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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Jobless Total For August Is Steady at July Figure

President Green Declares Immediate Employment is Vital or Winter Will Be One of "Unthinkable Suffering."

Washington, D. C. (ILNS)—Unemployment at its peak in August, though with a halt near the July point, a winter of "unthinkable and drastic improvement, was reported by President William Green in the current A. F. of L. statement on the industrial situation.

"Unemployment in August was at the highest point since depression began. Our preliminary estimate for July based on government figures, shows 11,400,000 persons out of work in the United States, and trade union figures for August show no improvement. In July, layoffs for the summer dull season added more than 300,000 to the army of unemployed," said the statement.

"With unemployment already more than double that of last year, we face a winter of unthinkable suffering. Between now and next January, nearly two million persons must count on losing their jobs in industry and agriculture—if layoffs are no more than normal. This will mean well over 13,000,000 out of work next winter. Jobs must be created by the million if we are to avoid an unparalleled catastrophe. Even a substantial improvement in industry could not do more than scratch the surface of this problem.

"Taking our union unemployment reports as an indicator of business, the fact that unemployment stopped increasing in August is encouraging. Up to August, over 250,000 persons a

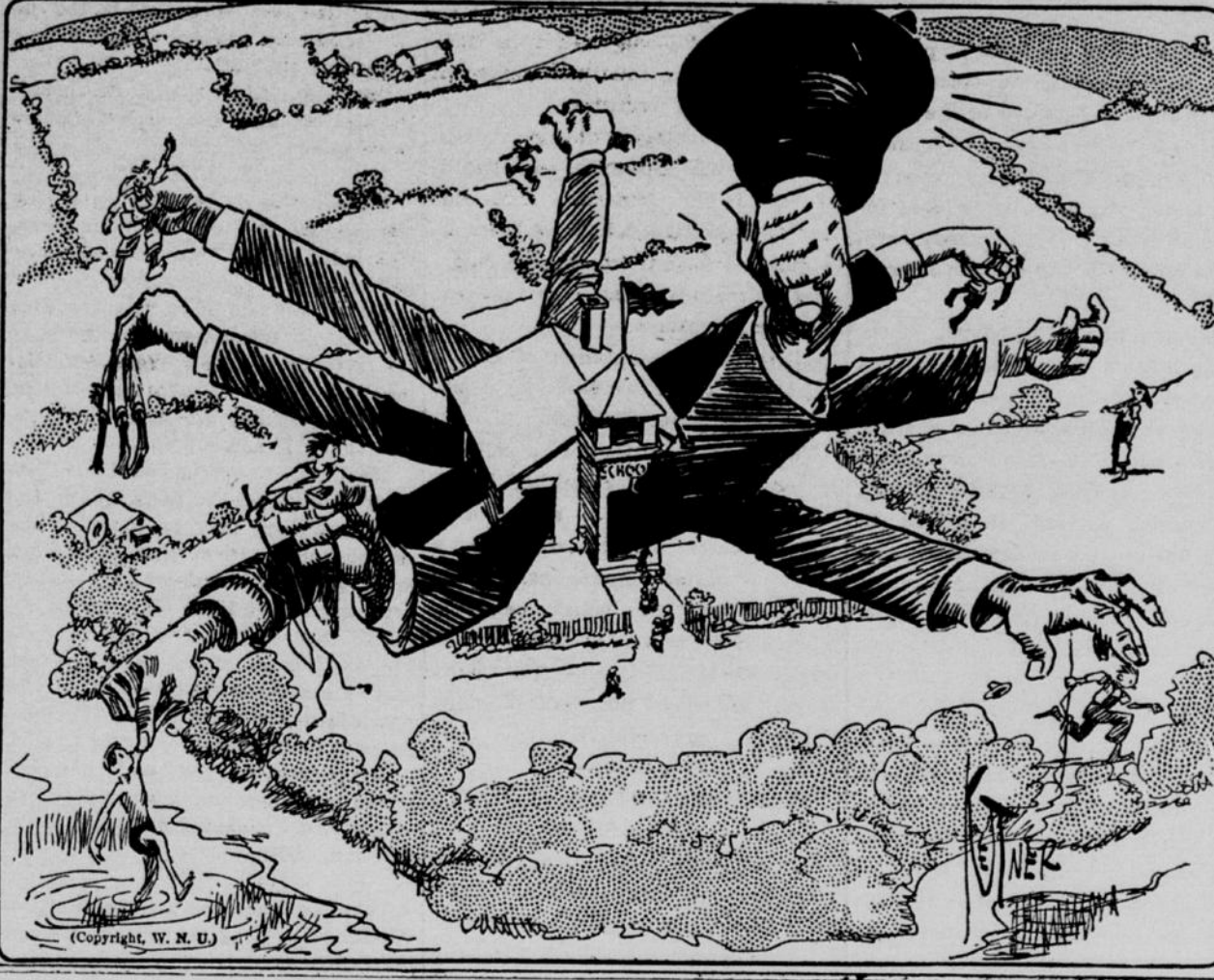
month had been joining the jobless army. The check in this rise shows a distinct improvement over each of the two previous depression summers, when unemployment increased in August, but it does not show any more jobs created. Normally industry begins in August to prepare for the fall busy season, and workers are taken back to their jobs. This year jobs have not increased. Weighted figures from trade unions show the following percentage of membership unemployed in the last four months: May, 22.8; June, 23.6; July, 25.4; first part of August (preliminary), 25.4.

"Our estimates of the total number out of work in the United States, based on government figures are:

January	10,304,000
February	10,533,000
March	10,477,000
April	10,496,000
May	10,818,000
June	11,023,000
July (preliminary)	11,418,000

"Care must be taken not to misinterpret these figures. They do not show any relief from the unemployment disaster that has overtaken us. They only show that for one month it has stopped getting worse. Our present unemployment problem, and that we must face for next winter, is beyond anything we have yet known. We can only meet it by taking immediate action to shorten work hours, create jobs and get men back to work."

Ding, Dong! Ding, Dong!



Great Spread-Work Drive Is Launched; Entire Nation Focuses on Unemployment

Safeguard Wage Is Watchword of Campaign Group

President's Conference Names Six Aims and Committees—Teagle Heads Work-Sharing Crusade, O. K'd By Green.

Washington, D. C. (ILNS)—An immediate and nation-wide campaign to spread work and thus turn millions of workers back into employment was announced on the heels of President's National Conference of Business and Industrial Committees here, called for the purpose of helping to smash the depression.

Immediately upon announcement of the spread-work campaign, which is under chairmanship of Walter Teagle, Standard Oil of New Jersey, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, announced his enthusiastic support of the campaign.

Robinson is Chairman
The main conference organized under chairmanship of Henry L. Robinson, of California, who will lead the general campaign for industrial revival. The Teagle spread-work committee is one of a half dozen committees named by the conference for specialized work. Chairmen of the other five are Daniel Willard, A. W. Robertson, C. M. Woolley, Owen D. Young and C. H. Miller.

The spread-work campaign is announced as a high-pressure, war-type drive to induce employers throughout the nation to at once adopt plans to increase the numbers of employed by adopting whatever system seems best adapted to the community and the industry.

In its meeting to formulate plans the Teagle group was addressed by Secretary of Labor Doak who emphasized the necessity for readjusting work on a spread-work basis with as little disturbance as possible to the present earnings of those who have jobs. The folly of reducing all to standards of bare necessities was set forth, and it was said to be the view of the entire committee that readjustment should not be on a basis of cutting down present earnings of those on payrolls. "It was more like a labor meeting than a meeting of employers," said one who attended.

Six Fields of Action

The conference laid down a field for each committee, as follows:

1. Making credit available affirmatively. Chairman, Mr. Young.
2. Increased employment on railroads; stimulation through increase of equipment in co-operation with R. F. C. and I. C. C. Chairman, Mr. Willard.
3. Expansion of capital expenditures for equipment replacement. Chairman, Mr. Robertson.
4. Increasing employment through spread-work or sharing work. Chairman, Mr. Teagle.
5. Stimulating repair and home improvement. Chairman, Mr. Woolley.
6. Assistance for home-owners with maturing mortgages. Chairman, Mr. Miller.

Teagle Lays Plans

The work of the Teagle sub-committee will be on a basis of federal reserve district organizations. The whole program of the conference will

be carried out through the organization of larger committee on the reserve districts and through seeking the co-operation of all groups and agencies.

Labor, it is forecasted by some, will play an important part, soon to be revealed in the revival campaign.

RAILROADS

Have No Short Route To Wage Reduction

Washington, D. C. (ILNS)—Whether the coming president's conference on business revival, scheduled for August 26, will affect in any way the campaign of railroad executives for pay reductions, remains to be seen, but it is evident in any event that pay cut advocates will find no ammunition to support their cause.

Meanwhile railroad unions are making plans to combat the plans of the executives for further reductions, with the complete support of the American Federation of Labor, which holds the proposed wage cuts not only unnecessary, but positively hostile to general industrial recovery.

The reduction program, if the roads attempt to go through with it, will be a long road and not an easy one, as a study of the law reveals. If the roads proceed under the law they will have to go the long road indicated in the following six steps set forth in the statutes:

- (1) Joint conference between agents of both sides in an effort to arrive at an amicable settlement. If this fails
- (2) A board of mediation may be resorted to in which impartial judges will attempt to present a solution agreeable to both sides. After their judgment has been made known for 30 days, if it is not mutually acceptable
- (3) Arbitration may be requested by one group and should this be mutually consented to the judgment of the arbitrators is legally binding. Should arbitration be avoided
- (4) An emergency board may be created by the president of the United States as a fact finding body. There is no legal compulsion for either side to accept the findings of such a board, but
- (5) The findings of the emergency board are effective in cementing public opinion in favor of that side whose stand is considered to be the most justified by the board, it being the theory that public pressure would force acceptance of the board's decisions. If this fails
- (6) Strikes may result unless an agreement is reached in voluntary fashion, but in any event neither side can move until an interim of 30 days elapses after the findings of the emergency board have been reported to the president.

Says States May Make Liquor Under Present Constitution

Eighteenth Amendment Held No Bar to Rights of Sovereign by Former Railroad Administration Counsel—Three Governors Reported Considering Entering Rich Field.

Washington, D. C. (ILNS)—Modification and repeal forces have before them a lawyer's opinion, the outcome of long inquiry, showing that without any change in the eighteenth amendment or the Volstead act states can enter the business of manufacturing and selling intoxicating liquor.

John F. Finerty, formerly counsel of the United States Railroad Administration, a lawyer of prestige, wrote the brief. His verdict is that the eighteenth amendment extends the police power of the federal government to the citizens of states, but that it does not touch the states themselves, so that while citizens are forbidden to make or transport liquor, the states are under no such restraint.

Finerty's conclusion is that any state can at any time set up a brewery or a distillery, or a thousand of them, and proceed with perfect

legality to manufacture and sell brewed or distilled liquors, with nothing in the constitution to stop them. He points out that legislation does not apply to a sovereign unless the sovereign is named and that congress could not have had in mind the restriction of states because no state was at that time engaged in the manufacture of liquor.

"The very fact that the powers conferred on the federal government by the amendment were police powers," Finerty says, "necessarily excludes any implication that any power was conferred against the states themselves, since police powers are those exercised by a sovereign against its subjects or citizens; and since the police powers in question were those therefore exclusively exercised by the several states against their respective citizens."

CIVIC FEDERATION FOR SHORTER WEEK

New York City (ILNS)—At a meeting of the executive council of the National Civic Federation on August 5, 1932, to consider the industrial situation, Acting President Matthew Woll presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, In the great industrial crisis through which our nation is passing it is essential that every constructive force be mustered into action to the end that industry again may be enabled to furnish employment and wages, so that there may be sustenance for our people through the use of buying power, and

"Whereas, We regard the creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as an event of transcendent importance, because through its instrumentality industry may avail itself of new credit, which is its life blood, and

"Whereas, We regard as likewise of inestimable value the conferences entered into by the president with representative men of industry and public life for the purpose of bringing into being a shorter work week, be it

"Resolved, That the National Civic Federation tenders its moral support and its active co-operation in the great task of realizing to the full the benefits of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and be it further

"Resolved, That in our belief proper judgment and energy in regard to the development of the purposes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the extension of the shorter work week will go far toward restoring to our national industrial, economic and social life the balance which it so sorely needs, and that it is the duty of every American to render every possible measure of co-operation to that end."

Acting President Woll was authorized to appoint a committee to cooperate with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in any manner that might seem practicable.

Legion Favors Flexible Work Week to Make Jobs

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mr. Henry L. Stevens, Jr., national commander of the American Legion, said that incomplete returns of a poll of Legion posts showed that the members overwhelmingly favor a shorter or "flexible" work week to spread work and increase employment.

He stated that if the shorter work week were universally adopted today the more than 11,000,000 jobless would be nearly absorbed in the ranks of the wage earners. He said the Legion's poll showed that farming districts are in favor of it as strongly as the industrial centers.

Lumber Stocks Excessive

Continued low production of lumber and the fact that many mills which are not running are accepting orders, accounts largely for the seemingly favorable excess of lumber orders over production during the week ended August 13. The figures show orders 25 per cent above production, as given in telegraphic reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association from regional manufacturers' associations covering the operations of 638 leading softwood and hardwood mills. These mills produced 109,299,000 feet and entered orders amounting to 136,144,000 feet. Shipments were 125,634,000 feet, or 15 per cent above production.

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DELINQUENT

Child Problem Facts of Nation Sought By Bureau

Washington, D. C. (ILNS)—Facts on all child delinquency throughout the nation are to be gathered and lodged in the U. S. Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Carl B. Hyatt, specialist in charge of federal and juvenile relations, announced this week.

Child delinquency, recognized as often the result of bad wage and working conditions, rates as a problem vital to labor.

A program for the national survey is being formulated to cover a period of time necessary to gather material from the 3,000 courts handling juvenile cases.

Sees Local Supremacy

The bureau is proceeding upon the theory that causes of delinquency are local and that facilities for remedial handling are better in the community than any that could be brought to bear by the federal government, for removal from the scene.

It is here, the bureau reasons, that the state or the municipality in assuming the responsibility is able to take advantage of its opportunity with its juvenile system already in operation, and apply it to the federal offender as it would an offender of its local laws or ordinances.

The recent organization of the juve-

nile courts of 12 Southern States and the District of Columbia is a progressive step towards greater unity and co-ordination in handling child delinquents. These states through their association will be in close touch with the juvenile court section of the Children's Bureau.

Already between 85 and 95 outstanding juvenile courts throughout the nation are sending their statistics regularly to the Children's Bureau. The plan of the bureau to expand its inquiries to cover the entire country will prove invaluable to states and cities dealing with juvenile problems, and especially those connected with federal offenses.

Start of Local Facilities

The special division of the Children's Bureau will evaluate local resources and secure better co-operation with communities in the use of them. Parallel with the movement will be an attempt to develop an educational program, create a better understanding between the different jurisdictions and bring about contracts which will be salutary to a more equitable and uniform practice among them.

At present two states, Connecticut and Utah, submit reports on delinquency cases to the bureau. When the bureau procures facts on child delinquency for the nation as a whole, rather than from isolated or outstanding areas, the whole problem can be appraised from a national point of view, and a notable achievement shall have resulted.

WHAT NEXT?

And now comes a new rope, made of chrome-nickel stainless steel, that resists acids and operates safely in temperatures up to 1650 degrees F.

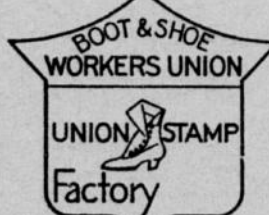
Milwaukee Tarrazzo Union Breaks Wage-Cut Lockout

Milwaukee, Wis.—The two weeks' lockout against members of Tarrazzo Workers' Union No. 20 and Tarrazzo Helpers' Union No. 510, instituted by contractors because the unions refused to accept a second wage cut, was ended when the contractors agreed to submit the question to arbitration as provided in the agreements between the unions and the contractors. About 200 union members are affected.

The union members contended that the lockout was precipitated when the unions, after accepting a cut of from \$1.37½ to \$1.25 for mechanics, and from 85 cents to 75 cents per hour for helpers in June, refused to accept another cut to \$1 for mechanics and 65 cents per hour for helpers after they had signed a one-year agreement.

Men Attention

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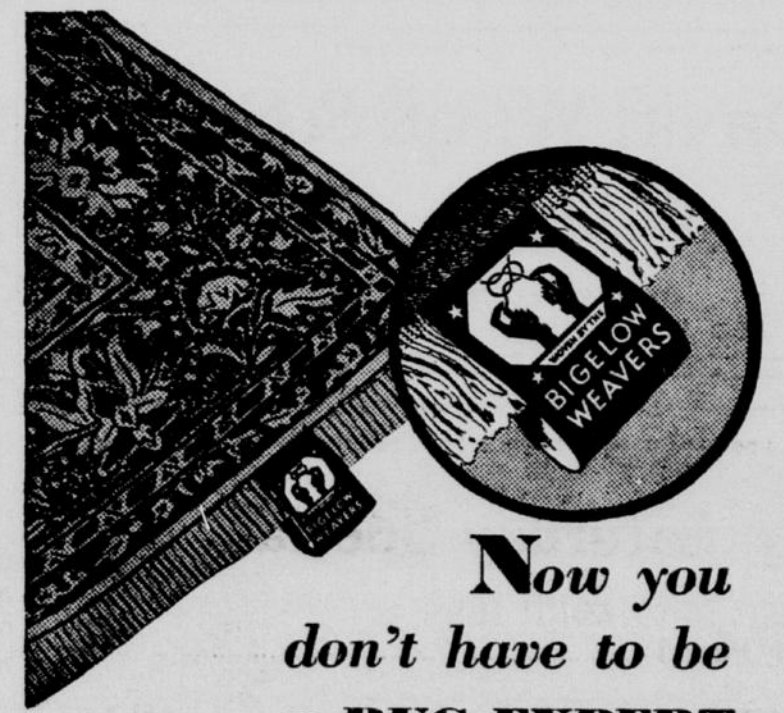
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