

The Great Depression

as seen in the pages of the Daily Record January—April 1934

“**MADISON**—Evidence that the depression is on its way out is contained in a review of the events of 1933 in Madison. Chief reason for this heartening observation in the borough has been the work on the new \$400,000 Hartley Dodge Memorial Municipal Building which has risen on the plot on Kings road during the past year and has given employment to the majority of the borough’s jobless men. Further evidence is contained in the records of the Mayor’s Emergency Employment Committee, now in its fourth year. These records show a sharp decline in the number of unemployed persons and at present, thanks to employment on CWA projects, it is not necessary to render relief to a single borough indigent family....The borough tax rate dropped to 3.85, the lowest it has been in over 15 years, during 1933, because of decreases in the expenditures of the county, local and school governing bodies.” (Jan. 2, 1934, p.5)

“**WASHINGTON, (AP)**—President Roosevelt called upon Congress today for a rigid continuation of the recovery campaign....His most determined words were reserved for unnamed tax dodgers and persons guilty of “unethical or criminal” financial practices which the President said call “for stringent preventive or regulatory measures.” “ (Jan. 3, 1934, p.1)

“**DOVER**—Announcement was made here yesterday by Commander Samuel Chiles, Director of Unemployment Relief and CWA projects that at the present time 193 men were at work and that eighteen more were placed at work this morning, bringing the total to 211 the greatest thus far given employment on the permanent improvements. Commander Chiles also announced that his department had made requisition to headquarters for winter wearing apparel for those working out of doors. The apparel to be issued consists of a windbreaker, two suits of underwear, mittens, socks and a cap. The foreman of the different gangs were busy yesterday getting the sizes of the clothing worn by their men....” (Jan. 3, 1934, p.2)

“3,733 men and 35 women working under CWA in Morris County last week earned a total of \$57,747.17 for the week of labor, and practically all of that money went to county merchants. In order to insure the health of workers employed in the open, the CWA is planning to provide them with appropriate clothing at its expense....State Administrator John Colt has wired county directors to report the quota of winter underwear, work shirts, windbreakers, shoes, gloves and winter hats needed. The supplies will be provided by the federal administration and distributed through the state agency. The State ERA also has made special provision because of severe weather. It has authorized county directors to grant extra supplies of food and fuel....” (Jan. 4, 1934, p.1)

“**WASHINGTON (AP)**--President Roosevelt frankly reported to congress today a prospective \$9,000,000,000 recovery campaign deficit for the next two years and asked that the lid be clamped down to put the government on a pay-as-you-go basis by 1936....he estimated expenditures chargeable entirely to the recovery effort of almost \$7,500,000,000 for this fiscal year ending June 30....The \$9,000,000,000 deficit which would swell the public debt to the all time high of \$31,834,000,000 does not take into account prospective new taxes from liquor revenue and plugging of income tax loop-holes. There was no recommendation for new taxes....Mr. Roosevelt spoke optimistically of the business outlook. “Powerful forces for recovery exist...It is by laying a foundation of confidence in the present and faith in the future

that the upturn which we have so far seen will become cumulative. The cornerstone of this foundation is the good credit of the government..." (Jan. 4, 1934, p.1)

"A resolution urging that New Jersey revise its tax program was adopted by Morris Grange at its meeting Tuesday night and started on its way to the other 125 local organizations which make up this far-flung rural organization in the state....In a letter accompanying the resolution, the committee stresses the following points:

1—An Increasing appreciation that the principle of making real estate bear most of the taxes is wrong.

2—That the present system discriminates against home ownership, which is one of the fundamentals of good citizenship, and should be promoted.

3—That there is no foundation to the argument that new sources of taxes mean increased taxes. Reduce real estate taxes first and substitute for the amount thus eliminated other modern forms." (Jan. 4, 1934, p.1)

"**CEDAR KNOLLS**--About fifty property owners attended a meeting called by Mrs. John Anderson, district chairman, of the Better Homes Association at the Cedar Knolls School last night to hear the report on the matter of unpaid taxes. The chairman called on George Schnabel who was appointed to obtain this information and he read two letters, one from Governor A. Harry Moore and one from the Home Owners Loan Corporation. In the first letter it was stated that the representative from this district would be instructed to give local applicants immediate attention and continued in part "under the regulations property which is under obligation to the government for a loan cannot be sold out until the matter is settled." The second letter explained that loans could be made to pay taxes, assessments and necessary repairs and where there is a mortgage it too could be covered in the loan....A few weeks ago, a similar gathering was held to devise some way to stop a tax sale in Hanover Township which would mean that many would lose their homes through no fault of theirs, persons who had been victims of the depression during the past few years. By applying to the Home Owners Loan Corporation they will be enabled to retain their homes and have time to pay off their indebtedness." (Jan. 4, 1934, p.2)

"**MADISON** – Joseph A. Ryan, 26, of 49 Elm street, committed suicide in his home here yesterday afternoon by inhaling illuminating gas. Ill health and the fact that the deceased had been irregularly employed were believed to have been responsible for the act..." (Jan. 5, 1934, p.1)

"**TRENTON**, (AP) – Diversion of \$15,000,000 of motor license and gasoline taxes to the relief of financially distressed municipalities with possible additional aid from a one per cent sales tax, it is learned authoritatively will be recommended to the Legislature by Governor A. Harry Moore. The Governor has consistently opposed new forms of taxation as imposing only additional burdens on the taxpayer but he is understood to favor a state sales levy for direct aid to municipalities provided absolute guarantees are given that local tax rates will be reduced proportionately....At his inaugural, the Governor recommended diversion of \$10,000,000 of motor license and gasoline taxes for municipal aid but was informed the actual cash was not available ...Receipts from motor license and gasoline taxes are used for road bond retirement and current construction costs. Question has been raised whether the proposed diversion will not conflict with a statutory provision dedicating the income from the two sources to highway purposes. The Governor is said to believe that municipal officials would prefer to receive aid to maintain schools and similar public services rather than continuation of road construction." (Jan. 5, 1934, p.1)

“**WASHINGTON**--The arsenal at Picatinny will get \$64,750 for the purchase of machine tool equipment...under a PWA grant for all arsenals....A total allotment of \$2,309,491 has been made to the Ordnance Department to cover purchases in the various Arsenals through the country...Ordnance engineers estimate that with the placing of the orders for the new equipment, employment will be provided for 2,100 men for more than six months.” (Jan. 6, 1934, p.1)

“The biggest CWA white collar project yet suggested in Morris County was announced by Alderman Abe Gurevitz, chairman of the Park Committee.... He said the Park Committee of the Aldermen, co-operating with County Directors Field and Simms had lined up 72 unemployed musicians and it was proposed to have an orchestra and band give three concerts a week in various parts of the county. The men would be paid by the CWA and the entertainments would be free. These could be held in high schools and various community centers. Similar schemes have been adopted in Essex, Brooklyn and other places.” (Jan. 6, 1934, p.1)

“**TRENTON, (AP)** – Municipalities, whose financial troubles are grave, look for relief from the 1934 legislature, which convenes tomorrow. A sales tax to relieve the burden on real estate, a proposal many state and municipal officials believe will reduce tax delinquencies, is already under consideration by the Republican joint conference committee, a majority of whom were reported by Senator William A. Albright of Gloucester, the new majority leader, to favor it...” (Jan. 8, 1934, p.1)

“Milk production in Morris County and in neighboring counties in New Jersey and New York is to be limited after February 1, if a plan proposed by the Milk Control Boards of the two states last Friday is approved by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. The plan stipulates that each producer affected would be assigned a monthly production quota equaling 90 per cent of the average quantity of milk he delivered in each corresponding month of 1932 and 1933....Morris County milk producers have been working under production limitations during recent months, but the new plan is somewhat more stringent...Morris, Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Union, Middle-sex, Somerset, Monmouth and Ocean counties in New Jersey and Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester and Rockland counties in New York are to be included in the plan. Under it, dealers would be required to pay producers prices prescribed by the joint board. These prices would vary according to the use to which the milk is used—whether for fluid consumption or use in the manufacture of by-products....” (Jan. 8, 1934, p.1)

“Among the minor oddities of these changed times there is the fact that this Democratic administration is apt to see a stirring battle for states’ rights carried on by Republicans.... “Local autonomy and state sovereignty must be restored” is the rallying-cry of the G.O.P. A big Chicago Republican paper not long ago devoted a column-long front-page editorial to the task of proving that the Republicans really are the heirs of the Jeffersonian tradition in politics....if all of this seems slightly cockeyed... stranger things than Republican adherence to the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson will yet be seen.The trend toward centralization of government has been speeded up enormously during the past few years—not from design, but through the logic of circumstances. The federal government has had to do an almost infinite number of things that never before were considered the federal government’s job—everything from putting men to work in the forests to lending money to railroads, from bolstering up banks to regulating the production of hogs....At the same time, the structure of local government has been crumbling. Cities have been unable to collect taxes, city services have been given up, policemen and teachers have gone unpaid, municipal bonds have gone into default....So we have, on the one

hand, a vast extension of federal activities; and, on the other, a swift and steady shrinkage of local government. And while men prepare to fight for a revival of Jeffersonian principles, city officials go to Washington begging for even more help from the federal treasury..." (editorial, Jan. 8, 1934, p.4)

“WASHINGTON--Farmers of Morris County will receive wheat checks for a total of \$52, being mailed this week from Washington, according to the wheat division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration...The checks going to two farmers, helps to bring the total wheat payments for New Jersey to 175 checks for \$6,145. For the entire United States, the Administration reports the payment of 232,759 checks for a total of \$17,578,053. Officials explained that the checks were issued on a basis of the average amount of wheat planted by the farmer during the past three, four, or five years. The checks represent 15 per cent of this amount. It was explained that the wheat production checks were an attempt by the government to control the amount of wheat planted. Farmers are paid for acreage that would otherwise be planted in wheat. The checks are paid for by the revenue from a processing tax on wheat.” (Jan. 8, 1934, p.11)

“TRENTON (AP) – ...Governor A. Harry Moore keeps a tight grip on the purse strings in his recommendations to the Legislature today for State department appropriations for the fiscal year 1934-1935....Liquor taxes ease the strain on the State’s resources and a treasury balance is anticipated...on June 30, 1935 of \$1,389,430. Revenue from liquor levies is estimated by the Comptroller for the coming fiscal year at \$2,400,000. The State’s favorable fiscal position as anticipated in the Governor’s budget message, was enhanced by a continuation of financing of old age pensions from emergency relief funds, a practice initiated in the current year. The State is relieved from providing \$1,743,930 from tax sources....” (Jan. 9, 1934, p.1)

“TRENTON,(AP)--Governor A. Harry Moore proposed to the Legislature today imposition of a sales tax and diversion of highway construction funds for the benefit of public schools – the monies to be used by municipalities in substitution for existing taxes on real estate. Endorsement of a sales tax by the Democratic chief executive, who has consistently opposed new taxation, appeared certain to assure the enactment for a majority of the Republican joint conference committee was reported by Senator William H. Albright of Gloucester, new majority leader, to favor it....The Governor said his proposals were not “matters of choice, but of necessity.” “The people,” he said, “must have help to keep their homes and a substantial part of that help must be real relief from burdensome taxation. Better roads, much as we desire them, can wait until we are able to pay for their cost....” “(Jan. 9, 1934, p.1)

“Probably the most significant single thing about Mayor LaGuardia’s inaugural in New York was his blunt prediction: “I never shall be reelected.” ...The reasons for the new mayor’s pessimistic prediction are simple. He aims to give New York a clean and efficient administration. He is going to reduce the number of city employes by approximately 10,000. He is going to cut salaries, abolish useless boards and commissions, consolidate city departments, end the reign of graft in the letting of contracts and the buying of supplies, remove politics from the police department....But we have built up the kind of system in our municipal politics which makes it very unlikely that any administration can do those very proper and necessary things and win re-election. To succeed in American municipal politics, as a general thing, a mayor must consent to a certain amount of inefficiency, a certain amount of favoritism, and a certain amount of outright corruption in his government....” (editorial, Jan. 9, 1934, p.4)

“**TRENTON (AP)**--Emergency turned the 158th New Jersey Legislature promptly today from the festivities of an opening session to the realities of necessity....emergency legislation was passed to aid reorganized banks in their financial rehabilitation and to authorize the state banking commissioner, with court sanction, to supervise rebuilding mortgage guaranty corporations, caught in the downsweep of the economic depression....Senator Joseph G. Wolber’s measure to exempt the preferred stock of reorganized state banks from the tax on bank stock was approvedSenator Wolber also sponsored a measure...to place rehabilitation of financially-embarrassed mortgage guaranty corporations more directly under state supervision....” (Jan. 10, 1934, p.1)

“The State Police of Troop B Headquarters, after numerous complaints had been received from residents in the vicinity and the Lackawanna Railroad, swooped down on a hobo camp at Convent Station late yesterday afternoon and took ten men into custody. They were taken to Paterson where they were turned over to the National Transit Bureau where they will be classified and positions obtained for them.” Names, address, and occupations of all ten men follow in the article. (Jan. 10, 1934, p.1)

“There were 222 men at work yesterday on the Morristown Municipal Airport, being built under federal works program. This was the largest number of men at work on any one day at the airport project and it included all types of mechanics, shovel and truck operators and laborers. Some colder weather is needed for rapid progress to be made. The snow and extreme zero weather of a couple of weeks ago proved a handicap and at present the warm spell leaves the ground too soft and swampy so what is needed is a medium cold spell....Snakes, snakes and snakes! Hundreds of them were uncovered during the work. When several large swamp maples were uprooted in the low lands, large bunches of snakes were found curled up and to all appearances dead under the roots. The snakes had taken refuge in these spots for the winter and had banded together to keep warm. There are about half a dozen of these masses uncovered and the number of snakes ran from fifty to seventy-five in each. They included water mocassins, blacksnakes and copperheads. The men killed all the snakes they could, the reptiles being in a sort of stupor and not trying to escape....” (Jan. 10, 1934, p.1&2)

“The method of handling of employment of men on CWA projects by the county board in charge was under fire at the Board of Freeholders meeting ...when that body received a communication from the Chester director of relief and Mayor Charles H. Day, of Mendham, voiced a similar complaint. Mrs. Sarah Thompson, of Chester... charged that politics were involved. Out of five men registered from there, only one had been placed. This was a man who had worked all year for the county while the others were not given work....Mayor Day, who was present on another matter, said he ran up against a similar situation every day. Some men from Mendham registered three weeks ago and are still idle while others, registering later, were employed....It looked like they put a lot of names in the bag and grabbed them out. Some of the county men, who had worked all summer, got on the next day after they were laid off while others, who were idle all summer, are not on yet, said Mayor Day...” (Jan. 11, 1934, p.1)

“Morris County farmers and other rural leaders who attended the meeting of the Rutgers University Institute of Rural Economics last night at St. Peter’s Parish House were told that plans announced this week by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for aiding dairymen contain “assurances that methods will be devised for keeping production within bounds at all seasons”. The central theme of Dr. Black’s address was “Price Fixing and Price Control”...he emphasized that present policies of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are aimed not only at effecting economic recovery of the farmer, but also at the reform of the ills which have beset agriculture

for many years. "We may not agree with the methods which the 'New Dealers' are proposing to use," Dr. Black said, "but we certainly cannot quarrel with their hopes and aspirations." In tracing objectives of the AAA, Dr. Black pointed out that the idea of involuntary cooperation "is vital" in all of its planning. "The immediate objectives of the AAA program," he explained, "is to remove the excess stocks of cotton, wheat, tobacco, butter and farm products that have been accumulating in the past 5 or 10 years, and particularly since the onset of the depression, and by so doing to raise the prices of these products."... (Jan. 11, 1934, p.1)

"...enumerators will begin taking the Census of American Business in Morris County January 10, 1934. This is one of three census studies undertaken by the Bureau of the Census with funds furnished by the Civil Works Administration as part of the nation wide program to provide employment in worthwhile projects. This project will employ approximately 16,000 workers throughout the country. Temporary employment will be furnished to approximately one person for every 140 business establishments in the United States. 2,400,000 establishments will be canvassed...and thus provide 2,000,000 man hours of employment. All establishments engaged in retailing, wholesaling in various forms, service businesses of all kinds, amusement businesses and hotels will be included in the survey. Agriculture, manufacturers, construction, transportation, financial institutions, education institutions, and professional and personal services will be excluded." (Jan. 11, 1934, p.1)

"Director Stephen C. Griffith, long a member of the local Rotary Club, was given a rousing ovation when he arose to speak at the club yesterday on county affairs....In discussing the finances of the county, Griffith said that last year's budget was \$1,700,000. Of this amount, only 34% was under the direct control of the Board of Freeholders. 23% was money necessary to redeem maturing bonds and pay bond interest. 45% was for the operation of departments over which the Board has no control. Of the total budget, \$1,120,000 was raised by direct taxation. Griffith said he was proud to say that Morris County bonds are rated triple A. All payments due on bonds, interest, and current bills have been met at all times. In this record, Morris stands unique among the 21 counties of the state....There are 1250 miles of roads in this county. Of this total, 250 miles are county roads, and there are 940 miles of township and city roads. Only 60 miles of state highway are in Morris County. The Freeholders have the responsibility of spending wisely the large sums of money allotted by the state and federal governments for the construction and maintenance of roads within the county....The care of indigent, ill and dependent citizens costs Morris County 31% of its total budget, or 50% of the money accruing from direct taxation. Approximately 1700 people are being cared for at county expense in the various institutions within the state. This includes 386 receiving old age relief, and 364 receiving widows pensions. Considerable work is being done in the county by men in the employ of the Civic Works Administration....At the Tuberculosis Hospital at Shongum, repairs are being made to the buildings, and a new sewage disposal plant is being constructed. At the Welfare House considerable repair work is to be done. The Mosquito Extermination Commission is having extensive work done at Myersville Meadows...."The board not only did not increase the bonded indebtedness of the county last year, but reduced it by \$250,000," said Griffith. "The county is 25% below its legal limit of indebtedness."... (Jan. 11, 1934. p.5)

"**DOVER**--Dover's relief burden has been considerably cut due in most part to all the able bodied men on the relief list being placed at work under the CWA in permanent improvement work at \$15 per week. Up until this program had been put in force the town had been paying about \$2,000 a month for the upkeep of those on the relief list. Last month it cost the town only \$600. Town Treasurer Peter C. Buck informed the Mayor and Board of Aldermen... that the

dependency relief figures for the year had mounted to \$27,650.40. Of this amount \$14,198.05 was received from the State Emergency Relief Administration while the balance, \$13,358.83 was received from other sources. At the present time the town has more than 225 men working on permanent improvements here and it is expected more will be placed at work just a little later. Commander Samuel Chiles, Director of Emergency Relief, is putting every effort forth to now place the female applicants on relief work. The emergency relief program makes no provision in this section for the female help and with few concerns hiring women the problem of placing them has been a hard one, although many have been placed.” (Jan. 11, 1934, p.8)

“**WASHINGTON**, (AP) – Edsel Ford said in an interview today that business conditions “look very, very good” and that the Ford Motor Company expects a “75 per cent pick up” over 1933.... Asked how the NRA would affect conditions, he said, “So far as wages are concerned the NRA is bound to be a stimulant. The automobile industry is on a 40 hour basis and wages have been increased generally up to what our wages have been. It is bound to help employment. All those additional workers, not only in the automobile but other industries, help purchasing power.” “ (Jan. 12, 1934, p.1)

“Seventy-two musicians, a full quota, have already been signed for the Morris County Music Project, bandmaster Nicholas J. Parella announced this morning....Bookings are coming in rapidly through the Morris County E.R.A. office, Court House Annex, Morristown. A partial list of concerts for next week include: **Monday** 7:30 to 10 P.M.—Flanders Fire Hall—Neighborhood Night. **Tuesday** 8 to 8 P.M.—Jewish Center, Morristown, Band and orchestra concert. 8 to 9 P.M.—Y.M.C.A. Morristown, Lobby program...**Wednesday** 6:45 to 7:45 P.M.—Vail School, Morris Township, music in connection with annual meeting of combined Boards of Education of Morris County....”(Jan. 12, 1934, p.1)

“County Superintendent of Schools Walter B. Davis announced today that under the direction of his office a CWA project for school nursing for districts where there are no nurses has been arranged. Three nurses are to be used and two of these have been engaged in the persons of Miss Marie Angle of Dover and Miss Martha Perkins of Morristown....It is planned to organize the work on a county basis and it will be carried on also through the nurses now engaged regularly in various municipalities so that a county wide survey will result...The purposes of the nursing survey will be to see that all medical inspection cards are up to date, and a survey will be made of the immunization of children especially as to diphtheria and vaccination and cases of handicapped children are to be looked into, with a re-examination of them if possible and these will be made the subject of case study work. The County Supervising Principals are greatly in favor of the proposal dental survey and are hoping that this plan will go through....” (Jan. 12, 1934, p.1)

“**DOVER**—This community will be “budgetless” during 1934, if the program outlined by Mayor John Roach, Jr. is followed through. Mayor Roach said today the municipal budget will be presented for adoption January 22, but that Dover will be run strictly on a cash basis irregardless of budgetary appropriations. “It’s not a question of budgets any longer,” the Mayor explained, referring to the financial crises which threaten practically every municipality in the state. “This is purely and simply a question of how much is available.” Facing declining tax payments, the Mayor has called upon the Board of Aldermen to cut departmental budgets further than they consider possible. Through similar measures the Roach administration has maintained Dover’s credit, met every payroll and paid every bill during depression years. A second unique departure in the customary run of municipal affairs is likewise being carried on by Mayor Roach

during preparation of the 1934 budget. President Charles W. King, representing the Dover Taxpayers Association, is attending executive sessions of the Board at which the budget is being worked out. No other municipality in Morris County, and few in the state have granted taxpayers' representatives such privileges." (Jan. 12, 1934, p.1)

“NEWARK, (AP) –Responding to a telegram in which New Jersey producers of crushed stone urged purchase of state materials for state work done under the CWA, State Administrator John Colt today stated that while he sympathized with their point of view and as emergency relief director follows such a purchasing policy as they proposed, he is without discretion as CWA administrator to act otherwise than under orders from Washington. He takes no cognizance of state lines. The messages of protest were sent by the Commonwealth Quarry Company, the Morris County Crushed Stone Company and the North Jersey Quarry Company, all of Morristown, the Paterson Crushed Stone Company and the Bound Brook Crushed Stone Company....In his answer, Mr. Colt recites that the policy of the New Jersey Relief administration “has always been that such purchase be made from New Jersey merchants and so far as possible consist of New Jersey products.” He notes that materials for CWA use are bought entirely with federal funds and quotes the federal mandate to the effect that there must be open bidding...” (Jan. 12, 1934, p. 1 & 2)

“LINCOLN PARK – Twenty unemployed men appeared at a meeting of the Emergency Relief Committee here looking for work. Cecil Ronault, local director, said that the local authorities were powerless to help and that various borough officials had made repeated visits to headquarters in Morristown in efforts to procure a wider range of work for the 100 registered. They were told that Lincoln Park had received its quota in the 32 men now employed under CWA. These 32 are working principally on road work while some are employed by the county mosquito commission, cleaning ditches....” (Jan. 12, 1934, p.2)

“...there is a pretty general agreement in the land on the things which the administration ought to accomplish. People want to see prosperity restored; that is, they want to see stores and factories and railroads busy once more, they want to see the breadlines dwindling and the “help wanted” signs going up again. They want to see a return of that era in which farmer and laboring man and business man and professional man could face both present and future with a decent sort of confidence....But as for the labels that are attached to the acts of recovery—does the ordinary man actually care two hoots about them? It is very doubtful. So long as we are moving toward recovery and trying to avoid the mistakes of the past, it makes little difference to him whether our policies are liberal, conservative, a little of both—or neither.” (editorial, Jan. 12, 1934, p.4)

“Representatives of several community organizations met with Capt. Jones, of the local Civilian Conservation Corps at the Y.M.C.A. Lobby yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing additional recreational activities which might be made available to the 400 reforestation workers who are now residents of this city. Out of the conference grew the fact that the C.C.C. boys have three principal recreational needs, namely, a center where they may stage theatrical performances, an athletic field available for exercise daily after 4 P.M., and the establishment of evening educational classes. Organizations...are busy on plans which may eventuate in the realization of these needs....” (Jan. 13, 1934, p.2)

“Civilian Conservation Corps Company No. 1283 completed its process of moving into the Liberty Street School today. When Co. 1283 first came to town to augment Co. 241, half of the former was housed at the Speedwell Avenue School and half at Liberty street. However, since

both buildings were badly overcrowded, construction was started sometime ago on two new additional barracks buildings at Liberty street. At present, about half of 1283 lives in the new structure, and half in the Liberty School, while 241 is no longer overcrowded in Speedwell avenue. A mess hall and a headquarters building have also been constructed in Liberty street.” (Jan. 13, 1934, p.2)

“Seven new Morris County CWA projects employing a total of 1,052 additional men have been added to the 86 projects originally listed in the Daily Record on December 22, it was announced at the offices of the county Emergency Relief here this morning. The total of men now employed is about 4,300. Four of the seven new jobs are under federal supervision. 559 men are working on the drainage of the Great Swamp in the Millington area under the direct surveillance of the Morris County Mosquito Extermination Commission. The construction of the Morristown Airport demands the services of 220 men. At the County Tuberculosis Hospital at Shongum, 22 men are engaged in repairs to the buildings. 31 persons are engaged in research in a fight to end the Dutch Elm disease, and they are working in cooperation with the county farm offices. Three State Highway jobs, on Route 6 at Mt. Olive, and at Parsippany, employ 220 men....” (Jan. 15, 1934, p.1)

“Morris County spent a total of \$239,371.97 on emergency relief during the period from October 1, 1932, to September 30, 1933, it is indicated in a current report of the State Emergency Relief Administration to Governor A. Harry Moore and the State Legislature. During the same period, the state was spending \$25,135,345.60 on Emergency Relief. The monthly average relief costs in Morris County during the year mentioned, exclusive of the expenses of administration, were as follows: per person, \$3.40, and per family, \$14.20. The majority of Morris municipalities were normal grant centers, which means that they bore a fair share of the cost by internal taxation. Most of the municipalities throughout the state, on the other hand, were forced to lean heavily on state and federal grants. Expenditures and commitments in some of the more important Morris municipalities from October 1, 1932, to September 30, 1933, were as follows: Boonton Town, \$2,988.44; Chatham Borough, \$5,082.53; Denville Township, \$7,198.60; Dover Town, \$25,292.17; Madison Borough, \$17,889.88; Morristown Town, \$44,419.17; Rockaway Borough, \$8,010.10; Rockaway Township, \$20,522.06; Roxbury Township, \$22,732.79; and Wharton Borough, \$24,500.23....” [A list of “municipal directors of Emergency Relief in Morris communities as of September 30, 1933” follows.] (Jan. 15, 1934, p.1)

“As a preliminary to an open hearing tomorrow night on the county budget for 1934, a group of officers of taxpayers’ associations will meet with the Freeholders tonight to informally discuss the budget. Tomorrow night the Board, in an adjourned session, will introduce the budget and hold a public hearing at the main court room at 8 o’clock. The proposed budget, in which there may be some revisions, calls this year for the raising of \$1,648,125.17, against \$1,704,520.19 last year. The amount to be raised by taxation is \$1,038,060.10, against \$1,120,000 last year. With this cut in both the total and the amount to be secured by taxation, following the drastic slashes last year, what little thunder, if any, that might be voiced by the taxpayers groups, has been rather silenced. Last year there were big attendances at the night budget hearings, many being drawn out of curiosity and expecting to see some hot shots fired by the various protesters. While there was plenty of talk and the meetings lasted until around midnight, few bonafide objections or suggestions were advanced and the county was well prepared to answer any questions that might arise with the heads of all departments on hand to explain how their offices were conducted....” (Jan. 15, 1934, p.1)

“WASHINGTON, (AP)—President Roosevelt today asked Congress to nationalize the country’s gold supply and to give him authority for a flexible range up to 60 per cent in revaluing the dollar....Because of “world uncertainties”, Mr. Roosevelt in a special message to the Congress refrained from fixing an exact value for the dollar at this time....He asked full power to take over the last outstanding supplies of gold in this country. Much of this, more than 3,500,000,000 in monetary gold now belongs to the Federal Reserve Bank....” (Jan. 15, 1934, p.1)

“The members of the Board of Freeholders met in informal conference last night with five representatives of the Morris County Taxpayers Associations and the various other taxpayers’ groups of the Dover section still active and with two representatives of the Citizens Council of this city. The proposed 1934 budget was discussed at length and various items were gone over. James Loughlin, president of the county association, and his associates, made some of the same protests as last year. They objected to the County Clerk’s Office appropriation and the number of employees there, wanting these cut down. The situation there, it was stated, is the same as was explained last year, the girls nearly all being paid by piece work, and if half a dozen for example were dropped the others would earn a much larger salary while six would be put out of employment. It wouldn’t affect the total of expenditures any but would cause unemployment. This was very clearly explained last year the Freeholders stated but the same objections bobbed up this year. The taxpayers also kicked about the road appropriations seemingly being higher but when the printed figures in the budget were looked at, it was shown that the county had slashed its appropriation for roads from \$44,000 to \$5,000, a cut of \$39,000, while a much larger sum is received from the state. This means more money available, therefore giving more employment to men, without any added expense to the county. A state representative was present to explain the activities of the Mosquito Extermination Commission and it was brought out in the meeting that there had been \$83,000 set aside from CWA funds for mosquito extermination work, drainage, clearing ditches and other jobs, and this had given 560 men in Morris County work. This money was only available for Morris County because there was already established a Mosquito Extermination in this county. Otherwise the huge sum would have been sent to other counties and this large number of men would not have been given jobs. According to one of the Freeholders...the board could not see where the taxpayers association group had made any constructive criticism, this making the situation the same as last year where numerous hearings took place without anything definite being offered. The Freeholders meet in a special session this afternoon for the purpose of introducing the 1934 budget and then tonight there will be a preliminary public hearing at the Court House. It is not expected that much will develop out of this public hearing unless the taxpayers associations try to pack the room...” (Jan. 16, 1934, p.1)

“A nation that is going ten billion dollars into debt in one year certainly is going somewhere at a prodigious rate. Some of the people at Washington think we are heading straight for recovery, and others think that we are plunging down a steep place into the sea....there is not the slightest doubt that, if we were at war today, sums o f this size would be voted without any misgivings at all....What is at stake in a war? National existence itself may be at stake....Money, national honor, national influence, certain intangible considerations....What is at stake now? Well—a lot of things; our faith in our form of government and our social structure, our belief in ourselves, our dream of democracy and our vision of destiny, the happiness and comfort of many millions of people....The money we spent in 1917 and 1918 was spent for purposes of destruction. When we got through, we had nothing to show for it. A shell that has exploded, a ship that has gone to the bottom, a man who has been turned into a corpse—these are not, in any economy, dividend-producing items. They are what our billions bought in the World War. Today we are spending

to build things. We are building highways and bridges and dams and towns and homes, we are spending to strengthen banks and railroads and farms and factories, we are spending to make men and women and children strong and healthy and courageous. We shall have all these things after the spending is over. Can any American doubt that these possessions will make simpler the task of paying back what we are borrowing?" (editorial, Jan. 16, 1934, p.4)

“ROCKAWAY--The Rockaway Board of Education at its meeting last night set the budget for approval of the people at \$52,665 which includes \$2,000 for repairs and replacements, \$500 for land, building and equipment, \$5,500 for bonds, and \$1,665 for interest. The total amount of the budget is approximately \$7,000 higher than last year, but this is due mostly to the fact that the Board lost a good sum in tuition from sending-schools and also due to the rise in prices, the NRA code and the increase in school expenses.....” (Jan. 17, 1934, p.1)

“In contrast to sessions last year, the preliminary public hearing on the county budget attracted but a handful to the Court House last night. Practically the only speakers were James V. Loughlin and followers of the Morris and affiliated Taxpayers Association and they expressed general disapproval of the budget, despite the drops in it. Whereas last year the court room was jammed and the crowds stood several deep in the hallway, last night there were only 50 present 49 to be exact including the Freeholders, various departmental heads and employees and press, which made up about half the total....The taxpayers group attacked the figures at night, claiming that it was a larger appropriation from the state highway department that enabled the county to reduce the amount to be raised by taxes....Chairman A.S. Kirkpatrick, of the Finance Committee, who presided, said there was a total of \$83,000 cut this year and \$273,000 last year, so that county taxes were 38 percent less than two years ago. This he considered to be doing pretty good, especially when they couldn't change many items, such as payment on debts, state institutions, welfare work and courts. Loughlin protested over the \$60,000 appropriation for elections and in opening the meeting he said he thought sure their objections of the night previously would result in at least a \$10,000 cut in this item....Director Stephen C. Griffith said that \$42,000 of the \$60,000 was for expenses other than his charges. Loughlin said they were anxious to keep out any appropriation for the Junior College, an item of \$900 being included this year. He was afraid from the start that this college was going to be a burden on the county.... Freeholder Fred S. Myers said he was the one who actively insisted on this item. He said the college was doing a great work....A spectator charged that county salaries were still away up. “You're greatly mistaken,” replied Kirkpatrick, as salary cuts ran up as high as 17 percent. Loughlin brought up the same argument as last year about the county engineer getting \$7,000 “and how much cut?” queried Kirkpatrick. With the 17 percent cut, this is down to about \$5,800....Loughlin said he didn't believe the engineer was worth that much money and Kirkpatrick replied that “we believe he is worth it.”...Alfred Cross, active speaker last year, was again present. He said the total should be cut ten percent and the budget made to fit that amount. He suggested that the freeholders' salaries be raised as the budget was cut and nationally that Roosevelt should fix a maximum profit allowed. Several of the Freeholders replied that at that rate they would have their salaries raised plenty. Charles King, of Dover, said he wanted it on record the taxpayers associations were not satisfied with the budget as it now stands and still feels it could be lowered. Myers said there were constant requests from 38 municipalities to take over roads, make repairs and the like and a lot of them will be disappointed. Loughlin said he believed that to be necessary as places were going without lights and police....” (Jan. 17, 1934, p.1)

“When the administration set aside \$25,000,000 to experiment on subsistence farms, it started something the finish of which is a matter for the seventh son of a seventh son....The idea is to set up colonies of small homes, each surrounded by a garden sufficient to provide its owner with most of his foodstuffs. Occupants of such homes would hold jobs in industry; some would work in coal mines, some in factories, and so on. The jobs would give them their income and the gardens would give them their food; if an industrial slump cut their jobs out from under them, they at least could keep on eating regularly until things picked up again....Now it develops that the government is being overwhelmed with a regular flood of demands for subsistence farms. The director of the project already has received applications which, if granted, would run the cost of the experiment up to \$4,000,000,000. Letters are coming in at the rate of 1000 a day....it is high time for us to figure out just where such program would lead us if it were expanded greatly. Would it—as some critics say—establish an American peasantry? Would it depress industrial wages and cut agriculture’s markets? Would it solidify the population in such a way as to diminish the fluidity of labor to a disastrous extent?....The best way to find out is to try it and see....” (editorial, Jan. 17, 1934, p.4)

“The organization of the Civil Works Administration in the State of New Jersey is unique in that Federal Director Harry E. Hopkins chose the existing emergency Relief Administration as a vehicle for the conduct of the Civil Works program. This was a distinct compliment to the Administration on the part of Mr. Hopkins, since in almost every state he found it necessary to set up entirely new machinery. In Morris County this meant that Mrs. Frederic R. Kellogg automatically became County Administrator of the Civil Works Administration, and Horace C. Jeffers and Mrs. Lillian S. Ogden became Deputy County Administrators. The main office...is ...in... Morristown....The allotments of workers to individual counties gave Morris County a quota of about 2100 men, who were distributed among the various municipalities...When the County Office has completed a project to the point that work can be commenced, it immediately certifies to the Employment Office the number and type of men needed. This Employment Office is the New Jersey State Employment Office which has been conducted for a number of years, but whose activities locally were not great until the present crisis. This office, in addition, has combined with its regular efforts the work of the National Reemployment Service. At the present time the work of the Employment Office is supervised by Miss Harriett S. Brunger. This office selects all men to go on the job and no selections are made from the regular County Office. Perhaps the most important department of the County Office is the Engineering Department which is headed by Mr. J.P. Nesbitt, of Mendham. Projects which the different municipalities consider would be of value to them may be submitted to the County Office, and through them to the Engineering Department, either in writing or by personal visits. The Engineering Department analyses the projects and makes estimates of the cost and of the number of men required. These estimates are submitted to the Advisory Board, which has the ultimate decision as to whether or not the projects will be undertaken. It is understood that the municipalities are expected to pay all but ten percent of the cost for materials on these various municipal projects, since it is the desire of the Administration that the highest possible share of the monies allotted shall be used for the payment of wages, all of which are paid by the Administration. Roads and similar projects are laid out by the local municipal engineers. The work, when instituted, is carried out under the direction of foremen who are also selected by the Employment Office, and in the case of large jobs, by supervisors. In some instances one supervisor is put over a group of small projects. These supervisors act as liaison officers between the County Office and the particular projects in cooperation with the local engineers....” (Jan. 18, 1934, p.1&5)

“Over 4,000 CWA workers in Morris County are to take salary cuts varying from \$3 to \$7.50 per week effective immediately....Hours of work are to be slashed proportionately. All laborers in towns of 2,500 people or more are to be cut from \$15 per week for 30 hours of work to \$12 for 24 hours, and all laborers in towns of less than 2,500 are to be slashed from \$15 per week for 30 hours of work to \$7.50 for 15 hours. It is estimated that of the 4,000 Morris County CWA laborers, about half will get \$12 and half \$7.50. Roughly \$21,000 is to be cut from the Morris payrolls under the new orders. Clerical, supervisory and professional workers who formerly averaged from 36 to 39 hours per week and who were paid \$18, will be cut to 30 hours under the new schedule, and will receive \$15. The telegram also states that no more men are to be employed under CWA, that no more projects are to be approved, and that there will be no more expansion....Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, announced the move was necessary because the \$400,000,000 fund for the work was rapidly nearing exhaustion. But CWA officials and others were skeptical about this explanation. They expressed belief the sudden curtailment was designed to stir up local feeling in favor of continuing and enlarging the CWA program. It was pointed out that Congress will soon be asked to appropriate more millions to continue the work and the present curtailment should result in a shower of protests and petitions from local and state groups seeking to have work enlarged and continued until May....” (Jan. 19, 1934, p.1)

“The 51st annual meeting of the Morris County Children’s Home was held Thursday morning....Annual reports were read by the superintendent, Miss Mildred Seeley, and by the chairman of the health committee, Mrs. Marcus Curry....”Since January 1, 1933 fifty-four new children have been added to our ranks and seventeen have been discharged....Of the 54 new children 11 were deserted by one or both parents; 10 were the victims of marital troubles between their parents resulting in separations; nine were motherless and with fathers who cared little about them; seven had mothers in Greystone and fathers who were either unemployed or earning so little as to be unable to keep their homes together; five were whole orphans; four were motherless and with fathers in the Tb sanitarium; four were illegitimate children with mothers either imprisoned, dead or deserted. The mother of two was in Greystone and the father spent much of his time in jail....Children exposed to Tb who seek commitment to the Morris County Children’s Home have fallen off in numbers. In 1931 exactly 25% of the newly admitted children had been exposed to the disease, in 1932 8%. This last year only three children, or one-half of one percent suffered from this exposure....The clothing of the children has been a big task. It could not have been accomplished so well nor so economically if it had not been for the untiring work of Mrs. Wiss, Chairman of the Clothing Committee in securing donations of used clothing and for the help of her and Mrs. Henry Smith in enlisting the aid of various societies throughout the county in making garments for the Home. Nearly five hundred garments were made by friends in 1933, the Home supplying material for all but 100 of them. The total cost of clothing the children, including shoe repairs and the salary of the seamstress, amounted to \$3,253.16 and it cost \$13.27 to clothe each child under care for the year. The boarding rate was again reduced this year to \$4 per week. The rate for infants was reduced to \$6 and \$5 per week. It has been hard for many of the boarding mothers to get along, for their incomes have been cut in so many ways and the cost of living is now going up. In a few cases the boarding mothers are wholly dependent on the money received from the Home but where this is the case, the children in these Homes are being watched more carefully than the others....An increasing problem in our organization and throughout the country is that of providing some care for boys and girls after they have become 18 and passed out of our supervision. They cannot find jobs and fewer and fewer families are willing to take them into their homes to earn their maintenance while they continue in school. It is a serious matter....Another problem which the community must face is the cost of deserting parents. In 1933 one-fifth of our total intake was caused by desertion....Far

too little is being done to have deserters apprehended and made to support their families. With the steadily increasing number of children coming to us, the staff has been over-burdened by case loads much too large. They have done their best to take care of matters of greatest importance first, but many things would have had to go undone if it had not been for the help of volunteer service....” “(Jan. 19, 1934, p.4)

“They were talking about the depression, and a young woman told how friends of hers, living on a farm, had suffered great losses. Their farm equipment had gone to pieces, their car was a wheezing wreck, they wore last year’s clothing, and they were hanging on to their farm only by virtue of the mortgage-holder’s tolerance. And an old lady who listened to the conversation smiled gently and began to compare the plight of depression’s victims with the early lives of her own parents, who had opened up a farm back in the pioneer era....Bad as times have been—and they have been cruelly bad—it pays to remind ourselves that even the worst that we have today is in many respects better than the best that our grandparents had. The obvious reply to that, of course, is that the pioneers could endure hardships because they felt themselves to be part of a great movement. They were not living for the present, but for the future. They could discount privation, because they saw a richer and happier time ahead of them. Well, that’s true enough—but can’t we do the same?....” (editorial, Jan. 19, 1934, p.6)

“**DOVER**—There was a large attendance at the symphony musicale and band concert at the high school auditorium yesterday afternoon. The musicians of the program are employed under the CWA service project and were under the direction of Raymond J. Baylor, ERA music supervisor of Morris County....Band Director Nicholas Parella was conductor of the orchestra which rendered the following program: “American Sketch, Down South,” Mydleton; Blue Danube Waltz,” Strauss; “Liebestraum,” Liszt....” “(Jan. 22, 1934, p.3)

“Morris County C.W.S. musicians are scheduled for 18 concerts during the week, in all parts of the county. Band concerts will be given in Pompton Plains on Tuesday and in the Madison High School auditorium on Friday afternoon for pupils of the several Madison schools. One was given in Dover yesterday afternoon. Neighborhood nights in co-operation with the E.R.A. Leisure Time division will be held at Hanover Neck, Brookside and Mount Hope all on Wednesday. Community concerts will be staged in Mendham on Sunday; Welfare House, Morris Plains on Wednesday; and Whippany on Thursday. A special concert and features will be given for C.C.C. campers at the Morristown Y.M.C.A. Thursday evening. Dinner music will be played for the Madison Planning Council Friday night....Three thousand and twenty-five persons are estimated to have attended 15 free concerts given last in Morris County by 72 musicians under a Civil Works Service project....” (Jan. 22, 1934, p.3)

From the column Daily Washington Letter, by Rodney Dutcher, NEA Service Staff Correspondent: “President Roosevelt will continue to walk the tightrope he has stretched between the right and the left. His balancing act still is the envy of his enemies and the delight of his friends. Gracefully poised in midair, he feeds the liberals with one hand and the conservatives with the other. Neither group ever is satisfied completely, but each finds plenty of opportunity for applause. Between handclasps they reach for each others’ throats. No one dares cast a tomato, lest Roosevelt fall into the arms of the other side....In the few days of 1934 he has tossed these assurances to liberals: Building of a “new structure,” permanent readjustment of many of our social and economic arrangements,” continued government supervision of industry, a national planning program to cost \$500,000,000 a year, even in normal times, chastisement of wealthy tax evaders and unscrupulous bankers, corporations, and speculators, stimulation of

consumer organization, and continued labor protection. And to conservatives: “Reasonable profits,” no arbitrary government dictatorship for industry, balanced budget for 1935-36, early retrenchment and a tapering and gradual elimination of relief-emergency expenses, control of emergency expenses by conservative Budget Director Douglas....Figure for yourself which group has most reason to be happy. The point is that both are finding much comfort and hope....” (Jan. 22, 1934, p.4)

“**MENDHAM**--Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies William J. Ellis outlined the work of his department with its increased activities and needs during recent depression years and told of steps in coordinating public and private, local and state social welfare efforts at a meeting held... yesterday afternoon under auspices of the Women’s Community Club and Men’s Club....Mr. Ellis said in part:...When we are in a position to look back upon some of the progress that has been won in depression days, we will no doubt emphasize as one of the most valued achievements the promotion of the interrelation of activity as between public and private agencies, and the integration of the whole field of local, State and Federal support and responsibility for public welfare needs....We may safely say that the old attitude of a decade ago, that adequate standards of work and competent personnel were not to be expected from a public welfare department, has gone—we believe has gone for good and all....The genius of the New Jersey plan of welfare organization may be summed up as a combination of (1) the establishment of a central State administration and policy making agency for the coordination of local and State unites with (2) a decentralization of administrative detail, for the purpose of carrying out policies, built upon the development of local citizens planning and support of an official and advisory nature. This has utilized effectively the unsalaried supervisory boards....The organization of County welfare services has been generally accepted as a more practical administrative unit than any individual town or township plan....Morris County, which was one of the three counties to take advantage of the permissive features of the 1931 Welfare Act, has established a County Welfare Board to perform the larger relief duties made possible in the amendments to the Welfare Act passed in 1931. Here, too, a private children’s agency, which included many of the same individuals who had been active in private social service, health and welfare work, which is responsible for the public opinion that supported the favorable action on the referendum, was ready to supply personnel for capable, competent service in the administration of the new responsibilities of the County Welfare Board....” (Jan. 22, 1934, p.8)

“**DOVER**—The 1934 budget presented to the Board of Aldermen last night amounts to \$260,832.16; \$12,504 higher than last year. The amount to be raised by taxation, however, is \$149,382.16, which is \$3,786.01 less than last year. Mayor Roach explained the increase in the total amount of the budget is due to the large amount of tax revenue notes the board was compelled carry over, due largely to the failure or inability of the taxpayers promptly to meet their obligations to the town....One item is for \$2,500 for unemployment relief. Last year this money was raised by public subscription through a campaign waged by a committee appointed by the mayor. This year...the board felt that plan could not be adopted and so the amount is included in the budget....” “**WHIPPANY**—The taxpayers of Hanover Township will be called upon this year to pay \$12,675 more in taxes this year than they paid last year...This large increase is due to tax remissions for 1933 amounting to \$13,292.47 while in 1933 only \$654.19 was appropriated. An emergency relief note of \$1,625.04 and the item for Emergency Relief for 1933 of \$1,163.96 also considerably effects the increase. These two latter accounts did not appear in the budget last year. No surplus revenue was carried over to this year while there was \$4,626.94 last year....” “The **MORRIS TOWNSHIP** Committee...approved on first reading a 1934 budget which calls for \$144,374.23 to be raised through taxation, in comparison with

\$129,500 last year....last year \$8,020.58 was anticipated in surplus revenue. This year the Township Committee expects nothing from that source..." (Jan. 23, 1934. p.1)

"For the first time in its history, the Morristown Library reports a curtailment instead of an extension of privileges. A reduction of 29 per cent in income forced the executive committee to make a careful revision of library hours and activities. The committee decided upon the following measures: To close the library at 6 p.m. three days a week; to reduce holiday opening from 12 hours to 5; to eliminate many services that added to our expenses; to reduce salaries; to buy no books that were not absolutely essential; and to consider every item of general expense with a view to its reduction if possible....Patrons adapted themselves to the new conditions and were usually considerate....Only those who confined their reading to the latest publications ceased to patronize the Library....The library agencies continued their work about the same as formerly. Our hospital visitors made their calls upon the patients with the little truck of books one day a week, each hospital providing for the transfer of books to and from The Morristown Library. The Book Car, one-half day each month, stopped in outlying districts and distributed books to patrons gathered at the curb...." (Jan. 23, 1934, p.2)

"Reports of graft and "political influence" in handling of CWA monies continued to filter through the thought of the nation today as investigations into the distribution of funds were ordered in many sections. In Newark, CWA aides who are working to check employment irregularities and alleged favoritism were threatened today by persons who had been ousted from Civil Works jobs...." (Jan. 25, 1934, p.1)

"The Board of Freeholders was presented with an idea that it should apply for CWA aid to give artists work in painting murals in the Court House. Miss Kate E. Thompson, of Pompton Plains, spoke before the Board at its regular meeting...and urged that the artists be given work on the county buildings. She is a member of the American Artists League....Director Stephen C. Griffith said that the county had no funds for any such work but Miss Thompson said that the federal government would finance the project if the Freeholders requested it and the matter was taken under advisement." (Jan. 25, 1934, p.1)

"**TRENTON**, (AP)—Senator Emerson L. Richards of Atlantic asserted today more drastic measures than a sales tax would be needed to rescue New Jersey municipalities from "the morass of financial dissolution" into which they continue to sink. The Senator expressed belief no tax delinquencies continued to mount with only 55 per cent of the 1933 levy of \$229,000,000 collected by the municipalities. The percentage collection at this time last year, he said, was 64. Total tax delinquencies, he said, were \$214,000,000 of which \$51,000,000 constituted taxes unpaid prior to 1931 and tax title liens. The Senator expressed believed [sic] no more than 50 per cent of this latter amount could be collected. County taxes still due from municipalities and states taxes still due from municipalities to county treasurers from the combined levies of 1931, 1932 and 1933 include Morris, \$264,193 and \$177,377. Among the cities the composite unpaid state and county taxes and the unpaid local taxes for the three-year period include Morristown \$53,846 and \$474,551." (Jan. 25, 1934, p.1)

"**DENVILLE**—Thomas R. Moses, chairman of the township road committee, has submitted two more CWA projects for this place to the Morristown Emergency Relief offices. One requests aid in the building of a cinder path in Main street from the Lackawanna station here to Mt. Tabor, a distance of almost 3,000 feet. A request for laying the walk...pointed out that a number of persons had been killed or injured recently by automobiles because of the necessity of using the

highway, a part of Route 5N, as a place to walk....The second project is opening a new entrance to Richwood terrace from Main street. At present the entrance is by an S curve, entering the highway at a sharp angle...." (Jan. 25, 1934, p.1)

**Here's Our Expression Gratitude, Mr. President
We Will Donate 1% Of Our Gross Sales To 'The Warm Springs Foundation' In A Great
2 Day Event, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 26 & 27**

Ever since you took the helm of this country, Mr. President, we have been with you 100%. And we're not going to let up now! You haven't swerved from your determination to lead our United States into more placid waters. Your course has been true, unerring. And the storm, we feel, is abating. On January 30, communities throughout the country are giving Birthday Balls in honor of your birthday. We want to show our appreciation too. And so, we are launching a great 2 day sale, Friday and Saturday, on which we shall donate 1% of our gross sales to "The Warm Springs Foundation"—our gift to you—a gift that we feel will cheer those poor unfortunates who are afflicted with that dreaded disease, and a gift that will delight you tremendously. Happy Birthday, Mr. President! (advertisement of M.P. Greenberger Co., Jan. 25, 1934, p.3)

"Morrisionians who have failed to pay their back taxes will have their properties sold on them by the town, the Board of Aldermen definitely decided last night. All properties on which taxes are delinquent for 1929, 1930 and 1931 will be advertised for sale....it was at first thought that all delinquent taxpaying properties would have to be included and there are some from 1932 and 1933 on which people have been honestly trying to pay. The Board did not want to work a hardship on these but when it was found that these could be excluded, the action was taken." (Jan. 26, 1934, p.1)

"The Freeholders, following a lengthy public hearing yesterday afternoon, deferred final action on the county budget for two weeks....Once again James V. Loughlin, one time county office holder and now president of the Morris County Taxpayers Association, was the principal speaker and objector....Loughlin charged that in general the board was allowing a ten per cent leeway on items and urged that all departments be cut to the actual expenditures of last year. Director Stephen C. Griffith said that if they were reduced to the last penny, it would mean emergency notes would have to be issued....The item for care of insane patients, cut \$7,000 was not sliced enough in Loughlin's opinion....County Adjuster Robert L. Murphy said the figures were based on the normal increase. Chairman A.S. Kirkpatrick said...Your are only kidding the people if you put in a lesser sum and then have to issue emergency notes....Freeholder Fred S. Myers said in these times it was hard to tell how many might be going up and Mr. Murphy said the number of indigent patients were increasing steadily...." (Jan. 26, 1934, p.1)

"...A large middlewestern city is about to get all its streets repaired with the help of the CWA. The city treasury is empty and the streets have pretty well gone to pieces; now Uncle Sam's men and Uncle Sam's money are to put them right again. Congress is about to be asked to extend vast sums of money to local school boards so that teachers may be paid and children educated. School funds have run out in city after city. Somebody has to help, and no one can do it but Washington....Is independent government as we always have had it ceasing to exist? Are our cities becoming dependencies of the central government? Are we eventually to find the city hall a mere branch office of a national administration?....We must realize that municipal politics of the traditional kind is too expensive a luxury to be maintained any longer....But if we keep on drifting, putting up complacently with machine politics, special privileges, and incompetence in office, the present trend will carry us on inexorably." (editorial, Jan. 26, 1934, p.4)

“Budget For Morris Plains \$1,000 Less Than Last Year...The main object of discussion was over teachers’ salaries, some arguing that they should be cut more while others spoke in favor of their retention at the present rate. James W. Fear, president of the Board, praised the teachers for their loyalty and said that many of them were receiving lower salaries in Morris Plains than they did in other places. He said Miss Louise Cavanaugh had missed only three days in 17 years and Miss Florence Ayers had lost only a very few days in 18 years...” (Jan. 27, 1934, p.1)

“TRENTON—Passage of a measure creating a new emergency relief administration in New Jersey was completed in the Legislature last night, but a second big problem, tax revision, was held in committee pending action designed to reduce municipal spending....An income tax bill...would provide for a 2 per cent tax on incomes up to \$10,000, 4 per cent from \$10,000 to \$50,000 and 6 per cent over \$50,000. A single person would be allowed deduction of \$1,000, a married person \$2,500, and \$400 additional for each dependent. The sales tax bill will be given a public hearing tomorrow, but any action will be delayed...until the Legislature approves a measure providing for a mandatory reduction in municipal budgets....” (Jan. 30, 1934, p.1)

“DOVER—Eight young men from the gangs of CWA workers here were taken to Greystone Park Hospital yesterday to commence a three weeks course in First Aid Work....they would work three hours a day at the hospital and then return and finish out the day on work here. Those who pass will be in charge of the aid work of their gang and will receive a slight increase in wages. The need of this aid has cropped out many times in towns where the workers received slight injuries and had to be taken to a doctor to receive medial attention...” (Jan. 30, 1934, p.12)

“It gives an American a pleasant feeling of superiority to learn that the people of Nepal...believe that the recent Indian earthquake was caused by the flight of three British aviators over Mount Everest last spring....the gods decided things had gone far enough; so they jarred India with an earthquake that took 15,000 lives. Yet we have our own troubles in straightening out matters of cause and effect, especially where great national disasters are concerned...We had our own earthquake, a matter of four years ago, in the form of a depression....Some of us blamed the tariff and some of us blamed the war; some of us blamed the foreign debts and some of us blamed Wall Street; some of us blamed our lack of faith in God and some of us blamed the sun spots; some of us blamed Stalin and some of us blamed Andy Mellon. And we are so far from being agreed on the cause, even now, that we can’t agree on how to handle our domestic economy, our foreign trade, our currency, or our international relations, to keep it from happening again.” (editorial, Jan. 31, 1934, p.4)

PEQUANNOCK—The budget for 1934 calling for expenditures of \$31,404 as compared to \$32,409 last year was passed....The police budget is raised from \$700 in 1933 to \$1,000 and the fire appropriation is \$2,000 compared to \$1,500 last year....The appropriation for lighting was cut down from \$4,000 to \$3,000. The committee plans to eliminate thirty street lights....” (Feb. 1, 1934, p.1)

“The North Jersey Production Credit Association, an organization designed to meet the needs of farmers in seven North Jersey counties who are unable to finance further agricultural production, was formed at the Y.M.C.A. here this morning. The Association will provide credit to farmers in Morris, Sussex, Essex, Warren, Hunterdon, Bergen and Passaic counties, and will have its headquarters in Morristown. Freeholder William C. Spargo of Mount Freedom presided at this

morning's meeting as temporary chairman. Over seventy farmers from the seven counties named were in attendance....Farmers in this vicinity, under the North Jersey Production Credit Association, may borrow sums as low as \$50 and as high as \$20,000, as long as the amount requested is found by the Association to be used for the purpose of agricultural production. These loans may be borrowed on notes which may run up to one year in duration, and which may be extended to even three years." (Feb. 1, 1934, p.1)

"There is something rather ominous about all these reports of graft and double-dealing in operations of the CWA....Public officials in some localities calmly have put themselves on the CWA payrolls; in others they have connived at a racket whereby CWA men had to fork over part of their pay; in others they have passed out jobs precisely as a rapacious city machine hands out plums at the city hall....There still are too many men who see in government jobs only a new opportunity to reward deserving party workers....It is beginning to look as if the ordinary variety of politics is the weak link in the chain upon which the administration's experiments are pulling. If that link gives way, the experiments are very apt to flop. Unless we can root political selfishness, stupidity, and chicanery out of such activities as the CWA, we will lose our chance to test those activities upon their merits." (editorial, Feb. 1, 1934, p.4)

"At the February meeting of the Morristown Chapter D.A.R. held Thursday afternoon at Schuyler Hamilton House it was voted to hold weekly all-day sewing meetings for the Social Service Bureau at the Chapter House during Lent." (Feb. 2, 1934, p.8)

"Turning down recommendations of Mayor Clyde Potts for budget cuts of \$15,000 as being impossible of accomplishment, the Board of Aldermen nipped \$300 off its original figures and passed its 1934 budget last night. The amount to be raised by taxation is \$308,752.20, compared to \$288,461.79 last year, while the total budget figure is about \$4,400 more. The difference lies principally in matters over which the Board had no control, including \$7,000 for taxes remitted and over \$4,000 for refunds and deficits....No one appeared to speak for or against the actual budget at the public hearing although Robert Miller spoke again on behalf of his claim of \$1,500 for rhododendron bushes, an appropriation for which was put in the 1933 budget but spent otherwise. The Board took no action other than to advise him to get a legal opinion...." (Feb. 6, 1934, p.1)

"The costs of relief work in Morristown has been cut pretty near in half, due in large measure to the CWA, and may be dropped still further during the spring and summer, Assistant Director of Relief Nelson S. Butera stated last night. The costs had been running around \$5,000 a month but dropped to \$3,425 in December and Mr. Butera said he hoped that in January it might be down to between \$2,500 and \$2,800. Many are now applying for aid who were really hard up but had been too proud to seek help before, he said. The State refused to approve a B grant to Morristown for relief work, this being the type where the state gave all the money needed, and advised an A grant, by which the town gives \$500 and the state the rest....Mrs. Cornelia W. Kellogg, Morris County Relief Director, asked that the Board include \$10,000 in its budget this year for emergency relief. Commissioner of Municipal Accounts Walter R. Darby...said that \$17,344 had been spent last year for emergency relief and that \$13,844 ought to be put in this year. Mr. Butera said the state headquarters was willing to have \$6,000 put in. The Board appropriated \$3,000 and this is the first year that any such item has been placed in its budget. In the past, the money was borrowed on emergency notes." (Feb. 6, 1934, p.1)

“BOONTON—Wholesale dismissals of union men and failure to meet demands of lower working hours and more sanitary conditions, according to Paul Morris, secretary of Local 19095, Vegetable Oil workers Union, affiliated with the A.F. of L., resulted in a walkout of over fifty employees at the E.F. Drew company in Division street, this morning at 7 o’clock. Hugh E. Reilly, A.F. of L. organizer last night...denounced the Drew company and charged violations of the “spirit and letter of the Recovery Act”....The history of labor troubles at the mill, according to Reilly, began after the union was formed several months ago. His statement is as follows: “Fifty-one employees of the Wecoline Products Co....were discharged today because of their refusal to renounce their membership in the Vegetable Oil Workers’ local 19095....Conditions and wages of the company...were such that the men had no recourse but to join a union. Accordingly letters were sent by the secretary of the union several weeks ago asking for a 65-cent minimum rate for operators and skilled help and 50 cents per hour for helpers and assistants. “Instead of considering demands, the president of the company, Mr. Drew instructed his manager to take steps to form a company union.” Reilly continued, relating that the union was formed about three months ago and charged that a number of employees, several of whom had been with the company for more than fourteen years’ service had been discharged for union membership.... Robert Hook, secretary of the Regional Labor board according to Morris, has said they must be reinstated....” (Feb. 6, 1934, p. 1 and 3)

“DENVILLE—Frank D. Abell, Murray H. Coggeshall and A.S. Kirkpatrick were the speakers at a meeting of the Denville Township Republican Club last night....”The majority of people are honest and want good government,” said Mr. Abell. “It is wrong to believe that dishonesty only exists in the Democratic party. It exists also in our own party throughout the state. Popular indifference is the greatest foe to political decency.” Speaking on the question of taxation Mr. Abell said that borrowing money is not the way out of a debt caused by delinquent taxpayers. He advised spending only what is actually raised by taxation instead of borrowing to meet a budget. In illustrating this point he cited the case of the Board of Freeholders which has substantially decreased county taxes in the last ten years by careful budget planning. Although forced to borrow money, the Board of Freeholders paid only 5% for money when the City of New York couldn’t sell their bonds for 6%. At the present time Morris County Freeholders bonds have a triple rating and their paper has never been refused by any bank in the county, Mr. Abell said....” (Feb. 6, 1934, p.9)

“Vice-Chancellor Berry, from the bench yesterday afternoon, declared his disgust with the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation project and deplored the fact that thousands of New Jersey home owners in dire need have been unable thus far to get the federal aid that was promised them.... the vice-chancellor voices not only his own feelings but the keen displeasure of thousands of New Jersey people who had built high hopes on the expensive structure that was set up last summer when the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation was called into being....” (editorial from The Jersey Journal, appearing in The Daily Record Feb. 7, 1934, p.4)

“The final hearing of the Board of Freeholders on the county budget took place last night with very few attending and the budget passed unanimously after James V. Loughlin, president of the County Taxpayers’ Association, had voiced his usual objections. There were only 37 in all attending the meeting, and of these ten were county officials and three were newspapermen. The Taxpayers’ Associations, supposedly with 4,000 members, had demanded the night hearings so that all could attend. The meeting was the slimmest attended of three hearings, with the largest crowd, less than sixty, at the afternoon session....There are 15 banks with taxables of over one million dollars and in no case had the banks criticized but many had commended the board and

they had extended credit at five per cent where business houses and many other counties and municipalities had to pay six per cent, Mr. Griffith said....”You haven’t heard the last of this, you haven’t fooled us a bit,” was Loughlin’s parting shot as he went out. “And you’ve fooled us even less,” was the final answer of Director Griffith.” (Feb. 9, 1934, p. 1 & 6)

“The Morristown school budget for the fiscal year starting July 1 next will be \$385,319, of which \$240,419 will be raised by taxes. This is a reduction of about \$22,000 in the total and \$4,000 in the amount to be raised by taxes....To gain a lower budget this year, increases in the cuts of teachers’ salaries will be made of five percent and this will not only effective next year but is retroactive to February 1. The teachers had been taking a five to ten percent cut and the rate will now range as high as fifteen percent....Against the \$28,000 saving by cutting the pay of teachers and other employees, the Board will have to hire three more teachers for the high school, due to growth of enrollment and to offset the criticism of the States Department of Education of too great a pupil load. It will also have to engage three new teachers for the Lafayette, George Washington and Maple avenue schools....Three clerks will be dropped under this plan. The total cost of the new teachers will be about \$7,000....” (Feb. 10, 1934, p.1)

“The New Jersey state chamber of commerce, in a statement issued yesterday, declares that a thorough overhauling of budget procedure by local governments, fixing budget limits, and site supervision of local finances is essential to bring about a substantial reduction in government costs. The failure of local governments to meet the conditions brought about during the depression years, notwithstanding the fact that considerable reductions have been made, is evidence of the truth of the declaration of the state chamber of commerce. The inability of the tax collection agencies of local governments to collect more than fifty per cent, of their taxes, on the average, indicates that the budgets made up by local governing bodies call for larger expenditures than the people can pay, a condition that should be remedied by local governing bodies themselves, or, as they seem to be unable to do this, by the state itself. Mass meetings of protesting taxpayers, a flood of protesting letters from people who shudder at the lack of comprehension of governing bodies that they have reached the end of the ability to pay, all indicate the fact that a remedy for this situation must be found. Governing bodies, judging from the fact that they do not act on these appeals, must be imbued with a spirit of optimism that causes them to believe that the depression is over and that the taxpayer is again in a position to meet the demands that are made on him. It is true that a considerable part of every budget is made up on debt service charges and that these cannot be cut if the municipality is to maintain its credit. This debt service is the result of the orgy of spending manifested by many municipalities for a great many years, and often encouraged by taxpayers who must have consoled themselves with the idea that future generations must pay for the things they were now enjoying....” (editorial from the Paterson Call, appearing in The Daily Record Feb. 10, 1934, p.4)

“The proposal of the Citizens Advisory Committee of Morris Plains to vote down the school budget has brought a storm of protest from residents of that community and several communications were received on the subject today by The Record....The communications are as follows:...

”This letter is addressed to the public by a group of irate mothers who refuse to stand aside as spectators and watch the school and our children suffer at the hands of a short-sighted group whose recommendations do not synchronize with those of the Board of Education. The Citizens Advisory Committee has issued a letter addressed to the voters and taxpayers of the Borough of Morris Plains in which they state that many of the taxpayers are unable to pay not only their current taxbills but also past due bills. With people in this predicament, we are in true sympathy.

However the Advisory Committee neglects to state that many of the people whose taxes are unpaid openly boast that they will not pay because of short-sighted prejudices. We mothers (who are carrying our own financial burdens) class these men in the same category with the profiteers and slackers of the war period....Sincerely, Olive A.S. Muir On behalf of 15 mothers who will give their names on request.”

“There is no adequate reason for the struggle over passing the budget proposed by the Board of Education for the Morris Plains School...The school tax will be less than last year due to a cut of \$1,000 in the new budget. The teachers have cheerfully taken cuts until some are working now for less salary than untrained employees about town....At present, we have a splendid spirit between the staff and the children. This is due largely to the high caliber of Principal and teachers....We pride ourselves in our Community. We want it to continue to remain on the high level it has reached....we will all have a real part in developing our children into intelligent, healthy, civic-minded citizens....Yours in the interest of the school. A Mother”

“...Since the committee has seen fit to take a stand against the school budget, I have resigned from the Advisory Committee....The Advisory Committee has printed my name on the circular urging the voters to vote down the budget, without my consent and I take this method to let the citizens know that as a member of the School Board, under oath to perform certain duties, that I am on one side only and not voting both ways, as it would appear....With best wishes for our town, Harold E. Sandford.” (Feb. 10, 1934, p.11)

“**Washington**--...Figures revealed in Postmaster General Farley’s annual report illuminate the distrust of private banking institutions that caused hordes of people to entrust their savings to Uncle Sam. On July 1, 1932, there were deposits aggregating barely more than \$300,000,000 in the postal savings depositories. A year later there were 1,545,190 depositors with deposits totaling \$784,820,623. By July 1, 1933, there were 2,342,133 postal savings depositors with deposits aggregating \$1,187,186,208...” (Feb. 12, 1934, p.3)

“With a minimum of upsets and in most cases little opposition, annual school elections were held in Morris County yesterday. Unlike last year there were no school budgets turned down and in only a very few cases were those seeking reelection to the board defeated....Morris Plains had anticipated the keenest fight over the budget but despite the opposition of the Citizens’ Advisory Council, the budget was carried by about two and a half to one. While several hundred votes were polled in some places, Boonton Township offered a contrast with only seven votes....” (Feb. 14, 1934, p.1)

“It is not only Detroit that has reason to rejoice at Henry Ford’s announcement that he has given 20,000 workers a 10 per cent pay increase and that he plans to restore the minimum pay scale of \$6 a day as rapidly as possible. “The best economy industry can practice,” says Mr. Ford, “is to raise wages.”...Mr. Ford’s action well may help to raise the pay scales of many American workers who never saw a Ford factory.” (editorial, Feb. 14, 1934, p.4)

An editorial from the Somerset Messenger Gazette, appearing in The Daily Record Feb. 15, 1934, p.4: “In his recent address before the State Local Government Plan Commission, Chairman Thomas N. McCarter described the financial situation of public government in New Jersey as “appalling” ...Mr. McCarter suggested in his opening speech that a wide range of action was open to the commission in its possible recommendations. It could sanction the system of government which is now operating. It could approve of abolishing it entirely and suggest that present municipal functions be taken over by twenty-one bodies, now corresponding to our present county governments. Between these radical suggestions countless compromises

offer themselves. It has been suggested in the last few years that Somerville, Raritan and Bound Brook might benefit by a combined municipal government. We all know the various traditional objections which would have to be overcome before any amalgamation of this sort might take place. The same situation exists in hundreds of other communities, no less anxious to retain their identities. Yet the current economic depression offers a splendid opportunity to effect such consolidations if they are at all possible. Our pockets are empty and we have hundreds of other ways of spending any money we might get rather than on unnecessary local government. If there ever is an incentive to eliminate wasteful local government it is now..."

"Suppose that you are a business man and that you run a little garage just around the corner off Main street. You happen to need money to build an addition to your garage...so you go to your bank and ask for a loan. Your business is doing well enough and your reputation is good, and as far as your own condition goes, there's no reason why you shouldn't get your money. Now suppose that...in New York certain clever gentlemen have banded together to conduct a raid on the stock market. They have formed a pool...and by the various devices available have set to work to rig the market and make a killing. It's part of their game, let us say, to beat down the price of a certain stock....they succeed. The stock slides...some 15 or 20 points. Other stocks dip more or less in sympathy. Your banker, meditating on his outstanding loans, which rest on collateral, which in turn is affected by the day's trading, decides—sensibly enough—that he must tighten up. So you don't get your loan, and the money which you would have put into the channels of trade goes unspent....And that is how you have a direct interest in what happens in the stock market, even though you never bought a dime's worth of securities in your life. Which ...is why the proposed federal regulation of stock exchanges is not merely a thing which affects brokers, investors and speculators....Men who pervert the exchange into a gambling hall, and manipulate stock levels arbitrarily for their own enrichment, are not simply spearing suckers; they are affecting the daily business of people who have no direct connection with the stock market at all. They are standing between industry and that free flow of capital essential to industry's well-being." (editorial, Feb. 15, 1934, p.4)

An editorial from the Ridgewood News, appearing in The Daily Record February 16, 1934, p.4: "Governor Moore has endorsed the proposed sales tax. It is declared that such a tax will bring about a more equitable spread among all the taxpayers of the State rather than just the property holders. There is no denying the essential truth in this theory but will it work out that way? The real estate lobby at Trenton has been fighting for relief for many months. Real estate in New Jersey certainly is most deserving of as much relief as it can get. The law-makers say: "We will inaugurate a sales tax and relieve real estate." What they don't say is this: "In a few years we will put the taxes back on real estate, keep the sales tax, and have more money to spend."....The lawmakers at Trenton do not seem to realize that what this State needs is not more taxes, nor a juggling of taxes, but an honest, sincere effort to lower all taxes—an open invitation to do business in New Jersey. But to do that means economy in government; less spending and more hard work on the part of public officeholders. But try to sell that idea to the representatives of the people at Trenton or any other seat of government anywhere."

"**NEWARK**, (AP)—The continuance of the Civil Works program and the dropping of 10,000 employees from Civil Works and Civil Works Service payrolls effective February 23 were the instructions John Colt, New Jersey administrator received today from Federal Administrator Harry L. Hopkins...."the number of employees working during the week beginning February 23 shall not exceed 100,000. To accomplish necessary reduction you should lay off those needing work least, dropping first all workers in whose immediate family another member is working,

leaving no more than one person gainfully employed in the family and then workers who have other resources making sure that needy women receive equal with needy men. Make major reductions in those communities for which seasonal opportunities for re-employment are greatest...Least desirable projects should be discontinued first...Effective not later than March 2nd, wages paid employees will be the prevailing rate of wage for the class of work performed in each local community...Rotation or staggering of different groups of employees is hereby prohibited..." (Feb. 17, 1934, p.1)

“BERNARDSVILLE—Sixty men were put to work this morning shoveling snow here, on order of the Civil Works Administration in Washington.... These...men are additional to the twenty-five who have been working for the borough last night and during the last severe snow storm..." (Feb. 27, 1934, p.1)

“DOVER—While no official figures could be given by Commander Samuel Chiles, Director of Emergency Relief here, it is expected that about ten per cent of the CWA workers will be laid off in the very near future. At the present time the local authorities are employing about 200 men, which will mean that about one gang will be let go. A number of the men who have been on the work have secured other positions...." (Feb.28, 1934, p.3)

“REMOVING THE CRUTCH BEFORE THE CURE”

“Within the next ten weeks approximately 3,600,000 American wage-earners will lose their jobs. The Civil Works Administration is going ahead with its plan to discontinue operations by May 1—by which time, it is hoped, reviving industry will offer places for the men who are turned loose. About all the innocent bystander can say about this move is, “I hope it works.”...Putting men to work by the public works route costs a lot of money. But it at least gives us something definite in return—solid and lasting things, like buildings, roads, canals, airports and the like—to make the expenditure productive. And it does not contradict itself, as do so many of the emergency measures. It does not seek to overcome a shortage of goods by calling on people to produce less and less of everything. It does not seek to invent a lot of nearly useless jobs....there is enough work waiting to be done in this country to keep us all busy for generations to come. We talk of our idle men and our idle money—and all the while there are miserable slums to be replaced with decent homes, uncounted miles of roadway to be built, rivers to be harnessed and controlled, canals to be dug, power plants to be erected, public buildings to be put up....we have an industrious and capable army of citizens eager to work....A public works program is a start in the right direction. If cutting off the CWA helps us to realize that fact, it will be worth all the trouble it may cause..” (editorial, Feb. 28, 1934, p.4)

“WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday announced a reorganized relief program to be substituted for the CWA line-up now being demobilized. Federal efforts of the future will be classified as—

For distressed families in rural areas.

For stranded populations in communities where industries have died.

For unemployed in large cities.

Roosevelt’s program provides for continuing working opportunities for the professional groups in need, including teachers, engineers, architects, artists, nurses and others. The President expects local communities to take over more responsibility under the new Federal relief program, particularly in finding the absolutely needy to do the work. He wants the local communities and their officials to map out more definite organized work programs.....Meanwhile, the periodic weekly lay-offs of Morris County CWA workers continue.” (March 1, 1934, p.1)

“All CWA workers on municipal and county projects in Morris County, approximately 3,300, were laid off yesterday afternoon. Acting under instructions from the State Headquarters in Newark, the County office has advised the Municipal Directors throughout the county that work cannot be resumed on any project until it is reapproved by the County and State CWA officials on an entirely new basis, by which the municipality which is receiving the benefit of the improvement in question must pay for all further materials used and must provide necessary trucks. The CWA will continue to be responsible for the full amount of the payrolls, and as soon as the municipalities arrange to do their shares the work on the various projects will be resumed. In most instances this works little hardship on the municipalities, many of whose projects are far on the road to completion under the former arrangement, whereby the CWA has borne a large portion of the expense for materials, as well as the entire labor cost. Probably ten per cent of all CWA projects in the county will be discontinued under the new orders....It was impossible to learn this morning exactly which projects in Morristown will be considered unnecessary and will be dropped, but this information may appear in the meeting of the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen tonight. The fate of the Morristown Airport job lies in the balance at this session.... The neediest CWA workers are the ones who will be maintained on the job the longest....Every laborer is required to fill out a blank which is chiefly indicative of the greatness of his need or that of his family. The number of persons in his household, where they are employed, and their present weekly earnings are asked of the worker, as well as any income from boarders or roomers, relatives or friends, pensions, property and business. The value of the property owned by the worker and the extent of his savings are to be presented on the blank....” (March 2, 1934, p. 1 & 9)

“Shall the Town put up \$436 a week and insure a payroll of \$2,000 to \$2,500 weekly with 196 men being kept busy or else leave these men idle and have to support them through emergency relief at a minimum cost of \$500 a week? That was the clear-cut proposition relative to resumption of work on the municipal airport put up to the Board of Aldermen last night and the anti-Potts group did not seem disposed favorably towards continuing the airport proposition....From the tone of discussion, it appeared that several members of the Board are against the airport pro-position and Alderman Fred Smart several times urged that they forget that it is an airport and consider it as a project on the same basis as other projects....To discontinue the project would cost \$625 a week, assuming that 125 men at \$5 a week would go on the relief lists. For a total expenditure of not more than \$3,488, there would be a payroll of \$16,000 brought into the town. Mr. Kay explained that was based on the ten percent weekly reductions to be made. The high payroll was \$3,400 and at present it is \$2,400. Two men were getting \$1 an hour, 17 eighty cents and the rest were working for fifty cents an hour for a 25 hour week, making \$12 a week they earned. “Last, but more important, nearly 200 men with over 600 dependents may, for less than \$3,500 have two months’ employment,” Mr. Kay’s statement said....Alderman Vincent Roache asked that if Morristown had to pay for the materials, shouldn’t all the men be from Morristown or else the costs be proportioned among those having men there. Kay said only a small number came from other municipalities....The State Director of Employment in a letter addressed to Mayor Clyde Potts, said that the state employment office had been ejected from the firehouse and not had temporary headquarters. He asked if the town could not supply permanent headquarters....Alderman Vincent D. Roache said that they had tried to put them in the Legion rooms and this didn’t work and the only other place available by the town was the front lobby upstairs in the Municipal building....Alderman Whitney asked why the town should assume any expense as the matter was for the entire county and Todd said they should find the money somewhere....” (March 3, 1934, p.1 & 11)

“All CWA workers on Morristown projects, including the municipal airport, Speedwell, Cauldwell, Lidgerwood and Burnham Park playgrounds, will return to work this week as the result of action taken by the Board of Aldermen in a special session yesterday afternoon....The Aldermanic chambers were packed with representatives of the workers and they applauded loudly the action taken by the Board, giving a rising vote of thanks to the Aldermen....” (March 5, 1934, p.1)

“Salaries of officers of banks in Morris County, New Jersey, are listed in the information made public today by the Senate Banking Committee, in accordance with a request of the Federal Reserve Banks. Salaries of bank officers thru-out New Jersey were divulged in the report. Payments shown are for the year ended June 30, 1933:

First National Bank, Morristown—Frank D. Abell, president, \$12,000; Henry Cory, vice president, \$7,750; K.W. Thompson, cashier and trust officer, \$6,500.

National Iron Bank, Morristown—Madison L. Toms, president and trust officer, \$11,949.96; Lewis D. Kay, vice president, \$5,243.5; Alfred J. Mackin, cashier, \$5,243.58.

Morristown Trust—Edward K. Mills, president, \$13,000; John H. B. Coriell, vice president, \$10,000; Henry N. Card, vice president and secretary, \$7,000, Frederick B. Strong, vice president and treasurer, \$7,000....” (March 6, 1934, p.1)

“Work was resumed on 40 Morris County CWA projects today as over 2,000 men went back to work. With the resumption of 20 additional projects at the end of the week, the total number of workers employed will be well over 3,400. Of this total, 560 are busy on federal CWA projects. Certain of the jobs have been discarded, others have been revamped, and still other new ones will be added, and by Friday, it is expected, 85 percent of the original number of projects will be in full operation. The temporary lay-off meant no reduction in the number of workers, but meant only that certain of them were switched to other projects considered more vital to the life of the communities throughout the county....On Friday, workers on projects other than those designated as federal will be cut to 2,672. One week later, on March 16, the county total will drop to 2,440. On March 23, only 2,208 workers will be left in Morris, and on March 30, the total will be slashed to 1,976. Thus, a reduction of 232 men will effected every Friday. Civil Works Service, or “white collar” workers, will be cut as follows: March 9 to 81; March 16, to 73; March 23, to 66; and March 30, to 60....” (March 7, 1934, p.1)

“...So widespread is belief that the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation venture in New Jersey is a flop that Congressman Sutphen and other Jersey men are now hinting that a new shake-up is imminent. With the total of loan applications in New Jersey now up to nearly 30,000, and with less than 2,000 applications granted in this state thus far after six months’ operation, the situation grows more deplorable every week, while the fiddling and the dilly-dallying goes on and \$16,850 a month is spent in maintaining the jobholders of the H.O.L.C. in New Jersey.” (editorial from the Jersey Journal, appearing in the Daily Record on Mar. 7, 1934, p.4)

“...there is nothing sacred about the NRA. Those mystic letters simply stand for a program by which the country set out to accomplish certain things. It is the goal, and not the method of reaching it, that counts. And what is that goal? To restore industry, to re-employ workers, to stimulate the movements of trade and to boost consumer purchasing power....Unless it can be shown that the NRA is the handiest and most practical method of reaching it, it can’t be expected to unite in support of the Blue Eagle....the NRA...remains... the one concrete program that has

been offered. In sheer self-interest, we must make it work smoothly....” (editorial, March 7, 1934, p.4)

“Has anyone seen a spare county airport lying around? The Freeholders were informed yesterday by R. L. Cox, State Airport Advisor of the State Emergency Relief, that the county airport project had not been stopped when other CWA work ceased and urged that a survey be made to see if the work can be completed by May 1. If not the county should be willing to complete it out of its funds. Director Stephen C. Griffith inquired if any of the Board knew where they were building an airport and the Board members couldn’t just recall seeing a field loose somewhere. They told the clerk to write to Cox to let them in on the secret of its location.” And it isn’t even April Fool’s Day. (March 8, 1934, p.1)

“The Morris County tax rate this year will be .8557 per \$100, a decrease of six points from last year, Director Stephen C. Griffith announced at the Freeholder’s meeting yesterday afternoon. The rate is 29 point lower than in 1932, showing a 26 percent reduction and is 28 percent below the \$1.21 rate of 1925. All ought to be proud of this reduction, said Director Griffith and pointed out that the Board had striven very hard to bring about economies....” (March 8, 1934, p.1)

“**DENVILLE**—Despite protests by Township Clerk David B. Sofield, Township salaries will continue to carry a 10 per cent cut as in 1933, with the exception of the wage paid to laborers which will be raised from 35 to 50 cents per hour....After the wages of laborers was raised by motion introduced by Committeeman Thomas R. Moses, Clerk Sofield pointed out that Township officers as well as laborers were finding living costs higher than they were in 1933 and were therefore entitled to receive salaries on the basis on which they are listed in the ordinance books of the Township. “Denville has the lowest paid employees of any Township in this territory of approximately the same size and assessment,” Sofield declared....He went on to state that work required of employees had been tripled and that salaries had been reduced.. He cited cases of neighboring Townships where salaries were double and in some instances triple those being paid here. Under the present ordinance with the 10 per cent reduction, Committeemen receive \$360 per year, clerk \$630, treasurer \$450, assessor \$810, tax collector \$810 and building inspector \$475. Supervisor of public works receives \$1,800, clerk of public works \$1,080, mechanic \$1,500 and labor foremen \$5 per day. Committeeman Hughes introduced the motion fixing the 1934 salaries the same as in 1933. The resolution met no opposition except from the clerk.... Committee Hughes expressed himself as believing a move to raise salaries would be unwise especially since the water department has \$32,000 in interest notes to be paid this year....” (March 8, 1934, p.13)

The Herblock editorial cartoon entitled “The Drop In The Bucket” on March 10, 1934, p.4 depicts a giant pail labeled U.S. DEBT dwarfing a sketchy U.S. Capitol building in the background. Two people have ascended to the top of the pail via a long ladder. The bowler-hatted man has just tossed a small piece of paper labeled INCOME TAX into the pail as the woman behind him says “Sh! Maybe we can hear it land”.

Another editorial cartoon, this one courtesy of the Charleston Gazette, was also published on March 10, 1934, on page 11. “Giving Them A Good Start” is the title. It depicts Uncle Sam in the **NATIONAL RECOVERY GREENHOUSE** holding a watering can labeled GOVT. AID, facing a suited man whose hat reads INDUSTRY, across a table with five potted plants, labeled EMPLOYMENT, CONFIDENCE, IMPROVED CONDITIONS, INCREASED SALES, and

PROFITS. The businessman says, "With a start like that we certainly ought to make something out of 'em'".

"5,319 People Registered For Employment With State Employment Service Looking For Jobs. An intensive drive is now being launched by Miss Harriett S. Brunger, superintendent of the State Employment Service, located at the Court House, to acquaint commercial and business houses of Morris County with the facilities and service of her office....Previously the department was regarded principally as a labor bureau. Today the State Employment Service can still meet skilled and unskilled laboring needs, but in addition can also supply engineers, technical men, professional persons, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, as well as silk workers. Even fingerprint experts and musicians are registered..." (Mar. 13, 1934, p.1)

"While 59 persons, or almost 33 per cent of the CWA workers at the local airport project were discharged at last Friday's lay-offs, still cuts on all projects throughout Morris County averaged about 10 per cent, it was said at the offices of the Emergency Relief here today....."

NETCONG—The borough council increased its emergency relief item by \$1,500 last night, providing for a monthly expenditure of \$125 for relief compared to \$50 it had been paying previously. The council, in its resolution, requested the borough be given the services of those men receiving emergency relief in return for the extra aid.....

BUTLER—The question of reopening its budget so as to add \$5,125 as requested by the Emergency Relief Administration was referred to counsel by the borough council last night. Councilman Augustin S. Guenter strongly objected because the change would require the borough to pay out \$677 a month before it received state aid and the amount would not be required with the present relief list. Last year he said they went about 50-50 with the state.... A.L. Allison, of the emergency relief administration, who presented the request, said that several municipalities had refused to make the increase appropriations and the administration in turn had refused to make the requested monthly payments to them." (March 13, 1934, p.1)

"A lot of far-reaching consequences can grow out of an innocent-looking little declaration of policy. If you dig back far enough, you will find that most of today's turmoil about the proper functions of the NRA hinges on our new assumption that the national government has a direct and inescapable duty in regard to its unemployed citizens. This assumption grew up during the depression. It's worth remembering that it is a comparatively new thing in American life. By the old tradition, the government was supposed to keep its hands off such matters. If industry couldn't employ the men it normally employed, there was nothing in particular that Washington was expected to do about it. We found that that didn't work very well. The presence in the country of unemployment on a huge scale was too great a strain on the social fabric....That is what brought us to our present tangle in the NRA. Industry, says the administration, must hire more men. It must do this by the process of shortening working hours, and it must raise wages at the same time, so that the men whose hours are cut will not suffer any decrease in income. Industry replies that it cannot do anything of the kind and operate at a profit; and there is no reason to doubt that, in many, many cases, this is the exact truth....The alternative, clearly, is for the government to go on making jobs for the jobless. If private industry can't do it, the government must....More millions must be pumped into public works. And the money for this must come from taxes—which, in large part, must be collected from industry.... (editorial, March 14, 1934, p.4)

“POMPTON PLAINS—There were 122 street lamps discontinued during the past year in order to save on taxes, Chairman Peter G. MacGregor of the lighting committee explained at a meeting of the Pequannock Township Committee. Public interest had been aroused over the recent accident where a thirteen-year-old boy was killed on a dimly lit section of the state highway and Mr. McGregor said the committee deeply regretted the accident but in view of the financial emergency felt that no blame rested with it.” (March 15, 1934, p.1)

“A round table discussion on New Jersey’s financial crisis and pending tax legislation was held at the...the Morris County League of Women Voters...on Wednesday afternoon at the Women’s Community Club....Speakers include Fred Telford, nationally known expert on public administration and governmental problems....and Benjamin Greenberger, president of the Retail Merchants Association of New Jersey, who spoke against the sales tax....Telford said he knows of nothing which corresponds to the government of New Jersey. Its nearest parallel, he said, is Alice in Wonderland for conditions in New Jersey are as fantastic as those behind the looking glass, with groups of local governments spending fantastically, their funds misused in a way to bring distress and delinquent taxes going on yearly budgets as surplus....A large number of local governments have reached the abyss, a few have gone over and a large number of others are about to tumble over. More than a hundred local governments are in technical default while many others are in actual default in that they are unable to meet their obligations when due. Eight local governments have gone in actual bankruptcy and their affairs are being managed by the state municipal financial commission....The governments had been living beyond their means at an excess of about \$70,000,000 a year....Next Mr. Telford took up the citizens groups. They are organized widely but they are bewildered because the situation is a complex one and they have the utmost difficulty in telling what is the wise thing to do and consequently they are not playing a very helpful part.....Mr. Greenberger declared...The chaotic condition of the state is largely due to the fault of all who have taken no interest in government....The real need is to educate the masses to understand government and to talk plain language not in political terms or technical terms....Represented at this conference were various Chambers of Commerce, Building & Loan associations, Bankers’ associations, the Community Forum, Board of Freeholders, labor organizations, Republican Women’s Club, democratic Women’s Club, woman’s Club of Morristown, Business and Professional Women’s Club, Ladies’ Auxiliary of the House of Israel, Superintendent of Schools’ office and the Dover Trust Company.” (March 15, 1934, p.6)

“During January and February, the Morris County Welfare Board re-investigated 274 Old Age Relief applications. The law requires that all recipients must apply for continuance of relief at the end of each six months period. The total number of aged persons receiving relief on March 1st was 39 at a cost of \$5,787.26. Morris County pays 25 per cent and the State 75 per cent. In January and February, 44 new applications for Old Age Relief were received. Through a special County appropriation, sixteen crippled children, six girls and ten boys, from Morris County were cared for during 1933 in orthopedic hospitals. The ages of these children varied from one year to eighteen years. Two children had tuberculosis of the spine, others were suffering from the after effects of infantile paralysis, osteomyelites of the bone, etc. The improvement in the condition of these children has been miraculous. It is very difficult for the parents of crippled children to bear the entire expense of such care....These crippled children may be saved a life of dependency through receiving this early orthopaedic care. The numerous Elks lodges in the county have been most co-operative and helpful in planning for the crippled children in the county, but due to the depression have not been able to contribute as generously as heretofore....There are now 104 persons in the Morris County Welfare House. Of this number,

23 are women and 81 men. A considerable number of the men are ill needing constant care and attention. As soon as warmer weather comes, some of the more able bodied men are able to secure work on farms and leave the Welfare House. Recently a man, 85 years old, collapsed on the road near Dover one bitter cold night and was picked up by the police and referred to the Morris County Welfare Board. He had a card in his pocket stating he was "the wandering youth and owner of the United States". It was later found he had wandered away from a welfare house in a nearby county. He was returned there as he needed care." (March 16, 1934, p.1&9)

"MENDHAM—At the meeting of the Board of Education it was decided to add twenty more to the eight now receiving hot lunches, provided by other organizations for the period of a month and use Domestic Science funds for this expense. An additional twenty children will be given a glass of milk daily in an effort to remedy undernourished conditions. Miss Mildred Gonyeau, school nurse, reported 65 undernourished children in the school. The new plan goes into effect Monday. Supervising Principal A. Seeley Hutchinson requested between \$25 and \$50 for shoes for children who could not otherwise obtain them..." (March 17, 1934, p.3)

"The direct conflict that can arise between partisan politics and the public interest was never better illustrated than in the current congressional row over the Norris amendment to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation bill. Here...is a case in which the claims of politics run directly opposite to the needs of the nation as a whole....Senator Norris of Nebraska tacked on an amendment which would prohibit political considerations from playing any part in the choice of employes for this corporation. The Senate, after much prayer, fasting and beating of breasts, adopted this amendment by the margin of just one vote. Then the bill went to the House, where the banking committee immediately struck out the amendment....A corporation that can issue two billions in bonds to home owners can do a very great work, if it be directed properly; and it can accomplish an uncommon amount of very ugly phenagling [sic] if its personnel happens to be made up of political hacks.... Congressmen need to be able to pass out jobs to their henchmen to make their re-election easier. This corporation offers many new jobs; from the political viewpoint it would be insane to pass up this chance for party profit...." (March 27, 1934, p.4)

"Both Civilian Conservation Corps in this city are maintained under strictly sanitary conditions, it was stated in a current report from Town Sanitary Inspector Daniel J. Cutter to the Board of Health....Mr. Cutter said last night that he made his inspections of the camps in conjunction with Lieuts. Stafford and Morton. Stoves, pots, pans, and other kitchen utensils were found to be clean, and the system of washing the utensils was found to be sterile. This was proven by the quick death of germs introduced into the washing apparatus. The floors of the dormitories... were clean, as were the mattresses, beds, bathroom facilities, and showers...." (Mar. 29, 1934, p.1)

"There is a growing, but often indefinite, sentiment throughout New Jersey for consolidation in local government....There is good reason for this feeling. When our political divisions were devised we had no telephone, and the accepted method of transportation was the horse.... Consequently political divisions were made accordingly. A township was considered about as large a unit as local government could support. School districts were made in accordance. Now we can use the telephone to get in almost immediate contact with a distant part of the county or State for a small cost. If our task demands a personal visit a few miles takes only a few minutes in an automobile....One retarding factor to the movement is the realization that the large units of government have seldom been administered more economically than small units....In theory large units of government should provide cheaper government. In practice the larger units have

only provided a more plentiful supply of political spoils....” (from the Somerset Messenger Gazette, published on the Daily Record March 29, 1934, p.4)

“...Once we demanded freedom from the oppression of rulers—freedom to talk, write, and worship as we pleased, abolition of inherited caste distinctions, formal recognition of the fact that, as far as rights are concerned, all men are created equal. Now we are beginning to demand freedom from economic disabilities; freedom from poverty, for instance, and from the fear of poverty. We are beginning to insist that political equality be balanced with economic security.... In all former times it was inevitable that insecurity be the lot of the average man. There simply wasn’t enough of everything to go around. Somebody had to be left out....Poverty was inescapable. But today our troubles come because there is too much of everything....The ordinary man...knows there is enough of everything to go around and he wants his share; and—which is a point worth remembering—he doesn’t care very much how he gets it.” (editorial, March 29, 1934, p.4)

“**TRENTON**, (AP)—Sixty thousand CWA workers in New Jersey are going to be “let down easily” when the Federal program closes Saturday. New Jersey relief officials at a conference yesterday planned to absorb the CWA personnel immediately into the works division of the State Emergency Relief administration and then taper them off gradually as far as available funds would permit....The financial situation, however, with most of the last \$5,000,000 of the state’s \$20,000,000 fund already pledged will not permit continuation long of the entire group.... greater effort to provide financial aid would have to be made by municipalities....” (March 30, 1934, p.1)

“Nearly 50,000 Morris County residents have received enjoyment from the C.W.S. music project under which 186 concerts have been given in the eleven weeks since January 10th when the first musician was employed. The attendance up to Saturday was 43,985 persons at 176 concert, variety and dance programs....the project has been particularly helpful in the developing of Neighborhood programs in such communities as Mt. Hope, Hibernia and Flanders, as well as providing community programs for Denville, Lincoln Park and the larger towns. School principals and teachers have been particularly enthusiastic over the programs rendered and Miss Laura Gaskill, supervisor of music in the rural schools, said that today any pupil... in any of the schools she supervises can write an interesting essay on music and describe the instrument used in an orchestra....” (Mar. 30, 1934, p.9)

March 31, 1934, p.17

HOW UNCLE SAM POURS OUT BILLIONS FOR RECOVERY

Six blocks of drawings illustrating 1) the unemployed receiving emergency cash through relief programs; 2) federal loans “to save homes from foreclosure...for seed purchase...other farm loans”; 3) “direct cash payments to farmers, never to be repaid”; 4) “loans to railroads, banks and business...to meet payrolls”; 5) relief to individuals “(not families)”; 6) “re-employment... through NRA”

“No One To Go Hungry in Jersey Says Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins

NO WORK MONDAY

Will Take Another Day To Get Program Adjusted

“Nobody is going hungry if we can help it,” said Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator” (March 31, 1934, p.1)

“Owing to reduced auxiliary allowances and furloughing of regular letter carriers for the months of April, May and June, Postmaster Charles W. Bodine has found it necessary to curtail the late afternoon collection that has been regularly made between 4 and 5 P.M. This plan will be tried out on Monday and if it proves satisfactory will be continued. Mr. Bodine has had his auxiliary allowance cut 40 per cent making it necessary to double up on the work of the regular carriers. With the announcement of the 40 per cent reduction and an additional four days furlough to all employees of the post office, the postmaster has found it necessary to make some reduction in service and he feels that if all the business people will co-operate to the extent of bringing their late afternoon mail to the post office there will be no real hardship felt as a large number of business houses usually send their late mail direct to the post office. Mr. Bodine feels this will be more satisfactory than reducing deliveries which would have to be done if the local office were obliged to make the late collection...” (March 31, 1934, p.1)

“...Our conception of the duty which an officeholder owes to the public, as contrasted with his duty to his party, may at last be brought up to date....You can get an understanding of what the change may be like by considering a proposal recently advanced for a series of state factories in North Dakota. This scheme has been propounded by Senator Lynn Frazier, Republican, and A.C. Townley, organizer of the Nonpartisan League. Under it, the North Dakota Industrial Commission has asked the PWA for a loan of \$4,000,000 to finance a chain of state factories—75 of them, in all—to make woolen cloth, clothing, shoes, linseed oil, flour and so on. The idea is that these factories would provide work for the state’s unemployed, help supplement the income of farmers, and turn the state’s raw materials into manufactured articles. Leave aside, for the moment, the question, of whether, such an experiment in Socialism is wise, and consider what pressure the scheme would put on the traditional, politics-ridden government of the average American state. It is reported at Washington, for instance, that PWA officials will not consider making the loan unless they are convinced that there will be efficient and rigidly honest administration within the state. And it also is recalled that officials of the CWA recently ousted Gov. William Langer of North Dakota as state CWA administrator because of alleged political collections from CWA workers.....” (editorial, April 2, 1934, p.4)

“Time used to hang heavy on the hands of a man in the Civilian Conservation Corps when the whistle blew and his working hours were over. From that time on, he was left to his own devices....Over at CCC Co. No. 241 in Speedwell avenue now, however, the typical forester ...is confronted with a multitude of ways and means to pass the time away. Wayne P. Conway, of Roselle, who has been appointed company educational advisor, has applied his energies to the building of an interesting leisure-time program...Under the direction of Art Larkin of this city, they’re building a short-wave outfit...a class in radio-repairing...the camp news every week in a little paper known as the “Jockey Hollow Chips”....William MacIntyre, secretary of the Morris County shade Tree Commission, conducts a weekly group in tree-surgery and landscaping...George Vallis of this city leads a group in airplane model-building, and Edward C. Tuttle of the local high school spends one night a week in instruction in blue-print reading...” (April 2, 1934, p.9)

“Twenty-two postmasters in Morris County face the prospect of waiting months for restoration of their pay cut, ordered last week when Congress overrode the President’s veto of the independent offices appropriations bill. Postmasters who must wait are those at fourth-class offices. Such offices are located in Morris County, at Bartley, Brookside, Cedar Knolls, Flanders, Gillette, Green Pond, Green Village, Greystone Park, Hanover, Hibernia, Ironia,

Ledgewood, Middle Valley, Mount Freedom, Naughtright, Pequannock, Pine Brook, Port Morris, Ralston, Riverdale, Schooleys Mountain, and Stephensburg. Postmasters and other employes at first, second and third class postoffices will get their back pay from February 1 to April 1, early in April....The reason...the fourth-class postmasters will have to wait is the highly complicated auditing and accounting procedure that will be necessary to determine and verify the amounts due them....fourth class postmasters get a percentage of stamp cancellations, on a sliding scale; a fee for special delivery letters received; a fee for each money order; and a percentage allowance for quarters. To determine the amount due such postmasters as restoration of their paycuts, it will be necessary to dissect the records for the first quarter of 1933, since the restoration applies to February and March, but not to January. Many of the necessary records have probably been destroyed at the smaller postoffices, and substantiation of all the necessary data is certain in the most favorable cases to takes months of correspondence....It may be as long as two years before all fourth-class postmasters have been paid..." (April 4, 1934, p.1)

"...it is only by keeping its efforts on the welfare of the ultimate consumer that the New Deal, or any other kind of deal, really can reap the fruitfulness which this mass production era makes possible. All of which is just another way of saying that it doesn't do much good to make things unless the chap you plan to sell them to is able to buy them....the consumer has many guises. He can...be a steel puddler or a lawyer, a school teacher or a bricklayer, a loom tender or an elevator operator. It is his guise as the purchaser of goods that is important....We can produce at a rate unparalleled in human history. Our one great job is to get the things we produce into the hands of the people who want them." (editorial, April 5, 1934, p.4)

"The total number of ERA workers in this county will be reduced in one slash, effective Monday, from 2,208 to 650, according to a telegram received from State ERA Headquarters by Chief Engineer Judson Nesbitt early this afternoon. The cut reduces the future force to less than 30 percent of the current list of workers, and to less than 15 percent of the list that was employed here when the CWA program was at its height in the early part of the year. Coming as a complete surprise to the county headquarters and to the Morris workers at large, the cut is the most drastic ever made in this locality. Almost forty projects were on the ERA county list released last Friday....about thirty of these will be stopped entirely, and...only about ten will remain. Workers on discontinued projects will be dropped while those on continued job will be maintained at full strength...." (Apr. 6, 1934, p.1)

"**DOVER**—It is expected that nearly one hundred relief gardens will be planted here this year. Lieutenant Commander Samuel Chiles, director of emergency relief, states that free seeds, plants and fertilizer will be given to local unemployed willing to plant gardens for their own benefit. Expert supervision will also be furnished. The plots to be allotted are 50x50 feet in size. Two such plots may be worked by an individual, if the relief authorities believe they need them. Those who have no plot, upon application, will have one furnished them. Those eligible to participate are unemployed men and women who are heads of families, but preference will be given those who at the present time are receiving direct aid and those most needy of assistance. Last year many of the unemployed who had gardens entered the Kiwanis Club garden contest and their vegetables captured a number of the prizes." (April 6, 1934, p.11)

"Community benefit under the Civil Works Administration was widespread throughout Morris County, and every municipality was aided, said Judson Nesbitt, Chief Engineer....Thirty-three of the original 103 projects were completed under CWA, the majority of the work was done on twenty-eight others, and thirty-eight are being continued under the Emergency Relief at the

present time, although this last figure will be slashed to ten Monday. Larger populations in the towns of Morristown and Dover gave them larger quotas of workers and a larger number of projects. It is estimated that these two municipalities received the greatest benefits....The construction of a dam in old Speedwell Park on the road to Morris Plains was halted after considerable progress had been effected. Since the presence of a lake in the Park area would be a move of considerable addition to the beauty of the town, agitation is present now to have the job completed. Dover stressed road work in its CWA program....Discontinued projects were those in William street and Jordan terrace, Hurd Park, Bassett highway, Hoagland and Byram avenues....Madison had two projects continued and two completed. The work carried on with Chatham in the cleaning and improvement of the Madison-Chatham sewage plant, and the municipal playground are finished....Butler closed work on the Pequannock River banks in River road and on a railroad cut, and is continuing work on the municipal sewage plant. Chatham completed draining its municipal park" (April 9, 1934, p.12)

"The unemployed this season who are obtaining assistance or are eligible for help are going to be given an opportunity of planting and cultivating their own garden. Seeds, plants and fertilizer will be furnished free of charge from funds made available by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. W.K. Sims, County Garden Supervisor, is having great success in obtaining cooperation from public minded citizens in helping to carry out his program. Group gardens are being organized in Morristown, Madison, Dover and Wharton for those who do not have land of their own. Each group garden will have its own Committee, the members of which have specific duties to perform, such as taking care of the preparation of the soil, laying out the individual plots in the County, the gathering of tools and the building of a tool shed...." (April 10, 1934, p.1)

"The Health Officer in Morris Township has been authorized by the Township Board of Health to make inspections of a couple of camps on Hanover avenue near the sewage disposal plant and of the gypsy camp near the Lake road... following the presentation of Fire Chief Frelan M. Green's monthly report. It read in part as follows: "On the night of March 10 we had a very unfortunate fire, at which time, two men, living in a construction shack, lost their lives. In order that losses of this type do not occur, we of the fire department would like to see living conditions of this type cleared up in the Township. We believe there are several other similar places now existing within our limits." James Flynn, of Butte, Montana, and John Hook of Fort Lee, were suffocated March 10 when the shack they were living in burned...." (April 10, 1934, p.1)

"**WHIPPANY**—... in an effort to collect some of the delinquent taxes owed by Hanover Township residents, the township committee... adopted a resolution allowing the installment payment of taxes including interests. The resolution notifies the tax collector Frederick P. Griffith not to sell property when the owners agree to pay ten per cent of their levy including interest before May 1st, and regular installment payments of ten per cent thereafter. According to Township Chairman John E. Ellis if agreements to the above effect have not been made with the tax collector before the first of May that a tax sale of the property will be made immediately.... it is deemed necessary that some method be devised whereby the selling of property for back taxes can be done away with and at the same time realize some revenue from the monies owed the township by delinquent taxpayers...at the same time this plan will make it easier for the people who cannot afford to pay the entire amount of the tax bill at once." (April 10, 1934, p.1)

A photograph appears on p. 2, April 10, 1934 titled "SMOKE OF BATTLE RISES IN MINNEAPOLIS" showing a crowd of men in cloth caps next to a vehicle, and captioned, "When a

howling mob of more than 4,000 unemployed men and women stormed Minneapolis City Hall to voice their demands for work and relief, a vicious four-hour struggle ensued in which 15 were seriously hurt, eight of them policemen. The rioters, armed with rocks, coal and sticks, are pictured retreating before a barrage of tear gas.”

“The C.W.S. twenty-two piece concert orchestra, organized in January and which has attracted such favorable comment in connection with its more than sixty presentations in Morris County in 13 weeks, is to be discontinued after its concerts on Thursday when the fiscal week terminates. Only 30 percent or 15 of the 50 musicians now employed through the music project are being retained in keeping with the cut from 2208 to 650 E.R.A. workers in Morris County, making it impossible to carry on the popular high class music combination. The 15 artists to be retained will be those on or eligible for relief and will be arranged into jazz and concert combinations of from six to eight pieces each. The jazz group will include piano, two saxaphones, [sic] trumpet, trombone, drums and violin and the concert group of piano, three violins, cello, trumpet, trombone and bass. Members of the second group will also be available as a string quartet consisting of piano, two violins and cello when the larger combination is not booked. One baritone soloist is also available....” (April 10, 1934, p.5)

“**DOVER**—Over eighty local teachers may not receive their salaries in June, it was declared by President Frank W. Hamilton at the meeting of the Board of Education last night. If, however, the state finds some way to pay the local school district the \$24,500 owing it, then the salaries will be paid. Mr. Hamilton pointed out that the situation is very discouraging, especially since “we expected to close the year with a balance of more than \$17,000.” It now seems probable that revenue from all sources may fall \$30,000 below the amount anticipated, which would mean a \$13,000 shortage at the end of the year instead of a \$17,000 balance. Permission from the state authorities to borrow to meet the emergency does not help the board,” Hamilton declared. “The local situation is clean. We don’t want to borrow, nor are we asking the state to help us. We are simply asking for the money that is lawfully due the district.....” (April 11, 1934, p.1)

“During the last few years we have got into the habit of looking back on those dim predepression days as on a halcyon, never-never time in which the grass was always green, the sun always shone, and every story had a happy ending. No depression then, no breadlines, no bank failures—at least not very many; it was a fine time, and we would all like to get back to it and go about sniffing the aroma of a chicken in every pot. Once in a while, though, someone rises to remind us that those days weren’t quite as paradisaical as memory persuades us they were. We had an unemployment problem even then, we had families that didn’t know just where the next meal was coming from, we had discouragement and doubt and want; and these things were made worse by the fact that most of us pretended they didn’t even exist. Miss Helen Hall, famous leader of the Henry Street Settlement in New York, made some pointed remarks about this sort of thing the other day...in the hearings on the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill. Away back in 1928, she pointed out...the jobless man faced “the smug impression on the part of the community that if he had been any good his factory would not have closed down or introduced new machinery or indulged in style or seasonal changes.”...Now the point in raking up this ancient history is that we shall have the same thing to cope with even after the depression is over. The unemployment problem, like the poor, is always with us...” (editorial, April 12, 1934, p.4)

“The Morris County League of Women Voters at its April meeting...took up the problem of Housing and Health. Various angles of the subject were discussed by Daniel M. Merchant of

Morris Plains, president of the Tenement House Commission, Ray Swain, Secretary of the Commission, Dr. Harold R. Scott of Morristown, chairman of the Morris Inter-Racial Committee, and Mrs. C.W. Wright of Newark, publicity director of the New Jersey Housing League. In addition to members of the League of Women Voters, the audience was made up of representatives of various welfare, health and civic organizations of the county....New Jersey's tenements are pretty well provided with fire escapes and they would have 100 per cent protection if people didn't subdivide without the commission's knowledge Taking care of the poor and eliminating slums, Mr. Swain said, goes way beyond the housing subject. We won't be able to eliminate slums until the more ignorant of the population are educated to a more cleanly and sanitary way of living....It is impossible...to tear down all the old tenements because people have to have some place to live and they just can't be turned out....If the old buildings are repaired and some new ones are put up, the real poor can occupy the old places which have been repaired and those a little better off can live in the new ones. Dr. Scott pointed out that this is Negro Health Week and gave a brief summary of a study he has made of conditions in Morristown and Morris County. Housing conditions have a very important relation to health and the definite increase in tuberculosis in Morristown, especially among the colored race which is 10 per cent greater than any other race, is largely due to bad housing conditions. This is true not only in Morristown, he said, but also in Boonton and Dover. Dr. Scott quoted from the section of the 1932 state survey which relates to Morristown. This survey of the housing conditions for the colored settlement shows that...48 per cent have baths, 70 per cent have electricity and 20 per cent have outside toilets. In some sections...the residents must wear boots in bad weatherMrs. Wright, an architect by profession, told of the plans of the New Jersey Housing League, a recently organized volunteer group which hopes to improve living conditions. Up to the present, she pointed out, no society considered the housing of general public. Russia is ahead of other countries considering good housing a necessity not a luxury. Poor housing conditions are breeders of crime and disease but the big problem today is to get really decent living quarters at a low rent. If private enterprise cannot provide such conditions then the government should, she continued, saying it is no more charitable to build houses for those with low salaries than it is to build a dam for the benefit of the people...." April 12, 1934, p.6)

From the **Daily Washington Letter** by Rodney Dutcher of April 13, 1934, p.4: "Everywhere you turn in this turbulent capital, you notice the pressure....Big Business and industry lead in applying this pressure—against the stock market, Wagner, Tugwell, tariff, unemployment, insurance, munitions investigation, and other bills....Political pressure is exceptionally strong on Congress. So many members face primary or election fights. The high-pressure veterans' lobby led Congress to administer Roosevelt his first major legislative defeat. Patronage pressure was never heavier. Members even encountered potent pressure from their secretaries and henchmen in federal jobs when the issue of restoring the federal pay cut came up...."

"**BEDFORD, Va.**—Henry V. Bennett, of Morristown, N.J., a worker stationed at the Civilian Conservation Corps camp near here, has carved in wood an expression of his appreciation for President Roosevelt's plan of employment through reforestation. Among the creations of the young sculptor are two wooden figures, one bent in discouragement and despair over unemployment, the other erect and eager to face the future after time spent in the forests. The figures may be sent to President Roosevelt....Bennett came here after he failed to find sufficient finances to take him through art school in New York, although he had been the recipient of two scholarships....He is looking forward to the day when he will be able to return to his studies. Bennett, the son of David V. Bennett, of 215 Morris street, Morristown, attended high school

there, and graduated from high school at Flushing, N.Y. He attended New York University and became a member of the Art Students' League. He is 21 years old." (April 14, 1934, p.1)

"An almost complete reversal in the trend of county tax rates is apparent in the 1934 figures released today....Whereas last year thirty-four of the thirty-eight Morris County municipalities registered decreases over 1932, today the figures show that twenty-six communities have had to make an increase, eleven continue to show a decrease, and one stays just the same as in 1933The range of changes in the municipal rates is topped by the Borough of Wharton with a jump of 2:15....The extreme jump at Wharton is to be accounted for by the fact that appeals against big assessments made in past years on the Warren Pipe & Foundry Company have been granted, and the Borough has been forced to pay out money that it expected to get from the company....." (April 14, 1934, p.1)

"...The fact that Mr. Roosevelt's program has been having tough sledding on Capitol Hill recently would not mean much except for the fact that this opposition reflects a rising opposition among the congressmen's constituents. Among the snags it has hit may be listed the following: Modification of the stock exchange control bill in the direction sought by Wall Street. The announced decision of legislative leaders to liberalize the securities bill in the same direction.... Abandonment by the NRA of its plan for a blanket order to cut hours and raise wages in industry....The nation is growing restive, and Congress reflects that feeling....The first phase of the recovery program is over....The task of maintaining the balance between recovery and reform becomes more difficult than ever. If our present confusion is to be ended, it can be through only a new declaration of aims and principles from the White House." (editorial, April 14, 1934, p.4)

"**NEWARK**--As news of the benefits...attainable through membership in the Civilian Conservation has permeated the State, requests for enlistment continue to grow....The retirement of men during the second enrollment from camps within the State, before termination of the full enrollment period, was balanced...with the substitution of 1,900 others. There were men awaiting their turn at employment which would build up their health, keep them in fine physical trim and enable them to maintain their own morale and that of their dependents while earning money from Uncle Sam to help support their kin at home. Last week another 2,000 young men between 18 and 25 years were enrolled on a general enlistment for six months....Under that enlistment they may be assigned to places outside of New Jersey. The opportunity to go to other sections of this country, especially in summer, has been a strong inducement for many....Men in the Conservation Corps receive \$30 a month besides their maintenance, supplies of clothing and other necessary equipment. In view of the fact that all their personal needs are provided for, including medical care in case of emergency, they are required to send \$25 a month to their dependents at home. The government provides their transportation from and back home, no matter where they may be assigned. In New Jersey there are 25 companies of 200 men each operating at 21 locations." A list follows of all the companies in New Jersey with the number of men in each. (April 16, 1934, p.1)

"**BOONTON**—The street committee of the Board of Aldermen... appealed to citizens to pay their back taxes in order to make the committee able to maintain repairs and improvements in streets...." (April 17, 1934, p.1)

“DR. WIRT SYMBOLIZES THE PUBLIC THOUGHT

Every age has its symbols, and one of the most revealing things about the present moment in human affairs seems to be the fact that the symbol of the hour is the good Dr. Wirt. The doctor could not have been taken seriously at any other time than the present. The mere fact that he was able to get as much public attention as he did get speaks volumes on the state of the public mind ...Hardly any of the things that have been done at Washington since March 4, 1933, are lacking in significance. We loosen our monetary policy and find that we have lined the haves and the have-nots up for a struggle ...we set to work to revive industry and find ourselves engaged in an experiment which has no precedent in all American history. The natural result of all this—undertaken, as it was in a hurry, without formulation of a definite underlying philosophy—is that we have at last reached the point where we want, very greatly, to know just what is ahead of us....At this psychological moment, then, comes the Hoosier schoolmaster, with his horrendous tales of Communism among the mighty. The important thing about it was not what he had to say, but the way we listened to him....” (editorial, April 17, 1934, p.4)

“New Dealers find that the huge lobby fighting the stock market regulation bill, in size and persistence, surpasses anything veteran congressmen have ever seen. One recent estimate was that 300 professional and volunteer lobbyists were here actively opposing the Fletcher – Rayburn measure. But Wall Street couldn’t afford to be content with attacking the bill itself. It found little sympathy in Congress for stock markets and manipulators. So lobbyists raised the bogey of “business regimentation” and, to support their case, assailed NRA, AAA, the Brain Trust, and the New Deal....The effect is to undermine the morale of Congress. New Dealers pray for quick action on the stock market bill, “so that gang will get out of town.” “ (Daily Washington Letter, by Rodney Dutcher, April 17, 1934, p.4)

“**TRENTON**, (AP)—The Assembly yesterday defeated a measure which would reduce the penalty upon delinquent taxes from eight per cent to six per cent for the first 12 months. Assemblyman Herbert J. Pascoe, of Union, pressed the bill as “relief for delinquent taxpayers.” It was opposed by minority leader John J. Rafferty of Middlesex as taking away the right to home rule....The assembly without debate yesterday defeated a measure to permit delinquent taxes to be paid in five year installments. The vote was 20 to 18. ...” (April 18, 1934, p.1)

“Civilian Conservation Corps Company 241, located at the old Speedwell Avenue School here, will present a minstrel show the latter part of May either at the Women’s Community Club on South street or at St. Paul’s Episcopal Church in Morris Plains....Thirty members of the company will combine to present a wide variety of acts, including tap and soft-shoe dancing, hill-billy songs, guitar, harmonica and whistling performances, vocal solos and other novelty numbers....Benjamin Wildey, of the Emergency Relief Administration, and Wayne P. Conway, company educational advisor, are cooperating in producing the evening of entertainment....” (April 19, 1934, p.6)

“Speaking before the Building Trades Council in the Schmidt building last night Mayor Potts, the Republican candidate for senatorial nomination blamed lobbying and selfish interests in state and national legislative halls for the unfair distribution of labor and economic distress. He praised President Roosevelt for courage in breaking through the walls of unemployment and promised if sent to Trenton to work for the interests of those who toil. “Remember that the wealth of this country comes from the man who toils,” said the Mayor. “When he is unemployed our people are in distress. We have untold wealth, yet there is not a fair distribution of our products. There is plenty to go around, still, on all sides we find people distraught for want of

food and shelter....When depression hit us it was devastating....President Roosevelt has done much to bring us out of it.... I did not vote for him, but today I stand back of him in his great effort to bring order out of an economic chaos. It is hard for me to believe there is no solution. One step is the breaking up of the selfish interests and lobbying that permeates our state and national legislative halls. If we had men in our legislatures who understood our complex economic life there would be a fairer distribution of labor and a more equal apportionment of wealth. I cannot say I have any panacea. I haven't. But I do say that if I go to Trenton as your state senator I always will be on the alert for the interests of those who labor..." (April 19, 1934, p.15)

"County ERA headquarters received orders today to lay off approximately 800 workers throughout the county. Orders came in the form of a telegram from John Colt, state ERA director, and gave no particulars as to where the cuts should be made in the projects. The general idea, however, is that cuts be made proportionately through all the various jobs. These workers will be compelled to terminate their jobs at 5:00 P.M. this afternoon. About 642 will remain at their jobs. These will consist of the most needy including men and women with families to support. Workers yesterday numbered about 1,400. At the peak of CWA activity 4,300 were on the payrolls.... State Director Colt believes it will be less expensive to give direct relief rather than spend money on projects." (April 20, 1934, p.1)

"One of the ominous signs about the New Deal is one that so far has gone almost unnoticed—a little disclosure made in compilation of the most recent income tax statistics. These statistics show that whereas corporation taxes are up almost 50 per cent over last year, collections from persons taxed on incomes of less than \$5000 a year have shown an actual decrease. At the same time, taxes collected from persons earning more than \$5000 a year rose sharply, along with the corporation taxes. All this shows a growing concentration of wealth in the hands of the middle and upper income groups, and a decline in the position of the ordinary, middle-class citizen. It's a tendency...which a "new deal" ought to view with a good deal of concern." (editorial, April 20, 1934, p.4)

"**DOVER**—Due to a large number of complaints from local residents regarding begging by both men and women from door to door here, Commander Samuel Chiles, director of emergency relief, asks the citizens of town not to comply for requests for money, as it is probable that all money solicited is used for drink. "The habitual hobo is in practice here, but there is no excuse for begging and the sooner it is stopped the better it will be for all concerned. We are taking care of local residents who are in need," said Commander Chiles. These transients can also be taken care of by the Salvation Army.....They can get a bath, shave, a clean bed and a breakfast in the morning. The Emergency Relief is cooperating with the Salvation Army in providing these funds." (April 20, 1934, p.5)

"Mob violence is a thing nobody can condone, of course. Yet that incident at Pottsville, Pa., where more than a thousand irate taxpayers stormed the courthouse, dragged two county commissioners out by force, and demanded explanations of recent county tax increases, is a thing which one could deplore altogether too much. The taxpayer is ordinarily a pretty docile sort of specimen. He pays and pays and pays, and his elected officials squander his money for him and boost his tax rates, and he goes on paying and never whimpers....If elected officials everywhere knew that taxpayers would come down to the office with blood in their eyes, demanding explanations, when the tax rate went up, we might have a little more care and economy in the spending of public funds." (editorial, April 24, 1934, p.4)

“A good idea of the contrasting courses open to a government which seeks to promote national recovery can be had by comparing the policies of the American NRA with those recently put into effect by Mussolini in Italy. In each case the general objective is the same—to get back some sort of decent equilibrium between what the citizen gets and what he spends, between income and expenditure, between the price level and the debt level.... Everybody is familiar with the way the NRA is trying. It is using a kind of controlled inflation....It is trying to boost wages and prices, hoping that it will be able to send the former up faster than the latter. Mussolini is attacking the problem in the opposite way. His program...is strongly deflationary. Salaries and wages are being cut; rents are being cut; commodity and retail prices are being lowered. In instituting this program, Mussolini avowedly has his eye on world trade. With domestic prices and wages lowered, he believes Italy will be in a better position to bid for world markets....The Italian program seems to be geared to the idea that the world depression is still in full force and that no very speedy rise in world price levels or trade activities is in prospect. It represents a cutting down of national levels to meet the level produced by a world crisis. The American program follows the opposite notion; that the world depression is coming to an end, and that its end can be hastened by a rise in prices and business activity in individual nations. Instead of adjusting domestic affairs to meet a depression level, it seeks to adjust the depression level to jibe with local needs....it probably will be several years before we can get a definite idea which program is the more effective.” (editorial, April 24, 1934, p.4)

“ “Old social and economic systems are disintegrating and dying,” declared Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, socialist lecturer, who appeared before three hundred persons at the local high school last night. “And the longer we persist in applying nostrums or emergency measures to the sick system,” the speaker continued, “the more terrible will be the disillusionment when the final collapse occurs.” Dr. Niebuhr...maintained that capitalism cannot last because the rank and file of buyers are not paid enough in real wages to buy and consume the great quantity of goods that machines produce. In short, he said, supply in a machine economy generally runs ahead of demand. “Now many nostrums have been applied to stave off this final truth,” said Dr. Niebuhr. “Among them are the exporting of goods, the expansion [sic] of capitalism, unreasonable extension of credit, high pressure salesmanship, deferred payment plans. But really, the workers had too little money in their pockets to buy the goods that the machines were producing, and the whole business broke down. Thus the depression. The speaker stated that socialism, namely, government ownership of “basic industries” is necessary if the race is to enjoy more equal distribution of goods and full use of its machines. He viewed Fascism as a delirious attempt to save a dying capitalism. Large groups of persons from the entire northern section of the state were in attendance....The Young People’s Socialist League of Dover attended, under the leadership of Mrs. Allen Hahn. Several persons in this city, in Dover, Madison, Chatham and Summit cooperated with the State Committee of the Socialist Party in sponsoring the meeting.” (April 24, 1934, p.5)

“Interesting reports of work accomplished during March were read at the monthly meeting of the Morristown Unit of the Mt. Carmel Guild held ... in Bayley Hall. The Material Transfer Committee reported 200 articles of new and used clothing collected and 303 articles given out; 3 gas ranges were taken in and a bed, mattress, springs, 4 pillows, 4 rugs, curtains and a bassinette were given out in addition to a complete layette; a home was found for a child; work was found for six persons; 102 magazines were collected and distributed to the Veterans Hospital at Lyons and two visits were made to Shonghum. The Physical Relief Department reported 13 orders of groceries, 72 quarts of milk, 3 half-tons of coal, doctor’s visit, 2 prescriptions filled, old age

pension secured, hospital care given and 10 sick calls made during the month. The Motor Corps made 6 calls. The Outfitting Department purchased and distributed one layette of 23 pieces, 4 pairs of shoes, one pair of rubbers, one knitted sweater and 21 articles of clothing” (April 24, 1934, p.6)

“**DENVILLE**—Insisting that relief must come to tax burdened real estate and that relief must come soon if municipalities are to remain solvent, Mayor John Roach, Jr., of Dover, last night stated at a meeting of the Denville Taxpayers Association, that government has grown and reached a point where it has become a burden, and that proper steps must be taken to remedy the situation caused by growth. In offering a solution Roach declared it essentially necessary to practice economy in government by consolidating departments to eliminate present costly overlapping. “County government should be compelled to reorganize and start from scratch. Unnecessary jobs must be abolished if we are to cut the cost of government,” Roach stated. Mayor Roach pointed out that many of the \$6,000 and \$4,000 per year jobs could easily be eliminated and the work handled by clerks at \$2,000. He also pointed out that many of the men in the “unnecessary” positions put in only part time and conduct private businesses in additionMunicipalities can not collect taxes, yet the courts rule that they must pay,” Roach declared”The whole system seems wrong” (April 24, 1934, p.11)

“Water, better housing conditions, revision of the building codes, expansion of the board of health and other local issues were presented to the Young Republicans of Morristown at Republican headquarters last night by local Aldermanic candidates in their first campaign appearance before the voters in the present primary contest. Alderman W. Parson Todd, Republican candidate for Mayor without opposition...said that the water department with an accumulated deficit of \$68,000 was a very serious problem and that last year’s deficit of \$34,000 had to be carried forward in the present town budget, thus increasing the tax rate. Todd said that the burden of this deficit should not be born by Morristown taxpayers because one-third of the water consumers were not residents of Morristown and that this placed a disproportionate burden on the taxpayer. He said either new consumers would have to be found or else rates must be increased....Robert L. Coutts...stated that he sought economy in government, better public health and a contented community in his candidacy. He said that, if elected, he would seek to broaden the functions of the board of health and provide better inspection of foodstuffs....He advocated better housing conditions also ...Michael Danna, candidate in the second ward, stated that many of the poorer people lived in his section and that good housing conditions were needed above everything else....”(April 25, 1934, p.1)

“A visit to the CCC camp in the South Mountain Reservation shows why the communist activity at the camp there was of short duration and why any such activity can be immediately classed as ungratefulness of the worst type. One can see no justification for the demands of CWA wages of \$15 a week, regular rest periods every working hour and the elimination of the dollar fee charged for daily medical attention. The government is almost lavish in its care of these men. The least they can do is to show their appreciation....In addition to three meals a day, served according to latest principles in dietetics, each enlisted man at the camp has his own quarters in a comfortable barrack and receives clothing. Enough money for personal expenses is permitted to be withdrawn from the monthly salary of \$30 a month. The men receive in training and care elements valued at more than the CWA wages sought by agitators, while the work there is far from strenuous....Remarkable achievements in rehabilitation work are reflected in the remarks of one of the officers of the camp in describing the mental change wrought in the enlisted personnel... .by the time their six-months “hitch” has been served they are ready to set forth with

renewed confidence.” Not only does this work accomplish wonders in rebuilding youth shattered by the rigors of economic distress, but it gives the federal government value received in forest reclamation for the money spent. Far from representing any “pittance handed out by capitalists to the unfortunate members of the working class,” it is a social experiment of the first order whose results will be felt increasingly in later years.” (editorial from the Orange Courier, reprinted in The Daily Record April 25, 1934, p.4)

“No man today can say that he is self-sustaining, says Bishop C.H. LeBlond of St. Joseph, Mo. For that reason the social service agency has an essential part to play in any modern society. “A board of directors sitting in a little room hundreds of miles from a community,” Bishop LeBlond told an audience of Ohio charities workers, “can change the fortunes of that community by the stroke of a pen. Whole families are made destitute and the children of these families suffer.” Hence, the bishop pointed out, society must be forever alert to preserve the stability of families which are the victims of movements that they cannot control....Co-operation to help those, who have been caught in the complex shiftings of modern life is one of the jobs society cannot overlook.” (editorial, April 25, 1934, p.4)

“All applicants for garden plots on the Community Gardens this year may secure their plots on and after Saturday morning at the Gardens on James street....The Gardens were plowed and harrowed this week. Fertilizer and lime is being spread today and Friday so that everything will be in readiness by Saturday morning. This is two weeks earlier than last year and better gardens are expected although excellent work was done in the Morristown gardens last year. The City has requested the Morristown Kiwanis Club to take charge of them again and the Kiwanis Agricultural Committee has the seasons program all organized....Already some fifty of the citizens who had gardens there last year have made application and it is expected that many more will apply....” (April 26, 1934, p.1)