

# The Great Depression

## *as seen in the pages of the Daily Record September—December 1934*

“Observance of Labor Day has had a dull gray tinge, in recent years, due to the unpleasant fact that the spirit of earnest toil which the day is supposed to commemorate hasn’t been getting much chance to exercise itself....We can say that things are somewhat better than they were, and that the future is pretty encouraging—but, meanwhile, the American Federation of Labor estimates that there are something like 9,000,000 men who want to work but have no jobs, and the federal government continued to spend millions of dollars every week for unemployment relief....We have learned that the community is not healthy when labor is not healthy...that none of us will get along properly unless all of us are getting a fair break. Once we fully realize this....There will be less exploitation and more fairness; less class antagonism and more cooperation; less aimless drifting and more progress along the road to a broader, fuller richer life for every man which is the essence of the great American dream.” (editorial, September 1, 1934, p.4)

**Daily Washington Letter** by Rodney Dutcher, Sept. 1, 1934, p. 4: “The Forgotten Man is being invited to become his own banker. The government will tell him—if he’s interested—how to become a stockholder, depositor, and borrower in a type of bank which experienced virtually no failures in the years when 14,000 commercial banks were folding up like trampled eggshells. Through Federal Credit Unions the fellow who wants to borrow from \$5 to \$200 for useful purposes may now do so without falling into the hands of the loan sharks who would soak him for interest running from 30 to 100 per cent or more....Credit unions are really old stuff. There are about 2300 chartered credit unions in the United States today, with about 500,000 members and resources of more than \$65,000,000....Funds saved by members may be lent to members “for provident and productive purposes” for not more than two years, unsecured, loans being limited to \$50 and secured loans to \$200 unless unimpaired capital is less than \$2000, in which case they can’t run more than 10 per cent of it.”

“**TRENTON**, (AP)—Governor A. Harry Moore recommended to the Legislature today that \$10,000,000 of highway bonds be diverted to relief but submitted an alternative plan under which a new relief bond issue would be amortized with liquor revenue. In a message submitted as the Legislature convened in special session, the chief executive urged immediate action in passing a relief bill saying there are 500,000 citizens on relief, constituting “an emergency of such proportions and gravity that further delay in providing the necessary funds will be nothing short of calamitous.”...He said that although motorists had objected they in the end would pay a large share of relief funds regardless of the type of levy....” (Sept. 5, 1934, p.1)

“**DOVER**--....Accompanied by Mayors Howard Winch of Wharton and John Crane of Rockaway, Mayor Roach yesterday saw leaders in the War, Labor, Public Works, and Relief Departments at Washington and told them of the needs for further appropriations for Picatinny. Hundred of men have been laid off there....Plus efforts to get funds so as to allow the regular workers to be retained, the committee sought action on a million dollar appropriation for new work at the Arsenal, which allotment had already been made by the PWA. This would give work to nearly a thousand skilled mechanics for nearly a year. While...no decision was given by any of the Washington officials, the attitude taken was favorable and the Morris County

committee is hopeful that decision to make more funds available will be announced shortly.” (Sept. 6, 1934, p.1)

“**DENVILLE**—The Brotherhood of Unemployed, Denville Local No. 1, last night protested in a communication to the Township Committee that the method used in hiring labor for the water extension work to the Union section was considered “questionable” by that group....A list of unemployed men on relief, the communication declared, had been given to the water department, but not a single man of the group was hired when the work of laying pipe was begun. The letter pointed out that all those on the list are water users and protested that among the men hired, not all are married, are not water users, and that one has another job. “Favoritism” in hiring the men was intimated....The township was under contract to furnish water to the Union school in September, [Committeeman] Hughes declared, and for that reason asked for bids for the completion of the work. George Robinson was awarded the contract to finish the work with bids of 30 and 35 cents per foot, while the unemployed had been given the job at 55 cents per foot....”No list of names was given to me,” Hughes continued....Bostelmann [president of Denville Local No. 1] then asked...Cook [superintendent of the water department] how he had selected the men for the job and Cook answered, “I run my own business,” and declared to be working with the men who are trying to keep off the relief lists, “—not with the men who came to Denville because relief is easy here,” he added....Committee chairman Calvin L. Lawrence ...suggested two men, he said, because they were property owners who were out of work whom he knew would pay their taxes if given a chance to work. “Only today,” Lawrence asserted, “one of the men paid the collector \$40.” He...declared “Taxpayers of long standing are entitled to as much consideration as anyone in the township.”....” (Sept. 6, 1934, p.9)

“**DENVILLE**—About sixty unemployed from various sections throughout the county attended a meeting of the Brotherhood of Unemployed, Denville Local No. 1, in Ford’s Hall here last night....The Madison delegation...pointed out that the women and children of families on relief bear the brunt of the burden due to the low allowances. Although only in existence a short time, Bostelmann reported on the accomplishments of the group. A woodcutting project first refused the local unemployed by the township, has been secured through the County ERA office....” (Sept. 7, 1934, p.1)

“...There is developing in the United States today a new means of helping the jobless worker ....It works out very simply. Suppose there is in a town a vacant factory. The factory is opened and equipped, using federal funds. Unemployed workers who are drawing relief allowances come in and operate it. The things they make—shirts, shoes, chairs, or whatnot—are for their own use. When they have satisfied their own needs, trades are arranged. A plant in one town makes shirts, let us say; in a neighboring town a plant makes pants. The pants-makers are equipped with shirts and vice versa; a demand for raw materials is created, men who are drawing relief allowances feel that they are earning their keep, and none of the articles produced is allowed to be sold in competition with products of regular going concerns....This scheme is simply a method of introducing idle customers to idle plants and...letting nature take its course. Not only does it meet human wants. It removes from the jobless man the incentive to rise in his wrath and lay hands on the idle factories on his own hook. It may be a clumsy and imperfect system, but it does attack a sore spot which, if left untended, might easily develop into an incalculably dangerous tumor in our economic body.” (editorial, Sept. 7, 1934, p.4)

“Every time a jobless member of the building trades is put to work, a family of four persons is taken off the public relief rolls. This is the estimate of the Federal Housing Administration; and

it emphasizes only one angle of the important new housing drive which the government is inaugurating. Eighty per cent of the building trades workers are out of jobs, according to A.F. of L. figures. Many of them have been out of work for years....You need more than workers to build or repair a house. You need materials – lumber, cement, bricks, nails, shingles, hardware, electric fixtures, plumbing fixtures, and so on. These things need to be carried from the site of manufacturers to the place where they are to be used. Railroads, barge, and steamship lines, trucking concerns—all these will share in the revival that comes to the industries involved in rehousing. Then there is the idle money in banks—money which lies a dead weight when it is not working. Rehousing means loans; loans which, in this instance, bear moderate interest rates and are guaranteed, up to 20 per cent of their face value, by Uncle Sam himself, and which require no collateral beyond the borrower's ability to pay his monthly installments....The campaign....gives us a great chance to revive the whole building industry. Once that is done, full recovery will not be far away.” (editorial, Sept. 8, 1934, p.4)

“**NETCONG**—Investigation of relief work in this borough was decided upon at a meeting of the Borough Council last night...as the result of a proposed appropriation increase from \$1,200 to \$1,740 to help needy persons here. Councilman P.H. Thorp pointed out the increase was unusual, since the relief load in the most severe month last winter was approximately \$1,000, with \$450 charged for fuel. Councilman L.M. Huyler, deputy relief director... pointed out trackmen on the Lackawanna Railroad had quit their jobs to receive relief. He also pointed out that the administration had failed to take...his suggestion that three persons not entitled to relief be dropped from the rolls. Mayor Thomas Koclas said the borough, even though it appropriated money each month, was kept in the dark relative to expenditures and those receiving relief....” (Sept. 11, 1934, p.1)

“**DOVER**—Mayor John Roach, Jr. severely criticized granting of appeals on tax assessments by the County Board of Taxation at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night. These reductions will mean a loss of between \$50,000 and \$70,000 to Dover, said the mayor. Continuing, the mayor said, “I am told the board granted every appeal made to them....Alfred Cross, a spectator, said the Baker Theatre had been granted a reduction of \$20,000 last year because the management had complained their business had fallen off. Now that the theatres are open seven days a week, he said, they should be willing to have their assessment raised....” (Sept. 11, 1934, p.1)

“**WHAT’S THE ANSWER**” is the title of Herblock’s editorial cartoon on Sept. 11, 1934, p.4, depicting a huge curve of people in the shape of a question mark in line before a small house labeled “SOUP KITCHEN”; floating over the question mark the words “23,000,000 ON RELIEF THIS WINTER”.

“All attempts to forecast the future of the New Deal—or, for that matter, of American business—are complicated by the recent appearance of a surprising and unpleasant fact; to wit, that approximately 23,000,000 Americans will be on relief this winter....A sixth of the entire country is no longer able to support itself.... our problem... is a good deal bigger and knottier than we thought it was going to be—but it isn’t insoluble, and our confidence ... is such that we believe we can take it in our stride. Yet this confidence should not lead us to under-estimate the pressure which a relief problem of this magnitude can exert....For these 23,000,000 have got to be taken care of, no matter what it costs us; further, to see that they are fed and housed is only part of the job. Eventually they must be put back to work.....” (editorial, Sept. 11, 1934, p.4)

**“U.S. Able To Keep 1100 Men Rest Of Year At Picatinny** Sufficient funds are available... Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, has informed Mayor John Roach, Jr., of Dover....The average employment has been approximately 1,400 so the group now working is only slightly below that....” (Sept. 12, 1934, p.1)

“Morris County will see no wild cattle this year for the plans announced of shipping in steers from the Midwest for feeding before being slaughtered has [sic] been abandoned. There were to have been 1,200 placed on farms in Morris County. New Jersey demanded that cattle shipped into this state be properly tested for tuberculosis and the cost of this, plus the time situation, has led to the changing of the plans....New Jersey rates high in the grade of its milk producing cattle, due to stringent regulations, particularly as to tuberculin tests. The state authorities did not feel justified in subjecting the high grade cows of New Jersey dairy farmers to risks of incurring diseases that might wipe out whole herds and so insisted on the proper testing of the steers....” (Sept. 14, 1934, p.1)

A saggy elephant the worse for wear, labeled GOP on its hide, is corralled with a fragile looking donkey labeled DEM. Two men stand on the grass outside the corral, the fat cat Conservative and the rambunctious Liberal; the Conservative is saying “Well, I dunno—we might have ‘em stuffed and put ‘em in the Museum of Natural History.” The title of Herblock’s editorial cartoon is “A Couple of Candidates For Old Age Pensions?” (Sept. 14, 1934, p.4)

**“Daily Washington Letter:** Some months ago this thousand-legged administration decided to experiment with a chain of government-sponsored local organizations of consumers which would fight unfair prices....Several of these groups already have waged spectacular, successful battles against price-gougers who were using the NRA or AAA as smoke screens....In St. Louis a divisional NRA code authority last May announced a new retail price schedule which boosted standard coal 45 per cent. The local CC [County Consumers’ Councils] made a careful study, focused public attention until the newspapers and everyone else in town were hollering, instigated public hearings, and showed the increases were outrageous. Back here, the Consumers’ Division went to bat with NRA...and eventually persuaded NRA to disapprove the St. Louis price determination....” (Rodney Dutcher, Sept. 14, 1934, p.4)

“We are heartily in accord with the suggestion made by Mr. Shay at the recent meeting of the Brotherhood of the Unemployed that means be found to construct a sidewalk for pedestrians along the main highway between the Lackawanna station in Denville and Station road at Mr. Tabor....That stretch of road has been known as “Death Valley Road.” ....The records of deaths and injuries is appalling....Each time there is an accident voices are raised in protest over its dangers. Nothing further happens and we go along complacently, until the next serious accident occurs....It is entirely a Denville Township matter but....would be a boon to humanity...and a blessing to those now out of work who really want and need employment.” (Denville Herald editorial appearing in The Daily Record, Sept. 15, 1934, p.4)

“What improvement, if any, have the operations of the National Recovery Act, now in operation more than a year, had upon unemployment in this state? The best answer to this question is provided by the figures showing the number of persons on relief in this state today, as compared with the number on relief a year ago. Here are the figures as provided by the State Emergency Relief Administration: Total number of persons on relief in New Jersey on August 15, 1933, 393,950. Total number of persons on relief in New Jersey on August 15, 1934, 401,391....These figures are startling, especially when one considers the vast amounts of money which have been

expended by the CCC, the PWA, the CWA and other governmental agencies in the form of providing jobs of one kind or another for unemployed workers, thus removing them from the relief rolls. It also seems to indicate that no real progress toward the reduction of unemployment can be made until industry and business experiences a revival of confidence, something that does not appear likely until business and industry is given a freer hand in the management of its own affairs by the elimination of interference in the form of code operation and price fixing.” (Paterson Call editorial appearing in The Daily Record Sept. 18, 1934, p.4)

“**DOVER**—John J. Kohler, chairman of the Picatinny Unemployed employees committee, announced yesterday that a meeting of the unemployed employees would be held on Friday night starting at 8 o’clock in Bergen Hall on East Blackwell street. Colonel A.A. Stuart and staff of Picatinny Arsenal have been invited to be in attendance, as well as the heads of the various municipalities of the county...Congressman Charles A. Eaton in a letter to Mr. Kohler and the press states the facts on what has been done on the case. “...A few days ago I had a conference with our United States Senators and Griffith and Fritts, representing the Bd. Of Freeholders of Morris County, in which the whole problem was canvassed and I was requested to go to Washington to see what could be done. I went to Washington and regret to say I was met at every turn with the statement that there was at the present no money available to take care of the unemployment situation at Picatinny. I refuse to accept this decision as final and I am now making every effort to reopen the case and to find some source of financial support which will make it possible to solve the retaining of our citizens at the Arsenal by furnishing them honorable employment at a decent wage. I may say that this situation is in nowise due to the War Department which is keenly alive to the facts and eager for its solution....” (Sept. 19, 1934, p.9)

“**BOONTON**—The Community Relief Bureau will continue its block canvass during the Fall and Winter....\$2,400 has been collected so far in cash and pledges. The goal of \$5,000 will be continued and the bureau desires, if possible to exceed it....as the need for relief will be greater than anticipated. The report asserted...that summer was a poor time to conduct such a canvass but money was needed badly....it was the policy of the bureau to provide work rather than direct relief....The working motto is “Help Those Who Are Trying To Help Themselves.” Illustrating what has been done it is pointed out that a woodcutting project kept homes warm and saved money which would otherwise be spent on fuel; this summer work has been continued in Grace Lord and Washington parks moving grass, caring for flowers and shrubs, building stone coping, steps and gutters and clearing brush; a number of men worked at the new civic recreation center at the Boonton wells; Board of Education was assisted when the bureau was called and three sandboxes were built...at School street and Harrison schools. Besides this an employment agency has been maintained, aid was given to the town in the removal of snow and food, medicine and clothes were given to needy families unable to care for themselves.” (Sept. 21, 1934, p.2)

“A good many years ago, when the French economist de Tocqueville came over to see what sort of country the American people were making for themselves, he reported that the best thing about it was the fact that the states could serve as laboratories for experiments in government, which the nation as a whole was not yet ready to try....The ability of the individual states to try out new methods of government may yet prove our salvation in this crisis.” (editorial, Sept. 22, 1934, p.4)

“State supervision over local spending and limitation of tax levies on real and personal property, as proposed by the Good Government Council, have naturally aroused the ire of S.S. Kenworthy, secretary of the State League of Municipalities. The surprising thing would be if a man in his position were to endorse sound moves toward tax relief and rigid municipal economy. Mr. Kenworthy cannot deny that existing fiscal burdens are largely due to local extravagance. Nor can he dispute the fact that 130 of the State’s local taxing units are failing to pay either interest or principal on their bonded debts, a condition which is clearly tantamount to insolvency....The 1934 Legislature was on the verge of enacting intelligent measures designed to accomplish the very purposes now put forward by the Good Government Council, when a selfish lobby of municipal leaguers struck terror into the heart of the lawmaking body and succeeded in shelving the whole matter....Sooner or later, our municipal spenders must be grabbed by the scruff of the neck and told precisely what they can and cannot do with the people’s money.” (editorial from the Trenton Times, appearing in The Daily Record Sept. 24, 1934, p.4)

“A crowd of close to 1,000 persons is expected to pack the High School auditorium tonight to hear an explanatory address on the National Housing Act by Regional Director Charles Edison of Newark. Ex-State Senator Frank D. Abell will preside....Pamphlets explaining the provisions of the National Housing Act and setting forth the restrictive measure under which the loans are granted will be distributed....The program for modernizing Morristown will also embrace provisions for improvement work to be done in Morris Plains and the Township....” (Sept. 24, 1934 EXTRA, p.1)

“**Daily Washington Letter:** The tidal wave of pathetically eager support for old age pension plans that is sweeping across the country threatens to complicate Congress’ problem in adopting such program this winter. Congressional leaders are worried, because they feel that hopes are being aroused which the country, with the best will in the world, can not fulfill....Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, who has been active in old age pension legislation, has warned elderly people to look before they leap into pension associations which make extravagant promises and raise high hopes. He cites one association which advocates a federal pension of \$200 a month to everyone over 60, the money to be raised by a 10 per cent retail sales tax. That’s two billions a month in pensions, Lewis points out, or 24 billions a year, when the entire income of all U.S. people last year was less than 40 billions. That would mean payment to less than 10 per cent of all the people (that is, to those over 60) more than half the entire national income....” (by Willis Thornton, Sept. 26, 1934, p.4)

“**Daily Washington Letter:** The Home Owners’ Loan Corporation has run into that “dead center” position which is the fate of government agencies that move into fields hitherto sacred to private business. On one hand there is always one crowd of people demanding government efficiency and economy—“businesslike management” of the government undertaking. On the other are the people who want government leniency, concessions, and who say “if the government acts just like a private business man, why should it function in the field at all?” HOLC charges for investigating mortgage applications are causing the friction today. Disappointed applicants say they are being charged up to \$30 to find out they can’t get loans. That is, they applied. An examination of their credit was made. Title to the property was examined. There was a formal appraisal. Then the loan was refused. Now the HOLC is asking for the cost of those services, even though the applicant got no loan. What’ll probably be done is that the HOLC will try to collect in cases where the application was voluntarily withdrawn, where misinformation was given, or where a title was found defective—in other words, where the applicant was at fault. But in cases where everything was on the level, but where the HOLC

office simply decided against the loan as a matter of policy (for instance, because the HOLC valuation put it outside the legal limits, even though other honest appraisal might allow it) the government will probably take the rap....” (by Willis Thornton, Sept. 27, 1934, p.4)

“**BOONTON**—Congressman Charles A. Eaton denounced the Roosevelt recovery program as a “failure” in a brief address before the Boonton unit, Northeastern Morris County Republican Club... last night. Eaton declared, “There is a struggle now between the American system of government by the people, the Soviet government of Russia and the government of bureaucrats.” Recovery has been retarded, he asserted, by the impractical experimentation of brain trusters in Washington. The increasing debt burden were [sic] stated by Eaton to be ruinous. “Future generations will have to pay for monies being spent now,” he charged, and asked a return to the individual liberty of our forefathers....” (Sept. 27, 1934, p.8)

“**DENVILLE**—Committees which will aid in the Denville participation...of the National Housing Act were named last night by John R. O’Connor who has recently been named general chairman of the committee from the Business Men’s Association which has been in charge of the organization of the work in the township....” The article includes the names of the committees and their members. (Sept. 27, 1934, p.8)

“Under the bill that Gov. Moore recently signed \$10,000,000 will be provided for New Jersey’s needy unemployed—not with a new tax but by borrowing \$10,000,000 secured by part of the moneys received by the state in beer and liquor taxes....The state constitution provides that the state shall not issue bonds above the amount of \$100,000 without the specific approval of the electorate. Since both the Republican and the Democratic organizations will be pledged to support this relief plan, despite the fact that leaders of both parties admitted in the Senate that putting the state further in debt for current expense is bad business, ratification by an overwhelming majority may be counted on....The bonds will run eight years. The beer and liquor drinkers, in the last analysis, will finance this new \$10,000,000 relief plan. The state is taking in annually more than \$3,000,000 in beer and liquor taxes; this sum is distinct from the license fees that are collected by municipalities for local purposes. About \$700,000 a year is used out of this state fund for administration purposes. There will be ample funds to pay for interest on the new bonds and to meet all sinking fund charges....” (editorial from the Jersey Journal, published in The Daily Record Sept. 29, 1934, p.4)

“It is only natural that right now, almost midway through the New Deal, the people of the United States should be taking a thoughtful backward glance to see how much the surprising new things they have been doing are going to cost them. The two-year budget for the first half of the Roosevelt administration runs to a total of approximately \$16,000,000,000, of which a little more than half has gone or is going to recovery agencies....Seventeen years ago this spring, the United States got into the World War. That little venture cost us \$23,400,000,000. In addition, we loaned to various European nations \$12,000,000,000 more—most of which we will never see again...For a war out of which we stood to gain nothing, and did gain nothing, we sent something like 35 billions down the chute. There is no way of putting a monetary value on the sorrow and suffering that went along with this money, but they are desolating even to think about. For a struggle to break loose from a depression which has wrecked homes, taken lives, destroyed hope, and caused hunger, disillusionment, and great despair, we have committed ourselves so far to spend 16 billions—a little less than half of what we put into the war. Thirty-five billions for destruction—destruction of men’s bodies and of property; half of that for construction....does not prove that we are getting the best possible results for our money, or that

these reconstruction funds are being spent in the wisest possible manner....But it does show that the mere fact that we are spending \$16,000,000,000 to get out of the depression is not in itself, anything to frighten us. We spent twice that much on a war that almost wrecked the world.” (editorial, Sept. 29, 1934, p.4)

“**DENVILLE**—William R. Dunn, chairman of the campaign committee of the Denville Republican Club, last night attacked the “brain trust” and marked heads of the national government as being “socialistic.” They have joined with the communists to put the Republican party “entirely out of the picture,” Dunn asserted....” (Oct. 2, 1934, p.2)

“We lift our voice in nearly solitary protest against the chorus of jeers and catcalls which greeted news of the resignation of General Hugh S. Johnson as Administrator of the National Recovery Act. Regardless of the fact that we have not always agreed with the policies pursued so vigorously by the General, we cannot fail to admire the indefatigable efforts he made to right the ship of state during one of the most severe crises in our industrial history....” (editorial, Oct. 2, 1934, p.4)

“**MOUNTAIN LAKES**—The Mountain Lakes Borough Council...voted to hold up payment on all relief bills that are more than 60 days old until they were certain that the State auditor would approve of them so that the Borough would receive their 50 percent from the state. All relief bills presented more than thirty days after date of purchase will be investigated by Engineer Rubidge....” (Oct. 3, 1934, p.1)

“Is the United States going radical? Is this country being ushered into Socialism thru the back door? Every political discussion you hear these days hinges around those questions. But nobody knows the answer. And one of the reasons is that people forget to ask first, What is radical? What is Socialism? That depends. Let’s dig into the dusty files of the Library of Congress and retrieve a forgotten document. It is the Socialist Party platform for 1912. The Socialist Party then was radicalism par excellence. Socialists were then what “Reds” are today....here are some of the demands proposed....: Public ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines...all transport lines, grain elevators, stockyards ...mines...oil wells, forests, and water power. Conservative [sic] of natural resources; reclamation; development of water power projects.... Government relief of the unemployed “by the extension of all useful public works”....In industry, a shortened work day with a day and a half of rest each week for every workman (the 10-hour day, or at best the eight, was standard in 1912). No child labor under 16 years of age. Minimum wage scales. Unemployment, old age, accident and disease insurance at employers’ expense. The political demands were even more interesting. They included a graduated income tax, increase in the corporation tax and inheritance taxes. Equal suffrage for women. Collective ownership of patents. Initiative, referendum, and recall, and proportional representation. Abolition of the Senate (this was just before direct election of senators) and no more presidential veto....Creation of a Department of Labor (one of Wilson’s first acts on being elected). A Department of Education....Those were the important planks of the most radical platform presented to the people in 1912. You many judge how radical it sounds today, and how far we have come along the roads it points out.” (editorial, Oct. 3, 1934, p.4)

“**WASHINGTON, D.C.**—In spite of an appeal Tuesday by Representative Mary T. Norton of the 13<sup>th</sup> district of New Jersey, it is probable that the normal volume of work at Picatinny Arsenal will not be resumed till after congress convenes in January. Mrs. Norton conferred with General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the War Department, Monday and with Major



Phillip B. Fleming, Deputy Administrator of Public Works, Tuesday. The subject of both conferences was the resumption of work at Picatinny....She was concerned, she said, with just what the general policy of the War Department and PWA was to be toward work at the arsenal, and added that although the arsenal is not in her district she was prepared as Chairman of the State Committee to combat any policy tending to reduce permanently the number of men employed there....she had received assurance from both General MacArthur and Major Fleming that there is no intention to permanently reduce the personnel....she had been assured...that normal activity will be resumed "as soon as funds are available."...Mrs. Norton stated that she had been informed of a rumor extant in Morris County that funds for work at the arsenal were being withheld because of the fact that the county is known here as Republican. She stated that there was no foundation to such a rumor and that at no time in her discussion had political considerations been referred to...." (Oct. 3, 1934, p. 1 and 8)

"Some additional projects for Morris County were approved by President Roosevelt for the WPA yesterday and included the following: In Roxbury Township—Construct road, \$5,499. Dover—Construct street, \$3,678; repair schools, \$2,084; construct community centre, \$29,322. Florham Park—Construct sidewalk, \$8,821. Morris Plains—School construction program, \$1,534. Morristown—Construct sanitary system, \$829. Parsippany—Construct pump house and lay water line, \$17,958. Rockaway—Construct storm sewer, \$13,313...." (Oct. 5, 1934, p.1)

"While four other WPA projects had been approved, the proposal to have special police for school work was disapproved, it was reported at the Board of Aldermen meeting last night and plenty of discussion on the situation of policing at dangerous corners near the various schools followed. John Guerin, Park custodian, had been working extra, doing police duty at the Alexander Hamilton School, and put in 15 ½ hours for which he had not been paid in two weeks. The Park Committee brought up the question of paying him something extra. Finally he was directed to continue his voluntary work for two days more until the matter is taken up with the Board of Education and the Police Committee was authorized to take up the application again with the WPA...." (Oct. 5, 1934, p.1)

**"Daily Washington Letter:** The men who run the Republican party are a close-mouthed crew. It is virtually unheard of for a correspondent to be able to get one of them off to a quiet corner and persuade him to spill party secrets under the mellowing influence of distillation or brew. Democratic politicians incline to be a bit more chummy. Just the same, there is news to be had out of the secret sessions of the Republican executive committee here....another conservative "back to normalcy" campaign is much more likely than a candidate and platform tainted by liberalism or compromise with the New Deal....The unemployed, who have been something of a problem, will be told they're the victims of Roosevelt policies which are bound to keep them in the serfdom of work relief or the dole unless Republicans reassume command....The candidate will have to be one who will represent the dominant forces in the party and yet not confirm the impression that the party is primarily representative of huge corporations and multimillionaires...." (by Rodney Dutcher, Oct. 5, 1934, p.4)

"These Van Sweringen brothers probably will go down in the history books as twin phenomena to puzzle and disturb the students of American life a century hence. They built themselves up during the boom days until they became masters of a titanic railway empire. They did it all through the use of other people's money; from first to last, the part that their own savings played in the erection of the vast pile was relatively unimportant. Then came the depression, and they went into debt for incalculable sums. To clear the debt, their creditors auctioned off the brothers'

holdings; and the brothers bought them back again for substantially less than a tenth of the amount of the debt and came out into the clear again, debt-free and masters of their domain—having used, once more, money that was in large part put up by someone else. It's hard enough to understand right now. What won't it be for the students of the future?" (editorial, Oct. 5, 1934, p.4)

"Half-way up a gently sloping hillside designated as the Second Pennsylvania Brigade Area, in that section of Morristown National Historical Park known as Jockey Hollow, some twenty CCC enrollees, working under trained supervision, are busy excavating on two of the fifty or more sites where crude log huts sheltered a large unit of the Continental Army during the long and hard winter of 1779-80. What they are finding there will be of considerable help in reconstructing a story of the big Revolutionary encampment in this region....below ground the investigators unearthed a veritable wealth of information. Old hearth stones, hundreds of hand wrought nails, some of them bent into curious shapes. Revolutionary period cutlery..., pieces of broken rum bottles, animal bones, more than a score of military buttons bearing inscriptions like "USA", "P" and "43", a Revolutionary bayonet, pieces of flint, an old pair of surgical forceps, and numerous lead and brass items not as yet identified. Buttons marked..."P" were obviously meant for the Pennsylvania Brigades...nothing definite is yet known with respect to the other variety of button .... Concrete details regarding the type of huts once existing on these sites, as well as personal evidence concerning those who lived in the log buildings, are what National Park Service men have been particularly looking for....reconstruction will be based in large part upon the archaeological investigation now being carried on....anyone is welcome to inspect these excavations ...the ECW foreman on duty there will be glad to point out past and current developments in the work...." (Oct. 5, 1934, p.12)

"**TRENTON**, (AP)—Harry L. Derby of Montclair, chairman of the New Jersey Social Security Commission, said today a social security program, exclusive of unemployment insurance, will cost New Jersey approximately \$6,500,000 the first year....Derby said liberalization of old age relief, broadening the state's program for caring for dependent children and caring for the blind, crippled children and maternal and child health, would cost the state and counties about \$6,500,000 and the Federal government \$4,500,000...." (Oct. 7, 1934, p.1)

"**Daily Washington Letter**: When Mr. Jim Landis was made chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission it was widely remarked that Wall Street received the news with a serene equanimity which contrasted sharply with the financial community's last-year conception of Mr. Landis as a red, red radical who lived in a red house in Georgetown with other red, red radicals and was a serious menace to certain Wall Street methods....Landis...has been more lenient than Wall Street expected—and much more lenient than many warm friends of the securities and stock market act had hoped....Although the commission permits cockeyed balance sheets which in themselves would tend to deceive investors, it does require an accompanying accountants' report which explains that if the balance sheet were figured up in another way the results would be different....the reports usually are such long-winded, technically worded fine-print documents that you have to be an accountant yourself to know what a securities registration really says...." (by Rodney Dutcher, Oct. 7, 1934, p.4)

"**NEWARK**—William H. J. Ely, State Works Progress Administrator for New Jersey, today authorized work to commence on 52 projects, providing employment for over 2000 persons and involving a total expenditure of \$758,060.81. An additional appropriation of \$65,275 for payrolls for educational institutions was also authorized by Mr. Ely. Morris County projects

are:....” [The article goes on to list construction and maintenance projects in Dover, Denville, Roxbury, Rockaway, Chester, Randolph, and Lincoln Park.] (Oct. 8, 1934, p.1)

**“BUTLER**—Despite the lack of a wage scale advance which had been asked, the United Rubber Workers Union local last night accepted a new agreement with the American Hard Rubber Company....The ten per cent increase in wages demanded by the union, and the demand for an increase from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour as a minimum wage for women workers were not granted. Nevertheless, President Thomas Grimes of the union said that the agreement was satisfactory on the whole. Factory officials, in refusing the general increase, submitted figures which showed that the wage level here is higher than in the rubber industry in general. President Grimes said that the union would accept these figures until it could make a survey. The increase in the minimum for women was denied because most women are on piece work, and the change would make very little difference. The greatest change in the new agreement is the careful definition of seniority rights.... An employees rights on this list remain unless he quits his job or is laid off, the one exception being in case of war service.” (Oct. 8, 1934, p.1)

“There is an immense amount of common sense in the demand of Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher, that the Republican party concentrate on issues rather than men in preparing for the 1936 presidential campaign. The party, he declares, must find the answers to two questions: First, how can our economic system be made to function, within the Constitution, so that private business can re-employ 10,000,000 idle men? Second, how can agricultural income be raised, by constitutional means, so that the wage of the 10,500,000 Americans gainfully employed on farms can rise above the \$1.39 a day (including AAA benefits) at which it stood in 1934?...If the Republican party can devise sensible, workable answers, it won’t need to worry about its candidate.” (editorial, Oct. 8, 1934, p.4)

**”WHIPPANY**—A reply from the Board of Freeholders to the letter sent them by the Hanover Township Committee asking that a concrete bridge be built over the Whippany River in place of the dilapidated steel one now in use, stated that the board desired to comply to this request but the absence of funds prevent it....The letter stated that this will probably be taken care of in the 1935 budget....” (Oct. 9, 1934, p.1)

“Morris County’s Tax Board has slashed \$631,133 from the assessed valuations of the county’s taxing districts this year. Dover alone will lose \$79,500, or a loss of nearly \$4,000 in tax revenue. Reduced to taxpaying terms, this means that loss will have to be made up through an increase in the tax rate next year. Similarly, Morristown, Wharton and other municipalities will have to make up deficits in operating revenue. But this in itself is not the most serious result of the board’s decision. That will come later, in the larger number of appeals which can be expected from other property owners, who can hardly be expected to pass up an opportunity to reduce their assessments....Property owners...did not secure the tax relief they demanded from their taxing authorities. So they took the alternate course, which was to reduce their assessments. Heartened by the apparently new policy being pursued by a county tax board, dozens of other owners will join the ranks of appellants in 1935....” (editorial from the Lakeland News, published in The Daily Record Oct. 10, 1934, p.4)

**“Daily Washington Letter:** Does the Washington picture seem confused to you?...But if one beacon could be set up in all the welter of things here, one thing on which the eye of leadership is fixed, it is this: The unemployed must be put back to work....Everything else is secondary.... Everything else depends on that one thing—the budget, the federal credit, relief, the labor

problem, the farm problem (indirectly)—everything....” (by Willis Thornton, Oct. 10, 1934, p.6)

“The Morris County E.R.A. musicians, under the leadership of Nicholas J. Parella, completed a busy summer schedule during which Block Dances, band and string trio concerts were presented in 27 municipalities throughout the County with a total attendance of 72,275. The Brass Band has been reorganized into jazz combinations playing only for indoor dances. There is also a string quartette which plays classical music....Requests for either the jazz orchestra or string quartette are to be sent to the Morris County E.R.A. Leisure Time Division, 17 South street, Morristown, N.J. telephone 4-4833. The musicians will not be sent out where there is to be an admission charge of any kind. The musicians are to be paid for their transportation and this may be done by a collection or subscription to cover this. Applications for music concerts may be secured from the Leisure Time Worker in your area or from the District Emergency Relief Office in the near future.” (Oct. 10, 1934, p.6)

“Four county road jobs, to employ 80 men during the winter under an ERA program, were approved by the Board of Freeholders yesterday and submitted to the County ERA for action. They were the Denville-Powerville, Berkshire Valley-Oak Ridge and Kenvil-Mt. Arlington roads. The first named would take a foreman, 30 laborers, three trucks and a tractor and provide 21,000 labor hours, 2,100 truck hours, 700 foreman hours and 700 tractor hours. The second job provided for the same amount of men and trucks, but no tractor, and the same number of labor hours. The third called for a foreman, 20 laborers and two trucks and provided 14,000 labor hours, 700 foreman hours and 1,400 truck hours. ...The County Welfare Board reported 90 welfare house inmates, 98 receiving “outdoor” support, 455 getting old age pensions, 277 in the Children’s Home, 466 State Board Home Life Department and 124 in the State Board dependent child department. It had a total of 1,510 persons in August and 1,529 in September....” (Oct. 11, 1934, p.1)

“Adult Evening Classes under Emergency Relief Administration supervision will begin Monday evening, November 5, in the auditorium of the local High School, Superintendent J. Burton Wiley of the Board of Education announced yesterday at a regular monthly meeting of the Board ....The purpose of “work relief” in education, according to the prospectus issued yesterday, is to provide constructive employment for persons on relief and at the same time provide socially constructive activities for other persons. Six general activities were authorized for the evening classes:

#### **Activities Are Listed**

1. Education of illiterate adults, in English and other subjects contributing to citizenship.
2. General education (cultural, avocational, prevocational) of unemployed and other adults who are in need of further general educational activities to make them well informed, responsible, and self-supporting citizens.
3. Education of adult workers in general education subjects with application to vocational, civic, and social relationships of industrial workers.
4. Vocational education of unemployed adults who need vocational training or adjustment to make them employable.
5. Nursery schools for children of prekindergarten age from needy and unprivileged homes, and parent education in the care and nurture of children.
6. Vocational rehabilitation of unemployed, physically handicapped persons needing training to make them employable.

Some classes will meet four nights a week while others will meet less frequently. Provisions for holding certain types of classes in the Neighborhood House, the Y.M.C.A. and the church school building were also announced by Mr. Wiley. Courses given last year which will be repeated this term if the enrollment warrants their maintenance follow....” (Oct. 11, 1934, p.1)

“An administration that came into office to the tune of a nation-wide banking collapse and the almost complete stagnation of trade and industry, is being forced by the irresistible logic of circumstances to discover in unemployment the key of the entire jam. The banks have been put on their feet, and trade and industry are being stimulated; but 8,000,000 unemployed men can cast a longer shadow than closed banks and unbalanced profit ledgers, and if their condition cannot be improved the improvements that are made in other quarters are not likely to be permanent....A few months ago Isador Lubin, U.S. commissioner of labor statistics...found that factories making consumers’ goods—food, clothing, luxuries, shoes, and so on—are now employing only 400,000 fewer persons than they employed in 1929. The durable goods industries—those which produce things used in the making of other things—are, on the other hand, now employing 1,500,000 fewer persons that they employed in 1929. Employment in the railroad, mining and “service” industries is about 2,000,000 below the 1929 level. Thus, in these great industrial and business groups, a complete return to the 1929 level would result in reemployment of only 4,000,000 men. And more than twice that number, by the most conservative figures, are now idle!....Most of the remaining jobless, says Mr. Lubin, originally worked in building construction, on the farms, and in professional and domestic service....” (editorial, Oct. 11, 1934, p.6)

“**BOONTON**—Eighty-five adults have enrolled in the educational and recreational courses to be sponsored by the Leisure Time Advisory Council and the ERA two nights a week at the high school....This is exclusive of about 30 in a naturalization class. The enrollments are as follows: business English, 36; stenography, 34; typing, 32; dramatic art, 26; girls’ gym, 22; men’s gym, 18; domestic science, 14; bookkeeping, 8; public speaking, 8; drafting, 6; chemistry, 2; drawing, 1; and singing, 1. Fifteen are required to compose a class....” (Oct. 12, 1934, p.3)

Editorial cartoon of October 12, 1934, p.4 (Columbus Day) by Herblock: Title – “1492—And Today We Worry About ‘Lack Of Confidence’ “. The drawing depicts one of Columbus’s ships, sails wind-filled, on a voyage into the unknown.

“One of the hardest things to do, in trying to assess the rights and wrongs of a tangled social order, is to apportion the blame properly between individuals and the system under which they live.....We like to personalize our antagonisms. A human target is the first thing our anger requires....It is too easy to forget that under any competitive system all players are bound by the general rules of the game. These rules, the pressure of competition being what it is, frequently lead to bad conditions....If we are going to insist that even the humblest worker is entitled to a living wage, our proper point of attack is the system which makes low wages necessary—not the individual through whom the system must operate.” (editorial, Oct. 12, 1934, p.4)

“Josef Stalin’s remarks about the predestined failure of the New Deal make interesting reading—not because Mr. Stalin’s opinion of Mr. Roosevelt matters particularly, but because his statement forms a sort of looking-glass in which we can get a new slant on the American recovery effort.... The essence of his theory is that the New Deal—or any other effort to improve conditions upon the capitalist foundation—must fail, in the very nature of things....The division of human beings into exploiters and exploited is fundamental, and the only possible solution is to give the exploit-

ted complete control....We are dedicated ...to the theory that the ills that have afflicted us in the last four years can be cured within the framework of capitalism. We believe that unemployment is not a necessary accompaniment of modern, mass-production capitalism. We believe that the worker and consumer can be given a decent break without destroying the rights of employer and investor. We believe that co-operation can be substituted for exploitation in such way as to help all hands and not just one class. We believe all these things so firmly that we have room for a great diversity of opinions as to the way in which our goal can be reached....The way the battle is fought—whether via the New Deal or some other kind of strategy—is relatively unimportant. The big thing is to prove that we have the intelligence and the determination to win it.” (editorial, Oct. 13, 1934, p.4)

“Although Morris County did not get the wild cattle from the western states for pasturage purposes following the severe drought, the poor of the county will get some of the results for approximately 300 tons of fresh beef left ERA warehouses in Newark today for the first statewide distribution of meat produced from FERA Western cattle. Out of a total of 472,900 pounds, Morris County will receive 9,100. The meat orders for relief clients will be issued only on stores that are adequately equipped with refrigeration and storage space....The average allotment of beef will be a five pound package every two weeks for a family of from one to four persons, and two five pound packages every two weeks for families of five or more. In case of especially large families, three five pound packages may be given if recommended by the ERA family visitor. The meat will be available only on Tuesday and Wednesday following the 1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of every month....The limitations of distribution are imposed because of the fact that the stores doing so are handling the beef without profit and the relief administration does not want to impose unwarranted work on the cooperating storekeepers. Distribution of the fresh beef at the present rate, will last thru the winter months....In addition to the fresh meat, all of which is of the choicer cuts, the State ERA’s beef canning project, now under way, will produce millions of cans of canned beef....” (Oct. 15, 1934, p.1)

“**Daily Washington Letter:** Now that ham and eggs, bacon and eggs, and pork chops are reserved almost exclusively to the plutocracy, it may give you a certain sour consolation to know that the AAA—which set out to raise the prices of such things—is worrying more about it than most of us....In five months the general retail food average has jumped more than 10 per cent, meats more than 20 per cent, and pork about 50 per cent....The food price rise is a tough thing to have happening just before elections....The “common people,” for whom the New Deal is primarily designed, usually get sorer about higher food prices than about anything else. But what the AAA really fears is that the farmers will scuttle its agricultural recovery program by walking out on it....One of the things the figures don’t tell is the fact that the meat for which the customers pay 20 to 25 per cent more is of cheaper quality than they used to get for the same price....But it is argued with much force that the consumer hasn’t so much, relatively speaking, to beef about. Last June, Dr. Isador Lubin, chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, put out some figures which showed how various items in the cost of living had advanced since 1913. The price of food was up only 9 per cent. But clothing had increased 36 per cent, household furnishings 68, fuel and light 56, and “miscellaneous”—which includes other necessities—96 per cent....” (by Rodney Dutcher, Oct. 15, 1934, p.4)

“The relief problem continues to put a pressure on the federal budget which may have incalculable effects. Secretary Ickes announces that he would “like to have a real appropriation” for public works this winter, and it is reported that Congress may be asked to give him as much as \$2,000,000,000. Just where such a sum would leave our hopes for a balanced budget

is not quite clear. Certainly the outlook is not exactly rosy. And yet it is hard to see how the appropriation of some such sum for public works can be avoided. Our relief problem is a stupendous one. It simply cannot be dodged. We cannot let our people starve. That means huge federal expenditures, as long as unemployment remains acute. Spending money on public works is more effective and less wasteful than making direct payments for relief. If this keeps the budget unbalanced, we shall probably just have to put up with it.” (editorial, Oct. 15, 1934, p.4)

“A survey of “blighted districts” in Morristown as the next step in the campaign to rid the town of slum areas was indicated at a meeting of the Mayor’s Housing Commission at the Municipal Building....The survey will be begun during the next ten days and the actual canvassing work will be conducted by men on ERA payrolls....” (Oct. 17, 1934, p.1)

“That the various boards of educations of the 36 school districts of Morris County have seriously striven to keep down costs is indicated in the statistical end of the annual report for the school year of 1933-34, just compiled by County Superintendent of Schools Walter B. Davis. While the total number of pupils have risen, and the increase is largely in high school attendance where the costs are highest, the amount expended for education dropped \$300,000 from the previous year. The average cost per pupil dropped \$8. The County Superintendent...stated that it was remarkable the way the schools had been kept up so efficiently in view of financial conditions. The school year closed with the district boards having a total of only \$120,000 in unpaid bills while the money due to the school districts ran about a half million dollars. While there had been a tendency to slice those things deemed unessentials one department that showed a growth was in manual training....There has been advocated for Morris County a vocational training school where those wanted courses practical and useful could specialize in these...whereas the courses offered at the usual high schools now are largely academic, preparing for college, and commercial. Pointing to the figures that showed all high schools crowded now to capacity and an increase of sixty percent in enrollment in the high schools in four years, Mr. Davis suggested the logical solution would be a county vocational high school. The costs of it would be borne by all the districts of the county and so would not be excessive on any....”(Oct. 17, 1934, p. 1 & 13)

“One of the oddest things about our recovery program is that there should be such unanimous agreement on the goal to be reached and such widespread difference of opinion about the proper way to get there. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace summed up the essentials of the New Deal... as follows: A job for everyone who wants one. Wages so high that no one will be in serious want. Working hours so short that everyone will have enough leisure to enjoy life. Insurance against unemployment and old age—and, possibly, against injury and illness also. Decent housing for all, at moderate cost. Planned use of the land and other natural resources so that they will not be wasted. Continuance of such essentials of liberty as free speech, freedom of the press, and free conscience. Now here, surely, is a program on which all hands can unite....But when we pass from contemplation of the goal to consideration of the way it is to be reached, we immediately get into all kinds of arguments. Are we to get these things by giving industry its head or by directing it from Washington? By tariff reduction or by an increased nationalism? By dollar devaluation, inflation, or a rigorously “sound” momentary policy? By production control, wage deflation, or tax reduction? The number of possibilities is almost endless....” (editorial, Oct. 17, 1934, p.4)

“**Daily Washington Letter:** Some day soon, the administration will have to decide whether to take the consumer into the New Deal councils or to continue trying to kid him along. The consumer was recognized at the outset when a Consumers’ Advisory Board was established in

the NRA and a Consumers' Counsel appointed in the AAA. Both organizations have fought nobly and the consumer—the fellow who pays the meat bills and the coal bills—has been represented here by honest, able groups. But these two agencies continue to function as mere branches of NRA and AAA, controlled by two recovery administrations which have been busily engaged in raising the cost of living. There have been cases of censorship and suppression from higher up when the consumer interest clashed with price-fixing policies or the interest of the middleman. Now that food prices are rising rapidly, consumer organizations outside the government are beginning to complain that the AAA consumer protection organization...is open to suspicion as an AAA propaganda arm whose chief function is to persuade the public that nobody should be disturbed because it costs a lot more to eat. Meanwhile, the consumer's interest is getting a lovely break from the NRA, which has turned its face against price-fixing and production control provisions in codes whose effect was to make the consumer pay through the nose ....” (Rodney Dutcher, Oct. 17, 1934, p.4)

“The statistical figures on county education of County Superintendent Walter B. Davis, as given in this paper yesterday, are well worthy of study and the boards of education generally deserve commendation for being able to reduce costs although there are more pupils to take care of. Unfortunately most of the savings were realized through cutting of salaries, thus reducing buying power and so contributing to the endless circle of less pay, less buying and so less business and less employment....” (editorial, Oct. 18, 1934, p.14)

“**DOVER**—Funds for the re-employment of 1,400 furloughed workers at Picatinny Arsenal will be available in the near future, a committee of unemployed workers at the Arsenal heard last night....The Governor has definite assurances that emergency funds will be available very shortly which will give employment to a large number of those who were furloughed June 1.” (Oct. 20, 1934, p.1)

“**WASHINGTON, D.C.**—Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, today released a report on the work of the civilian conservation corps in the Morristown National Historical Park. The report follows in full text: ...From the establishment of the CCC camp at Morristown on May 25, 1933, work on the conservation, development, historical research and restoration projects has progressed steadily and consistently until now even the casual eye can detect the general improvement of the park. All of the wooded areas of the park have been cleared of useless and unsightly underbrush, trees have been carefully pruned....One bridle path...has been so constructed that it will not only serve as a fire break, but as a truck trail for the fire fighting apparatus....A group of CCC men under the expert guidance of the historical division has carried on a program of research in the town and county records to determine the chain of ownership of the property included in the park and the history of the early buildings that stood in the park and in the town of Morristown....thruout the summer a historical program using training CCC guides under the supervision of the historians has been in operation....” (Oct. 20, 1934, p.1)

“**TAXES TO TEACH PARCHESIE:** “Thumbs down,” said Weehawken Board of Education when the State Emergency Relief Administration popped the question of starting “leisure time” classes in Weehawken schools, with the ERA paying the “teachers” and the school board footing the bills for light, heat, equipment, and other incidentals....The board's stand is well taken. Of all the ridiculous offshoots of the depression none is more indefensible than the idea of taxing the population for the general amusement of the jobless....This is in the same category with paying CWA workers to pick weeds in public parks in January, turning ERA workers without the



slightest preparatory background loose among musty tomes in public libraries to gather material for theses on American history, paying musicians to fiddle and toot at empty rows of seats, ordering emergency relief workers to carry the same pile of bricks from place to place so often that the very bricks groaned for mercy, hiring teachers for special adult education classes where red propaganda was inculcated and where down-with-everything tracts were used as textbooks, commissioning alleged artists to daub cultist monstrosities at the public expense, etc., etc., ad infinitum. All this while there were roads to be laid, swamps to be filled, structures to be built—things to be done which would dignify the dole, keep the people from hunger, and produce national assets to recompense future generations in part of the large public expenditures and the gigantic public debt which has been entailed in the fight against the depression. In other days, when there was not so much leisure—either enforced or earned—people usually were able to learn how to play pinochle, handball, croquet, baseball, basketball, parchesi, and hop-skip-and-jump without paid tutoring. True, some went to the professionals to improve their golf and bridge—but at their own expense. But now, in the name of relief and social progress, it is being contended that the taxpayers should pay teachers to teach idlers proper ways to spend their extra hours of leisure. The public treasury, under this program, must pay for teachers to show the folks how to handle a deck of cards, trip about on a handball court, swing a lady-like croquet mallet, and make a hooked rug....” (editorial from the Jersey Journal, appearing in The Daily Record Oct. 20, 1934, p.4)

“**ROCKAWAY**—Mayor John H. Crane last night warned members of the Common Council to “go mighty slow” in authorizing expenditures for the rest of the year. Tax collections are coming in slowly, the Mayor reported. It was revealed that only \$2,883.84 is available at the present time. The Board of Education has requested \$9,000 for expenses to November 1. \$2,500 will be paid to the board from the 1934 account and members of the finance committee will negotiate a \$5,000 loan which will be turned over to the school board. In issuing the warning, Mayor Crane reminded members of the council of a \$25,400 tax anticipation note issued last year which has not been completely redeemed. \$26,000 in 1933 taxes are still due, it was reported....” (Oct. 23, 1934, p.1)

“**TRENTON**—That it is possible for the boys of the New Jersey Civilian Conservation Corps camps to gain a varied experience and training is well illustrated by the activities of a single crew of Camp Pequannock, near Butler, that has been working on the Pequannock Watershed of the Newark Water Supply, near Newfoundland. During four months, this crew was employed in the following different types of work: Planting two, three and four-year old trees in abandoned fields and pastures....Constructing a small reservoir, laying pipe lines and installing a pump for nursery irrigation, and operating the pump with a gasoline motor. Building and repairing roads for access to the plantations and forest work. Cleaning and thinning natural forests to improve the stand of trees—this work including the cutting and delivery of cordwood, logs, posts, and poles....In addition to this work, the boys are trained in safety methods, first aid, care of tools, identification of trees, selection of forest-crops material team work and discipline.” (Oct. 24, 1934, p.14)

“**DEPRESSION CAUSING MORE SKUNKS OPINION OF SAXE**”

“...the animals seem to have invaded Morristown and in a number of residential sections the pungent odor has made it necessary to close windows. In the vicinity of the Court House this morning the stench was so strong that most of the offices had to keep their windows closed. An

explanation for the predominance of the animal this year is given by A. Howard Saxe, County Farm Demonstrator, who blames the depression. Low prices prevailed last year so the killing of the skunk for the fur dropped off. The result was that the animals were not trapped in the usual number and they had excellent chances for greater breeding....” (Oct. 25, 1934, p.1)

“...Americans are doing a great deal of wistful thinking about the vanished past these days. During the last two years the publishers have brought out a surprisingly large number of books which mirror the past as a time of high charm and contentment....some of them look back to the time before the Civil War, and some of them go back only to the nineties; but through book after book there runs the melancholy sentiment that things used to be ever so much happier and more secure than they are now....It is as if the depression, to these authors, simply climaxed a progression that had been going on for a long time; a progression away from the old simplicities, the old virtues, the old contentments. A great deal of this sentiment is undeniably justified. Life did move in a more even tempo, in the old days. Men’s....certainties were less open to question. The one unquestionable fact is that we have moved into a time of profound change, and it is as confusing and generally unhappy a period as any in modern history. Yet however much this looking back at the past may salve our wounded feelings and meet our wistful desire to re-create a time when the world was younger and less perplexing....the past, after all, is—the past. It can’t be brought back....We may not like the present era....But it is the era we have to live in....It’s time we started looking ahead, not backward.” (editorial, Oct. 26, 1934, p.4)

“**CRANBERRY LAKE**—The present method of administering emergency relief was vigorously attacked at a meeting of the Musconetcong Valley Municipal League Thursday night.... A formal resolution opposing present forms of relief work was recorded. The league... comprises the official bodies of Stanhope, Mt. Arlington, Hopatcong and Netcong boroughs, Byram, Mt. Olive and Roxbury townships. The officials are opposed to their municipalities having nothing to say about the handling of relief. The system of paying cash was also seen as making loafers out of the men, since little or nothing is given in return....” (Oct. 27, 1934, p.1)

“**TRENTON**—Construction work of the Civilian Conservation Corps has been so successfully demonstrated by Camp No. 3, near Springfield, one of 22 such camps in New Jersey, that Union County Park Commission, under whose jurisdiction the work is being carried on, is receiving many unsolicited letters of commendation of the work, especially that of flood control, according to State Forester Charles P. Wilber....Channel clearing and flood control on Rahway River is but one project....The workers are making rapid progress in the improvement of the 3,000-acre section of Union County Park System, which includes Watchung Reservation, Briant Park and Rahway River Parkway. The C.C.C. boys in September completed a program embracing 2,000 acres of tree insect control, 4,050 acres of tree and plant disease control and seven acres of lake improvement...” ((Oct. 27, 1934, p. 6)

“...it behooves the banker to bend every effort to create a better public understanding of sound banking and thereby, bring about that united effort and cooperative spirit which will hasten the day of national recovery and restore to the banker the confidence of the public....bankers should carefully scrutinize every application for a loan to see if it is bankable and, if it is not...then make further examination to see if the loan can be made so, in order to stimulate use of credit ...If we find that a loan is not, and cannot be made, bankable, then I think we should take pains to explain the reasons why it cannot be granted. Under present conditions we have to operate under many laws and regulations....it seems at times we must sit with a law book in one hand and a book of regulations in the other....All of this is very trying, yet I think in the end we shall

become better bankers.” (article by Robert V. Fleming, Vice President American Bankers Association, Oct. 27, 1934, p.8)

**“THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT MAKES IT EASY TO SAVE AT SEARS. You Can Borrow \$100 to \$2000 for HOME IMPROVEMENT.**

The National Housing Act was designed to help you improve your property and increase its value and usefulness. You, yourself, are the best judge of whether your home would be more desirable with a new coat of paint, a new roof, additional plumbing, lighting fixtures or heating equipment. Now is the time to make delayed repairs and provide better surroundings for your family. The engineers of SEARS MORRISTOWN organization will be happy to give you full details. The Banks are cooperating with Sears 100%.” (Oct. 30, 1934, p.2)

“President Roosevelt’s suggestion that the bankers regain their confidence in the people of the United States might profitably be extended to all groups, classes, and organizations in the country....So many problems, so few answers, so many groups to be accounted for—how are we to comfort ourselves amid so much confusion? The president seems to have suggested the answer. Government, he reminds us, is simply the fusing of all elements in the nation’s life. It is the implement through which the common will becomes effective.... drawing its strength from them and from all citizens jointly. This being the case, it must provide leadership; and the leadership it provides must...reflect fairly accurately the temper of the great mass of citizens, because when it ceases to do so the citizens invariably get themselves a new government....In the long run the majority sentiment will prevail. To have confidence in the great majority, therefore, is to have confidence in our future course—and to be dubious about the future is to doubt the good sense, the courage, and the fortitude of the people of the United States. Nothing has been done in these very trying years to justify such doubts. The plain citizens of the land have behaved with exemplary patience and intelligence under extremely difficult circumstances....” (editorial, Oct. 30, 1934, p.4)

“The Morris County League of Cooperation in the interests of the unemployed and those on the relief rolls of Morristown was organized at a meeting last night in the Municipal Building here ....The object of this organization is to cooperate with the officials of the ERA. Units are being formed throughout the county....The Morris County League of Cooperation is an outgrowth of the Brotherhood of Unemployed Denville Local which was organized about four months ago.” (Oct. 30, 1934, p.6)

**“Food Market Advice”**

“When you market this week there will be few foods to make you feel your budget is too small—with the exception of Grade A white EGGS. However, Grade A brown eggs are much cheaper than white in this neighborhood...BEEF rounds are almost as low as chucks, and loins, the source of porterhouse and sirloin steaks, are unusually cheap. You marketers have been so thrifty in your buying that you may now buy choice steaks at prices you can afford to pay as lack of demand has forced the priced down to a very low level....In buying meat remember that occasionally such choices as LIVER, HEART, TONGUE and KIDNEYS are inexpensive, nourishing and often popular with your family. ...YELLOW RUTABAGA TURNIPS are excellent with pork and add flavor to soups and stews...” (Oct. 30, 1934, p.13)

“John T. Flynn’s recent analyses of the things that happened following the 1929 stock market crash have contained a great deal of sound sense. One of the best hits was his definition of a depression. “A man out of work,” says Mr. Flynn, “is a depression. A factory closed down is a

depression. An industry working at a loss and without business is a still bigger depression.” Elementary, of course. But Mr. Flynn points out that even in the prosperous years before 1929 we had many “individual depressions” of that kind....Ultimately we all stand or fall together. Unless all are getting a share of prosperity, none of us is really safe.” (editorial, Oct. 31, 1934, p.4)

“Within the last few days we have noted with interest political speeches that have definitely called for decreased spending in the State of New Jersey. Our State Senator, Dryden Kuser, went so far in a statement last week to charge, “It is little short of criminal in these times to spend money for things we can do without until the taxpayers can better afford to pay for them.” Senator Kuser was referring to plans for the expenditure of \$8,746,879 in Federal and State funds by the State Highway Commission for new roads....There are certain programs which are necessary to keep going, and these we must pay for, and in most instances do so gladly. But the waste must be halted and in no uncertain manner....” (editorial from the Somerset Messenger-Gazette, published in The Daily Record Oct. 31, 1934, p.4)

**“BUTLER**—A well-fought struggle between the American Hard Rubber Company and its labor union was straightened out to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned when Edwin S. Boyer, president of the Company, signed an agreement, effective today, which includes many new advantages for the workers. This document marks history for Butler as it is the first of its kind ever entered into by the plant, the largest hard rubber company in the east, employing 800 workers....Some of the salient features of the agreement are 1—a raise from 40c to 60c for all experienced men employees and from 30c to 35c for women. 2—A promotion within departments on the basis of experience and length of service. 3—In lay-offs, the youngest employee in point of service shall be first laid off, giving preference to senior employees. 4—No new help will be hired on a job or operation until old employees laid-off have been given opportunity to return to work....7—The right of discharge for due cause is retained by the company....” (Nov. 1, 1934, p.1)

“...The president yesterday announced that federal pay cuts, already reduced to only five percent, would be restored in full on July 1 next, the start of the fiscal year. The State last year eliminated the ten percent general pay cut that had been made so that some of those working closely in cooperation with county employees get their full pay and fellow workers receive good sized deductions. The county payroll cuts average from five to seventeen percent. With the prices of living mounting steadily—particularly in food stuffs—and nearly everyone having a greatly reduced income, county employees may be in the position to demand the Freeholders follow the Democratic administration and eliminate paycuts entirely. In Morristown there are no percentage paycuts of municipal employees this year but the salaries were all readjusted at the beginning of the year so that workers are receiving considerably less than they did in the past. School teachers have a percentage taken out of their wages.” (Nov. 1, 1934, p.1)

“Donald Richberg’s warning that the government will have to spend huge additional sums to put men to work if more employment is not created in private industry is simply a plain statement of an obvious fact. We have carried the unemployment burden so long that it is beginning to be a crippling load. We can continue to pour out millions of dollars a week to support the jobless for a few more months or a few more seasons, but we can’t continue it indefinitely. Sooner or later we must find a way of hooking these men up to jobs. If private industry recovers enough to provide the jobs, well and good, If it does not, Uncle Sam will have to see what he can do....” (editorial, Nov. 1, 1934, p.4)

**“NETCONG**—Freeholder William C. Spargo, candidate for re-election, warned Netcong voters last night to disregard relief work promises which he said are being used by Democrats in the campaign for election on Tuesday. It had come to his attention, Spargo asserted, that cards have been circulated by which those who vote the Democratic ticket will be assured work. “You will receive relief whether you vote Republican or Democratic. Relief is not an issue in this campaign” he declared....The Morristown ERA Headquarters knows nothing of the existence of such cards, he stated. He said jobs have been promised at Picatinny Arsenal to those who “support the Democratic candidates.” “Neither Democrats nor Republicans can promise to place men at work at Picatinny or any other place” he added. The Democrat doesn’t live in Morris County who can find anyone a job. Jobs are given on the merits of those needing relief,” he said.... (Nov. 2, 1934, p.1)

“Further assurance that Morris County men would be given every consideration and first preference if possible when added men are put to work was given to Freeholder William C. Spargo, chairman of the Road Committee of the Board of Freeholders, by John Brennan, construction superintendent of the Brewster Company, which has the contract for construction of Route 10 from Salem street, Dover, to Succasunna....In the future, when the actual construction starts, there will be about 200 laborers needed....The Freeholders, at the instigation of Mr. Spargo, sought to have the State Highway Commission rule that Morris County men should be given preference on the job but the Commission said it was a state contract and that the men could be employed from anywhere in the state. Working independently, Mr. Spargo sought out the contractor and got his assurance of first choice of jobs for Morris County men.” (Nov. 3, 1934, p.1)

“It might help us to face our current problems with more hope if we could only make use of the ingenious time machine described in H.G. Wells’ famous novel....A writer in the “Business Conditions Weekly,” of New York, recently set out to collect a few of the doleful outcries which former depressions have drawn from discouraged men. As far back as the time of St. Augustine, 1700 years ago, he finds a writer complaining that agriculture was decaying, purchasing power was dwindling, taxes were soaring, and commerce was collapsing; the conclusion drawn, of course, was that the world was going to the dogs for good. He finds a distinguished French physician in 1832 voicing similar complaints, lamenting the turmoil and confusion of the times—he had seen a post chaise rattling along at five miles an hour, and he said that “this madness of speed is wearing out men” –and he felt that his newly-born son faced a life which could bring him neither prosperity nor happiness. He finds an American editor in 1857 describing the “universal commercial prostration and panic” about him, and remarking that “it is a gloomy moment in history. . . never has the future seemed so incalculable.” In 1886 a U.S. official speaks of the depression, doubts that any revival can come up to the level of the preceding 50 years, and concludes plaintively that “the day of large profits is probably past.” It is really worth our while to mull over the dismal Jeremiads from the past...it may help us to see that a troubled time such as the present is never quite as dark and hopeless as the people who are living through it often suppose....” (editorial, Nov. 7, 1934)

**“ROCKAWAY**—Dr. Edwin L. Earp of Drew University addressed members of the Friendship club of the Rockaway Methodist Episcopal Church here last night. He discussed “Is the NRA Successful?” Although the National Recovery Administration is still in the experimental stage, the people of the nation are “going along” with the administration, Dr. Earp declared. He

asserted the salaried man is the one to suffer under the plan because the ordinary wage earner must pay increased prices, even though his salary has not been raised....” (Nov. 10, 1934, p.1)

“An appeal is being made by the students of Morris County Junior College to the Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis, Churches, American Legions, Lodges, Women’s Clubs, and P.T.A.’s throughout the county for funds for books. There are many students in the school who are unable to purchase books. The money which is received will be used to purchase books and the books will be placed in the College library, where they may be secured by those who may need them. Many organizations have stated that donations will be made in the near future. All individuals or groups making contributions will receive free subscriptions to the “News Deal”, the College paper, and will be made honorary members of the Junior College Booster Club....” (Nov. 10, 1934, p.3)

“**BERNARDSVILLE**—Unemployment in Bernardsville is expected to be greatly reduced this winter when the Hoffman Construction Co. will fulfill its contract to develop and beautify property along Mr. Airy road in Bernards Township at a cost estimated at \$50,000....between 40 and 50 men will be given steady employment throughout the larger part of the winter....” (Nov. 10, 1934, p.11)

“**ATLANTIC CITY**, (AP) – The New Jersey State Teachers’ Association today declared itself “absolutely opposed to legislation that would halt complete restoration of salary schedules throughout the state.” In a resolution...the educators pointed to recent restoration of full salaries to all state employees. Since 1929, the resolution said, teachers have received salary reductions of from 10 to 33 per cent although the “cost of living has risen considerably in the past year and a half”. The Legislature three years ago relaxed mandatory salary laws cuts and the following year passed a measure forbidding salary raises. Both have been renewed yearly.” (Nov. 12, 1934, p.1)

“**IT GETS DARK EARLY THESE DAYS**” is the title of the editorial cartoon which was “Contributed to and drawn especially for the Morris Community Chest Drive by Herbert L. Block [Herblock], NEA Service staff artist, whose cartoons appear daily in The Record.” A young mother sits despairing on a wooden slat-back chair at the dining table, her head in her arms, a sheet of paper before her reading “**THOUSANDS MORE TO BE ON RELIEF THIS WINTER**”, her little boy with his wagon standing beside the table looking at her, a view of smokestacks from the window of her shabby but neat apartment. (Nov. 12, 1934, p.4)

“One of the most baleful effects of the depression has been a great decrease in financial support for health organizations throughout the country. This has so hampered the work of those organizations that we may expect a considerable increase in illness and mortality this winter; furthermore, some of the most vital of our health agencies may have to go out of business altogether. This warning is sounded by a committee of the National Health Council, in a report made public by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the council. It is pointed out that the government cannot take over these health agencies at the present time; it has all it can do, and more, to support such agencies as were already under its wing. Unless private citizens give liberally to support them, such activities as visiting nurse services, child welfare clinics, infant feeding stations, and so on will be badly crippled...” (editorial, Nov. 12, 1934, p.4)

“**WASHINGTON**, (AP)—Rentals and benefit payments totaling \$9,014.78 were paid up to October 1 to New Jersey farmers cooperating in the crop adjustment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration....” (Nov. 13, 1934, p.1)

“Getting Bill Smith through the depression does more than any other single government undertaking to reveal the astounding and perplexing contradictions involved in our effort to get back to good times. Bill Smith, let us say, is an Arkansas cotton grower; a tenant farmer who has always rented his land. Last year the depression got him right down to the bottom of the barrel. He couldn’t rent his farm any more and he couldn’t get a job. He had a wife and five children. The sum total of his worldly goods was a flock of 17 chickens. Like others in such circumstances, he went on relief. The other day, his family was one of a number of families established on a tract of 16,500 acres of government land in northeast Arkansas. There was a house all ready for Bill Smith; a nice, attractive little cottage, with electric lights, running water, and so on. Back of it the other houses stretched the 16,500 acres of government land, all grown up with trees. The scheme is this: Thirty acres are allotted to Bill Smith. He will clear them this winter, the relief administration furnishing him with anything he lacks. Some of this he will pay for with his labor, helping to grade the roads, build a community house, erect bridges, etc. He spent the summer on a tract the government rented for him, and raised enough foodstuffs to live on all winter until he gets his new land cleared and planted. He also earned enough to buy a mule, a cow, some more chickens, and a few other things he needed. Now consider what is being done here. A very worthy end is being attained. Bill Smith, together with hundreds like him, is being made self-supporting. He is regaining his hope and happiness. There may be some victims of the depression who would like to see our government torn down and replaced by some ism or other, but he isn’t one of them. But look at the contradictions. At a time when the government pays men to reduce cotton production, here is new land being put into the growing of cotton. Marginal farm land is being retired—and here is a new stretch being opened. Forest conservation is being stressed—and here a forest is being cut down. What’s the answer? Heaven only knows. It is contradictory and illogical—and we can’t help doing it. We must get Bill Smith through the depression—even if, by doing so, we raise questions for which we have not the shadow of an answer.” (editorial, Nov. 13, 1934, p.4)

“**NEWARK**, (AP)—Sauerkraut will be a part of the diet for those on New Jersey relief rolls this winter. Also on the menu will be cabbage, carrots and Maine potatoes. The State Emergency Relief Administration announced today that it will receive...during the next three or four months 200 carloads of cabbage from the surplus bought with federal funds in New York State. Part of the consignment will be in the form of raw cabbage, the rest in sauerkraut. One hundred fifty carloads of potatoes, bought in Maine, also are to be distributed along with a healthy supply of carrots, the ERA said.” (Nov. 14, 1934, p.1)

“**DOVER**—A meeting of the Unemployed of the Second District of New Jersey will be held at Odd Fellows’ Hall here tomorrow evening at 8 o’clock. Meetings of this group are held weekly and all complaints and demands made by the unemployed are being handled direct by the chairman and the steering committee. The chairman is planning to go to Washington with Senator Hamilton F. Kean and present the plans for obtaining the necessary appropriations of one and one-half million dollars for munitions and the appropriation for the construction program at Picatinny Arsenal needed since the explosion in July, 1926....” (Nov. 15, 1934, p.10)

“**NETCONG**—Following a dramatic executive session with county relief heads, the local Borough Council last night voted a resolution of \$1,500 for November relief instead of

\$2,600 sought by the relief administration. Of the amount, the borough will provide \$125. The council Monday night refused to approve the administration's request for \$2,600 and asked the authorities to show the need for the increase of \$1,000 over the October amount....The council, it was...learned, obtained facts concerning local cases and filed protests in many instances. These cases will be a subject of investigation....The setup for this month showed that one-fourth of the population of the borough was expected to be on relief. Mayor Thomas Koclas charged relief was being turned into a "racket." He alleged men were quitting jobs to get on the lists...." (Nov. 16, 1934, p.1)

"The number of people willing to share in the maintenance cost of the public health and welfare services through the Morris Community chest shows a substantial increase over last year, on the basis of early returns. This shows an awakened consciousness of the needs of other people and has been brought about to a degree, perhaps, by a depression in which everyone has suffered. The need for strengthening the moral fiber of community life as a rigid investment in individual security has never been so apparent since the first Puritan settlements knit themselves together in a spirit of sacrifice, common denial and self restraint. The welfare and security of this county depend upon this same spirit and community of purpose. The care and prevention of tuberculosis, the visiting nurse service, clinical treatment in the war upon disease, the building of character and the maintenance of family morale all fall heavily upon the shoulders of private agencies, the support of which is the duty of everyone with a job. Last year 5,500 people contributed to the Morris Community Chest. If this number is substantially increased this year in the campaign for \$159,000 which will be concluded Monday the general welfare will be materially more secure for every new subscriber, not alone in dollars and cents, but because of an awakened consciousness that these things must be done, and that each one must do them. This alone guarantees a well being and security which cannot be purchased except by understanding and sacrifice." (editorial, Nov. 16, 1934, p.6)

"The Morris County Emergency Relief Administration is making plans to establish Reclamation Sewing Shops in several communities throughout the county. This plan has been decided on as clothing is vitally needed by those who are dependent on the E.R.A. for help and with the approach of winter many on relief roles are without sufficient clothing. The actual work of reclaiming the clothing will be performed by those on the relief lists, thereby helping...make relief clients self-sustaining and to retain their morale. An appeal is being made to all residents of Morris County to search their closets and chests for all types of clothing to share with neighbors. Those desiring to contribute may communicate with Lawrence Hamilton, manager of the service department of the Emergency Relief Administration at 17 South street. A truck will collect clothing offered. The clothing will first be taken to Greystone Park for sterilizing and then taken to the shops where they will be remodeled and repaired....Several treadle sewing machines will be needed for the work and the committee will endeavor to secure donations of machines not being used." (Nov. 16, 1934, p.13)

"Although the question whether recovery should precede reform is still unsettled, there is one field in which majority opinion unquestionably wants to see reform take precedence. That field is the stock market.... The things we have learned since October of 1929 prove pretty clearly that our financial machinery got badly out of gear in the last decade. The machinery of finance, credit, and exchange exists to make possible the functioning of a large and complex industrial society. It became perverted. It grew to be an end in itself. It got so that it was more important, and more lucrative, to perform sleight-of-hand tricks with this financial mechanism that it was to



produce the goods and services which the nation needed....Finance must become industry's servant again, and not its master..." (editorial, Nov. 17, 1934, p.4)

"While government projects for the disposition of hogs were on, and farmers were worrying about how to make more money by not raising more hogs, three pigs starved to death on Schooley's Mountain last winter. The fourth one was rescued in the last stages of exhaustion and starvation. The owner of these pigs was both a distiller and a farmer. The government took advantage of him on both scores. It never offered to pay him for not raising pigs and it sent its agents to make the man show cause why he shouldn't be prosecuted for running a still without paying the government. But the man was quicker than the law. With the weather 16 degrees below zero he closed up shop and left the pigs, and a billy goat, for the government to worry about. The government, however, had other pigs to think of. It was the agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals who discovered the pigs. Three of the pigs had died and the fourth was huddled over their dead bodies, the flesh sagging from his ribs. The longer fur of the goat offered him a little better protection. The agent obtained a man with a farm wagon and brought the two animals down to safety. So one pig was saved....The Morris Community Chest contributes \$1,800 a year to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This money is used for the protection of domestic animals whether they be dogs or cats, horses or cows, bears in roadside stands, or pigs the government has forgotten about." (Nov. 17, 1934, p.11)

"A Washington dispatch reports that business and administration leaders are "moving toward a common front in an effort to cash in on present recovery gains as an answer to prospective left-wing drives in Congress." If this be true, it simply indicates that business and administration leaders are showing excellent good sense. A great deal has been said about the radicals who will be at large in the next Congress, and a great deal more has been said about the wild and woolly legislation they will try to put through. The thing to remember is that all this is a direct result of economic pressure. The one sure way of heading off such radicalism is to hasten recovery. Let unemployment approach the vanishing point and profit return in good measure, and the threat of radical legislation will vanish of its own accord." (editorial, Nov. 19, 1934, p.4)

"Orders to put 30 men to work at the Morristown Airport were received today by J.P. Nesbit, county ERA director. The Federal Government has provided funds to pay for the operating expenses of the machinery, and only the operators will be paid. The men who will start work will be working out their relief allowances, and will not receive cash for their labor. Nesbit indicated that further federal appropriations are expected to be granted soon, and that paid employees may be approved....The airport job was the biggest undertaken last year as a federal relief project and the federal government, under a plan of developing a series of airports across the country, made a large appropriation for the work. After it had been underway for some time the federal funds were transferred elsewhere but the work kept going as [a] PWA project for some time....Several hundred men were given work during last winter, including not only most of those on the relief lists in Morristown but from other parts of the county. The Town supplied the material, gas and machinery. Elaborate plans for a complete airport have been laid out and the field will be one of the finest in the country when completed. The proposed layout gave longer runways than at the Newark airport so that the biggest of airliners could land and take off with ease...." (Nov. 21, 1934, p.1)

"**BUTLER**—Colonel Albert S. Williams, commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> New Jersey district, 2<sup>nd</sup> corps area made his second inspection yesterday of Camp No. 3 Company 239 of the C.C.C....officers commented very highly on the physical condition of the camp, the high quality of the food and

the excellent method with which it was prepared; also the cleanliness of the mess hall, the sanitary conditions and the condition of the infirmary received highly satisfactory ratings....” (Nov. 21, 1934, p.1)

“NETCONG—“I am forced to believe that the county ERA office is trying to embarrass the local administration, rather than cooperate with us in cutting all local emergency relief checks 60 per cent,” Mayor Thomas Koclas of this borough declared yesterday. The reduction of the Netcong relief checks distributed on Tuesday came as [a] surprise to the Mayor and Council, who were awaiting the results of an investigation of local relief which was to have been carried on here this week by the county ERA. “It was certainly not our intention in making the borough’s relief appropriation for November \$1,500 to take relief away from the people who need relief,” Mayor Koclas said. “We sought to eliminate from the local rolls those who are not actually in need of relief, and felt certain, after our conference last Friday with county ERA officials, \$1,500 would take care of those remaining on the rolls at the conclusion of the investigation being made this week by the county office.”....”It is only fair to the taxpayers and to the unemployed people in the borough that this matter of relief be investigated by a disinterested local committee or tribunal. For myself, I do not propose to remain silent. It is an unpleasant duty, but there is no higher duty resting upon a public official than to give voice to those in distress who cannot speak effectively for themselves.” Koclas said he was considering calling a mass meeting of Netcong citizens to discuss the relief situation here and the borough’s relief policy for the coming year....” (Nov. 22, 1934, p.1)

“...Back of the unemployment, the privations, and the lost profits of the last few years there rises a picture of what we might have done if only we could have found some way of keeping all the wheels turning....the report of the National survey of Potential Product Capacity, authorized by the federal government last March....states bluntly that the wants of every citizen could have been met without the necessity for capacity production. In other words, what some of us have long suspected is proved to be true—there is no physical reason why anybody in America should lack for anything. In the banner year of 1929, for instance, we produced food worth nearly \$27,000,000,000. But because 59 per cent of our families get along on incomes of less than \$2,000 a year, they were forced to consume diets containing too little meat....If all our unemployed doctors and nurses had been put to work, every person in America could have had perfect medical treatment for \$42 a year. If our building industry worked at capacity, every family in America could be occupying a pleasant, up-to-date home inside of 10 years....How is a Utopian picture like this to be realized?...each of our 27,000,000 families must have a buying power of \$4700 a year – which, as they say, is a good trick if you can do it. But however difficult the attainment of that goal may be, the importance of the report as a whole can hardly be overestimated. Everybody can have enough of everything, if we can just find the secret.” (editorial, Nov. 23, 1934, p.4)

“Allegations by Thomas Koclas of Netcong that emergency relief administration in that area was conducted as “a racket” were dismissed by J.P. Nesbitt, executive director of the Morris County Emergency Relief....Nesbitt said that a survey of conditions in Netcong indicated that there was no truth in the charges. He declared he did not know whether Netcong residents realized that whether \$1,500 or \$2,000 is budgeted for a month’s relief, the borough is asked to raise only \$125. The recent action of the Mayor and Council in cutting the appropriation to \$1,100 less than the ERA recommendation simply means Netcong is depriving itself of the extra amount which the state believes is necessary to meet the town’s needs, he said. Had Netcong ratified the ERA’s estimate of \$2,600 for November, the town would have been called on to raise the same

\$125 it is spending now, according to Nesbitt. The municipality's share is figured on the basis of its ratables, bonded debt, present tax rate and ability to pay. Netcong, according to Nesbitt, is asked to pay one of the lowest shares in the county...." (Nov. 24, 1934, p.1)

**“NETCONG**—Twelve families have been removed from the relief rolls, according to a report filed by J.P. Nesbitt, country executive director of the ERA....It was following the cut of a local grant and the claims of Mayor Thomas Koclas, who asked for the investigation, that relief was becoming a racket that the checkup was made and the large number dropped....Relief costs in Netcong are nearly double those of 1933....Last year the total cost, which included the salary of the deputy director, was \$8,840.49, and so far this year it has been \$13,510.10 and about \$2,600 will be asked for December...." (Nov. 26, 1934, p.1)

**“NEWARK**—With increase of the relief load in every county during October, the total of those cared for by the State ERA, as disclosed in tabulations at State Headquarters, rose by 36,392 over the September figures. The comparative totals were 540,463 and 504,071. The total in October, 1933, was 367,841. The figures for last month, both families and persons, are the highest in the history of the relief administration. Extension of the cash relief system on a widened scale during the month, the provision of clothing to clients and the supplying of fuel for the 144,174 families on the rolls (which includes 22,612 single men and women) entailed heavy charges which carried expenditures, including administration, to \$4,498,613.13 as against \$3,713,757.43 in September....Out of each \$100 spent, \$73.08 was for food and milk; \$8.13 was for fuel; \$7.61 for shelter allowances; \$4.15 for clothing; \$2.98 for medical care and supplies; \$1.93 for hospitalization; \$1.09 for gas and electricity; 12 cents for institutional care; 21 cents for household necessities and 70 cents for miscellaneous items. The average monthly cost of maintenance was \$29.01 per family and \$7.74 per person. The Morris County figures show a big increase in the number on relief. In October the total was 8,769 and this represented an increase of 1228 over September when it was 7,541. The big difference in Morris County was over October of 1933 when there were only 4,929 on the relief rolls. This shows an increase of nearly eighty percent in twelve months and is a larger corresponding jump than for the state as a whole ...." (Nov. 26, 1934, p.1)

“...National Planning Board has submitted its findings, after some months of study, urging long-range national planning “as a means of richer life for the masses and an indispensable bulwark against violent explosions...,, another story came floating over the wires—this one a dispatch reporting that the ineffable Huey Long of Louisiana was preparing to run for the presidency in 1936. These two items ....are directly and logically connected with each other....this projected presidential candidacy of the loud voice from the delta is an excellent example of the “violent explosions” which the national planners’ report forecasts....Senator Long...is, after all, the spokesman for a large number of people who feel that, if he does not speak for them, nobody will. He may represent demagoguery at its most dangerous, but he also represents a blind but powerful resentment which is boiling up from the bottom of the kettle and which is bound to have an outlet. People do not hand political power over to such men out of pure perversity or wrong-headedness. They do it out of desperation. Such men come to the top on a wave of public unrest; and this unrest appears only when large numbers of people grow convinced that it is hopeless for them to expect to get anywhere by proceeding along more orthodox lines. ....” (editorial, Nov. 26, 1934, p.4)

“Thanksgiving Day will be celebrated this year much as in past years at The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park...,,this...occasion is second only to Christmas in the throng of visitors

to the patients. The patients will enjoy talking pictures consisting of a feature picture, news reel and comedy. There will be two showings...to accommodate those who are able to attend, of the more than 4,600 actually within the hospital at this time....To Head Chef William Walton and his assistants falls...the mammoth meal, composed of 400 gallons of cream of tomato soup with 100 pounds of croutons; 5,000 pounds of roasting chickens with 600 pounds of dressing and 150 gallons of giblet gravy; 20 barrels of sweet potatoes; 50 bushels of turnips; 2,000 stalks of celery; 200 pounds of butter; 900 two-pound loaves of bread; 1500 lbs. mince meat made into 5-pound pies; 600 gallons coffee and 350 quarts milk....” (Nov. 27, 1934, p.1)

“Some kind of social security legislation seems destined to come out of the approaching session of Congress. What we shall get will inevitably be a compromise. The difference between what everybody admits is needed and what is actually possible is very great. Old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and the like cost money, and if we try to spend on them more than we can afford we are apt to make things worse than they were before....In bad times there is a rising public demand to go much farther than is either practical or wise....In good times, on the other hand, there is an influential demand that nothing at all be done, on the ground that it might rock the boat needlessly and put a crimp in prosperity. ...President Roosevelt has aptly remarked that “there can be no security for the individual in the midst of general insecurity”; and this is a warning against which all security schemes must be assayed. Any pension and insurance scheme so ambitious that it sets off a genuine inflation of the currency would, obviously, be a sorry kind of boon for its beneficiaries. You may keep a man from disaster by giving him \$50 a month—but not if your currency depreciates so fast that \$50 will buy only a loaf of bread. Similarly, a program so expensive that the taxes needed to finance it proved actively deflationary, and thus postponed general business recovery, would also be a back-handed arrangement. Unless the economic machine can be made to function again, no security scheme will do very much good. The problem confronting Congress, then, is exceedingly difficult. The demand for security legislation must be met—but there is need for great wisdom and forethought in selecting the proper means.” (editorial, Nov. 27, 1934, p.4)

“...Thanksgiving Day will be a happy one for those who find themselves in hospitals and institutions on that day...The boys at the local C.C.C. camp will enjoy two Thanksgiving dinners. Because so many of them will go home for the holiday, Captain John R. Bedell, who is in command of the local camp, has decided to have the Camp’s Thanksgiving dinner this evening instead of on Thursday. The menu includes fruit cup, roast turkey, dressing, candied sweet potatoes, cranberry sauce, buttered peas, salad, rolls, apple pie, ice cream, cake, coffee, cigarettes and cigars. There will be music by the E.R.A. Orchestra and after dinner speeches by Captain Bedell and Captain Donald Gerrish, District Chaplain. There may also be special New York entertainers. On Thursday a chicken dinner will be served to those remaining at the camp. Patients and the staff at the two local hospitals, All Souls and Morristown Memorial, will enjoy turkey dinners. Thanksgiving dinner at Memorial Hospital will wind up with mince pie and ice cream. At the Morris County Jail, the prisoners will be served with a chicken dinner winding up with pumpkin pie, apple pie and mince pie and cigars and cigarettes....” (Nov. 28, 1934, p.1)

“The report of the State Emergency Relief Administration for October shows some startling figures....The total number of persons on relief for last month, for instance, was 540,463. For the month previous the number was 504,071, while for October, 1933, the number was 367,841. And there are some people who think the depression is over! ....New Jersey voted for the issuance of \$10,000,000 worth of bonds for relief purposes at the recent election, but it is reported that this sum will be exhausted before the end of January. ....It is for this reason

that efforts are being made to remove from the relief rolls persons who are not entitled to public funds for this purpose, and it also may become necessary to remove from relief lists persons who have jobs to go to and will not take them because of strikes or because they do not like the type of work that is offered them....” (editorial from the Paterson Call, published in The Daily Record Nov. 28, 1934, p.4)

From the “**Daily Washington Letter** by Rodney Dutcher, Nov. 28, 1934, p.4: This may turn out to be a cold winter for the fellows who, at a price, will send you a confidential weekly letter from Washington which will tip you off to the operations of the “Red Menace” in the White House and elsewhere around town. Shriill, pitiful shrieks already are pouring from some of them as they see the battalions of industry and finance lining up with the New Deal and promising Mr. Roosevelt to help along with the recovery effort. Dope letters of the Red scare type are aimed chiefly at gullible manufacturers and bankers who are willing to believe the administration is out to sovietize this nation. As such customers continue to observe the big fellows in their groups getting clubbier with Roosevelt instead of more recalcitrant, some of their gullibility departs and it become that much harder to keep them on the subscription lists....The kind of information service you can get if you want to pay for it is indicated by the recent blast of a “preserve our liberties” association here by a “confidential dope” artist who is forever finding members of the Communist party in the cabinet and equally conspicuous places. It concerned discovery of an alleged “hidden corporation” through which the administration was secretly preparing to exert tremendous Bolshevik powers: to wit, the Public Works Emergency Leasing Corporation. It would have been a much better story if the PWELC, set up to give the PWA the same rights as a business corporation in case it needed them, hadn’t been fully described in a formal two-page press release several months ago....”

“An Old Time Minstrel show will be given at the Alexander Hamilton School Auditorium on Monday evening, December 10 and Thursday evening, December 13, for the benefit of the association of the Unemployed of Morristown. The minstrel cast will be composed of members of the Unemployed Association. Proceeds will go to a Christmas benefit fund for the families ...Edward J. Mahoney is chairman of the committee in charge. Assisting him are George Shearer, Alex Course, George Blanchard, Lem Johnson and John Mahoney.” (Nov. 28, 1934, p.6)

“The anticipation that tax receipts in December will show an increase for the year over the receipts of 1933 was reported to the Board of Freeholders at its regular meeting Wednesday afternoon....”Nineteen Municipalities have paid all 1934 Taxes in full....Many Municipalities are promptly paying the interest, others have paid their Taxes but still owe interest. This interest must be collected....the Law most distinctly states that we shall collect interest when any Tax payment is due this Office....” “ (Nov. 30, 1934, p.1)

“ “There never has been a time when people seemed so anxious to learn.” This from the annual report of the State Public Library Commission would be a most encouraging commentary on the public outlook, were it not for the fact that it is connected with the explanation of shortage of books, due to shortage of library funds, not only in the larger cities, but in the towns and in the small villages and outlying rural sections which the State Commission serves...through its interloan service. The misfortune of low funds extends to the State in its budget for book-buying, for this interloan service, with the result that the State Commission...is now asking the public to lend its aid, during the winter months...by donating “used” books. There are so many thousands of requests already “on reserve” lists that it will be impossible to supply this hungry

taste for reading unless there is a very generous response to the appeal for “used” books....where may they be sent?...to the local library, at 1 Miller road, Morristown or to any other library in the community in which one may reside, for libraries throughout the State are cooperating with the State Commission in this book-gathering and book-distributing movement.” (Nov. 30, 1934, p.3)

“Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, has been offering federal funds to various colleges to help finance the education of poor youths who would not otherwise be able to continue their studies; and to his vexed surprise he has found several privately endowed eastern colleges refusing to take the money, on the ground that the country already has more college-trained men than it can use. This, of course, is perfectly true; but Mr. Hopkins properly replies that it is a great injustice to reduce the number of college students solely on a financial basis. “Why in the world,” he asks, “should we assume, merely because some people happen to have money, that they are the only ones who should have a higher education?” Why, indeed? We may need an “aristocracy of brains” in this country; but entrance into it should be based on brains, and not on the applicant’s ability to finance his way through college without outside help.” (editorial, Nov. 30, 1934, p.4)

“The acquittal of Samuel Insull may provoke the cynical to new remarks about the difficulty of finding a millions dollars guilty of anything; but its chief importance is its warning that we cannot blame the disasters of recent years on individuals. Mr. Insull was a symbol—both before the crash and after it. When something very unpleasant happened to us, we immediately trained our heavy guns on this symbol. But the real trouble all along was not with the symbol, but with our own reaction to it. In the years before the stock market went Democratic, Mr. Insull was up on a golden throne; and he would never have stayed there a minute if we had not assented to it. We looked upon him as one of our great men, we listened attentively to everything he had to say—not because we had any special reason to believe that he was a brilliant thinker, but simply because we were ready to give our highest honors to any man who possessed quantities of the long green. Naturally enough, when the bottom fell out of everything, our ideas went into reverse. Instead of idolizing this utilities magnate, we tried to blame him for everything. A great many people lost a great deal of money in his companies—so we felt, in our wisdom, that the obvious remedy was to throw him in jail. Now it should have been apparent that the obvious remedy was nothing of the kind. These unlucky investors were victimized, not by any one man, but by a combination of forces; by themselves, first of all, and by the temper of the times, secondarily. How was this victimization made possible? Chiefly by the fact that we suspended our critical judgment in favor of a great desire to have all our problems solved by the power of finance. We knew that many things were out of joint in our country. The life was being ground out of agriculture, labor was getting less than its share of things, the development of mass production and super-finance was piling up stupendous problems which we had not even tried to solve. But we were eager to forget all about those things—we simply refused to be bothered by them—in the hope that by piling stocks and bonds up high enough we could be floated over into a New Era without effort of our own. Well—it didn’t work...We have been sitting amid the wreckage for several years, now; and our remedy is not to put this or that man in jail, but to change the psychological background against which these men operated....” (editorial, Dec. 1, 1934, p.4)

From a Jersey Journal editorial published in The Daily Record, December 6, 1934, p.14:

“...Probably more than 90 per cent of the people now honestly on relief would welcome with joy the chance to join the ranks of the employed. The feelings of the small number who regard

the whole relief program as just another chance to go through the world without working for the daily bread and butter can and should be disregarded without any fear that they are of enough importance, numerically or mentally, to cause any disturbance politically. Surely it is not the intention of the administration in Washington so to constrict relief funds that a huge body of citizens are to be compelled to accept a dole....Work, not charity, is what its idle citizens ask and have a right to demand.”

“One of the points at issue in any discussion of our return to prosperity is that famous old American standard of living. The men and women who came to this country from Europe, in all the years since Plymouth and Jamestown were settled, came with the wistful notion that life over here could be easier and richer than it was back home. Because of that, the belief that our standard of living must be higher than any one else’s has always been one of our most cherished convictions. And in the main, averaging one period with another, that conviction has had a lot to support it. But it has also led us to kid ourselves pretty extensively. Because such conveniences as automobiles, bathtubs and central heating are more common in the United States than elsewhere, we have assumed that practically everybody had them, and that those who went without were either too shiftless or too ignorant to get them. By doing so we have simply blinded ourselves to the obvious facts. Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, brain-truster of the Agricultural Department, made this very clear in a recent speech at Washington. An American family that is to have a moderately full life, he estimates must have an income of at least \$2500 a year....But in 1929, when everything was booming, fully 71 per cent of American families had incomes below the \$2500 mark....In other words, between two-thirds and three-quarters of us aren’t able to get that American standard of living even in the most prosperous times....” (editorial, December 8, 1934, p.4)

“Three CCC boys, two from New Jersey and the other from New York, were killed in a fire which destroyed a barracks, in Norris, Tenn....Two fires occurred in Morris County....The extreme cold wave is held responsible for most of the fires which occurred, many being due to heating plants being overtaxed in efforts to get relief from the cold spell....the thermometer had dropped to four here during the night and at Mt. Freedom was reported at 2 below at 7 o’clock this morning....**NORRIS, Tenn.** (AP)...The victims, apparently overcome by smoke in one of the barracks, were burned beyond recognition....” (Dec. 12, 1934, p.1)

“**DENVILLE**—Uncut wood on the Blanchard property, recently taken over the Township in foreclosure proceedings, was offered to Denville unemployed by the Township Committee here last night. The wood must be used for Denville relief and only trees marked for cutting by a forester may be removed....” (Dec. 12, 1934, p.1)

“**BOONTON**—Present circumstances indicate that the Boonton Board of Aldermen will go on a “pay as you go” basis next year. Mayor Oscar P. Myers announced yesterday although there was nothing definite to go on at present the town will seek to maintain a solid credit standing by incurring no more new debts. Appropriations may be made, he said, but it does not mean that they will be used....” (Dec. 13, 1934, p.1)

“**RIVERDALE**—The borough council is debating the problem of the advisability of severing connection with the state in administering the emergency relief. It has been suggested that disbursements be given the needy through local agents without the aid of the state....The ERA officials have requested that the sum of \$1,860 be placed in the budget next year for relief expenditures, all of it to be used within the year. This amount is derived by estimating the

number on relief lists and the ability of the municipality to pay. The amount this year for this purpose was \$1,375. The sum of \$500 was requested by the council for relief needs for December of this year, of which the borough's share is \$117. This represents expenditures for about twenty families containing approximately fifty persons. It was announced that the sum of \$900 had been paid in wages to workers within the past two months for services in laying pipes in Cotluss road and the re-laying of other water lines to prevent freezing. These workers were residents of the borough." (Dec. 13, 1934, p.1)

"...the meeting of the Board of Freeholders yesterday was occupied by a delegation from Parsippany-Troy Hills Township requesting that the Board accept a bridge approach site on the banks of the Rockaway River with a view to financing the construction of a span at that point later on. The gift was refused by the Board....Director Stephen C. Griffith cited the fact that the Parsippany-Troy Hills sector is in arrears in payment of 1933 and 1934 county taxes as one of the factors prohibiting the consideration of the project...." (Dec. 13, 1934, p.1)

**"DOVER**—The West Clinton street plant of the Ulster Iron Company will reopen December 31, Frank W. Hamilton, president of the company, announced.... Approximately 125 men will be given employment. The iron is used all over the world in manufacture of locomotive staybolts and engine bolt iron....The West Clinton street plant was erected in 1919 and contains furnaces capable of turning out from eight to 100 tons of iron every twenty-four hours." (Dec. 13, 1934, p.9)

"It is easy to give vent to a lot of nonsense when you start looking for the brighter side of the depression. Nevertheless, it is becoming evident that one of the unexpected by-products of the last few years has been an amazing growth in the popularity of first-rate music in America. Why this should be so is a puzzle....The fact remains...that the number of orchestras playing classic music has increased amazingly since the stock market crash. These orchestras are supported in different ways. Baltimore, for instance, has a symphony orchestra supported entirely by the taxpayers. Newark, N.J. started an orchestra with the help of the CWA last winter, and is now arranging to continue it under its own steam....In Indianapolis...there is a successful cooperative orchestra whose members pro-rate the money from seat sales after expenses have been met. In Omaha, the civic symphony found that the way to success lay throughout price-cutting.... Kalamazoo, Mich., likewise learned that low prices pay; it has a thriving orchestra in its fourteenth season, with tickets that sell at 25 and 50 cents...." (editorial, Dec. 15, 1934, p.4)

"A Morrisionian, wintering in Florida, has forwarded a clipping containing a statement by Governor Dave Sholtz, of Florida, in which the latter says that Florida "will be no haven for indigent non-residents this winter" and if people without visible means of support succeed in entering the state they will be arrested for vagrancy. The transient camps are filled and no more can be cared for with the limited federal funds available, he said, adding there were no more surplus jobs in Florida during the winter season than in the north and the harvesting of crops belongs to those who stay the year around...." (editorial, Dec. 17, 1934, p.4)

**"DOVER**—President Roosevelt yesterday was sent a telegram by Lieutenant Commander Samuel Chiles, director of emergency relief of the second district of Morris County, urging an appropriation for Picatinny arsenal to re-employ 1,400 furloughed employees and to take up new work there and at the Naval Arsenal. The telegram also bore the signatures of John Roach, Jr.; Mrs. Grace R. Boll, president of the Woman's Club of Dover; John Hourigan, president of the



Chamber of Commerce; L.R. Jacobus and Willard M. Hedden, president, respectively, of the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs....” (Dec. 19, 1934, p.1)

“**ROCKAWAY**—Funds totaling more than \$60,000 were reported due the Board of Education....Due to lack of funds the board was forced to delay payment of bills totaling approximately \$3,000. Of the total due the board, \$25,265 is owed by the borough for this year. The borough also owes the board \$5,989 from previous years....According to figures revealed here last night, the State owes the local board \$13,867.67 for the current year and \$6,700 from last year. A total of \$13,083.29 in tuition bills is due the local board....The board was informed that the Borough Council will discontinue paying its share for employment of a nurse now jointly employed by the governing body, the local board of education and the Denville Township Board of Education....Members of the board felt it unwise to discontinue services of the nurse at this time....No action was taken pending a meeting with the new council after January 1....” (Dec. 19, 1934, p.10)

“Morristown, slow in feeling the effects of the depression, is slowly beginning to feel the effects of better times, a survey of December business released by the Chamber of Commerce today indicates. Actual figures outlining the survey represent an increased volume of trade ranging from five to twenty-five per cent. Only one of the twenty-two establishments checked showed a decrease in business over a similar period last year. Included in the survey were dry goods stores, department stores, limited price variety stores, sporting goods stores and stores dealing in drugs, furniture, jewelry, men’s furnishings, hardware and specialties....Credit applications showed an increase of 25 per cent....Despite the increased demand for credit cash sales have shown a corresponding rise....” (Dec. 21, 1934. p.1)

“**MONTPELIER, Vt., (AP)**—Definite orders for the removal of companies of the Civilian Conservation Corps from the Sixth District January 5<sup>th</sup> were received today at District headquarters....One of the companies to be transferred is Company 2217 from Camp Green to Morristown, N.J....The CCC Company to be transferred to Morristown will be engaged in mosquito extermination and flood control work. Barracks for the new company have been built on the Whippany road, between Monroe and Whippany. This will be the second time there will be two CCC companies here Formerly there were two engaged in work at the National Park but one of these was transferred to New York State, leaving but one here.” (Dec. 27, 1934, p.1)

“The local branch of the Emergency Relief, due to many requests that it has for warm clothing, has appealed to...Morristown Post 59, American Legion to put on a clothing drive at once so that the many appeals for clothing may be taken care of. The Legionnaires under the leadership of Past Commander Paul R. Burke, will make a complete canvass of the town on Saturday and all residents are requested to cooperate with the volunteer workers, by placing the bundle of clothing on the doorstep as soon as the truck arrives on the street. The arrival of the truck will be heralded by the sound of a bugle, which will be the signal that the men are ready to pick up the bundles....The cold weather has brought many hardships on those who are unfortunate enough to be without ...proper clothing to withstand the weather. Any article of warm serviceable clothing for men, women and children is needed, and...Emergency Relief will establish a depot to receive the clothing collected on Saturday. A large staff of paid workers will be put to work repairing same, and...distribution will be handled through the Emergency Relief office....Local merchants have donated trucks for the occasion....” (Dec. 27, 1934, p. 1)

**“POMPTON PLAINS**—Thirty-nine families received Christmas toys from the American Legion, James Ward, chairman of the committee reported yesterday....” (Dec. 27, 1934, p.2)

“...Writer Mark Granite comes forward in The Nation to remark that what the country needs most of all is a good \$25 house....What Mr. Granite means is a new, modern, well-built house of five or six rooms which could be purchased for \$25 a month, covering interest charges, taxes, upkeep, and payment on the principal—a house, in other words, that would cost not more than \$2,000 to build, occupying a \$500 lot....with all the recent talk about slum clearance...we are going to have to approach some such figure as this if our slum clearance is to amount to anything. The one outstanding fact about a slum is that people live in it because they can't afford to live anywhere else. The slum is occupied by a low-wage group and in that group \$25 a month is just about tops, as far as paying rent is concerned....We can rebuild our slums until doomsday, but if we don't replace them with houses which cost no more in rent than the old ones cost, we shall simply be chasing our tails around in a circle, with new slums arising automatically to replace the ones that are destroyed....we are about to pour huge additional sums into public works....Why not pour some of these projected public works billions into low-cost housing?... We would then be solving a very great social problem, and at the same time we would be investing in a project from which we had a good chance of getting at least part of our money back....The slum is poverty's most hideous front....A really energetic attack there would yield dividends beyond imagining.” (editorial, Dec. 27, 1934, p.4)

**“WASHINGTON, (AP)**—The Roosevelt administration, mapping a new approach...to the government's paramount problem, planned three changes of major import in its unemployment relief policies. By February 1 the FERA hopes to have returned all the “unemployables” on its rolls to the care of the states....The Washington Post estimated the number of “unemployables” and relatives involved at nearly 4,000,000....Hoping that increased activity in private business would diminish the army of jobless, President Roosevelt sought to work out an elastic budget for relief, which could be curtailed with an increase in private employment. There were new indications that Mr. Roosevelt desires to eliminate direct cash grants, so far as that is considered possible, and substitute work-aid....Hopkins disclosed that “unemployables” have for some time been gradually transferred back to the care of the states. He said that before the depression these people, who include the aged, infirm, and others unable to work, were cared for locally. “Since then”, he said, “they have increased and have got on our relief rolls. Regardless of any pickup in employment, they will still have to be cared for.” “ (Dec. 28, 1934, p.1)