.

An expense account filed by William Deppenschmidt as treasurer of the John B. Kelly for Mayor Campaign, showed total expenses of \$38,692.

The Democratic campaigners raised a war chest of \$40,071, it was reported. Principal contributors were:

John B. Kelly, candidate for Mayor, \$5000.

Curtis Bok, candidate for District Attorney, \$5000.

Gilbert Spruance, candidate

for Sheriff, \$2500. Michael A. Spatola, candidate for Receiver of Taxes, \$2500. Louis Cohen, head of a printing firm, \$5000.

Arthur I. Lichtenstein, \$2500. Albert B. Voice, automobile man, \$2000.

A. J. Drexel Biddle, \$300. George F. Douglas, nominee for City Council, \$500.

Candidates Fail to File.

Only a few of the candidates for Row offices filed election expense accounts. Most of them took affidavits that their expenditures were less than \$50. Others filed no statements. Under law, it is not necessary for every candidate to file financial records. But no candidate can be elected to public office in the general election unless he has filed an account of primary election expenses.

The statements of candidates for lesser offices showed Recorder of Deeds James M. Hazlett spent \$2230 in an unsuccessful attempt to win renomination. David E. Watson, defeated for Republican nomination for Sheriff, spent \$295, he reported, while William J. Hamilton, Jr., who won the nomination, spent less than \$50.

Frank J. Willard, Republican nominee for Receiver of Taxes, reported primary expenses of \$531.

Other large contributors included Congress William H. Wilson and Jerome H. Louchheim, \$4500 each; Joseph N. Pugh, Jr., \$4900; Daniel Crawford, Charles G. Erny and James A. Nolen, \$5000 each; Francis M. McAdams, \$3000; David W. Harris, Recorder of Deeds nominee, \$1500; State Senator Max Aron, \$1000; Charles Q. MacDonough, \$300, and former State Senator Bertram G. Frazier, \$500.

own funds to make the fight, while Hadley reported he received no contributions in his own statement of expenses.

The Wilson Independent campaign committee reported contributions amounting to \$80,631, including \$10,000 each from Thomas W. Cunningham, Jr., son of the late Sheriff Cunningham; Bernard Weiss, Cunningham's partner in the voting machine business, and John N. McGarvey, operative builder, who managed the campaign.

Other large contributors included Congress William H. Wilson and Jerome H. Louchheim, \$4500 each; Joseph N. Pugh, Jr., \$4900; Daniel Crawford, Charles G. Erny and James A. Nolen, \$5000 each; Francis M. McAdams, \$3000; David W. Harris, Recorder of Deeds nominee, \$1500; State Senator Max Aron, \$1000; Charles Q. MacDonough, \$300, and former State Senator Bertram G. Frazier, \$500.

Hired Workers, Watchers

Most of the Wilson independent committee expenditures included money for the payment of watchers and workers on primary day. This averaged \$50 in most divisions. Also large sums were spent for advertising purposes.

Among the disbursements for workers and watchers was \$1500 to Raymond Super, former City Council secretary, who recently jumped into the camp of the Democrats.

Contributions received by the Kelly committee amounted to \$40,061, including \$5000 from Kelly, the Mayorally nominee, a similar amount from Curtis Bok, District Attorney nominee; \$2500 each from Gilbert Spruance and Michael A. Spatola, nominees for sheriff and receiver of taxes, respectively.

Printer Gives \$5000

Another \$5000 contribution was reported to have come from a person described as Lou Cohen, no address, but said to be printer in Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. J.

Also a \$2000 contribution was listed as coming from a person described as J. O'Neill, no address. A similar contribution came from a person listed as Albert B. Voice and \$2500 from Arthur I. Lichtenstein.

Justice H. Edgar Barnes, of the State Supreme Court, contributed \$2000 to the Kelly campaign, but had \$1500 refunded. A \$300 contribution came from A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., U. S. Minister to Norway.

State Insurance Commissioner Owen B. Hunt and George F. Douglas, Democratic Council nominee in the 6th district, each gave \$500, while Collector of the Port A. Raymond Raff contributed \$250.

Henry Orthlieb, said to be a mem-

ber of a brewing firm, gave the Kelly committee \$1000 as did A. Richard Hartung.

Recorder of Deeds James M. Hazlett, unsuccessful Republican candidate for re-nomination spent \$2230.02, while William J. Hamilton, Jr., Republican Sheriff nominee, reported he spent less than \$50. Hamilton's unsuccessful opponent, Deputy Sheriff David E. Watson, expended \$295.50, while Frank J. Willard, Republican nominee for Receiver of Taxes spent \$531.35.

Phila Inquirer 10/3/35

WILSON CAMPAIGN COST \$82,990.22

Democrats Spend \$38,692.05 for Candidates Who Had No Opposition

The sum of \$82,990.20 was expended in behalf of City Controller S. Davis Wilson, Republican Mayorality nominee, during the primary election, according to a statement of expenditures filed yesterday with Clerk of the Courts Blakely D. McCaughn.

Of this sum Wilson spent \$2500 himself, while the S. Davis Wilson Independent Republican Committee expended \$80,490.20.

In addition to these sums, Wilson has personal unpaid bills amounting to \$2873.25, while the Wilson Independent Committee has additional obligations of \$9194.42.

City Treasurer Will H. Hadley, unsuccessful Republican Mayorality candidate, reported he had spent \$5635 himself, but no report was on file late yesterday afternoon from the Republican Alliance, which backed Hadley.

Kelly Group Spends \$38,692

The John B. Kelly Campaign Committee, which nominated Kelly for Mayor, together with a slated group of candidates for "row" offices, reported expenditures amounting to \$38,692.05, although they had no organized opposition.

Wilson contributed \$2500 in his

'You Advise Church,' Coast Pastor Replies To Roosevelt's Plea

'We Are Failing Nation in Hour of Need,' He Asserts.

By Associated Press

DALY CITY, Calif., Oct. 2.

REPLYING to President Roosevelt's request for clerical counsel, a pastor here asked tonight for "advice and exhortation from the Chief Executive, saying the church "had failed the nation in her hour of need."

The reply to the President's recent nation-wide appeal for advice was in a letter written by Rev. John R. Stevenson, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church.

Unchristian Doctrines.

Declaring "our pulpit utterances are filled with politics of which we know little" and that "concerning the things we ought to talk about, we know less," Mr. Stevenson asserted:

"Pulpit discourses are filled with ill-considered philosophy, unchristian doctrines and high-sounding phrases. We talk about international peace and we neglect the message of peace to the individual heart."

He answered charges of Government extravagance with the assertion that up to 1929 "we went hand in hand with the speculators and our huge church debts today result."

Failing the National.

"The voice of Protestantism is today lacking in conviction. We are failing the nation in her hour of need," he continued.

"And you, Mr. President, ask for my counsel and advice! In view of the above confession I make for our beloved Protestant Church, how can I hope to say anything which would command your respect?"

Editorial

What Price Roosevelt?

Is the New Deal worth a billion dollars more debt to the American people than the Old Deal?

That's how much more debt Roosevelt has created than Hoover did.

Perhaps you have a different impression. You may, because 90 percent of the American press is closed to the truth about the New Deal, and wide open to every liar in a top hat who can't understand Roosevelt and reform.

The Record proposes to present an argument you can play on your own cash register. See if you like this tune:

* * *

In the last three years of Hoover's Administration (the Business Man's Administration) the net national debt increased \$6,236,000,000 compared with the increase in the Roosevelt Administration to date of \$7,409,000,000.

In other words, Roosevelt has obligated us to \$1,173,000,000 more national debt than Hoover.

Is Roosevelt worth it?

* * *

Many an intelligent American will be shocked when he examines these figures.

He has been hearing so much about "Roosevelt, the spender," "billions for boondoggling," "irresponsible waste of national credit," "burdening the future generations" that a false impression has been carefully built up in his mind.

It is time the American people went off their diet of elephant baloney.

It is time the American people stopped being guinea

pigs for Republican press agents.

Roosevelt, the "spender," has increased the national debt a billion more than did Hoover, the economical.

* * *

Has it been worth it?

Marriner Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, finds that the national income has increased more than 15 billions a year during Roosevelt's Administration as compared with Hoover's.

In a period of 30 months the national income has increased 37½ billions over what it would have been had the Hoover level continued.

A horse that pays 37 for 1 is a good horse on any track.

* * *

A billion is a lot of money. But remember that, divided among 125,000,000 Americans, it is \$8 per capita.

For that billion-dollar greater debt we are getting recovery under Roosevelt.

For the billion-dollar smaller debt under Hoover we were getting a one-way trip downhill.

Conditions were never so black as they were after Hoover had rung up his six-billion debt increase.

Business hasn't been as good in five years as it is today after Roosevelt has run up his seven-billion debt-increase.

And recall that Hoover's deficits were mounting year by year, while Roosevelt's are decreasing.

The real waster was Hoover. He wasted the nation's manpower in idleness, its banks, its homes, its shops, its businesses, its income, to "save money." And then didn't save it.

* * *

Remember these few figures when the free-wheeling Republican orators start working on you again about how Roosevelt has run you into debt.

Eight ★ D

PHILADELPHIA RECORD

INDEPENDENT

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PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 19, 1936

THE DOCTOR WHO RIDES IN A HEARSE

Physician Hoover returns to the United States farm belt after a period of enforced retirement.

We say enforced, because he had run out of patients. After they had taken his medicine, he had to trade in his medicine case for an embalmer's outfit.

Long before March 4, 1933, Doctor Hoover had become Mortician Hoover—who stood watching the nation wither away—until the New Deal checked the blight.

Now he's back in an M. D. uniform, prescribing to the farmers.

A. A. A., he declares is all wrong. To be sure, it cured the farmer. But it shouldn't have, not by his figuring.

We can't believe, however, that the American farmer has forgotten the two principal prescriptions poured down the throats of the American people during Hoover's term of office:

1. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff.
2. The Federal Farm Board.

While one prescription wiped out the foreign market for American industry, the other wiped out the domestic market for agriculture.

• • •

By their fruits shall ye know them.

Here are the fruits of Doctor Hoover's tariff medicine:

In 1929 American exports totaled ...	\$5,240,000,000
In 1930 American exports totaled ...	3,843,000,000
In 1931 American exports totaled ...	2,424,000,000
In 1932 American exports totaled ...	1,611,000,000

That is, the tariff cut our export trade from more than 5 billions a year, to little more than 1½ billions a year.

Here are the fruits of Dr. Hoover's cough syrup for agriculture.

The Federal Farm Board let a \$500,000,000 revolving fund revolve out of sight—

While cotton prices dropped 61 percent, wheat prices dropped 59 percent and corn prices dropped 73 percent.

Mr. Hoover now talks about more tariff on farm products. When he signed the Hawley-Smoot act, wheat was \$1.16 a bushel. When

Hoover went out of office wheat was down to 48 cents.

• • •

We must not restrict crop production, cries Mr. Hoover. We must subsidize a surplus.

Yet in 1930, when the export debenture was tacked to the Hawley-Smoot act, to do just that—subsidize a surplus—Mr. Hoover threatened a veto, and the debenture was dropped.

In 1930 a group of economists, who now rail at A. A. A., issued a pamphlet expressing horror at the very notion of subsidizing a surplus. There would be no end to the surplus, they cried.

How quickly some people forget.

But the American farmer has not forgotten.

He knows Hoover's prescriptions laid him out on the operating table.

He knows A. A. A., whatever arguments may be raised against it, DID BOOST CORN PRICES 152 PERCENT AND WHEAT PRICES 111 PERCENT.

He hasn't forgotten that Hoover promised him two cars in his garage—and wheeled up a hearse.

Record 1/12/36

They Remember in London

The conservative London Times is amazed at the way American business men have forgotten how Roosevelt rescued them.

Says the Times:

"At the end of President Hoover's Administration the United States seemed on the verge of economic and financial disintegration, with social and political consequences which no one dared to contemplate. Panic was widespread and every one who could hastened to send his money out of the country to England, Holland, Switzerland or to any place which seemed safer than America.

"The lessons of that collapse have now been forgotten by the leaders of finance and business, and even to some extent by the general public. They cannot, however, be forgotten by the President, whose courage and resource pulled the country out of the worst depression in its history, or by his lieutenant, Wallace, to whose work and inspiration the farmer owes his restoration to comparative prosperity."

And this, says a dispatch to the New York Times, is typical of the comment in the "most conservative British newspapers . . . all expressing amazement at the A. A. A. decision and sympathy for the President."

When will our own conservatives wake up?

Record 1/20/1936

WHAT MILLS DIDN'T MENTION

Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, visited Philadelphia Saturday night to tell us how Federal finances should be run.

That same day, by ironic coincidence, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation filed suit against stockholders of the defunct Dawes bank in Chicago to recover part of the \$80,000,000 loan handed that bank while Ogden L. Mills sat on the board of the R. F. C.

Of course, Mills didn't mention that in his speech.

It was "sound finance," back in 1932, for the R. F. C. to serve as a hookshop for Big Business. It was "sound finance" for Mills and his colleagues to lend \$80,000,000 to Dawes' bank, and other millions to other banks and railroads with which other members of the Hoover Administration and the G. O. P. were connected.

But it wasn't "sound finance," in 1932, to appropriate any money to feed the hungry and destitute.

Neither did Mills mention that in his speech. "Balance the budget," Mills cried, to the guests assembled at the Manufacturers' Club.

Yet he also neglected to tell the guests that in the whole three depression years of the Hoover Administration, the budget was not balanced once.

Mills himself was a power in the Treasury, as Undersecretary, when the 1931 budget was drawn up. But it wasn't balanced.

Mills still was Undersecretary when the 1932 budget was drafted. And that budget didn't balance either.

When the 1933 budget was prepared Mills had been promoted to Secretary of the Treasury—and that 1933 budget was the most unbalanced of all.

Balance the budget?

During the Hoover Administration, the total deficits ran to about five billion dollars—all of which was poured into the pockets of Big Business and High Finance.

The net deficits of the Roosevelt Administration total 6 billions, only one billion more than in the three Hoover years—and that money has gone to the people—to the hungry, the needy, the jobless.

That's why Mills and his crowd yell their heads off.

That's why Mills himself clamors for Federal economy—in between puffs on the cigars tailor-made for him by Benson and Hedges at \$1 each.

Balance the budget? Ogden L. Mills is the last person in the whole Old Deal outfit who ought to bring that subject up in polite society—

Just as Herbert Hoover and the rest of the discredited crowd who ran the country on the rocks, are the last men in the world to presume to sit in judgment on Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Administration which rescued the country.

Saturday Press 1/9/1936

34

Poor Board in Meeting Effects Re-Organization

Harry P. Prager, President,
John A. Sheldrake, Sec'y,
Wayne Moyer, Treasur'r

THREE AUDITORS

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson
Continue in Posts as
Supt. and Matron

Following the election in November, when new directors and auditors were selected, a meeting of members of the Roxborough Poor Board, was held last Thursday evening, at 401 Lyceum avenue, for the purpose of re-organization.

Harry P. Prager, of 154 Lauriston street, Wissahickon, was named president; John A. Sheldrake, of 514 East Leverington avenue, secretary; and Wayne R. Moyer, treasurer. The auditors are G. Alfred Dietrich, George Tickner and James E. Mason.

William Robinson was chosen to serve as superintendent for another term and his wife, as matron for a like period.

The Roxborough Farm and buildings are open for the inspection of any organized group of local residents at any time. Individuals who care to do so, will also be welcomed, but must make appointments in advance. This latter reservation is made on account of any possible interference with the work of the farm which might be made by large numbers of persons who are simply curious.

From the Philadelphia Republican City Committee

~~Philadelphia, Pennsylvania~~

Note to Editor-- Kindly send copy of paper using this publicity to Publicity Department, Republican City Committee, Room 313-14, Market St. National Bank Bldg

Sept 21, 1936

Menace to American institutions lurks in the policies of the Tammanyized Democracy advocating the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President, yesterday declared Edwin R. Cox, chairman of the Republican City Committee of Philadelphia.

"Preservation of American ideals and institutions is the concern of every Philadelphian," Mr. Cox said. "Only the election of Governor Alf M. Landon, Republican candidate for President, and the complete overthrow of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives at Washington, can save from destruction the Constitution of the United States.

"Re-election of Roosevelt and a Democratic majority in the lower branch of Congress would subject the Constitution to the danger of being ripped to pieces.

"Since it began to function in 1789 the Constitution has been the impregnable fortress on guard over American liberties. For almost a century and a half it has pursued its serene course of unquestioned justice apparently free from attack. Now, blind with arrogance and power, the Farleyized Democratic party would destroy this sturdy foundation of all the rights dear to the hearts of Americans.

"Ways and means for ~~scrapping~~ the scrapping of our basic laws have been under consideration for many months by leading Democrats. One of the first amendments planned is that designed to turn over to the national administration as a plaything the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The Court as it is now constituted has been the principal obstacle in the way of those who would turn the Federal Government and the Nation into a clearing house for the insanely extravagant New Deal projects and legislation restricting and impeding business to almost the point of complete destruction."

"The citizens of Philadelphia can help save the Constitution and the Supreme Court by electing their seven Republican nominees for Representative in Congress, all of whom are pledged to prevent, as far as they can, tinkering with the fundamental law of the land."

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9/21/36

Communism in Pennsylvania Schools?

(Reading time: 18 minutes)

36

8/24/36

(By P. M. Allen, chairman, Americanization Committee, Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.)

Some of the facts of Communism as applied to our school children are startling. They are almost unbelievable. But the whole fabric of the Soviet plot in America is so fantastic as to challenge the credulity of the least skeptical who is not familiar with their works and methods. In their openly boasted plans for revolution in the United States, the Communists have diverse schemes for the overthrow of our Government by force and violence. They include thoroughgoing preparation and groundwork . . . the weakening of our financial and business structures, widespread strikes and riots, unemployment and distress, demoralization of government, breakdown of law and order, total destruction of Christian religion and churches, emasculation of national defense to reduce resistance to their "taking over process" and a hundred other plots against everything held dear by true Americans, including the sacredness of home and marriage.

Subversion in our schools is not new. But the alarming degree of its prevalence is accentuated recently. This is a foresighted move on the part of those who would substitute Moscow for Washington. They realize that by raising a generation trained to hate their own country, their own flag, their minds poisoned against patriotism and loyalty to their own people and Government, they will gain ready volunteers for the Red Army in the United States when today's students are old enough to carry guns and throw bombs.

"American History" by Radicals

Back in 1921 the Knights of Columbus appointed a committee to study and report on the unmistakable movement to remove Americanism from school histories. The "debunking" process had even then been under way for some time. The report, submitted in 1923, indicated that our national heroes had been virtually eliminated; that internationalism had superseded patriotism in the textbooks and that neither loyalty to nor pride in country was permitted to appear in the pages. Ideals for which America has stood since its founding were classified as crass, base and wholly mercenary. Under the evil influence of the internationalists, the era of patriotic teaching had passed.

Today, known radicals write the versions of American history that our children are studying . . . authors whose ill-concealed hatred for our form of government plant their seeds in the plastic minds of our young. You may well imagine the mental picture our children get from such writings is emphatically not conducive to patriotism. Our country is subtly or openly contrasted to the Soviet in a manner that makes the latter seem to

5. Destruction of all forms of representatives or democratic governments, including civil liberties, such as freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, and of trial by jury.

6. Destruction of all forms of morality, ESPECIALLY breaking down sex morality in children.

7. The ultimate and final objective is by means of world revolution to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat into one world union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the capital at Moscow.

Are our schools carrying out this program? Their process seems entirely too true to form to be accidental. Congressman Blanton said: "The American people have an inherent right to know of the efforts and activities exerted by radicals to Communize the United States through their school system. Communists do not want the facts known."

Recall that the Soviet system dictates that the children shall be brought up by the State—NOT the parents. It is the antithesis of our traditional American system. We all remember our first religious teachings at our mother's knees. Now Moscow-contaminated schools and teachers tell the children that parents' teachings are false. School magazines have the same advice: "Disregard your parents and listen to us—we'll tell you the truth." And they proceed to fill their minds with the vilest of sex, the most violently irreligious and treasonable thoughts and teachings.

Figures for "Pacifists"

Now I contend that no one in his proper senses would object to Communism and its so-called principles being taught if the teachings be honest. Let the students know that more than 10,000,000 infants, children, women and men were slaughtered in cold blood in order that fewer than 1,000,000 Communists should hold the mighty empire of Russia in their clutches. They were herded in groups and mercilessly sprayed with machine-gun fire—babes in arms, mothers, aged—none escaped. The radical-pacifist organizations who deplore the slaughter of war fail to mention this and to contrast it with fewer than 8,500,000 killed in the entire World War. In addition to the number killed by violence and the thousands more sent to die in Siberia, add more than 30,000,000 officially and deliberately starved to death—sacrificed to bring the independent peasants to their knees and force them to bow to the yoke of rulers far more cruel than the worst despots of history. This is what they would substitute for free American Government. This is what our students are being taught to prefer to democracy!

But Communism is not presented to them factually, but as a vision of

irreligion and all the moral breakdowns planned by Communists.

"Academic Freedom"

Newspaper reports of nearly every teachers' convention indicate that they are monopolized by one subject—that of so-called "academic freedom"—a thing never heard of before the introduction of radicalism in schools and colleges. Teachers are taken to Moscow, then return to teach the Godless gospel of the Bolsheviks to American youth. The situation calls for drastic action on the part of the Board of Education and its superintendent of schools in Philadelphia, though the latter seems loath to disturb it. It calls for citizens to arise and demand of City Councils, State and National Legislatures, not only that the conditions be removed, but that those responsible for them be removed. When a teacher of English devotes much of her time not on the subject, but in spreading radical-pacifism; when so-called "social science" courses are predicated upon Communist's textbooks; when American history books become the vehicle of pro-Soviet anti-American indoctrination, it's time for a housecleaning.

The National Republic Magazine of March, 1936, quotes Lenin as saying that "If children were given over to the Communists for a short time while at the age of 8, we could make Bolsheviks of them for life." It adds that "Communist agents in America are feverishly working to influence the youth in the schools, on and off the campus, through books, newspapers, magazines, bulletins and by pacifist movements. They frequently disguise their activities by a garnish of humanitarianism. It matters little what bait be used so long as they hook their suckers."

Parents' vs. "Teachers' Rights"

Bolshevism and its propaganda should not be served to children. To say it is a fact—that it exists historically, and hence should be taught, might also be said of prostitution, perversion and other such subjects. If teachers have rights, are they to supersede the rights of parents? Or aren't parents to have rights? Many facts are not fitted to immature minds, and it is not for the teachers to determine whether the American system should be disparaged, whether Christian religion is to be ridiculed, whether parents' teachings and beliefs should be set at naught. So far as can be ascertained, both "teachers' rights" and "academic freedom" mean freedom to uphold Communism and run down America and Americanism in schoolroom practice.

This problem isn't peculiar to Philadelphia alone. Other cities and States have it and are attempt-

rally, especially breaking down sex morality in children.") and let me quote verbatim from pages 70 and 71 of one of the books in Dr. Burchett's school. This, mind you, is COMPULSORY READING for the young girls: "In a truly Communistic state, as in heaven, there can be no marrying nor giving in marriage, for the individual would be free to do as he liked with his personal life. Since the fear of having an illegitimate child has always been one of the most important checks on sexual relations, as well as one of the most important reasons for legal marriage, it was necessary for the Russians to reconstruct the whole idea of marriage if they were not to have illegitimate children. If marriage was to exist at all, it had to exist wherever there was a sexual act, and therefore cohabitation, to all practical purposes, became synonymous with marriage." This from A. W. Field's "Protection of Women and Children in Soviet Russia." Speaking of free love and breaking down sex morality in children, Chapter Four of this same book emphasizes the dangers of abortions and recommends the use of contraceptives as safer and more satisfactory. This book is unfit for indiscriminate use in public libraries. It is suited only for physicians and nurses to read. It is required reading for the high school girls!

It is manifestly impossible to detect a teacher in the act of advocating revolution and Communism to pupils. We cannot expect any member of that profession to come out openly and admit that Communism is advocated or that he or she is a Communist or opposed to America. Their jobs, with ten-week vacations and five-day weeks during the school terms, are too desirable to risk.

But I contend that it is no more necessary to apprehend them in the act than it is to ask little Johnny if he's been at the jam when the latter's missing from the jar, spread about his mouth and hands and little jam fingerprints are evident in the pantry.

The overwhelming evidence lies in the many textbooks by known radicals; in the time devoted to the subject and its many ramifications in the classrooms; in the character of the studies; in the fact that the principal of the South Philadelphia High School for Girls is reported on unimpeachable authority to have praised Lenin as an example to be followed, in addressing the school at their senior class graduation exercises this June (1936).

To most parents and students of the situation, this and other evidence which the worthy Dr. Broome (\$15,000 a year) is unable to find or to see when it is presented to him seems to be sufficient.

comparison.

Library shelves are crowded with books by Communists. Many of them are required reading in some of our schools. Books and magazines advocating sedition, atheism, sex freedom, free love and all the isms of the Communists are put into the hands of youngsters in their teens. What sinister influence prevents the authorities from throwing them out? Who is leading our students away from American ideals and filling their heads with subversion, pacifism and disbelief in God and country? These questions present too important a problem to be left to opinion. They call for facts, not emotions or sentimentalities. And the facts call for action. To be worthy of support, the American school system must train children for citizenship and useful service—*NOT* for revolution. Now the conditions are not the same in all our Pennsylvania schools. Radicalism varies in degree, and some seem to be free of objectionable teachings. But evil conditions DO prevail to a great extent in many of them—enough to make us stop and wonder why.

We wonder, too, whether the much-discussed "teachers' oath of allegiance" is the terrible handicap to the profession that the radicals and their pink newspapers would have us believe, or whether it isn't a most essential and necessary step for the preservation of the morals, religious beliefs, patriotism and sound thinking of our children. For the school boys and girls of today are the nation of tomorrow—its voters and leaders. The future of our country will be in their hands. If their minds be warped by the insidious poisons of Moscow while they're too young to analyze values, too immature to separate sound American practices from the immoral and bloody theories of the Bolsheviks—if this be done as it is being done in Philadelphia and nearly every city and sizable town in the country—then God help America when these students come of age to take control of our country.

What IS "Communism"?

Let me quote from the Congressional Record (VOL. 80 No. 77) the definition of Communism: "A world-wide organization advocating,

1. Hatred of God and all forms of religion.
2. Destruction of private property and inheritance.
3. Absolute social and racial equality and promotion of class hatred.
4. Revolutionary propaganda through the Communist International, stirring up Communist activities in foreign countries in order to cause strikes, riots, sabotage and civil war.

all that is benign and benevolent. No one objects to the facts of the Soviet system being known by children or any one else, any more than those of the Governments of Italy, Norway or Timbuctoo. But when it is found that in one of the Philadelphia schools, one course of an entire school term is devoted to the study of Communism and the Soviet; that it is subtly pictured as far advanced and superior to our own system; when it is noticed that this is the final term, sending scholars out with this thought last and uppermost in their minds, and when it is difficult or impossible to find anything good being said about the United States and that the only loyalty being recommended is loyalty to the Soviet, then it's time for parents and taxpayers to sit up and take notice.

Patriotism "a Tricky Lie"

Every true American wants the real facts of Russia taught, but they don't want untrue pictures and misrepresentations served up at taxpayers' expense. It is the Communists who suppress the truth; who want perverted misrepresentations. They want American patriotism, national honor and security to be "exposed as childishness and hypocrisy" as quoted from "Scholastic"—a magazine bought at taxpayers' expense for the instruction and guidance of Philadelphia school teachers. This same periodical pointedly suggests that what it is pleased to call "the romantic appeal" (patriotism) is a "tricky lie" and that "a dirty trick is being played" upon those who respond to "some patriotic slogan." Again I quote: "It is this which compels the FORMAL, UNTHINKING salute to the flag, and the mumbling of an oath of allegiance which MEANS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING to the young people making it." Such doctrines should neither be inculcated into the minds of teachers, nor through them into the minds of our school children. Yet this same periodical, the general character of which is clearly indicated by the quotations, advises that "School administrators and teachers should lead actively in the formation of public opinion." This reverses the usual conception of education as a system of teaching HOW to think, not WHAT to think.

"Scholastic" magazine eulogizes a book called "Boy and Girl Tramps of America" and recommends it to children to read. Yet this book was characterized in the Congressional Inquiry into the Communizing of Public Schools in Washington as "one of the most vulgar, vile, indecent and disreputable books that any one could find printed anywhere." Here it is, recommended in this high school paper, though more than one chapter is devoted to sex, free love, perversions,

ing its solution. Chicago is battling it. In New Orleans a rising tide of protest is breaking through against the well-organized onslaughts of the Reds in the schools. In Washington, D. C., sixty-three citizens and parents' organizations united in demanding that the capital schools be purged of the filth of Communist teachings and teachers. They don't object, any more than we do, to the teaching of facts. But under the disguise of giving the facts, teachers were found to be indoctrinating the minds of pupils, using Red textbooks and magazines, just as they do here. As usual, when their plan was investigated and attacked, they called names. They shouted to the high heavens for their "academic freedom." Parents who refused to have their children's minds poisoned with Soviet philosophies were termed "patrioteers" and "Fascists." The Communists hid behind their usual disguise of "anti-Fascists." Washington citizens demanded "the taking of steps to eliminate textbooks containing Communist propaganda, and securing instead a clear and informative definition of Communism and its evil and atrocious aims and purposes." Certainly a reasonable thing.

Here, for several years, the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States has fought patriotically against the establishing of Communism in America. This honorable society has compiled a partial list of Philadelphia public school books written by known radicals. It has demanded their removal from school libraries and courses. Dr. Broome, Superintendent of Schools, it seems, *isn't* able to find any evidence of Communism, though he's looked under his bed and in all the closets. When evidence, unmistakable and irrefutable, is presented, he's looking out the window and thinking of something else. Yet in one school alone the titles of some of these books fill more than a full newspaper column set in solid type! Teachers are intimidated. Some ominous influence makes them afraid to talk. They admit this freely, on occasion. One patriotic woman of high courage had the daring to let the facts be known. She was characterized by Dr. Broome as "crazy." She is Dr. Bessie R. Burchett, head of the Department of Foreign Languages in the South Philadelphia High School for Girls, and I pay high tribute to her valor in speaking out on this vital subject, in face of physical threats and organized opposition.

Books Unfit to Read

Keep in mind the aims of the Communists as previously quoted, ("Destruction of all forms of mo-

Revolution "Only Method"

Speaking of paving the way for revolution that may be closer than is generally realized, let me quote from the "American Observer"—a magazine used in the current events class of high schools in Philadelphia. Here is a book review:

"A PLEA FOR REVOLUTION: Farewell to Poverty," by Maurice Parmelee (New York: Wiley, \$2.50).

"Dr. Parmelee contends that the elimination of poverty is impossible under a capitalistic set-up. In the first half of this book he presents a scholarly and detailed criticism of the present economic system in the United States. In the latter half he portrays the new social order as he would have it. It is definitely Communist. There is no place for planned economy under Capitalism, he claims, nor will a semicollectivist State prove satisfactory. Society must go the whole way. THE ONLY METHOD BY WHICH THE NEW ORDER MAY BE SECURED IS BY A COMPLETE REVOLUTION. THERE CAN BE NO GRADUAL CHANGE. DR. PARMELEE BELIEVES THAT COMMUNISM WILL COME MORE EASILY IN THE UNITED STATES THAN IT DID IN RUSSIA, AND THAT THE STAGE IS NOW SET FOR THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION. While Dr. Parmelee's book is interesting, there are many who will disagree, not only with his premises, but also with his conclusions." No condemnation. No pointing out of the fallacies or of the American side. Just the planting of the seed of revolt and treason again in these young plastic minds!

Communists like nothing better than to have public schools act as their recruiting agents, teaching the fundamentals of their propaganda at public expense. This leaves the Reds free to devote their full time to post-graduate courses in violence and bloody revolution. Meanwhile, the Soviet pleaders preach the elimination of the very property taxed to support them and pay their salaries.

Parents, ask yourselves: "Do I want my children taught Communism, free love, sex freedom, atheism, pacifism?" This is a matter that vitally affects your child's future, your own future and our very national existence. Indoctrination of immature minds with the brutal, irreligious and revolutionary philosophy of the Soviet has already gone too far throughout the Nation, and particularly in Philadelphia. Will the parents, the citizens and taxpayers, the patriotic societies and civic organizations permit it to continue?

**Distributed by the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania,
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States
1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia**

Phila Record

RECORD, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1936

Last Three Years of the Old Deal COMPARED WITH First Three Years of the New Deal

OLD DEAL

NEW DEAL

LABOR

UNEMPLOYMENT Apr. 1, 1930 3,188,000
 Apr. 1, 1933 13,178,000

ADVANCE 313%

UNEMPLOYMENT Apr. 1, 1933 13,178,000
 Dec. 1, 1935 9,177,000

DECLINE 30%

AGRICULTURE

COTTON Mar. 1, 1930 15.10 cts. per lb.
 Mar. 1, 1933 5.90 cts. per lb.

DECLINE 61%

COTTON Mar. 1, 1933 5.90 cts. per lb.
 Jan. 1, 1936 11.35 cts. per lb.

ADVANCE 92%

WHEAT Mar. 1, 1930 \$1.16 per bushel
 Mar. 1, 1933 .48 per bushel

DECLINE 59%

WHEAT Mar. 1, 1933 48.00 cts. per bushel
 Jan. 1, 1936 101.5 cts. per bushel

ADVANCE 111%

CORN Mar. 1, 1930 88.40 cts. per bushel
 Mar. 1, 1933 24.12 cts. per bushel

DECLINE 73%

CORN Mar. 1, 1933 24.12 cts. per bushel
 Jan. 1, 1936 60.87 cts. per bushel

ADVANCE 152%

INDUSTRY

INDUS. PRODUCTION.. Jan. 1, 1930 110.4
 (Index: 1926 = 100%) Jan. 1, 1933 61.4

DECLINE 44%

INDUS. PRODUCTION.. Jan. 1, 1933 61.4
 (Index: 1926 = 100%) Jan. 1, 1936 92.9

ADVANCE 51%

STEEL PRODUCTION... Jan. 1, 1930 2,903,012 Gross Tons
 (Month Ending) Jan. 1, 1933 861,034 Gross Tons

DECLINE 70%

STEEL PRODUCTION... Jan. 1, 1933 861,034 Gross Tons
 (Month Ending) Jan. 1, 1936 3,051,000 Gross Tons

ADVANCE 257%

AUTO REGISTRATION.. Jan. 1, 1930 161,830 units
 (Month Ending) Jan. 1, 1933 55,105 units

DECLINE 66%

AUTO REGISTRATION.. Jan. 1, 1933 55,105 units
 (Month Ending) Jan. 1, 1936 335,000 units

ADVANCE 326%

COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES... Jan. 1, 1930 92.5
 (Index: 1926 = 100%) Jan. 1, 1933 61.0

DECLINE 34%

WHOLESALE PRICES... Jan. 1, 1933 61.0
 (Index: 1926 = 100%) Jan. 1, 1936 81.0

ADVANCE 33%

TOTAL EXPORTS Jan. 1, 1930 \$3,843,000,000
 (Year Ending) Jan. 1, 1933 1,675,000,000

DECLINE 56%

TOTAL EXPORTS Jan. 1, 1933 \$1,675,000,000
 (Year Ending) Dec. 1, 1935 2,228,000,000

ADVANCE 33%

TOTAL IMPORTS Jan. 1, 1930 \$3,061,000,000
 (Year Ending) Jan. 1, 1933 1,450,000,000

DECLINE 52%

TOTAL IMPORTS Jan. 1, 1933 \$1,450,000,000
 (Year Ending) Dec. 31, 1935 1,993,000,000

ADVANCE 37%

SECURITIES

LISTED STOCKS Mar. 1, 1930 60.52
 (Average) Mar. 1, 1933 15.20

DECLINE 75%

LISTED STOCKS Mar. 1, 1933 15.20
 (Average) Jan. 1, 1936 35.62

ADVANCE 134%

LISTED BONDS Mar. 1, 1930 96.19
 (Average) Mar. 1, 1933 74.89

DECLINE 22%

LISTED BONDS Mar. 1, 1933 74.89
 (Average) Jan. 1, 1936 91.85

ADVANCE 22%

PUBLIC UTILITIES

POWER PRODUCTION.. Jan. 1, 1930 7.87 Billion K. W. H.
 (Month Ended)

DECLINE 9%

POWER PRODUCTION.. Jan. 1, 1933 7.14 Billion K. W. H.
 (Month Ended)

POWER PRODUCTION.. Jan. 1, 1933 7.14 Billion K. W. H.
 (Month Ended)

POWER PRODUCTION.. Jan. 1, 1936 8.50 Billion K. W. H.
 (Month Ended)

ADVANCE 19%

To eliminate seasonal differences where they are a factor, the corresponding months in calendar years are used.

SEE EDITORIAL: "WHAT PRICE THE NEW DEAL?"

The Record will supply readers with reprints of the above table on request.

WHAT PRICE THE NEW DEAL?

If you have mental indigestion from a diet too rich in canned Hoover and devitaminized Hearst, The Record suggests you try the table printed on the right hand side of this page as an antidote.

The treatment will positively counteract forced feedings of elephant baloney.

To complete the cure, cut the table out. Keep it in your upper right-hand vest pocket.

The next time some gentleman with an ax to grind tells you how much the New Deal has "hurt you," show it to him. With a little practice you ought to be able to cut the man off even before he can say "balance the budget."

The Record vouches for the accuracy of every fact and figure in this comparison of New Deal with Old Deal. The table was prepared with the aid of expert statisticians.

The Record offers reprints of this table free of charge to sincere citizens who want to give first aid to victims of Liberty League shell shock.

Suburban Press
1/9/36

Little Change in Political Methods in Past 65 Years

Number of Voters Have In-
creased But Same Styles
and Alliances Prevail

LOCAL OPTION ISSUE

Meetings Held on Main
Street Prior to Election
Drew Few Residents

With the 21st Ward occupying such a prominent place in political happenings during the week, this seems an appropriate time to indulge in a little reminiscing of the days which have fled into the limbo of things ALMOST forgotten.

It is interesting to go back to 1872, to read a notice that was posted in various sections of Manayunk, Roxborough and Wissahickon, giving political instructions to the voters of this territory, which read as follows: "Now is the time to register your name with the assessor of your election district. It is necessary for the voter to go in person to the assessor. This should be attended to not later than ten days before the election. The canvassers will sit on the 16th, 17, 18th, 19th, 20th, 28th, and 30th days of September, at the following places, 1st Division, Fountain Hotel; 2nd Division, Old Station-house, on Mechanic street; 3rd Division, Ledger's Hotel, Grape and Cresson streets; 4th Division, Metzler's Hotel, 4202 Cresson street; 5th Division, Quinton Hotel, Main street; 6th Division, Firth's Hotel, Washington street; 7th Division, Markley's store, 10th Milestone on Ridge road; 8th Division, Riceman's Hotel, Ridge avenue; 9th Division, Lyceum Hall, Ridge avenue, and the 10th Division, Tolan's Hotel, Wissahickon."

Newspapers of the period published the following account of some of the local activities at the time of the 1872 election, in this manner:

"For want of a previous understanding, two out-of-door mass meetings were held on Saturday evening, one by the Republicans in front of the Quinton Hotel, and the other at Main and Cotton streets, by the Local Option League. There was a noticeable lack of numbers and of interest in both these meetings, and it seemed evident enough that the issues of the campaign had been fully made up before that late day in the minds of the citizens, and that the news-

paper had a great degree supplanted the stump as a means of popular agitation and enlightenment. Such a day will surely come. "The Republican meeting was presided over by Dr. Harry N. Uhler, the party nominee (and member-elect) for Common Council, and addresses were made by Colonel Mann, Col. Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel Underdue (colored) and others. The music was furnished by the Independent Brass Band of Manayunk.

"Mr. S. S. Keely acted as chairman of the Local Option meeting, and introduced General Louis Wagner, Hon. Ed. G. Lee, Captain Robert Johnstone and John Shallcross, Esq. The Bryn Mawr Band had been engaged and they were regaled with a bountiful supper in Temperance Hall, by the ladies connected with the Temperance organizations of the town.

"On Monday evening at Masonic Hall, a meeting of Liberal Republicans and Democrats was addressed by Col. A. K. McClure, Mr. Northrop, and others. Mr. McClure told, in his inimitable way, what he knew about Hartranft, the District Attorney, Simon Cameron, Mayor Stokley, and other person-

ages more or less notorious; and called upon his constituents in 'The Banner Ward,' of his district, to help to defeat a man for Governor whom the Philadelphia Ring would compel to veto every substantial measure of reform that might be brought forward.

"The address of Col. McClure was one of the most powerful to which we have ever listened."

In the 1872 election, which followed the above-mentioned meetings, Anthony D. Levering, running for State Legislature on the Republican and Reform ticket had the highest majority in the Ward. And there were Kelly's on the ticket in those days, too. William C. Kelly was low man for City Commissioner against Thomas M. Locke and John W. Ryan. But William D. Kelley (like District Attorney Charlie's spelling) won out against Walter B. Mitchell for a seat in Congress.

Hartranft, running for Governor, beat out Charles B. Buckalew. Local option on liquor control, in the 21st Ward, won out 1365 votes against 780. Dr. Uhler was re-elected to City Council.

SCCAFF

LOCAL BOYS MAKE GOOD

The minds of local folks now turn

To things which lie ahead;
For where the public matters churn

There's much that can be said.

We've placed "Sam" Wilson in "the Hall,"

To rule the Quaker City,
With hopes he'll put "lots on the ball."

So we'll be "sittin' pritty."

Out on our hills we point with pride,

To Hamilton, the Sheriff;
We print his name in letters wide,

With fancy form and serif.
We look to him for civic gains,
And cheer him as a leader;
For he has heart and strength and brains

To be our interceder.

And Howard Lukens has been named

To work in Welfare quarters,
His deeds have often been proclaimed

Above the Schuylkill's waters.
He has the gift to turn a word
That proves he's understand-

ing;
His diplomatic tongue has stirred

Where others lost—demand-

ing!
"Jack" Kelly, too, has traveled far,

To make his friends feel proud,
With Jack in State affairs, and Harr.

East Falls shakes off a shroud.
The Oarsman rows a mighty race;

Is young and strong and brave,
His deeds have won for him a place

That Time will deep engrave.

We have two jurists, too, who dwell

Within our own confines;
Judge Cunningham and "Al" Millar,

Who rule on legal lines.
And as the Safety Chief we see
Emanuel, grave and gray,
In public life, all must agree,
We hold a healthy sway.

With Daly at a Congress desk,
To aid in legislating,

And all his manner picturesque
To join in the debating,
We leave our chests expand
some more

And then look round to say,
"Griff Boardman also helps our score
Upon the FHA!"

We also know that Doctor White
Who's now our new Controller,
Will hustle through each day
and night,

To be a good "ball-roller."
So taking all in all these hills,
And we who know their glories,

Look on these local sons for thrills—

And many "action" stories!

A. C. C.

Suburban Press
1/9/36

Hamilton Takes Office as Sheriff at City Hall

Roxborough Republican Is Sworn in on Monday, by Judge Albert S. C. Millar

TRIBUTES OF FLOWERS

Elected For Full Four Year Term at Balloting Held Last November

A great 21st Ward celebration took place in the Sheriff's office, at City Hall, on Monday morning, after Judge Albert S. C. Millar, of Common Pleas Court No. 3, had administered the oath of office to the new sheriff, William J. Hamilton, Jr., of 552 East Jamestown avenue, Roxborough.

In addition to his wife, son, mother, aunts, uncles, brothers, cousins and other members of his family, scores of the neighbors and friends of Mr. Hamilton, who was selected for the office by the voters of Philadelphia at the election last November, were present to view the ceremonies in Judge Millar's court and afterward in the sheriff's quarters. These were highly elated by the success of the Roxborough man, and exhibited their satisfaction with smiles and enthusiastic utterances.

Tributes of flowers, from friends near and far, and from various organizations to which the new sheriff is affiliated, added a gay atmosphere to the usually sombre office. More than sixty baskets of flowers were distributed around the room.

To Mr. Hamilton, himself, the experience was not a new one, for once before—on August 19th, 1931—he took the oath of office for the same position, that time on an appointment from the then Governor Pinchot, that filled out the unexpired term of Thomas W. Cunningham, deceased. Judge Otto R. Heiligman, now president of the Union League, administered the oath in 1931.

For several years Mr. Hamilton was assistant secretary of Real Estate Land Title and Trust Company, at 517 Chestnut street. He is connected with a number of local building and loan associations and has been active in the affairs of the American Legion and Hattal-Taylor Post of the V. F. W. He was commander of the Thomas F. Emery Post for three terms; is a trustee of the Leverington Presbyterian Church, and served as secretary of the Presbyterian Social Union of Philadelphia. He has

TAKES OFFICE



WILLIAM J. HAMILTON, JR.

21st Ward Independent Republican, of 552 East Jamestown avenue, who was sworn into office as Sheriff of Philadelphia County, for four-year term, on Monday. Mr. Hamilton, born and reared in this section, is the first "native son" to attain such a high political office.

been active as an Independent Republican since his first vote.

Mr. Hamilton was born in the 21st Ward, as was his wife, who before her marriage, was Miss Mary Irene Noble. They have one son, William N. Hamilton, who is fifteen years of age.

After being sworn in, on Monday morning, the new sheriff named five assistants, and personally inducted them into office. These are: Chief Deputy Sheriff, George DeB. Myers, in Sheriff's office in various capacities since 1891, three years after his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania. Brother-in-law of the late John C. Bell, former State Attorney General. Keeps same job.

Sheriff's Solicitor, Michael F. Donnelly, held same job in Mr. Hamilton's former term; former Assistant City Solicitor, etc. Member Union League.

Bond Attorney, Bartram A. Owen, same job. Home, 24 Pine street.

Personal Deputy Sheriff, William D. Lindsay, same job.

Assistant Solicitor, William Linton, solicitor under retiring Sheriff Richard Weglein.

Thos. Z. Minehart First Democrat In City Council

Sixth District Representative Breaks Into Republican Stronghold

SURPRISING RESULT

Prior to Tuesday He Was Not Conceded a Chance of Winning

With the latest available returns at hand, prior to going to press, it appears as though Thomas Z. Minehart, youthful Germantown attorney, aspiring to the Sixth District, City Council position left vacant by the death of Samuel Emlen, had been swept into office in the Democratic landslide, as the first of his party to occupy a seat in that body, since the change of the city charter in 1919.

He defeated Theodore D. Starr, Republican, of Chestnut Hill, in the special election held in the 21st, 22nd, 38th, 42nd, 49th and 50th Wards.

Prior to Tuesday Minehart was not even conceded a chance by any of the political dopsters.

The winner, who was married five days after his nomination, which was made at a caucus of his party's leaders, is the son of a former member of Philadelphia two-chambered Council.

The vote in the six wards was Minehart, 92,509 and Starr, 83,818.

Suburban Press 1/9/36

DIRECTORS OF ROXBOROUGH POOR DISTRICT



JOHN A. SHELDRAKE

In a re-organization meeting, following the recent election, held last Thursday night, Mr. Prager was chosen president; Mr. Sheldrake, secretary; and Mr. Moyer, treasurer, for the ensuing term.

These Directors, with three auditors, have jurisdiction over the affairs of the Roxborough Farm on Shawmont avenue, and other 21st Ward public aid matters.

This work, which is an important one, is done in so quiet and efficient manner that few local residents give thought to the subject.



HARRY P. PRAGER



WAYNE R. MOYER

*Note: These men in office at time
Poor Boards were abolished by
Earle Administration, Jan 1st 1937
A.C.C.*

General Election 1936 (Suburban Press "5/36)

Results of Tuesday's Election 21ST WARD

Div.	President							
	Landon	Roosevelt	Darrow	Drew	Hamilton	Caufman	Starr	Minchert
1	329	346	349	307	441	236	355	306
2	166	427	165	429	197	394	165	423
3	157	455	172	424	212	399	168	441
4	179	497	206	442	292	408	208	464
5	127	420	139	201	241	231	137	398
6	194	491	200	459	233	439	193	462
7	193	365	197	349	220	327	198	343
8	267	349	269	345	300	315	270	337
9	199	418	206	406	221	398	205	402
10	177	336	176	324	235	295	185	317
11	317	278	318	262	332	252	319	258
12	380	374	389	356	435	341	386	384
13	249	309	250	308	297	271	255	296
14	459	317	479	287	491	282	474	299
15	352	359	353	342	369	326	354	337
16	431	391	433	359	461	359	430	402
17	337	406	351	428	399	410	346	416
18	482	251	482	251	500	229	486	244
19	444	250	447	235	469	224	448	233
20	364	194	374	185	391	165	373	184
21	386	310	394	312	449	259	398	298
22	467	280	468	256	502	238	472	259
23	540	123	541	123	545	119	542	120
24	319	224	318	216	320	216	317	219
25	463	235	465	226	487	214	464	225
26	358	191	362	181	390	161	364	183
27	416	240	414	226	451	207	416	225
28	591	192	587	187	611	172	594	192
29	409	157	402	160	418	142	408	148
30	369	248	396	240	415	224	394	236
Totals	10141	9493	10302	8826	11344	8253	10324	9051

EAST FALLS (38TH WARD)

Div.	President							
	Landon	Roosevelt	Penrose	Daly	Esslinger	Kilroy	Starr	Minchert
28	404	201	406	192	416	185	408	198
37	174	605	180	587	186	587	178	592
38	160	438	168	410	236	407	166	482
40	286	445	311	414	319	415	312	423
41	391	469	391	458	393	457	394	464
42	479	201	481	197	492	192	485	199
43	310	434	314	414	328	413	316	426
44	189	534	189	515	197	518	188	527
45	357	402	362	392	368	390	363	397
Totals	2750	3719	2802	3579	2935	3564	2810	3714

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORAL VOTES 1876 to 1936

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES FOR 1936	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	
11 Ala.	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	11		
3 Ark.	Admitted 1912										3	3	3	3	3	3	
22 Calif.	6	15	8	8	18	18	9	10	10	23	13	13	13	13	22		
6 Colo.	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6		
8 Conn.	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8		
3 Del.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
7 Fla.	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7		
4 Ida.	Admitted 1890										3	3	3	3	4	4	4
29 Ill.	21	21	22	22	24	24	24	27	27	29	29	29	29	29	29		
14 Ind.	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14		
11 Iowa	11	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	11		
9 Kan.	5	5	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9		
11 Ky.	12	12	13	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	10		
10 La.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	11		
5 Me.	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5		
8 Md.	8	8	8	8	8	8	17	16	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
17 Mass.	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	17		
19 Mich.	11	11	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	19		
11 Minn.	5	5	7	7	9	9	9	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	11		
9 Miss.	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9		
15 Mo.	15	15	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	15		
4 Mont.	Admitted 1889										3	3	3	3	4	4	4
7 Nebr.	3	3	5	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7		
3 Nev.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
4 N.H.	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
16 N.J.	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	16		
3 N.M.	Admitted 1912										3	3	3	3	3	3	
47 N.Y.	35	35	36	36	36	36	39	39	45	45	45	45	45	45	47		
13 N.C.	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13		
4 N.D.	Admitted 1889										3	3	4	4	5	5	5
26 Ohio	22	22	23	23	22	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	26		
11 Okla.	Admitted 1907										7	10	10	10	10	10	11
5 Ore.	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5		
36 Pa.	29	29	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	38	38	38	38	38	36		
4 R.I.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4		
8 S.C.	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8		
4 S.D.	Admitted 1889										4	4	4	4	5	5	5
11 Tenn.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11		
23 Texas	8	8	13	13	15	15	15	18	18	20	20	20	20	20	23		
4 Utah	Admitted 1896										3	3	3	3	4	4	4
3 Vt.	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3		
11 Va.	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11		
8 Wash.	Admitted 1889										4	4	4	5	5	7	7
8 W.Va.	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	17	8	8	8	8		
12 Wisc.	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12		
3 Wyo.	Admitted 1890										3	3	3	3	3	3	3
531 Total	Hoyes 165	Garfield 214	Arthur 219	McKinley 255	Hiram 277	Cleveland 271	Parker 292	Roosevelt 356	Taft 321	Harrison 435	Harrison 217	Harden 404	Cook 362	Hobbs 444	Cox 412	Landon 412	
	Hobbs 164	Roosevelt 159	Black 162	DeVillars 168	Tamm 165	Bryan 176	Bryan 152	Parker 140	Bryan 182	Cox 182	Hughes 254	Cox 127	Davis 130	Smith 67	Hobbs 50	Landon 50	

Republican
 Democratic
 Progressive (Roosevelt)
 Progressive (La Follette)
 Populist
 Vote Divided

ROOSEVELT or LANDON ?

10/2/36

To the Collins & Aikman Family:

Let's suppose that somebody introduced a bill in Congress to charge anyone who smokes cigarettes \$20 a year for the privilege — the proceeds to be spent in any way the politicians see fit.

That would cause a lot of indignation and protest from people who think that the cost of government ought to be charged against the rich.

But as a matter of fact, anybody who smokes a package of cigarettes a day is already paying more than this figure. The tax is 6 cents per package, and that comes to \$21.90 a year.

That's a direct tax, which comes to almost 50% of the total retail price paid for popular brands of cigarettes.

Maybe that comes as a shock to you. But it isn't as extreme as you may think.

Taxes today account for about 25% of the total cost of living. In other words, the tax collector gets about 25 cents out of every dollar you spend, and the government is going in the hole another 25 cents which is not covered by taxes.

Isn't it about time for the voters to call a halt on extravagant politicians?

COLLINS & AIKMAN CORPORATION.

10/15/36

To the Collins & Aikman Family:

Where does the money come from which political office holders are spending?

It comes from taxes, or from borrowing, which must be paid off by future taxes.

Who pays these taxes?

According to the politician, taxes are levied on the rich. As a matter of fact, men earning high salaries do pay as much as \$70 out of every \$100 they receive to the income tax collector. You can't go much further than that.

But the trouble is, there aren't very many "rich people" in this country.

Here are a few figures to demonstrate this point:

Total of all individual income taxes paid in 1935..... \$527,112,506

Total of all corporation taxes paid in 1935..... \$572,117,876

Total tax on tobacco, which is used by rich and poor alike... \$459,178,625

Or, to make the story simpler, instead of half-billions let's put it in pennies. For 52 cents taken from individual income tax payers — or 57 cents taken from corporations — 45 cents is taken from the people who smoke cigarettes and pipes. And tobacco is just one of many articles used by what rabble-rousers call "the masses."

Who really has to bear the tremendous cost of government, which now comes to tens of billions of dollars per year?

Draw your own conclusions.

COLLINS & AIKMAN CORPORATION.

10/16/36

To the Collins & Aikman Family:

Out in Chicago, the meat-packing center of the country, retail butchers are putting up signs which show how much of the price people pay for meat goes for taxes.

Those signs list 123 different taxes.

They add up to the fact that the woman who wants 10c worth of hamburger has to chip in an additional 5c to cover the tax bill.

That means that the tax collector gets half as much as the butcher, the packer, and the farmer all put together.

There's another reason why it's about time to call a halt on reckless spending by men elected to political office—city, state or national.

Yours very truly,

COLLINS & AIKMAN CORPORATION.

10/27/36

To the Collins & Aikman Family:

When you read in the paper about the government planning to spend another billion dollars for something or other—what does that mean to you?

A billion dollars is written \$1,000,000,000.

That is a thousand times a million dollars.

It has to be paid for by taxes, and taxes are paid out of the money that people earn.

It would take all the income of 500,000 people earning \$2,000 a year to raise a billion dollars.

Looking at a few examples such as these, you can see why thoughtful people are appalled to realize that the government owes thirty-five billion dollars today—over and beyond the billions it collects each year in taxes.

No wonder people are beginning to be aroused by the extravagance of politicians and ask that the men they elect to office, regardless of party, shall put the brakes on spending.

Yours very truly,

COLLINS & AIKMAN CORPORATION.

November 6th
In The Year of The Awakening
1936

Maxwell F. White, M.D.
460 Green Lane,
Roxborough.

Dear Doctor:

At the last annual dinner of the 21st Ward Medical Society, held at the Roxborough Country Club, you vociferously expressed your profound opinion that President Franklin D. Roosevelt was greatly in need of a cathartic.

On Tuesday of last week, may I inform you, he went to stool, with the result that the extraneous excrement spread all over forty-six of the forty eight United States. Maine took things on the run. And as Maine goes, so goes Vermont!

Please accept my heartiest congratulations for your accuracy as a political diagnostician.

Very truly yours

A. C. Chadwick, Jr.

P. S. Copy of this forwarded to Mr. A. G. Hennessy, for the good of his soul.

A.C.C.

Phila Record
H/13/1937

Suburban Press 1/7/1937

48

A Farmer Objects

To the Editor:

The various press agencies are teeming with glaring headlines about the Hershey riot, wherein farmers took an active part for no good reason of their own and now, as always, the union and labor are directly blamed for it all.

The corporation, on the other hand, is adroitly pictured as a hal- lowed innocent group. They further try to make the public believe that the farmers' presence at Hershey Monday and Wednesday was spon- taneous.

This is an erroneous impression. The author happens to be a farmer situated right in the heart of a Hershey milk-producing community.

Farmers were notified to present themselves during Monday, and no definite reason was given.

The man operating my farm told me he thought milk prices would be discussed, but said that before he knew what it was all about a farmers' marching parade was in full swing which, later on, was cleverly maneuvered to incite class hat- red, factory worker against farm- er.

And so when the summons was given many of the farmers did not go because they suspected that something was in the air which had a foul scent.

Those farmers who were present, and took part in one of the most disgusting and infamous riots, acted on an exact parallel with the United States when it was lured into the World War to carry on Europe's fight of greed and hate.

And so with the farmer, who has been and still is being exploited, was cleverly lured into a clash be- tween capital and labor.

AN OUTRAGED RUBE.

MANY CHANGES OCCURRED SINCE CITY CONSOLIDATION

Some of Promises Made in 1854. However. Have Not Yet Been Fulfilled.—13th Police Dis- trict Covered Large Area

Talk of consolidating the city and county offices, brings back to mem- ory a conversation with an old resident of the Falls of Schuylkill, held a decade ago while that old- timer was still alive, concerning the consolidation of the city and county of Philadelphia, back in 1854.

The transition of "The Falls" from a plain district village into one 24th part of the enlarged city came about without any fanfare of trumpets or other demonstration; there were a few flags unfurled and the male residents of the commu- nity gathered in small groups here and there to discuss the great things that promised to come with the change, many of which the people of today (83 years after the Consolidation) have not realized even yet.

The Falls, in the dividing up of the city, was included in the 13th Police District, over which William Adams, of Mahayunk, was made the first lieutenant. The district extended over all of the 21st Ward, which, until 1868, included the ter- ritory now embraced in the 28th, 32nd, 37th and 38th Wards. After 1868 the 13th District was reduced to take in all of the present 21st Ward, until a comparatively few years ago when the 43rd District came into existence, making the 21st Ward one of the very few in Philadelphia which boasts of two police districts.

When people of today think of the changes which have taken place in the Falls of Schuylkill since 1854 in comparison to conditions of to- day, they may sometimes wish that the old order had remained. With

the exception of the modern con- veniences in living! The rural, neighborly simplicity of "the dear old past" has disappeared never again to return.

The enlarged city "was five years old when the Ridge road was first torn up for the laying of horsecar tracks, and the first car ran from Ridge and Columbia avenues (where they connected with the Girard College line) to James (now Stan- ton) street, on the afternoon of July 3rd, 1859. Two months later the cars started running to Mana- yunk.

The only thing that appeared to be greatly objectionable in the pre-Consolidation era, was the "open taverns on Sundays," espe- cially the roadhouses, the Fountain Park and Falls Hotels, where the horse-sheds were not large enough to accommodate the large number of carriages, principally buggies, that brought riders for meals and drinks.

One of the first acts of Mayor Robert T. Conrad, after assuming his duties, was to issue an order closing all such places and to arrest all persons found drunk on the streets. This order which was suc- cessfully carried out by Lieutenant Adams and his police, as well as the police of the other 12 districts in Philadelphia, helped more than anything else to elect Richard Vaux, Democratic candidate, of School House lane, the next mayor of the city.

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4/20/1937

4-17-37

4-20-1937

Spike-mustached, brown-eyed Charles F. Kelley, whose hobby is optimism, got a job as bookkeeper with the old Guarantee Trust Com- pany after he graduated from Central High at the century's turn. Classmates who also became lawyers were Charles Edwin Fox, William C. Brown, George A. Klaunder, Judges Joseph L. Kun and Allen Stearne.

But though he easily mastered figures (friends say he is an excel- lent mathematician), Kelley's eyes were fixed on law. The goal was hard to achieve—nine years' study (night school) to get a Tem- ple University sheepskin.

Kelley probably knows every crack in the Liberty Bell (he ac- companied it to the Panama- Pacific Exposition in 'Prisco in '18); has a fund of dialect stories; learned courtroom dramatics as amateur actor in the Knights of Columbus Dramatic Club, and once pulled a good oar on the Schuyl- kill for the Malta Boat Club.

Handsome Thomas Z. (for Zeno) Minehart has distinctions other than being first Democrat to pull up a chair in Council since it be- came unicameral in 1919. He is its youngest member, only actor mem- ber, only playwright member. Some say its handsomest, too.

Minehart trod the boards of the Germantown Theatre Guild, wrote and acted in some of its plays. One, titled "The Ruse That Failed," got a repeat two years ago with the Councilman as "Jack Dalton."

Tall (6 ft. 1 in.), brown-eyed, Minehart goes with little sleep, reads everything but modern novels, hates wearing dress suits, would like to smoke a pipe, but can't. His late father was last Democratic member of old Com- mon Council.

Best man or usher at 30 or more weddings, Joseph F. (for nothing) Guffey nevertheless remains a bachelor. He served as usher at the wedding of our David Aiken Reed, whom he replaced in the Senate. "But we walk different aisles now," Guffey says.

Short, plump, genial, voluminous reader, non-smoker, Guffey started to work early for the Government . . . as a clerk in Pittsburgh's post office after leaving Princeton University. His first interest in politics came from Woodrow Wil- son, former Princeton president, although his father and uncle were Democratic party powers.

Guffey is one of the best dressed men in the Capital, has a remarkable memory for names, faces, rides in autos but won't drive them, likes to golf, hunt, fish; lives with two of his three sisters in Washington.

EARLE DENIES CHAIN TAX WILL HIT CONSUMER

**Denounces Propaganda
Against Levy Designed
to Aid Teachers.**

HITS AT MONOPOLIES

**Governor's Radio Speech
Slated as Debate—No
Opponent Appears.**

Governor George H. Earle last night reiterated his support of a chain store tax for Pennsylvania and warned the public not to be deceived by high-pressure, high-priced propaganda against the levy.

In a radio address, he reminded Pennsylvanians that the proposed tax is to be used solely to increase salaries of teachers in country school districts who now receive less than \$1000 a year.

He ridiculed the claim of chain store corporations that they are opposing the tax to protect "housewives" who, they say, will ultimately pay the tax.

Out of Their Profits.

"The chain stores are fighting because they know the tax will have to come out of their own profits," Earle asserted. "They know they don't dare to attempt to pass it on to the consumers."

Earle's address was originally scheduled as a "debate" with opponents of the tax. But when the time for the broadcast arrived, Columbia Broadcasting System announced it was unable "to find anyone willing to go on the air against the chain store tax."

Officials of Station WCAU, where the debate was to be broadcast, said they invited the presidents of American Stores Company, A. & P. Food Stores, and other representatives of chain stores to uphold their side of the question.

Others Are Invited.

They also invited Eleanor Davis and G. A. Bolger, of the Lehigh Valley Farmers' Co-operative Association. Those two were selected by chain store interests to go on the air several days ago to oppose the tax during entertainment programs.

Columbia objected to political propaganda on a commercial program, and stopped the talks. Subsequently, the chain store interests

protested in full-page newspaper advertisements.

Last week, Columbia invited the same spokesmen to present the same addresses on a station-sponsored program which also would give Governor Earle and proponents of the tax an opportunity to be heard.

Text of Address.

Governor Earle's address indorsing the proposed tax, which already has passed the house and is pending in the Senate, follows:

"My Fellow Pennsylvanians:

"You have been subjected to a high-powered and expensive barrage of propaganda against the chain store tax. I want to tell you tonight just what that tax is, and why my Administration is supporting it.

"Let me say first that in discussing the chain store I am speaking from experience. I know the chain stores and I know their methods of operation. As a business man I had dealings with them constantly.

Cites Tax Advantages.

"I have never recommended any tax simply for the sake of taxing. I am in favor of the chain store tax primarily because its proceeds will

be used to increase the pay of school teachers in smaller districts. At the same time there are very definite social advantages in making these organizations contribute their share of the cost of government.

"A total of 13,693 teachers in fourth class school districts are receiving wages below the minimum level for comfort and decency. They represent nearly one-fourth of all the elementary school teachers in Pennsylvania.

"In spite of their long years of training, and their heavy responsibilities, 9264 of these teachers are receiving only \$800 a year, and 4429 of them only \$900 a year.

Better Living Standard.

"The proceeds from the chain store tax will permit their salaries to be increased to \$1000 a year. Even that is little enough. But it will make possible a higher standard of living, and it will permit a number of school districts to increase their terms from 160 to 180 days a year. Both of these factors will give our school pupils greater educational advantages.

"The chain stores of Pennsylvania every year take millions of dollars from the pockets of our citizens. A large part of that money is drained out of the State. It goes to absentee owners—people who have no concern for the welfare of Pennsylvania or its citizens.

"All through the depression, when so many thousands of our people were hungry, when other businesses were going bankrupt, the chain stores of Pennsylvania were making enormous profits.

\$14,000,000 Annual Profit.

"One of the largest grocery chains in the State, which is now spending thousands of dollars on propaganda to defeat the tax, made an average profit of nearly \$14,000,000 a year from the time of the 1929 crash up to last year. Six of the 12 officials of this chain last year received salaries of \$100,000 each—and those six salaries would almost pay that chain's share of

the tax.

"An even more interesting fact about this particular chain is that nearly every cent of profit goes to one family—and that family does not live in Pennsylvania.

"Certainly under these circumstances with \$14,000,000 a year net profit, such a chain cannot reasonably object to paying 5 percent of its annual profits, which would be its share of the proposed tax. Nor could it justify in any way any attempt to pass this tax on to the consumer.

"During the past 10 days, the chain stores have conducted an intensive propaganda campaign by paid newspaper advertisement, radio and lobbyists to defeat the chain store tax bill passed by an overwhelming vote in the State House of Representatives and now pending in the Senate.

"The contention of the chain stores is that the proposed tax will be passed on to their customers. They would have the public believe they are now conducting a public-spirited campaign to keep down the food bill of Pennsylvania housewives.

Assails Stores' Claim.

"Certainly, no thinking person can seriously believe that the chain stores would spend such huge sums for the most widely organized propaganda that this State has ever seen in order to defeat a tax that they contend they would not have to pay but that their customers would have to pay.

"If the big chain store corporation which last year made a net profit of \$14,000,000 was really so solicitous of the pocketbooks of its customers, it could have rendered them genuine service during past years by reducing prices and taking a smaller profit on the products which they sold.

"Let us face the facts. The chain stores are fighting the proposed tax because they know it will have to come out of their own profits and because they know that they won't dare to attempt to pass it on to the consumers.

"Free business competition by the independent storekeepers of the State with these big chain store systems will serve to protect the consumers against any increase in prices.

"Twenty States have levied taxes upon the chain stores. Our own State tax is admittedly not an ideal tax, because the Constitution forces us to tax single stores a dollar a store if we are to tax the chains. But I know, and I have been assured by hundreds of independents, that they will gladly pay the tax upon their individual stores. We are also prevented from levying the tax on the basis of business volume, solely because of constitutional restrictions.

Teachers Entitled.

"These disadvantages are minor compared with the tremendous advantages resulting from the tax. Our school teachers are entitled to better salaries, and I know of no better way to provide them.

"I have mentioned that 20 States have passed chain store tax laws. Let me also point out that in the State of Minnesota, which has had a drastic chain store tax law in effect for some time, the tax is still considered inadequate. I quote from the inaugural message of Governor Elmer A. Benson to the Minnesota Legislature, delivered only a few weeks ago:

"The independent merchant

still suffers from unfair chain store competition. He is part of our community life. He spends his money here. He keeps his wealth here. Chain stores are monopolistic enterprises whose owners reside outside the State. They contribute nothing toward community up-building. Their profits leave our borders, never to return. I recommend that the chain store law be made more drastic. . . .

"I heartily agree with Governor Benson, and I know that many thousands of Pennsylvanians join with me.

"Before the chain store system developed, before the general store at every crossroads was bankrupted by gigantic out-of-State corporations, there was a wide field of opportunity for the little fellow.

"The store clerk could look forward to having his own store. The store operator, who was usually its manager, could expect to make a legitimate profit by selling his goods at reasonable prices. The money that was made remained in the community. It went into charities, into civic enterprises.

"In time of distress people could look to their merchant for credit. He was one of their neighbors. He understood their problems. He was their friend.

"Ended All of That."

"The chain store ended all that. It invaded the countryside. It slashed salaries of clerks and managers. It made every possible cent out of the community and gave nothing in return. Its local clerks and managers had little hope for betterment, little hope for advancement—and no hope whatever of owning their own business. The chain store extended no credit to a family in need.

"The chain stores today are taking the position that they have millions for propaganda, but not one cent for taxes. Their full-page advertisements in newspapers throughout the State, their radio hookups and their army of high-salaried lobbyists at Harrisburg all cost money. You have not heard them say that this money comes out of the housewife's pocketbook.

"Their resistance to fair taxation is typical of their general attitude. Taxation to them is an invasion of their happy monopolistic hunting ground. They have accepted no civic responsibility in the communities where they have stores, and they fight against accepting it in the State at large.

"Let me point out a few reasons why Pennsylvania should follow the lead of other States in placing a tax upon chain stores.

"1. The greater the number of stores in a chain the greater the ability to pay taxes. Chains must be forced to disgorge a part of their huge profits for the public welfare.

"2. Wages paid by chain stores are below those paid by small merchants. The wages paid by all kinds of stores, therefore, tend to be dragged down to the chain-store level. A report made by the Federal Trade Commission reveals that chain stores get their major competitive advantage by lowering wages to the lowest possible point, well below those paid by their independent competitors.

"3. Some chain stores have escaped their fair share of existing taxes, properly and fairly due to the State, by juggling their corporate practices. The chain-store tax is necessary to

make up a small part of what has been trickily evaded in the past and is being evaded today.

"4. Due to absentee management, chain stores do not carry as heavy a burden for charity as the local merchants.

"5. Chains buy at cheap prices to get cheap goods, regardless of the effect upon the community. The general tendency of independents, on the other hand, is to buy from local farmers and local producers of all kinds.

Warns of Propaganda.

"I could give other reasons, but these will suffice. Let me warn you, however, against the propaganda from these big corporations. You must at all times consider the source of opposition to the chain store tax.

"If the opposition is a newspaper, ask yourselves how dependent that newspaper is upon chain store advertising. If a farm organization, ask why that organization is against giving help to farm communities for their schools. Is it not because this farm organization is selling its products to chain stores and therefore is under obligation to them?

"Let us remember, too, while the food chain store systems are making the public fight against the proposed tax, that, lurking in the background and contributing to the sinews of war, are the big gasoline company chains.

Charge Never Rebutted.

"Two years ago, when a similar chain store bill sponsored by my Administration was defeated by the then Republican majority in the Senate, my Attorney General publicly charged that 'the Mellons and the Pews are the strongest opponents of the chain store tax because of their interest respectively in the Gulf Refining Company and the Sun Oil Company.' I never heard that charge rebutted.

"As a camouflage in their battle to preserve their huge profits, the chain store systems are making the cry of 'sales tax.' If this were a sales tax I would not be sponsoring it today. My fellow-Pennsylvanians, you know my stand on the sales tax.

"I made it plain when I defeated the proposal of the Republican party at the 1935 legislative session to levy a sales tax in Pennsylvania.

"I know that you, my fellow-Pennsylvanians, will not be deceived. I have stood, and stand today, for the proposition that all taxes must be based on the ability to pay, and this proposed chain store tax is certainly a tax based on the ability to pay.

"I firmly believe that in this case both the tax and its purpose will be productive of much good to the Commonwealth as a whole.

Monopoly vs. Welfare.

"On one side stands the selfish interests of the monopolistic chain store systems—on the other side stands the interests of our independent merchants and the 13,700 school teachers of our State, who will receive the proceeds of this tax.

"I stand with the independent merchants and the school teachers.

"My fellow-Pennsylvanians, I am confident that you will join me in that stand!"

Republican City Chairman Jay Cooke is on record as favoring an early vote on the question, he pointed out yesterday when Kelly's charge was called to his attention.

Kelly's Statement.

The Kelly statement:

"Yesterday I went to Washington to attend the 'dream game,' and last night I returned to Philadelphia and had a Supreme Court nightmare. The learned Justices certainly put zippers on our rippers. I didn't know it was so unconstitutional to try to save money for the people of Philadelphia.

"But seriously, we, as Democrats, set out to do swiftly a certain job. You all know about that deficit. It has been created by years of Republican organization misrule. I saw it and what it mean two years ago when I ran for Mayor, and now it is coming down on us like a wolf on the fold.

"We attempted, in the first Democratic Legislature in 80 years, to meet part of it by the hard road of economy and reform in the local government. I still say that the bills affecting the Municipal Court, the tax office, and to some extent the Board of Revision of Taxes, meant a saving every year of \$2,000,000 to this city.

Old Group in Control.

"But that is out. We can bet everything we have that the old political organization, back in complete control, will not accomplish a cent of those savings. They've got a new charter to spend public money to pay political drones, assistant drones and drones by remote control, and they'll spend it.

"For years I have heard about the Municipal Court, which started with a payroll of a few hundreds of thousands of dollars and ran it up to \$1,500,000. I heard about the arch-politician masquerading as a judge at the head of it. I heard about the outrageous expenses of the tax office and the Board of Revision.

"Last year our problem was to try to do something at once or wait until the people could settle these issues and vote bad public servants out of office. But that meant waiting seven years to get rid of Judge Brown. Well, we will wait, and maybe these fellows will clean their own house. They have the full chance now.

One Safeguard Left.

"If not, final disposition of them is up to the people. And that brings out the really important effect of these decisions. We have found that attempts at reforms and economy through legislation are defeated strictly on legal grounds.

"That makes the city-county consolidation amendment the outstand-

ing issue before the people of Philadelphia this year. Fortunately the Supreme Court sustained our act to bring that before the people this fall instead of next year. Undercover the Republicans are fighting against the consolidation idea, as they always have.

"But it is the only way for us to obtain permanent efficiency in our local government, enforce economies and get this city out of the bog of deficits into which years of Republican misrule have driven it.

Might Have Joined.

"I understand City Hall celebrated with wild joy when the decisions came out yesterday. I don't wonder some of them had tears streaming down their faces. So would you if you were a drone. Now those fellows can go back to getting cases fixed before Magistrates, seeing the ball games and sending a friend around twice a month to collect their salaries.

"I wouldn't care so much and I might have joined in the celebration myself just to be a good fellow, but it happens that you and I are paying those salaries and for all the rest of this waste.

'We Don't Quit, Licked'

"My word to the 'boys' is this: Yesterday was your day. I bow to the supreme wisdom of the Court, however I may disagree with its findings. But this reversal is no heart blow, like several other disappointments, political and otherwise, I have suffered in my life. We have our victories and our defeats. We keep on fighting.

"This is a temporary setback. Before many months the citizen will be able to estimate more clearly exactly what it means to them in dollars and cents when new taxes have to be faced.

"So—to the Board of Revisions, the Municipal Court, the Tax Office and the rest of our Republican friends, you can be certain that Jack Kelly and the Democratic party are stalking you. And we don't quit licked, as you will remember."

Primary Election 9/14/37 (Suburban Press 9/16/37)

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DIVISIONAL RETURNS TWENTY-FIRST WARD

Division	CONTROLLER			TREASURER			CORONER		REGISTER OF WILLS	
	R—Brown	R—Helms	D—White	R—Watson	R—Meehan	D—Harr	R—Keegan	D—Hersch	R—Hadley	D—McCloskey
1st	292	35	67	294	34	70	281	66	238	69
2nd	108	41	110	107	40	104	112	104	105	102
3rd	201	34	85	178	76	89	206	86	187	90
4th	213	27	118	207	51	122	228	119	181	3
5th	97	18	125	100	23	134	97	121	73	109
6th	115	23	105	105	40	116	113	103	90	110
7th	128	25	83	156	30	97	119	86	126	87
8th	135	34	63	188	39	60	183	60	161	65
9th	167	20	197	174	13	203	172	196	151	202
10th	104	35	33	88	71	31	110	33	99	32
11th	144	24	90	155	16	91	146	96	117	92
12th	145	51	72	151	44	72	145	71	129	66
13th	161	40	62	167	51	89	170	100	153	97
14th	187	96	64	199	59	62	184	60	210	63
15th	131	75	89	136	58	96	120	89	140	85
16th	175	59	59	175	78	62	164	55	163	64
17th	246	62	73	240	63	78	241	76	244	79
18th	198	84	48	226	47	54	210	49	220	52
19th	205	69	46	214	43	52	205	55	193	49
20th	203	43	40	212	36	44	202	39	208	41
21st	160	60	45	167	43	47	165	43	166	44
22nd	289	53	40	289	51	41	296	39	272	38
23rd	159	16	8	154	16	9	146	8	110	9
24th	135	28	33	121	53	31	130	35	115	33
25th	309	27	55	307	26	58	278	55	267	54
26th	191	60	44	198	41	49	186	44	198	48
27th	260	40	45	276	31	45	267	41	249	43
28th	255	48	44	255	44	44	253	47	261	45
29th	190	44	31	200	33	33	192	34	180	32
30th	169	41	56	174	27	52	171	56	151	65
Totals	5518	1302	2060	5513	1277	2125	5492	2066	5157	1959

EAST FALLS (38th WARD)

28th	157	5	92	144	12	93	132	92	136	91
37th	88	10	165	22	90	186	92	175	69	173
38th	92	5	127	87	20	127	97	125	94	132
40th	156	11	211	158	69	214	160	212	148	210
41st	149	19	244	148	22	243	147	247	146	242
42nd	149	11	59	145	11	60	137	57	141	59
43rd	137	16	234	136	23	233	136	235	127	226
44th	127	15	248	131	12	255	134	252	137	253
45th	155	15	182	145	26	189	147	183	142	184
Totals	1210	107	1562	1116	285	1600	1182	1578	1040	1570

Voter Should Heed 5 Amendments to State Constitution

City-County Consolidation, Relief, Income Tax, State Loan and Time Lock Measures on Ballot Next Month.

By EDWARD STONE

AMID the din of battle for local offices, the average Philadelphia voter is hardly aware that at the election November 2 he will pass also on five proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

Yet those amendments, concerning such matters as State and municipal finances, taxation, relief and the future amendment of the Constitution itself, vitally concern the pocketbook and welfare of hundreds of thousands of citizens.

Most important to the Philadelphian is the proposed consolidation of city and county.

Today Philadelphia, although city and county boundaries are identical, is saddled with two governments, two sets of officials, two sources of expense—the city and the county.

Useless Burden

Under the Constitution as it now reads, a number of officials are county officers, including County Commissioners, Sheriffs, Coroner, clerks of courts, Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, Treasurer, Controller, District Attorney and others.

Administration of their offices is free of control by the Mayor, and their financial affairs are only partly under control of City Council. They are not subject to Civil Service rules, to restrictions on political activity, or to other regulations governing city departments. And some of the county offices, no longer needed in the city's affairs, are merely a useless burden on Philadelphia taxpayers.

Before 1854 there was a real distinction between Philadelphia as a city and Philadelphia as a county. The original Quaker City of William Penn's time laid out from 1681 to 1683, covered only a small area, which now constitutes the core of the metropolitan community. It included only a fraction, almost negligible, of Philadelphia county, which had substantially its present north and south boundaries, but extended from the Delaware River indefinitely westward.

The county itself was reduced from time to time by the carving out of other counties, until its present western boundary was practically established by the creation of Montgomery county in 1784.

Reform Effected

Philadelphia was chartered by Penn in 1701 as a sort of borough city, with a government of its own, apart from that of the State and county. Its charter, modeled on that of the old English city of Bristol, conferred only very limited powers on the Mayor and Corporation of the town.

A century later the city extended from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, between South and Vine sts. Half of its 14 wards, and half of its population were east of 4th st.

The rest of the county contained a number of separate townships—Moyamensing, Passyunk, Northern Liberties, Oxford, Bristol, Byberry, Moreland, Lower Dublin, Frankford, Germantown, Roxborough, Blockley and Kingsessing.

Realizing the failure of the old system of townships to furnish a safe or strong municipal government, a group of prominent citizens, led by Eli K. Price, met in 1849 to devise measures of reform. Their labors culminated in the consolidation act of 1854.

The city of Philadelphia was incorporated, to embrace the whole of the county territory, and to take over all the functions of the old townships, districts and boroughs. The new government was composed of a Mayor, Select and Common Councils, a marshal of police, three city commissioners and two new officials—a City Treasurer and a City Controller.

However, the consolidation act left a number of county offices, which the Constitution of 1873 perpetuated. Despite the Bullitt bill of 1885, which revised the city charter and strengthened the city government, and despite more recent revision by the present city charter of 1919 and its subsequent amendments, the separate county government remained.

The proposed consolidation amendment to the State Constitution, which both political parties support, would wipe out the distinction between city and county.

sons over 70 whose income fell below \$365 a year, and whose property did not exceed \$3000. The law was stricken down by the State Supreme Court in 1925, on the ground that while relief of indigent persons unable to work and without means of support was a Government function and not a charity, within the constitutional prohibition, gratuities to people making a dollar a day or possessing \$3000 worth of property was a charity and hence illegal.

In 1932, however, the same court, by a 4-to-3 decision, sustained the Talbot bill of 1931, which provided relief to unemployed persons without means of support.

That decision was followed by the old age assistance law of 1934, which eliminated the objectionable provisions of the 1923 act relating to income and property, and merely furnished relief to such persons over 70 as were unable to support themselves. A similar and more comprehensive law was passed last year.

The first of the two Supreme Court decisions cited is believed to make the legality of mothers' and old-age assistance somewhat doubtful. The proposed amendment would remove such doubt.

Income Tax

A third amendment to be voted on in November is that legalizing graduated income and inheritance taxation.

The Constitution now provides that all taxes on the same class of subjects shall be uniform. It allows exemption from taxation only to public properties, churches, non-profit cemeteries, public charities and property of veterans' posts or camps.

The proposed amendment would retain the uniformity requirement for property taxes, but not for income, inheritance, estate or other excise taxes. It would also permit exemptions in the case of such taxes.

If the amendment is adopted, incomes and estates may be taxed at varying rates, depending on their amounts, the larger paying a higher rate, the smaller a lower one. Persons with small incomes and small estates could be exempted entirely—a benefit not now possible.

In 1885 the Legislature enacted a graded income tax law, assessing increasing rates as incomes rose, and exempting incomes under \$1000 of the single and \$1500 of the married. That act was ruled invalid by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania the same year.

Under the proposed amendment, it would be legal. Inheritance taxes, which now are imposed at flat rates on estates both large and small, without exemption even for the most trivial, would likewise be more equitable.

State Loan

The purpose of a fourth amendment is to authorize the State to issue \$42,000,000 in bonds, by appropriate legislative action.

Specifically, the amendment would authorize the State to issue bonds up to that amount for the acquisition of land; the construction, construction and improvement of buildings; the care of prisoners, delinquents, mental defectives, the sick and injured, and the construction and equipment of buildings at the Pennsylvania State College.

The Federal Government has allocated \$65,000,000 to the General

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However, the consolidation act left a number of county offices, which the Constitution of 1873 perpetuated. Despite the Bullitt bill of 1885, which revised the city charter and strengthened the city government, and despite more recent revision by the present city charter of 1919 and its subsequent amendments, the separate county government remained.

The proposed consolidation amendment to the State Constitution, which both political parties support, would wipe out the distinction between city and county, abolish the county as a separate governmental subdivision and merge it into one municipal corporation—the city of Philadelphia.

All functions of county government within the city, and the functions of the Philadelphia courts, would be performed by city officers. All expenditures from the City Treasury would be controlled by Council. Appointments of officers and employes paid out of the City Treasury would be on a merit basis.

The practice enabling officials like the Register of Wills and the Sheriff to retain fees paid into their offices would be ended. The Legislature would have power to enact all appropriate laws to carry the provisions of the amendment into effect.

However, present officials would not be ripped out of office. The amendment specifically provides that elected county officers in office at the time the amendment becomes effective shall be permitted to complete their elective terms.

Relief

Another proposed amendment would legalize mothers' assistance and old age assistance.

The Constitution of 1873 forbade legislative appropriations, except for pensions or gratuities for military service, to be made for any charitable, educational or benevolent purpose, to any person or community, or to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

In 1933 an amendment was inserted to permit appropriations for the blind of 21 years and over.

It is now proposed to add a further amendment for the benefit of "mothers having dependent children, and aged persons without adequate means of support."

For some time the State has been giving assistance to persons within those classes. The purpose of the amendment is to make it clear that such assistance is entirely legal.

Mothers' assistance was enacted in 1913, with subsequent modification in 1919, 1921, 1923 and 1936. The courts have not been asked to pass on the constitutionality of such aid.

An old age assistance act was passed in 1923, for the relief of per-

would remove such doubt.

Income Tax

A third amendment to be voted on in November is that legalizing graduated income and inheritance taxation.

The Constitution now provides that all taxes on the same class of subjects shall be uniform. It allows exemption from taxation only to public properties, churches, non-profit cemeteries, public charities and property of veterans' posts or camps.

The proposed amendment would retain the uniformity requirement for property taxes, but not for income, inheritance, estate or other excise taxes. It would also permit exemptions in the case of such taxes.

If the amendment is adopted, incomes and estates may be taxed at varying rates, depending on their amounts, the larger paying a higher rate, the smaller a lower one. Persons with small incomes and small estates could be exempted entirely—a benefit not now possible.

In 1935 the Legislature enacted a graded income tax law, assessing increasing rates as incomes rose, and exempting incomes under \$1000 of the single and \$1500 of the married. That act was ruled invalid by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania the same year.

Under the proposed amendment, it would be legal. Inheritance taxes, which now are imposed at flat rates on estates both large and small, without exemption even for the most trivial, would likewise be more equitable.

State Loan

The purpose of a fourth amendment is to authorize the State to issue \$42,000,000 in bonds, by appropriate legislative action.

Specifically, the amendment would authorize the State to issue bonds up to that amount for the acquisition of land; the acquisition, construction and improvement of buildings; the care of prisoners, delinquents, mental defectives, the sick and injured, and the construction and equipment of buildings at the Pennsylvania State College.

The Federal Government has allocated \$65,000,000 to the General State Authority, but the Authority proposes to spend only \$30,000,000 of that allotment for the land and buildings listed in the amendment. The rest it proposes to spend for other purposes.

Those who favor the amendment urge that \$30,000,000, or even the entire \$65,000,000, is not enough for present and future needs of the State, and that the loan of \$42,000,000 is still a necessity.

Governor Earle and many others, however, oppose the amendment.

Time Lock

The final proposed amendment would effect a change in the method of amending the Constitution itself. The Constitution now provides that "no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years." It is proposed to eliminate that "time-lock" provision.

In November, 1923, an amendment to the Constitution increasing the debt limit for highway construction was adopted by the voters. At the election of November, 1924, it was proposed to submit another change in that limit.

The State Supreme Court ruled in that year that no amendment to the Constitution could be submitted within five years after a previous amendment was submitted.

Last June, however, the Court ruled that the proposed consolidation of Philadelphia may be submitted in November, despite the fact that the Constitution was amended in 1933. The prohibition, said the Court, meant only that after a particular amendment was once submitted to the people, another similar in substance could not be submitted within five years—but a different one could.

Since the people were never before asked to vote on city-county consolidation, said the Court, they might do so now, regardless of any amendments on different subjects four years ago in 1933.

To avoid argument in future as to whether two consecutive amendments are on similar subjects, and to leave the people entirely free to vote on any amendments they please at any time, the "time-lock" provision in the Constitution, it is agreed with virtually no dissent, should be wiped out completely.

White Installs Business Methods in Controller's Office; City Benefits From His Experiences in Own Success

Doctor Who Saved Sick Companies Applies Same Methods of Municipal Affairs.

By **ROBERT H. WILSON**

In 1904 a big, husky Baltimore boy came to Philadelphia and got his first full-time job as a \$50-a-month cub chemist with the H. K. Mulford Company.

The boy was Robert C. White, fresh out of the University of Maryland, where he won a diploma in three years, played varsity football, and paid for his education by working in a laboratory in his spare time.

By 1910, the young chemist was only 26, but he was in charge of 800 workmen and manager of all the manufacturing departments of the \$2,500,000 concern. At nights he was lecturing and writing textbooks in pharmacology at Temple College—text books still used. He rowed with the old Quaker City Club on the Schuylkill River for exercise and recreation.

Branches Out.

In 1917 he took the big step every man of his type takes sooner or later. He left his highly paid and well established post with Mulford and became general manager of Eckman Laboratories, Inc., manufacturers of proprietary medicines. He also formed a partnership with Thomas A. Burroughs, a woolen manufacturer, and Joseph B. Little, a steel man, and began making pharmaceutical supplies for the drug store trade.

Soon, White bought out his associates in both companies and became sole owner and director of both Eckman Laboratories and the Robert C. White Company. So successful was he that he attracted the attention of McKesson & Robbins, who has been in the drug manufacturing business nearly a century and had a volume of business exceeding \$22,000,000 a year.

McKesson & Robbins' Brooklyn plant was in difficulties. It lost \$90,000 in the year 1921. Reorganization was necessary, and the man they sent for was Robert C. White.

Although he refused to leave his own prosperous businesses, Dr. White did agree to go to New York one day a week. Given full charge of the business, he reorganized its personnel, introduced new processes and put its operation on a business-like basis. The first year he changed a \$90,000 loss for 1921 into a profit of \$284,000 for 1922.

50,000 Stores.

Dr. White then proceeded to organize his most profitable business venture. With a group of Chicago and New York business men he

STANDS DRONES ON HEADS



DR. ROBERT C. WHITE
and is putting the city on its feet.

formed Pleezing Products, Inc., a Chicago corporation, which in 10 years has grown to be the largest chain of independent grocery stores in the United States.

Pleezing, Inc., operates through more than 50,000 Pleezing stores in 39 States, principally the West, New England and the South. The corporation has its own wholesale distributors, and it supervises the advertising, merchandising and business methods of the 50,000 in-

dependently-owned stores.

Still Dr. White kept up his athletic interests. He became past commodore of the Schuylkill Navy and president of the 90-year-old Undine Barge Club. He was one of the founder members of the Penn Athletic Club when it was formed in 1926, and he served for years as a leading member of the house committee.

Takes Over Club.

In 1933 the Penn Athletic Club

\$3,000,000 in Economies for Philadelphia Accomplished by Him in 22 Months in Office.

appeared headed for the rocks in the midst of the depression. It owed more than \$90,000 to some 300 merchandise creditors; it had unpaid city taxes of nearly \$200,000; it was losing as much as \$30,000 a month in operating expenses. Finally a group of creditors attempted a bankruptcy action.

The Penn Athletic Club called on Dr. White.

He agreed to become executive director and to try to put it back on its feet, if he were given absolute charge and full responsibility. The board of governors agreed, and Dr. White began.

First he interviewed creditors, got them to forestall bankruptcy proceedings. Then he went wholeheartedly into learning the hotel and club business.

Reorganize Throughout.

He reorganized the entire food-serving system—itsself a \$400,000-a-year item in the club. He saved thousands by purchasing linens and tableware instead of renting those items. He built up a club laundry which made \$15,000 a year by doing work for other institutions. He sold steam from the club's engine rooms to other buildings so that heating the club became almost a profitable venture instead of a big expense. He reorganized the staff and built up the club's popularity as a place for luncheons, dinners and other functions.

The Board of Directors made him absolute dictator of the Penn A. C. He used to go to his own business at 7 A. M. work until 1, then spend the rest of his day at the club.

Within 14 months, the club was able to pay off all creditors, meet its current expenses, and start discounting its bills for cash payment. In 1933, the operating loss was \$52,000. But in 1934 this turned into an operating profit of \$11,000—which grew to \$18,000 in 1935 and \$40,000 in 1936.

\$200,000 Taxes Paid.

By the end of 1935, the \$200,000 worth of delinquent taxes was paid off, and today the Penn A. C. is

Controller's Office; In Own Success

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one of the few hotel-club buildings in the city with all taxes paid.

Independently wealthy, Dr. White refused to accept a single penny in salary from the Penn A. C. In nearly five years since he took charge he hasn't had a shoe shine, or a shave, or a free meal "on the house." He spends so much time at the club, in fact, his own bills there have doubled.

Dr. White was a life-long Republican until he voted for Roosevelt and Earle. He was not active in politics, and never thought of holding public office. But through his work at the Penn A. C. he met John B. Kelly, and when Kelly ran for Mayor in 1935, White organized a Committee of Business Men to campaign for him.

Needed by City.

S. Davis Wilson was elected Mayor. He resigned as Controller to enter the Mayor's office in 1936. And Jack Kelly, figuring city finances could use a little of Dr. White's technique, persuaded Governor Earle to appoint Dr. White as Controller.

The first day White went to City Hall he got lost trying to find the office of the Judge who was to swear him in. He had to spend two days studying the City Charter to find out what a Controller is supposed to do.

In business he hadn't had time to find out much about politics or the way City Hall did things. So, while politicians stood around in amazement, Dr. White began conducting the city's affairs along the business lines he was used to. And everyone knows what happened.

Must Pay Taxes.

White found out that contractors and supply companies were collecting tens of thousands of dollars a year from the city—but many of them never bothered to pay their city taxes. He stopped that.

He laid down a simple business rule that no one would collect city money until he paid the city what he owed it.

The new Controller found out hundreds of city jobholders collected their pay every two weeks, but many of them were delinquent

for years in their taxes. This even included some of the Councilmen who levy taxes on the rest of the citizens.

Dr. White stopped that, too. He held up pay checks until city employees paid taxes. They paid promptly.

Gets After Drones.

Dr. White checked up to find out what people on the city payrolls did for their money. He stopped salaries to those he found never did anything except walk to City Hall on pay day.

He discovered no one ever had bothered to check up to see that Magistrates turned in all the fines they collected. He installed a checkup system. As a result the Magistrates' courts paid for themselves last year for the first time in generations.

Dr. White found the city never had any one place where city officials could look up a property and see at a glance whether its taxes had been paid. The old system required a clerk to spend a whole day checking through different books for different years. He installed a single-record system.

\$3,000,000 Saved City.

When budget-making time came last year, Dr. White refused to play the old out-of-the-hat game with City Council in making estimates. He declined to certify any "anticipated revenue" which he knew

would not be received. That forced Council to trim payrolls by \$2,000,000 and to fire more than 2000 jobholders.

It was the first effective job of drone-eliminating City Hall ever had witnessed.

Altogether, in 22 months since he took office Dr. White saved taxpayers upwards of \$3,000,000 by collecting money the city had not been receiving, and by refusing to pay out sums he did not believe the city should pay.

Today, Dr. Robert C. White is Democratic candidate for re-election to a full four-year term as Controller. And his campaign platform is a brief one.

Strictly Business.

"First," says Dr. White, "I'm well enough off so I don't have to graft or cheat the city for a living—and that's a big asset in City Hall.

"Second, I've had too long a business career, and too many people know me and my ways for anyone to think that I will conduct the

affairs of the Controller's office in anything except a business-like way."

Dr. White lives at 2943 N. 9th st. with his wife and one son, Robert Jr., 27. Since he became Controller he has been in his own office at the Robert C. White Company exactly two times—and one of those occasions was a legal holiday.

Has Job To Do.

He has been able to make only one trip to Chicago to look after his interests there. He does his work at the Penn A. C. at night.

His friends wonder why he is willing to "take" the things a man in (public office has to take) in the way of political tricks and denunciations. They don't understand why he's willing to put up with the headaches for a salary that isn't a fraction of what he takes in from any one of his businesses.

But "Doc" White says he has a job to do, and if the voters put him back in the Controller's office for four more years, he thinks he can do it.

Millions in Bank Deposits Saved by Harr's Genius; Now Philadelphia Calls Him to Stave Off Bankruptcy

Atlantic City Institutions Rescued From Ruin in Darkest Days of 1933 Crash.

Pennsylvania System Remodeled, Building and Loan Structure Reorganized.

Twenty years ago at the University of Pennsylvania a young member of the junior class enlisted in the United States army.

This country just had entered the World War. The student, with a number of other collegians, was being rushed through physical examinations before going to Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara. He passed all the tests easily until he had to read a jumble of letters on an eye chart.

"Read the top line," the doctor ordered, and turned his back to prepare for the next applicant.

Pulls a Fast One.

The student couldn't even see the chart. But he sneaked his pair of thick glasses out of a hip pocket, stole a glance at the letters, and read the line perfectly.

"Good," said the doctor, without even looking up. "Read the second line from the bottom."

Again the student hauled out his glasses and rattled off the row of letters.

"That's fine," said the doctor. "You pass O. K. . . . Next! . . ."

So Harr Entered the Army.

That's how Luther Harr, University of Pennsylvania, '18, got into the army.

He went to training camp at Fort Niagara and prepared for overseas service. But just before he was to be commissioned, another set of physical examinations came along.

That time the doctor watched closely. Young Harr didn't have a chance to do his sleight-of-hand stuff with the glasses. He flunked the exam because of faulty vision. That ended his career as a soldier.

Serves in Washington.

Instead of going to France, he had to be content with a Government statistician's job in Washington. Later he served with the Army Ordnance Department in Philadelphia. When the war was over, he went back to Penn and was graduated.

In 1930, when the nation again was struggling through a great crisis, the depression, Harr was once more at the University, where, although only 34, he was a full Professor of Finance at the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance.

The nation's banking structure was toppling in 1930. Bankers were jittery and were looking to recognized financial experts for advice and assistance. One of the first men called on for help was Luther Harr.

Called to Banks' Aid.

Sixteen banks in Atlantic City, where pre-depression real estate booms had weakened virtually all financial institutions, went to the University of Pennsylvania for help. And in 1929 and again in 1930 Luther Harr went to the shore resort as special consultant to the Atlantic City Clearing House Association.

In 1931, when the real banking crisis came and 30 banks crashed in Philadelphia in a single month, the situation in Atlantic City became desperate.

The bankers called on Luther Harr, made him chairman of the Clearing House Association, and left up to him the whole problem of saving whatever could be saved.

Then the 1933 Crash.

For more than a year the situation calmed down. Some confidence was restored. But in 1933 came new panics the nation over—and after them the banking holidays in State after State.

In a final effort to stave off complete collapse in the face of the bank holidays, Dr. Harr one Saturday morning drafted a proposal for a New Jersey State law which he thought would help keep the banks open.

This was taken to Trenton that same day and passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. The act was the Altman act, providing for "restriction" of bank deposits, and innovation in banking



Dr. and Mrs. Luther Harr and children, Luther C. and Virginia Ann.

practice. "Restriction" enabled the three Atlantic City trust companies (supervised under State laws) to reopen after the banking holiday and to work out their affairs without going through liquidation. State legislation could not aid the national banks, however, and they were forced to close.

Harr's "restricted deposit" plan was adopted throughout the nation. In Pennsylvania the Sordani act, copied from his plan, was passed shortly after. It aided many a financial institution that without it, would have been forced to close.

Harr started reorganization of the banks of Atlantic City, but he was called into a new field and was forced to resign his banking connections. He became treasurer of the Philadelphia Record, the Camden Courier-Post and the New York Post.

Harr had been financial adviser to The Record since 1931. In a position where his economic philosophies and studies attracted nationwide attention, Harr proved himself one of the keenest students and interpreters of the economic scene in the country.

Attitude Vindicated.

He surveyed the nation's banking situation, reviewed the international financial picture, and then provoked a storm of controversy by advocating, with The Record, that the United States abandon the gold standard.

It wasn't until two years after he came forward that his far-sighted attitude was vindicated. The nation did abandon gold and start on an economic program of pump-priming that he advocated back in the Hoover regime.

Long ahead of the rest of the nation's economists, Harr also began urging Government control of credit through a powerful centralized banking setup. Finally, in 1935, Congress passed the Eccles Banking act, including many principles advocated by him.

Called by Earle.

In 1934, George H. Earle was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. He immediately called on Harr to assist in straightening out the State's finances.

Long before the Earle inauguration in 1935, Harr was working at the head of a special State Finance Committee, studying Commonwealth

finances and the budget. When Earle took office, he appointed Harr State Secretary of Banking. The Administration at once began to put into effect the financial program worked out ahead of time.

It was so successful that by the end of the first biennium of the Administration, a \$36,000,000 deficit inherited from the Pinchet regime was wiped out and the State had a surplus of \$4,000,000—even though in the meantime it had assumed tremendously increased expenditures for relief.

Stabilizes Banking.

As Secretary of Banking, Harr sponsored and put through the Legislature a comprehensive program for stabilizing banking throughout the State.

He instituted closer supervision of trust administration, strengthened the State's system of bank examination, and set up the new State Banking Board, through which bankers themselves check unsound practices.

Not a State bank or trust company has failed in Pennsylvania since Harr took over the banking portfolio.

The previous Administration already had started the task of liquidating banks closed during the depression. It had sold most of the readily marketable securities and assets of the institutions and had paid all dividends immediately available for depositors.

Given Difficult Task.

Harr's job was to liquidate the most difficult types of assets left in the closed banks—unlisted stocks, doubtful mortgages, real estate, and unsecured loans.

His department at once went to work and so far has squeezed more than \$40,000,000 out of those hopelessly looking assets for the benefit of depositors.

His administration also worked along two other lines to improve the banking situation. First, he made a sweeping reorganization of the practices of building and loan associations, and fought to get such associations out of speculative fields and back to their original purposes.

Second, Harr completely remodeled the small loans business in the State. He cut rates of interest charged by loan societies and pawnbrokers. He provided for establishment of consumers' credit organiza-

tions for loans up to \$1000. He sponsored legislation which removed oppressive interest burdens from citizens forced to borrow small sums.

Next It's City Finances.

Today, in the midst of his activities to aid the State's financial structure, Harr is being drafted for an even more difficult job—that of untangling Philadelphia city finances.

With the city facing a \$27,000,000 deficit by the end of the year, and with all the ancient methods of trick legislation and budget-juggling exhausted, the Democratic party called on Harr to run for City Treasurer—to work out a business-like, sound method of pulling the city out of the red.

He already has announced, along with Dr. Robert C. White, candidate for City Controller, a simple, sound method of working out the city's financial problems.

Sure He Can Halt Deficits.

In four years in the Treasurer's office, using sensible financial methods instead of budget hocus-pocus, Harr says he can stop mounting city deficits and do for the city what he already has done for the State and its banking institutions.

Harr is 41 years old, a descendant of two of Pennsylvania's oldest families.

On his father's side, he is descended from John Ernest Harr, one of the German Lutherans who came to Pennsylvania long before the American Revolution, to escape religious persecution in Germany.

The first Harr acquired a tract of land in Bucks county, and a portion of the old plantation still is in possession of the family.

Married in 1919.

Luther Harr's grandfather was John M. Harr, founder of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Sellersville, where Harr was married in 1919. His father was Milton K. Harr, who was born in Sellersville, moved to Germantown, and was engaged in investment banking.

On his maternal side, Harr is descended from John George Weiss, who came to America in 1738 with a band of Mennonite emigres from Germany.

Today Harr lives at Penn and Fox sts., in Germantown, around the corner from his birthplace. His wife is the former Kathryn Cressman, of Sellersville. They have two children, Luther C. and Virginia Ann.

Curtis Bok Didn't Want to Accept Judgeship at First; Now Finds It's 24-Hour Job With Chance for Real Service

His Experience Rubbing Elbows With Public Stands Him in Good Stead on Bench.

When Curtis Bok was elevated to the Philadelphia bench (rather against his own inclination) it looked pretty tough for the Camden Shells, a semipro team in the Camden (Maine) Twilight Baseball League.

You never heard of the Camden Shells? You would if you talked to Judge Bok, who has the long arms and legs of a born first baseman, who bats close to .400 and who holds down first for the Shells each summer.

But when he went on the bench the factory workers and farmers who make up the rest of the team weren't sure what would happen. For one thing, they had never called him anything but Curtis and had been pretty freely critical when occasion demanded. That was all right in the past. But when he was Judge Bok . . .

As it turned out, the new job didn't make a bit of difference. His Honor is still Curtis up in Camden. He's still knocking 'em out of the park each vacation time, still playing baseball almost as well as he plays Chopin, and is still as ready as any Camdenite to boast about the team.

Has Horror of Pomposity.

It's practically the only thing he does boast of, although he is, at 40, one of the youngest Judges in the city, something of an authority on music and, that rare bird in Philadelphia politics a cultured person.

Fortunately, his culture isn't the kind that hurts; he's too humorous for that, too full of a genuine horror of pomposity.

But he never quite looks as if he belonged in City Hall when he walks down a corridor, hatless, vestless, wearing a casually cut suit of Harris tweed. He is, instead, a reminder of the British system whereby young men of widely known families make the public service a career, surrendering their leisure and a chance to increase their own fortunes.

Judge Bok is still a little surprised at his temperamental fitness for his job and at the fact that he is interested in it to the exclusion of almost all his other activities.

Didn't Want the Job.

He didn't want to be a Judge at first. He was a successful lawyer when Governor Earle asked him to accept an appointment to the Orphans' Court bench to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge George Henderson. That was early in 1936.

"I don't want it, George," he said. "I'm happy where I am. And it's dull work."

The Governor asked him three times. In the end Bok consented. Then:

"I found it wasn't dull," Bok said. "I found it was a fascinating, 24-hour-a-day job. George was right."

"I have found my niche. I have found the thing I like to do."

Interested in Prisons.

Since his appointment Judge Bok has become passionately interested in a revision of the American prison system. He doesn't call it reform, because he hasn't much time for reformers, as such.

He objects to vague talk about "making the world a better place to live in." That's one reason he went into politics: to get away from talk and into the field of action.

"I had a feeling for some time," he said "that a change was due in



PRESIDENT JUDGE AND MRS. CURTIS BOK

. . . he believes the American prison system needs revision.

Philadelphia, and that the starry-eyed crew had better get in it. If they didn't it was their own fault. I was myself a member of the starry-eyed crew, the high-minded bunch, and I felt it was time to help out if I could.

"Jack Kelly fired my enthusiasm. I met him during the winter of 1934. I was tremendously impressed with him. If fellows like that could give their time to politics, I felt, so would I. And I haven't been sorry."

Won't Talk of Jury.

The most highly publicized task Judge Bok has had on the bench is the handling of the October Grand Jury, which is investigating crime and law enforcement in Philadelphia. But he won't talk about that, because he believes secrecy and freedom from political squabbles to be essential to the success of the inquiry.

He will, however, talk at any time about American prisons, striding up and down as he does so, so completely in earnest that he checks himself occasionally to make sure his listener isn't bored.

He doesn't believe Judges should be compelled to send convicted men and women to prison for predetermined terms. Nor does he believe prisoners should be dumped in unassorted lots in institutions where they have no chance of meeting with the educational processes which, he contends, should refit them for society.

His Proposal.

His plan—and he admits it is not original—is this:

Judges should concern themselves with legal aspects of a case, insuring defendants a fair trial. Convicted men and women should be sent to penal "clearing houses" where experts would determine what type incarceration would be most likely to benefit them. Then the prisoners would stay only until experts decided they were fit to return to society once more.

Some would have only a month or two in prison farms or special institutions. Some might spend their lives in maximum security prisons. The exact period would be more or less up to the defendant.

"If a boy is incorrigible in school," Judge Bok pointed out, "we don't shut him up in a cellar with 50 of the worst boys we can find and tell him that after 30 days of it he will be a better and finer boy and a deterrent to others. We talk to his teacher or doctor and try to educate him out of it. "Educate Criminals."

"If the public has any sense about its future, it will apply the

idea of education to criminals. Prisons should be schools, with attendance compulsory, until the necessary lesson has been learned."

Judge Bok's experience with people hasn't all come from a lawyer's office or across the bench. He drove a tourist car and worked in factories in Russia several years ago and for three and one-half years he was an assistant district attorney here.

He is a son of the editor and philanthropist, Edward W. Bok, and a grandson of the publisher, Cyrus H. K. Curtis. He was graduated from the Hill School, Pottstown, in 1915 and was in his sophomore year at Williams College when—the day after the United States declared war—he joined the navy.

He had a few speedy courses at Annapolis and then was made an ensign. Throughout the war he served on vessels patrolling the coast, and was discharged as a lieutenant, senior grade, in June of 1919.

Decides to Study Law.

Afterward, while he was planning on a business career, his father asked him to study law for at least one year, because his ancestors in Holland had all been Judges or lawyers. Bok agreed and went to the University of Virginia. He completed the three-year course in two years, became so absorbed that his future line of work was at once made clear to him.

Later he passed both the Virginia and Pennsylvania State bar examinations. In Philadelphia he practiced first with the late Francis S.

He Has Ideas About Conduct of Prisons; Believes in Education for Criminals.

McIlhenny and Robert E. Lamber-ton, now a Judge in Common Pleas Court.

In 1928 Bok opened his own office and in 1930 became associated with Robert Deckert, helping found the firm that eventually became, Deckert, Bok, Smith & Clark.

Meanwhile, in 1927, Bok went to Geneva and worked in the information section of the League of Nations under Arthur Sweetser, because he was interested in international affairs and wanted to see what made the wheels go round.

Ran for District Attorney.

In 1935 he ran for District Attorney on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Charles F. Kelley.

Bok was interested in the Democrats because their party was the liberal one and because "they had the right idea, and were in line with the times."

After Governor Earle appointed him to Orphans Court, Bok served slightly more than a year. Then he was made President Judge of the newly-created Common Pleas Court No. 6. He is one of 15 sitting Judges coming up for election or reelection next week.

His wife is the former Nellie Lee Holt, descendant of a pioneer Kansas family and former head of the religious education department at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo. They have one child, a daughter, Rachael, born on Easted Day this year.

Wife Is Active.

Mrs. Bok is active to some degree in civic affairs; she is vice chairman of the County Board of Public Assistance, and a member of the board of the State Industrial School for Women at Muncy.

Bok continues his regular attendance at Philadelphia Orchestra concerts, but he resigned his presidency of and membership in the Philadelphia Orchestra Association in December of 1934.

Music and books (he'd like to write a novel some day) are his chief intellectual interests. He has decorated his own court room, on the sixth floor of City Hall, and made it the pleasantest chamber of its kind in the Hall. The walls are a clean, cream color. The dark brown rug is deep-piled, and coarse cloth drapes hang at the windows. Two large tapestries have been hung on the walls, and at either end of the bench are glass globes in which dark green vines grow without benefit of sunlight.

An oaken beam bears the legend: "Eyes and ears are poor witnesses where the soul is barbarous."

Judge Bok saw it in the Nebraska Supreme Court chamber years ago and never forgot it.

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PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 30, 1937

SAVE THE CONSTITUTION

Constitutions, like all other human institutions, either change or die.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania needs certain changes, now.

If the people's organic law comes into conflict with the development and needs of the people, both will suffer. That is why those who sincerely believe in democracy and constitutional government do not hesitate to support needed constitutional amendments.

On the ballot next Tuesday will be five proposed amendments. The first four of them deserve your support.

Amendment 1A removes any possibility of reviving the fantastic interpretation with which the Pennsylvania Supreme Court formerly construed the time-lock provision in the Constitution. The Court recently has reversed itself and ruled that the Constitution only means that the same amendment cannot be submitted oftener than every five years.

But what if the Court at some future date reverses itself again and goes back to the ruling that NO amendment can be submitted except at five-year intervals?

On its face it would seem that any constitutional provision which the Supreme Court has interpreted in exactly contradictory ways needs clarification.

Amendment 2A is the graded income tax amendment. It is designed to relieve the real estate taxpayer and the rent payer. Under a law sponsored by the Earle Administration, receipts from graded income taxes, with rates based on ability to pay, were to go to local communities only if their real estate taxes were reduced by the amount they received from the State.

This law was declared unconstitutional. When the Constitution was written real estate was almost the sole source of taxation. That was fair enough then. Real estate at that time was the principal source of wealth.

But not today. Only 40 percent of the wealth in Pennsylvania is represented by real estate. The tax law, to be fair, must follow the wealth. And the most direct way to do that is by a graded income tax with exemptions for salaries and wages under \$2000 a year.

As long as the present burden on real estate continues to increase, we are in constant danger of a revenue breakdown that would imperil our police, fire, school and other community services.

The graded income tax amendment is a perfect example of a constitutional change called for by changing economic conditions that were not foreseen and could not have been foreseen by the men who wrote the present State Constitution.

Amendment No. 3A is necessary in the opinion of many lawyers of both parties, who fear that the existing blind pensions, mothers' assistance pensions, etc., will be caught in constitutional snags.

Amendment 4A would consolidate the city of Philadelphia and the county of Philadelphia into one unit. It is the least controversial of the amendments.

Consolidation would save about \$2,500,000 a year directly and would end the old puss-in-corner shifting of responsibility for waste from Council to the county offices, and vice versa.

Republican leaders have urged consolidation for years. There were whispers against it among the more sordid type of patronage grabbers in G. O. P. ranks, but not until this campaign did any responsible leader speak openly against consolidation.

Dr. George Woodward and many other Republican regulars became so disgusted with their betrayal by the Pew-Grundy machine on this point that they have openly denounced their own

collapse of the Roman. While the prize specimen of de-invention is in Egypt, where the Sphinx makes sandy mockery of present-day efforts to solve, first, the mysteries of the pyramids, and, second, the even more baffling mystery of mummification.

Maybe there won't be any more de-invention. Maybe Mr. Wells is right on that. Yet—another war to "save civilization"—and a lot of us are likely to be de-invented to the point of living in trees.

Veterans—of the Anti-Bonus Fight

Distortion by our Republican newspapers of Governor Earle's remarks concerning Judge Rosen is so typical, so obviously political, so clearly malicious that we would be insulting the intelligence of our readers and the veterans by commenting in reply.

We don't think veterans will fall for it. Not if they remember that the same editors whose hearts "bleed for them" now are the very same editors who were lined up 100 percent against the veterans' bonus.

A MATCH FOR THE THERMOMETER

We congratulate the Federal Reserve Board for finally taking the action it did to ease the tension on the stock exchange.

Let us pass over the point that the action should have been taken six weeks previous. Better late than never.

What we can't understand is why the board limits its action to the lowering of margin requirements on buying, and a 50 percent marginal requirement for short selling—an innovation in the market which many will regard with misgivings.

Having gone so far in putting a match under the unreliable though traditional thermometer of our economic order, why didn't the board tackle the basic cause not only of the stock collapse but of the steady business decline, a decline which one glance at the New York Times business index shows to be almost precipitous?

In short, why didn't the Federal Reserve Board backtrack on its policies covering credit for business just as it backtracked on its policies covering credit for market speculation—and lower reserve requirements?

Since the function of the Federal Reserve Board is that of an economic stabilizer, guardian of the nation's reservoirs of credit, it is essential that it have authority over the market. That is wise and proper. Recalling that in the hectic days preceding the Hoover panic, brokers' loans went to \$9,000,000,000, it is obvious that inflation in the market directly affects the country's monetary system.

Because it creates new credit, on a false base. Credit which, if pumped into our economic system as it was in the late 20's, and then suddenly jerked out again, as it was in '29 and thereafter, constitutes a peril to the stability of the country.

But while it is the job of the Federal Reserve Board to prevent inflations and deflations in the market, it is even more the board's job to prevent inflations and deflations in the banking system.

Last winter the board, under the mistaken notion that inflation in business was imminent, increased reserve requirements of Federal Reserve member banks, put on the brakes too hard. The inflation never showed up. Instead, deflation set in.

Now the Reserve Board moves drastically to check the market deflation.

It does nothing effective to check deflation in our banking system, which has suffered a shrinkage of \$1,300,000,000 in deposits so far this year. It does nothing to check the resultant deflation in business.

Why?

One veteran Washington commentator lays it to pride, to the fear of members of the Federal Reserve Board that they would "lose prestige" if they were to about-face and lower the reserve requirements of the member banks.

Be it pride, or be it just sheer obstinacy, the whole nation will pay for continued refusal of the Reserve Board to give to American business men the same sharp check upon deflation as it has given to American speculators.

Reassuring the Teachers

The Board of Education now says precisely what The Record said after the court decision which



'It's Too Soon to

To the Editor:

An unsettled stock market prepages a concerted attack by self-styled economists, bankers and Wall Street men against the budget policies of the Government.

Suppose your income just equaled your outgo. Suppose, further, your child or wife were ill. Would you borrow money to pay for a doctor—and unbalance your budget? Of course you would.

We're in a depression now. Why shouldn't our Government spend now to alleviate the sufferings of those who are undernourished, ill-clothed and ill-housed?

This country's resources, if properly produced and distributed, are limitless. Surely we can spend in perfect confidence that our future national income will more than offset any deficit we are incurring now.

This letter is simply a plea to my fellow-citizens not to be stampeded by well-fed alarmists into an insistence upon a balanced budget.

Remember, further, that every cry for a balanced budget by an Aldrich or a Gay really means an attack upon our stands of living, upon expenditures for relief and public works and upon higher wages for the workingman.

S. R. WEIN.

An Added Burden for the Consumer

To the Editor:

The mounting cost of the necessities of life is beginning to be in the form of a decreased demand for these goods.

An increase in wages will not keep pace with the higher cost of things we all must have, because when we add, say, 10 percent to cost of production, the higher cost passed on to the consumer as 10 percent, but 20 to 30 percent.

This increase in wages is fallacy, it doesn't solve the problem. It is temporary at best; besides, all workers receive that increase at the same time, and so, while a few may be temporarily benefited, the great mass suffer by paying higher prices.

We cannot leave to private businessmen, whose first aim is to make the most for themselves, the business of distribution of the things we must have. The mass of people are at their mercy, and they have proved to possess that feeling of mercy in a very minute quantity.

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We, the People

When Humans Want
Change They Blame It
All on the Sun Spots.

By JAY FRANKLIN
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

For many generations men have been aware that even the sun has occasional blemishes in its furious splendor. The development of scientific astronomy during the last hundred years has enabled us to keep check on these solar measles and has led to the discovery that every 11 years they become an epidemic.

The spots themselves have been studied and are stated to be electro-magnetic storms which start near the sun's poles and move toward its equator, where they disappear. When pointed toward the earth, they increase certain types of solar radiation and decrease solar heat so far as we can measure it.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century the British economist Jevons argued that there was a direct relation between the sun-spot cycle and the business cycle of boom-and-bust economics. He offered in evidence that in years of high sun-spot frequency trees grew more rapidly and sheep and fur-bearing animals developed more luxuriant coats than in other years.

A Prophecy.

In the early 1920's, a Soviet scientist—Professor A. L. Tchijevsky—took up the question where Jevons had dropped it and suggested that this periodic stepping-up of solar radiation would also affect human psychology, tending to excited mental activity (mental activity being clearly a kin to electro-magnetic impulses, although the demonstration that mental processes could be measured by induced electrical vibrations had not yet been made). The professor's first study prophesied that there would be a big collapse in the stock markets in 1929.

This success led him on to a daring and fatal thesis: that political behavior—including wars, strikes, revolutions and Fascistic repressions—was also caused by sun spots.

The Russians are allegedly holding an election but are meeting with difficulties, because of the widespread feeling that it is unsafe to vote for anyone but Stalin. If Professor Tchijevsky has not already been "liquidated" as a "Trotskyist wrecker" for his scientific observations, he is clearly entitled to a place on the Soviet ticket. For the year 1937 offers a remarkable coincidence with—if not a demonstration of—his theory that when sun spots increase in size and number we mortals buzz around like so many flies near a kitchen stove.

There is as yet no organized scientific measure for political activity. It is enough to point out the following occurrences in 1937: The wave of sit-down and other strikes in America, the recent crash in the stock markets, the mass trials and executions in Russia, the savage crescendo of the civil war in Spain, and the Japanese invasion of China.

So it is obvious that Professor Tchijevsky has hit upon an aid to long-range political forecasting which cannot be ignored by the dialectical materialists at Moscow or, indeed, by the rulers of any country.

Place in the Sun.



"NOW, BOYS, KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE MAIN ISSUE"

'It's Too Soon to Balance the Budget'

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An unsettled stock market pre-
pages a concerted attack by self-
styled economists, bankers and
Wall Street men against the budget-
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tain the word "elixir," the customer
said to me, "Don't use any of that
poison stuff that the newspapers
wrote about."

Some people think that all elixirs
must be alike—all like the one they
have read about in the newspapers.
But it happens that we have quite
a few elixirs that are as harmless
as water.

Moreover, the elixir sulphanil-
amide which recently caused the
death of several people was a
ready made preparation, not one
that has to be put up by druggists
personally.

SAMUEL M. BERMAN, Ph. G.

Blood and Wings

To the Editor:

Your editorial of October 24 on
making commercial flying in the
U. S. safer deserves sincere com-
mendation. The recent losses are
heartbreaking. Existing flying regu-
lations are inadequate and consti-
tute a serious menace.

Those in authority must awaken
to the dangers of present-day com-
mercial flying. A series of new,
practical means of prevention of
terrible air accidents must be
placed in operation. Air flying can
and must be made safer. To allow
the present rate of air accidents
to continue is to promote cold-
blooded murder.

Those in authority have a serious
responsibility. Further hesitation
will mean further loss of life. Air
flying experts have a sacred duty

It's a 'Dog's Life' for Homeless Hectors

To the Editor:

I was very happy to see the
article by "Dog Lover" in The
Record of October 22, with regards
to the question as to what is being
done with the money paid for dog
licenses.

I was glad to know that some one
else loves animals enough to con-
cern himself to write in their be-
half. "Dog Lover" said that the
S. P. C. A. does a marvelous work,
and I would like to say that in ad-
dition to the work of the S. P. C. A.,
there is also splendid work done by
the Animal Rescue League, at 7835
Bartram ave., and the Morris
Refuge, at 1242 Lombard st., for all
these societies work continually for
the elimination of suffering among
homeless and starving animals.

I think, like "Dog Lover," that
the money collected for licenses
should be used for the stray and
homeless dogs and cats, and given to
these societies.

Can we realize what torture it
must be to hundreds of those home-
less animals to have to walk the
streets, day after day, without hav-
ing anything to eat, until they
finally die from starvation?

There are people who, after being
tired of their pets, or having pets
which have puppies or kittens, take
them and drop them anywhere to
get rid of them. This is the worst
cruelty imaginable but it is being
done continually.

Much could be done if lovers of
animals would co-operate and send

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Consolidation would save about \$2,500,000 a year directly and would end the old puss-in-corner shifting of responsibility for waste from Council to the county offices, and vice versa.

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Dr. George Woodward and many other Republican regulars became so disgusted with their betrayal by the Pew-Grundy machine on this point that they have openly denounced their own party leaders.

Another recommendation FOR the amendment is that the "Constitutional Defense Committee" is out AGAINST it.

The head of the "Constitutional Defense Committee" is Ira Jewell Williams, who might better be devoting his time to defending the malodorous relationship between his law firm and the Board of City Trusts than to "defending the Constitution."

The constitutional amendments mean further modernization of Pennsylvania's government, a saving of millions to the small taxpayers.

Vote "YES" on the first four amendments.

De-invention

"You can't," observed Mr. H. G. Wells, on his recent visit here, "de-invent things, you know. You can't de-invent mass production or the wireless. And so, you see, we must adapt ourselves to what we have invented."

The eminent British author was referring, of course, to efforts to resist change, to turn back the clock to recapture those "good old days" which stack up better in nostalgia than they do in analysis. And while we agree as to all that, we still feel we must take issue even with so eminent a savant as Mr. Wells.

De-invention not only is possible. History is chock-full of examples. Our thoughts drift first, naturally, to Samuel Butler's delightful satire on the early machine age, "Erewhon," in which the hero forced a pass through impassable mountains to a forgotten land, the land of Erewhon, where they had had a machine civilization, grew to hate it, discarded it by law, with enforcement having reached the point where the hero barely escaped execution after he was found with a watch in his pocket.

De-invention abounds in the legendary stories of collapsed civilizations. The ancient Chinese, for example, anticipated many modern devices, all of which the later Chinese, somehow, de-invented. There was no little de-invention in the collapse of the Greek civilization, again in the

system.

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Reassuring the Teachers

The Board of Education now says precisely what The Record said after the court decision which ended the board's free and easy privileges by levying taxes upon the people of this city:

There won't be any payless paydays for the school teachers.

The board may be temporarily embarrassed. But only temporarily. The income tax amendment to the Constitution on next Tuesday's ballot will, if approved, give the schools an immediate new source of revenue. But even if that amendment should not be approved—though we believe the voters will sense its wisdom—Philadelphia's schools may expect increased State financial aid.

We are glad the board has spoken out. It was natural perhaps for many teachers to worry, despite the fact that their jobs are protected by tenure, under a law enacted by the Earle Administration, while their salaries also are fixed by State law. But that worry is now ended, once and for all, since the board is able to borrow any money it may need to carry on. . . .

Until its economies are made and State assistance arrives.

Revolution Eats Its Children

Bela Kun, one of the few remaining Bolsheviks whose name is known outside radical circles in this country, has been arrested by order of the Soviet Government.

Remembering how Bela Kun's brief and bloody dictatorship in Hungary was used as a symbol of Communist terror, it is ironic to think that this man, against whom so many anti-Communists swore vengeance, finally is enmeshed in the net he helped to build.

The men who made the Russian Revolution are faring no better than the men who made the French. The tendency of violent social movements to crush their own leaders and degenerate into personal absolutism is one of the most consistent characteristics of revolution.

Today, 20 years after the Russian Revolution to liberate the submerged masses, the man in the street outside of Russia knows the name of only one living Russian inside Russia—Stalin. The rest remain submerged.

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Enough—

To the Editor:

Here are a few suggestions that would help our citizens and taxpayers to get a square deal from our transportation system:

1. Reduce fares to five cents immediately.

2. Eliminate free transfers; charge two cents for them.

3. Charge five cents additional fare in the zone between 63d and Market sts. and 69th St. Terminal. The large majority of the riders that use this part of the Market st. elevated are not taxpayers of Philadelphia, but enjoy this service at the expense of Philadelphia taxpayers who footed the bill for its construction and maintenance.

In addition, this high-speed line has been responsible for Philadelphia taxpayers moving into Delaware county.

4. These changes would win back former riders who find it cheaper to use their automobiles under the present system of fares.

This would result in increased revenue and enable the taxpayers of the city to at least realize the interest on the investments in their transportation systems.

5. Further, lower fares would stimulate business. READER.

Objects to Windsor Visit

To the Editor:

Why slap England in the face? When we permit the Duke of Windsor and his companion Wallis Warfield, to visit the United States, we are slapping a friend and neighbor in the face.

I suggest that every decent citizen write (or mail this clipping) to Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, Washington, D. C., asking him to postpone the Duke of Windsor's visit until a later date.

ENGLISH SYMPATHIZER.

in the form of a decreased demand for these goods.

An increase in wages will keep pace with the higher cost of things we all must have, because when we add, say, 10 percent to the cost of production, the higher cost is passed on to the consumer at 10 percent, but 20 to 30 percent.

This increase in wages is a fallacy, it doesn't solve the problem. It is temporary at best; besides all workers receive that increase at the same time, and so, while a few may be temporarily benefited, the great mass suffer by paying higher prices.

We cannot leave to private capitalists, whose first aim is to get the most for themselves, the means of distribution of the things we must have. The mass of people are at their mercy, and have proved to possess that feeling of mercy in a very minute quantity.

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It has struck me funny that many people can get a wrong impression out of any article so short and clear as that on elixir sulphamidamide.

I, being a druggist, have been bringing me prescriptions every day, and in the last few days seems that people have been trying to read them.

In three out of five cases w

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By G



ONE COPY PER MACHINE FOR U.S. PAT. OFF.

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bringing me prescriptions every
day, and in the last few days it
seems that people have been trying
to read them.

In three out of five cases where

have read about in the newspapers.
But it happens that we have quite
a few elixirs that are as harmless
as water.

Moreover, the elixir sulphanil-
amide which recently caused the
death of several people was a
ready made preparation, not one
that has to be put up by druggists
personally.

SAMUEL M. BERMAN, Ph. G.

Blood and Wings

To the Editor:

Your editorial of October 24 on
making commercial flying in the
U. S. safer deserves sincere com-
mendation. The recent losses are
heartbreaking. Existing flying reg-
ulations are inadequate and con-
stitute a serious menace.

Those in authority must awaken
to the dangers of present-day com-
mercial flying. A series of new,
practical means of prevention of
terrible air accidents must be
placed in operation. Air flying can
and must be made safer. To allow
the present rate of air accidents
to continue is to promote cold-
blooded murder.

Those in authority have a serious
responsibility. Further hesitation
will mean further loss of life. Air
flying experts have a sacred duty
to perform and that is to design
practical and efficient means which
will prove to be most helpful in
cutting down considerably the num-
ber of terrible air accidents. Safer
air flying is a great national prob-
lem.

SAMUEL SINAIK.

SIDE GLANCES

By GEORGE CLARK



"My, my, isn't it amazing how much these bags will hold?"

Record of October 22, with regards
to the question as to what is being
done with the money paid for dog
licenses.

I was glad to know that some one
else loves animals enough to con-
cern himself to write in their be-
half. "Dog Lover" said that the
S. P. C. A. does a marvelous work,
and I would like to say that in ad-
dition to the work of the S. P. C. A.,
there is also splendid work done by
the Animal Rescue League, at 7833
Bartram ave., and the Morris
Refuge, at 1242 Lombard st., for all
these societies work continually for
the elimination of suffering among
homeless and starving animals.

I think, like "Dog Lover," that
the money collected for licenses
should be used for the stray and
homeless dogs and cats, and given
to these societies.

Can we realize what torture it
must be to hundreds of those home-
less animals to have to walk the
streets, day after day, without hav-
ing anything to eat, until they
finally die from starvation?

There are people who, after being
tired of their pets, or having pets
which have puppies or kittens, take
them and drop them anywhere to
get rid of them. This is the worst
cruelty imaginable but it is being
done continually.

Much could be done if lovers of
animals would co-operate and send
unwanted and stray animals to any
of the above societies to have them
put to sleep.

MARIE S. KENNEDY.

Last Days of Gang Rule

To the Editor:

For half a century or more,
American independence has been
governed by a corrupt political
clique masquerading as Repub-
licans, though this arrogation of a
once honored title was an insult
to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

A book could be written dealing
with the intrigues of this sordid
cabal and their control over the
quiescent city of William P.

The book could be called "The
Stranglers of Philadelphia," and
certain chapters could be devoted
to describing the operations of City
Council, the Board of City Trusts,
the Park Commission, the Board of
Education, and some of our dizzy
Mayors—what they did and what
they failed to do!

This long, long trail of adminis-
trative ways that were dark and
tricks that were vain slowed up
progress in our fair city until its
snail-like motion became a favorite
wisecrack for vaudeville comedians.

Our penguin-like populace, how-
ever, have become weary of being
bludgeoned out of their rights, and
are now determined to free them-
selves from the fetters of gang
rule at the coming election.

And this is not a threat, but a
promise! CAMEO.

Sees Things 'in a Different Light'

To the Editor:

Mr. Gabis' letter concerning the
Philadelphia Normal School is not
a true reflection of the conditions
there.

Those of us who knew Mr. Gabis
see the situation in a different light.
We regret that any false impres-
sions may have been formulated by
the public as a result of reading his
letter.

X. Y. Z.

Stalin. If Professor Tchijevsky
has not already been "liquidated"
as a "Trotskyist wrecker" for his
scientific observations, he is
clearly entitled to a place on the
Soviet ticket. For the year 1937
offers a remarkable coincidence
with—if not a demonstration of
—his theory that when sun spots
increase in size and number we
mortals buzz around like so
many flies near a kitchen stove.

There is as yet no organized
scientific measure for political
activity. It is enough to point
out the following occurrences in
1937: The wave of sit-down and
other strikes in America, the re-
cent crash in the stock markets,
the mass trials and executions in
Russia, the savage crescendo of
the civil war in Spain, and the
Japanese invasion of China.

So it is obvious that Professor
Tchijevsky has hit upon an aid
to long-range political forecast-
ing which cannot be ignored by
the dialectical materialists at
Moscow or, indeed, by the rulers
of any country.

Place in the Sun.

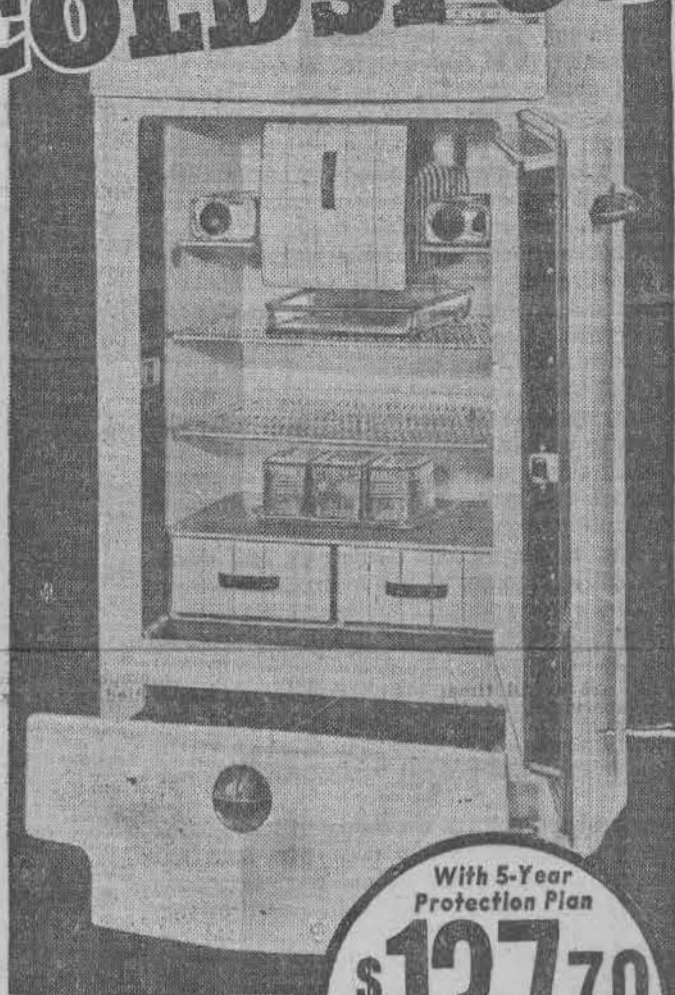
Nevertheless, it is possible that
the sun-spot cycle is not quite
what he thinks it is. There are
at least two cycles of sun spots:
a short one of about 11 years, a
longer one of nearly 23 years—
and there are probably still
longer and uncharted rhythms
in solar activity. Taking the
steadier 23-year cycle as a yard-
stick, it is apparent that this is
about the length of a human
generation. Granting that the
time of man is measured by the
sun and that the three-score-
years and ten of Scripture repre-
sent three of these major cycles,
the recurrence of political acti-
vity with every generation may
be a natural reflection of the
struggle of each human genera-
tion to find a footing.

So Papa Tchijevsky may be
right—though not in the sense
in which he reads the sun spots
—and what he considers cause
and effect may be merely two ef-
fects of the same cause.

For of one thing only can men
be certain—the human history
records at intervals which repre-
sent the efforts of a human
generation to secure a living for
themselves, their mates and their
young, and the instinctive resist-
ance of the old and aging in a
useless attempt to perpetuate
the orderly arrangements by
which their own privileges and
power may be perpetuated.

It is this biological rhythm
which keeps step with the sun
spots, quite as much as the
electro-magnetic impulses which
the latter broadcast through our
nervous systems, that lies behind
the proved fact that unrest, civil
disturbances, revolution and
wars recur every 20-odd years.

Big Coldspot

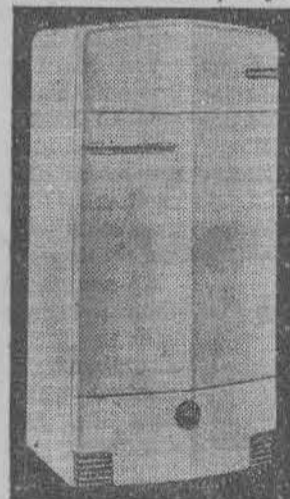


With 5-Year Protection Plan
\$137⁷⁰
 ONLY \$5 DOWN
 Liberal Terms
 Small Carrying Charge

A completely furnished Coldspot with Servex Hostess Set and the famous Foodex that provides an indexed place for everything — vegetables, eggs and butter. Note the Handibin—a big reserve storage space for special buys in fruits, vegetables.

ONE DAY ONLY!

Sears tremendous organization, Sears economical straightline distribution, Sears "Thriller"—all combine to give you this most outstanding Coldspot value! See this remarkable electric refrigerator Saturday! Ask us to give you all the "inside facts". Learn about Coldspot's economy and efficiency. Find out how much you get and see how much you save!



Flowing streamlines, gleaming dulux and brilliant chrome—Coldspot is the most beautiful refrigerator in America.

- ★ Five-year protection plan—in writing!
- ★ Never before at this price—such BEAUTY, so much POWER, so many FEATURES!
- ★ 6.22 cu. ft. size—big enough for the average family of 4 or 5!
- ★ Beautiful duPont Dulux outside—smooth, glistening porcelain inside!
- ★ Current-Cutter Rotorite unit—economical beyond your expectations!
- ★ Compares with refrigerators selling over \$200!
- ★ Insulated with Dry Zero—the best and most expensive commercial insulant known!
- ★ Steel shelves finished in rust-proof treatment!

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Quantities are limited. Coupon will hold Coldspot while stocks last.

MAIL COUPON

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Dept. 513

Mail Coupon to—
2917 N. 16th St., Phila. (Coldspot)

NAME

ADDRESS

Coupon must be mailed before midnight Saturday, Oct. 30. R-10-30

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 JEFFerson 2940

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SOUTH PHILA. KENSINGTON GERMANTOWN BROAD & OLNEY
 2015 S. Broad St. 3215 Kensington Ave. 125 W. Challen Ave. 6749 N. Broad St.

ARDMORE CENTRAL PHILA. JENKINTOWN
 19 W. Lancaster Ave. 1641 N. Broad St. 426 Old York Road

Open Friday and Saturday Nights Until 9:30

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for years and estimated to save the householders \$3,000,000 a year.

"This city-county consolidation amendment is merely another Philadelphia ripper," the G. O. P. boss said.

He then attacked as extravagance the Democratic proposal last winter to abolish the \$1,000,000 drone-infested Municipal Court. He put it this way: "They tried to rip out 11 Judges at \$10,000 each and substitute 10 Judges, to be named by the Democratic Governor, at \$14,000 each. Does that sound like economy?"

Green assailed the graduated income tax proposal on the ground that Earle is not sincere in promising to use the money for school purposes, otherwise he would have had it earmarked that way in the amendment itself.

Against "Timelock" Amendment.

He demanded that the bond issue, which the Governor says is unnecessary, be snowed under because "the Democrats will spend that money, too."

In attacking the "timelock" amendment, Green said the present restriction is a safeguard written into the Constitution by the Republicans. He contended it then had and still has a "great deal of merit."

Proposal to insure legality of old-age and mothers' assistance, he said, is not necessary. Such assistance, he asserted, originally was provided by the Republicans and no one ever has tried to contest it.

3 of 5 Amendments

Supported by C. of C.

Directors of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce urged business men yesterday to vote for three State constitutional amendments—to consolidate city-county governments, remove the "timelock" and aid mothers and the aged.

They declared the city-county consolidation "will promote economy and efficiency and provide a better organization of government than exists at present."

The directors opposed the amendment for a State graded income tax as "just an additional tax," and agreed with Governor Earle that a fifth amendment, for a \$42,000,000 bond issue, no longer is necessary.

The Pep Boys
Manny Moe & Jack
CORNELL CAVALCADE
THE LOW-PRICED
TIRE SENSATION!
EQUIP NOW FOR GREATER SAFETY!

TRADE-IN OUTLET
SALE!
VACUUMS
\$5.89
Cash or Credit
Reconditioned
HOOVER
EUREKA
PREMIER
UNIVERSAL
Also on Sale
26 S. 7th St.

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The charge Edelman, rep C. I. O. It f of an agreem delphia Dist United Broth and Joiners, and six lum firms here to terials "from C. I. O. unio "Loggers a West Coast overwhelming Carpenters u treated as su man.

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Elsewhere Shoes: The tions Board today for em Elkin Shoe C and Janney of Engine Co Clearfield sts will choose Shoe Worker and the Pa Union, an in their collecti

Autos: A o mechanics c Motors, Inc., ended in a c with District Association o of L. affiliate a 10 cents a

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CHRIS CHURCH S Branches of T Church of Chr Su Subject "EVERLA SUNDAY, WEI SUND/

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SAMPLE BALLOT

VOTE REPUB

by Pulling Lever in the SE

to this **REPUBLICAN**

and you will be doing your part in
A Decent, Efficient and Hone

*November 2nd
1937*

QUESTIONS 	YES PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION No. 1-A <small>Shall Section one of Article fifteen of the Constitution be amended so as to eliminate the provision which prevents the submission of an amendment or amendments oftener than once in five years?</small>		YES PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION No. 2-A <small>Shall Section one of Article nine of the Constitution be amended to provide that income, inheritance, estate, and other taxes shall not be uniform, but may be graded, and to provide for exemption, to provide that the Legislature, in dealing with property taxes, may exempt from taxation a uniform value in money of the total taxable value of each person's property, or of the taxable value of business?</small>		YES PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION No. 3-A <small>Shall Section eighteen of Article three of the Constitution be amended to permit the General Assembly to appropriate money for pensions or gratuities for assistance to mothers having dependent children, and to aged persons without adequate means of support?</small>		YES PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION No. 4-A <small>Shall a new section be added to Article four of the Constitution providing, subject to certain restrictions and limitations as to certain judicial officers and officers, the County of Philadelphia as a municipal corporation separate and distinct from the City of Philadelphia, and transferring the functions of the County government to the City government, providing for the employment of employees on the merit system, and declaring that legislation enacted by the General Assembly to carry this section into effect, shall not be deemed invalid as local or special legislation?</small>		YES PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION No. 5-A <small>Shall a new section be added to Article nine of the Constitution authorizing the State to lease lands to the amount of forty-two millions of dollars (\$42,000,000) for the acquisition, construction and improvement of lands and buildings for the care and maintenance of criminals, persons mentally ill, the sick and injured, and tubercular patients; and for the construction and equipment of buildings at the Pennsylvania State College?</small>		YES NO AN ORDINANCE <small>Shall the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000) be borrowed by the City of Philadelphia for its water supply system and sewers and sewage disposal facilities for the protection of its water supply?</small>	
	OFFICES STRAIGHT PARTY LEVERS 											
REPUBLICAN 	1 Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 (Vote for One)	2 Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 (Vote for One)	3 Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3 (Vote for One)	4 Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 4 (Vote for One)	5 Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 5 (Vote for One)	6 7 8 JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS No. 6 (Vote for Three)			9 10 11 JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS No. 7 (Vote for Three)			12 JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS No. 8 (Vote for One)
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REPUBLICAN 	1 REPUBLICAN Joseph L. KUN	2 REPUBLICAN Theodore ROSEN	3 REPUBLICAN Macneille MacNEILLE	4 REPUBLICAN Francis S. BROWN, JR.	5 REPUBLICAN V. Alessandrou	6 REPUBLICAN Clare Grant FENERTY	7 REPUBLICAN Byron A. MILNER	8 REPUBLICAN John H. JONES	9 REPUBLICAN Vincent A. CARROLL	10 REPUBLICAN William M. LEWIS	11 REPUBLICAN L. G. FORSTER	12 REPUBLICAN John A. BOYLE
	1 C	2 C	3 C	4 C	5 C	6 C	7 C	8 C	9 C	10 C	11 C	12 C

The Second Lever is the Republican Lever

Vote for the Straight REPUBLICAN Ticket and Go

(See Reverse Side)

THE REPUBLICAN

SAMPLE BALLOT

ever in the **SECOND ROW**

REPUBLICAN



position

doing your part in giving Philadelphia
Efficient and Honest Administration

*G.O.P gave Lip Service
 favoring Constitutional
 changes but this Ballot
 proves they issued
 instructions for their
 voters to vote against
 the badly needed improvements
 Is this honest? HCC*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION No. 4-A		PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION No. 5-A		AN ORDINANCE		356 I.P.E.U.																				
YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	7		9			12			15	16	17	18	19	20				23	24	26	
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION No. 4-A		PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION No. 5-A		AN ORDINANCE		JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS No. 6 (Vote for Three)		JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS No. 7 (Vote for Three)			JUDGE OF THE ORPHANS' COURT (Vote for Three)			Judge of the Municipal Court (Vote for One)	REGISTER OF WILLS (Vote for One)	CITY TREASURER (Vote for One)	CITY CONTROLLER (Vote for One)	CORONER (Vote for One)	MAGISTRATE (Vote for Four)				JUDGE OF ELECTION (Vote for One)	INSPECTOR OF ELECTION (Vote for One)		
A	8 A	9 A	10 A	11 A	12 A	13 A	14 A	15 A	16 A	17 A	18 A	19 A	20 A	21 A	22 A	23 A	24 A	25 A	26 A							
B	8 B	9 B	10 B	11 B	12 B	13 B	14 B	15 B	16 B	17 B	18 B	19 B	20 B	21 B	22 B	23 B	24 B	25 B	26 B							
REPUBLICAN John Robert JONES	REPUBLICAN Vincent A. CARROLL	REPUBLICAN William M. LEWIS	REPUBLICAN I. U. Gordon FORSTER	REPUBLICAN John A. BOYLE	REPUBLICAN William LINTON	REPUBLICAN Allen M. STEARNE	REPUBLICAN Thomas BLUETT	REPUBLICAN Walter HADLEY	REPUBLICAN David K. WATSON	REPUBLICAN Richard BROWN	REPUBLICAN Arthur P. KEEGAN	REPUBLICAN Thomas P. CONNOR	REPUBLICAN Charles MEDWAY	REPUBLICAN S. Thomas USILTON	REPUBLICAN Casper KNIGHT											
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ican Lever

AN Ticket and Good Government—November 2, 1937

(See Reverse Side)