

LEGAL NOTICE

Luzerne, Pa., November 20, 1933.
In Re
Assignment of the Raub Coal Company for the benefit of creditors.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County. To October Term, 1933. No. 586
Notice is hereby given to creditors of the Raub Coal Company that they are required, within six months from the date of this notice, to make proof of their claims to the undersigned, as required by law.

O. B. Pettebone,
Edwin Shortz, Jr.,
Assignees for the benefit of creditors of the Raub Coal Company.
James L. Morris,
Attorney for Assignees.
Nov. 24th, 4T

LEGAL NOTICE

ESTATE OF CHARLES H. RANDALL, DEC. No. 534 OF 1933.
To the heirs, creditors and others interested in said estate:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Frank Randall, Administrator, has filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans Court his petition praying the sale of the real estate of the decedent, situate at Loyallville, Lake Township, Luzerne County, Pa., known as the Charles H. Randall farm, together with all of the personal property of said estate, except the household goods in the farmhouse thereon, at private sale to Michael Crake for the sum of \$4700.00 cash, clear of encumbrances, for the payment of decedent's debts. If no exception be filed thereto or objections made to granting the same, the Court will be asked to take action upon the petition on Friday, December 1, 1933 at 10 A. M.

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Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent
3 Per Cent Interest Paid On Savings Deposits
\$1.00 Will Start An Account

SHERIFF'S SALE,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1934
AT 10 A. M.
By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa No. 51, January Term, 1934, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale by vendue to the highest and best bidders, for cash, at the Sheriff's Sales Room, Court House, in the City of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 12th day of January, 1934, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, all the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, viz:—

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Dallas, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—

BEGINNING at a point in the Easterly side of Ridge Street, four hundred forty-two and twenty-seven one-hundredths (442.27) feet from the intersection of same with Fern Street as laid out on the plot of lots of Arnold & Steele in the Township of Dallas, County of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, known as Glenview Terrace; thence North 21 degrees 42 minutes East fifty (50) feet to a corner; thence South 68 degrees 13 minutes East one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to a corner; thence South 21 degrees 42 minutes West fifty (50) feet to a corner; thence North 68 degrees 13 minutes West one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to the place of beginning. BEING lot No. 23, Section A, in the above mentioned plot, and improved with a two story frame dwelling. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of O. R. Mullison vs. Eugene Banta, and Myrtle Banta, his wife. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Olin R. Mullison vs. Eugene Banta and Myrtle Banta, and will be sold by
LUTHER M. KNIFFEN,
Sheriff.
Jenkins, Turner & Jenkins, Attys.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Friday, 12th January 1934, at ten o'clock A. M., sheriff's sales room, court house, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on execution from court of common pleas of Luzerne County, Pa., property of Daniel M. Litts, and Catherine Litts, Zephe H. Stevick and Helen M. Stevick, forty feet wide on westerly side of Murray Street, Forty Fort, Pa., and one hundred fifty feet deep to D. L. & W. Railroad, being lot 42 on plot recorded in deed book 297, page 1, improved with a two story frame dwellinghouse No. 1236 Murray Street.
LUTHER M. KNIFFEN,
Sheriff.
G. J. CLARK, Atty.

Friday 12th January, 1934, at ten o'clock A. M., sheriff's sales room, court house, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on execution from court of common pleas of Luzerne County, Pa., property of John Lukashunas and Tillie Lukashunas, his wife, in Borough of Swoyerville, forty-seven feet wide adjoining land of Thomas Miscoos on west side of Pettebone Street and one hundred fifty feet deep, improved with a one story bungalow dwellinghouse No. 11 Pettebone Street.
LUTHER M. KNIFFEN,
Sheriff.
G. J. CLARK, Atty.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1934
AT 10 A. M.
By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa No. 49, January Term, 1934, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale by vendue to the highest and best bidders, for cash, at the Sheriff's Sales Room, Court House, in the City of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 12th day of January, 1934, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, all the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, viz:—

All that certain, lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Forty Fort, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—
BEGINNING at a point in the Northeastly side of Pettebone Street on line between lots Nos. 20 and 21; thence along said line North 58 degrees 45 minutes East one hundred nineteen and two-tenths (119.2) feet to a corner; thence South 31 degrees 15 minutes East forty (40) feet to a corner on line between lots Nos. 21 and 22; thence; along said line South 53 degrees 45 minutes west one hundred nineteen and two-tenths (119.2) feet to a corner on Pettebone Street aforesaid; thence along line of Pettebone Street North 31 degrees 15 minutes

COAL

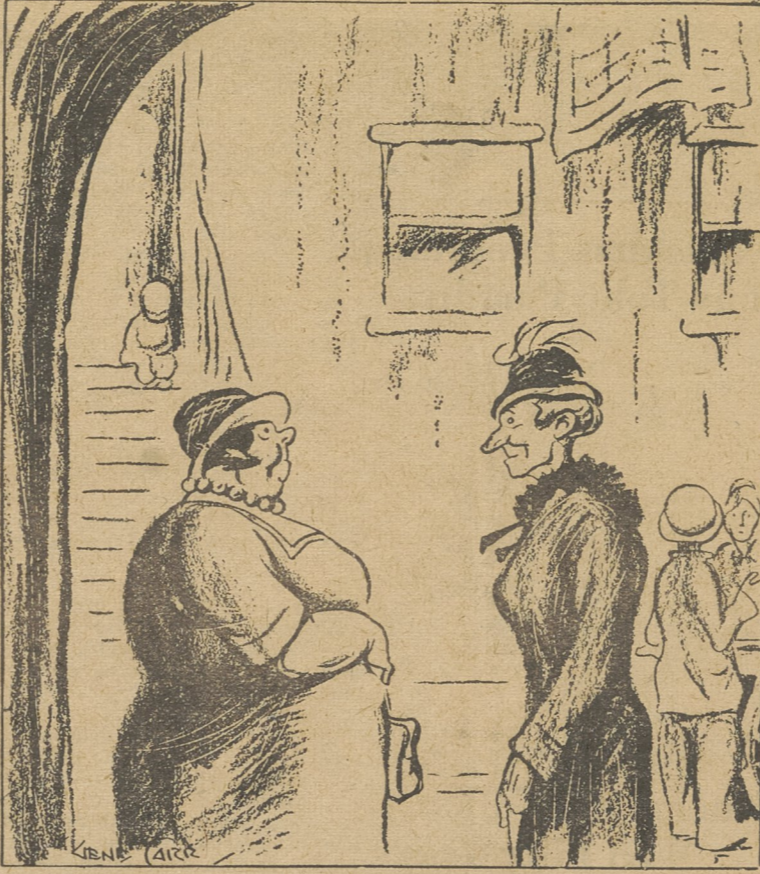
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By GENE CARR



"I Don't See Ya Husband Any More, Mrs. Bings"
"He's Gone Away to Take a Rest. He's Played Out Looking Fer Work!"

Unemployment Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

West forty (40) feet to the place of beginning. Being lot No. 21 on the plot of Lots of Thomas Pettebone Estate as recorded in Map Book 1 page 332. Improved with a two story frame building. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of O. R. Mullison vs. Eugene Banta, and Myrtle Banta, his wife.

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LUTHER M. KNIFFEN,
Sheriff.
Jenkins, Turner & Jenkins, Attys.

SHERIFF'S SALE,
Friday, January 12th, 1934, at ten o'clock A. M., court house, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on execution from court of common pleas of Luzerne County, Pa., at Sheriff's sales room, property of Jacob C. Gosart and Mary E. Gosart, viz:—

1. In Dallas Township on public road from Demunds to Leek's Corners adjoining Elisha Ryman Estate and George C. Spencer, containing about twenty-six and one half acres conveyed to Jacob C. Gosart and Mary E. Gosart, in two pieces, by deed of Samuel F. Ross and wife, 12th October 1922, deed book 588 page 544, unimproved.

2. In Lehman Township on public road adjoining land late of Aaron Sutton at Idetown, four and one half acres conveyed to Jacob C. Gosart by Peter Smith 5th July 1922, deed book 564, page 551, unimproved.

3. In Lehman Township about thirteen acres two perches of land on public road from Dallas to Harvey's Lake, adjoining land late of S. P. Ide, B. V. Ide and C. Spencer, conveyed to Jacob C. Gosart by Levi Johnson 31st October 1910, deed book 472 page 54, unimproved.

4. In Lehman Township eleven and 76-100 perches in front on public road adjoining George Jones and Caroline Long, containing 143 perches of land conveyed to Jacob C. Gosart by James Park, 27th November 1911, deed book 480 page 406, improved with a two story frame dwellinghouse.

5. In Lehman Township about three hundred five feet in front on upper road from Idetown to Harvey's Lake adjoining land late of Jacob Johnson and of Charles Ruggles, containing one and 1-10th acres, conveyed to Jacob C. Gosart by Frank Nevel and wife, as two pieces, 19th February 1912, deed book 474 page 25, improved with two two story frame dwellinghouses.

6. In Lake Township thirty feet in front on main road near Inlet bridge and about one hundred thirty-seven feet deep to the Lake, conveyed by Jacob R. Shaver to Mary E. Gosart 2nd September 1910, deed book 472 page 55, improved with a one story frame cottage.

7. In Lake Township on main road near Inlet bridge seventy-two feet in front adjoining land of Jacob Flosser and extending back to the Lake, conveyed to Jacob C. Gosart and Mary E. Gosart by John B. Kitchen 11th July, 1922, deed book 564 page 550, improved with a one story frame cottage and a small ice house.

8. In Lake Township near Inlet bridge about sixty feet on main road adjoining land now or late of E. Swan and extending easterly to high water mark of Harvey's Lake conveyed to Jacob C. Gosart and Mary E. Gosart by James Park 20th March 1924, deed book, 595 page 499, improved with a two and one-half story frame store and dwellinghouse (combined).
LUTHER M. KNIFFEN,
Sheriff.
G. J. CLARK, Atty.

ADVERTISEMENT OF INTENTION TO FILE ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT

NOTICE is hereby given that, Articles of Amendment will be filed with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, December 27, 1933, for the purposes of obtaining a Certificate of Amendment. The name of the corporation is The Star, with its principal office at 1320 E. Broad Street, Hazleton, Penna.

unemployment relief programs. This caused a further shift in families from the relief rolls of these agencies to the rolls of the State Board.

The number of unemployed reached the peak in March, 1933. The number of cases on relief, on the other hand, continued to increase until May. This situation arose from a continuation of the situation explained in the preceding paragraph and also from the following relationship which exists between the incidence of unemployed and the incidence of relief. Only approximately half of the unemployed have been on the relief rolls at any particular time. Many unemployed persons are able to keep from applying for relief for varying periods of time because of savings' assistance from relatives and friends and borrowing. These unemployed persons not on relief are often those who most recently became unemployed. These persons are often the more efficient and are, therefore, the first to regain employment as conditions improve, as was the case immediately after March of this year.

When the self-sustaining unemployed regain employment there is no reduction in the caseload. On the other hand, as against the number returning to employment, there is another group of unemployed who are forced to apply for relief after their resources and savings are exhausted.

Since May the number of cases on relief has decreased at approximately the same rate as the number of unemployed; because of the conditions enumerated above it would be expected that the number of families on relief would decrease less rapidly than the number of unemployed, at least for several months after a decrease in unemployment sets in. The fact that the number of relief cases has decreased more rapidly since May than would be expected is due to a considerable extent to the improvement in the quality of relief administration since that time.

Excerpts from the report of the relief director follow:
What are the high points of Pennsylvania's present system of unemployment relief? How shall we appraise what has been done during the past fourteen months? What objectives shall we seek to attain for the future?

Acceptance of responsibility for unemployment relief by public rather than by private agencies has taken place. Here lies a change in viewpoint which is national in scope. It is now universally recognized that the results of unemployment must be taken care of, in the main, by governmental agencies. This change, which has largely been wrought in three years' time is far more significant of an altered conception of the social responsibilities of government than is generally recognized.

It is desirable and a logical change; persons receiving unemployment relief are for the most part self-respecting citizens of the State who are out of employment through no fault of their own. They do not want "charity"; they do not want alms-giving of a self-satisfied donor. They simply ask reasonable security for self and family during periods of unemployment.

Government is the only agency that is broad enough to cover the needs of all communities. It is the only available source of financial support that is adequate to the task. There is no turning back from this decision. Throughout western Europe where extensive unemployment has been for many years an acute problem, governmental responsibility for unemployment relief has long since become an established principle.

The Place of State, Federal and Local Governments in an Unemployment Relief Program
Up to 1929, there existed an unbroken tradition to the effect that it was the sole responsibility of the local community to provide unemployment relief.
As unemployment increased, the overwhelming burden thrown upon inadequate local resources wrought a change in this viewpoint. In December, 1931, the Pennsylvania Legislature provided funds for unemployment relief for the time, but these funds were appropriated for expenditures by the 424 local poor districts without any provision for any State supervision. How this experiment failed is shown in this report of this report.
This need for unemployment relief was next considered at the special session of 1932, when the Legislature broke with tradition and established the present State Relief Administration. Within a month of that time, the Federal Government had for the first time provided funds to be used for unemployment relief.
A partnership was thereby formed consisting of Local State and Federal Governments, with resources joined to meet their common responsibility to provide unemployment relief.
By this time (August, 1932) the credit of a large majority of the local Pennsylvania municipalities had become strained to the limit and many were on the verge of bankruptcy, while, on the other hand, the credit of the Commonwealth was excellent.
It is not surprising, therefore, that Pennsylvania's present program has almost completely departed from the theory of local responsibility. It may have been contemplated by the legislation that local municipalities should continue to assume a large measure of financial responsibility. The law, however, provided no basis for compelling contributions, nor measuring local financial ability. Under such circumstances, the State and Federal Government naturally assumed the major part of the financial burden. Under the provision of the Woodward Act, the Legislature wisely gave the State Board power not only to administer relief through existing public or private agencies but also to create new agencies. The Board chose the latter alternative and in the establishment of the County Emergency Relief Boards, took the most important step forward in the development of the Public Service in the history of the State of Pennsylvania.
The County Boards do not have the status of Boards established by law. Their existence and authority rests merely upon executive decision by the State Board. There is, accordingly, nothing rigid or unchangeable in their pattern. This situation has been of inestimable value in the development of an emergency program which had to meet changing conditions from month to month. The flexibility permitted under the provisions of the Woodward Act in regard to types of local agencies which might be used and relief policies which might be developed, has been the main strength of the Pennsylvania program.

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RECOMMENDATION
The present form of organization, whereby the primary financial responsibility and initiative for the administration of the relief program has been lodged with the State, is admirably suited to present conditions. However, it is to be hoped that by the time the Legislature meets in the regular Session of 1935 the financial condition of local municipalities will have materially improved, and that generally more stable conditions will exist. Under such conditions, it is recommended that a long-term relief program be established which will bring back the local community as a more active participant in the Federal-State-Local partnership.

It is further recommended that new legislation provide that the local community make the basic contribution toward its own unemployment relief expenditures, retaining a large measure of control of local administration. However, it is also strongly recommended that the partnership arrangement of Local, State and Federal Governments be continued as the basis of the long-term program.

State Leadership and Control of Unemployment Relief Program.
The First Talbot Act established the principle that the State should provide funds for unemployment relief. The Woodward Act and the Second Talbot Act established the further principle that the State should provide leadership, and should have control of the expenditure of relief funds and supervision over the development of the State-wide unemployment relief program.

Only through this State leadership and supervision has it been possible to work toward one program for the State, with uniformity of policy and standards of administration. The task is by no means completed. However, much progress has been made and State leadership is the keystone of the present program.

Legally, the State Emergency Relief Board has no control over the administration of Federal funds. Under the law it is an Advisory Board to the Governor in the administration of these funds. However, the Governor, who is Chairman of the Board, established the practice of accepting the recommendations made to him by the Board. Consequently, State and Federal funds actually are administered as an integrated unit with a single administration, both State and local. Through this co-ordination, there has been only one unemployment relief program, and not two. This has eliminated an untold amount of duplication, friction and inefficiency. Had not State and Federal funds been administered practically as one fund during the past year, chaos would have resulted.

The presence of a centralized State administration during the past year has proved of value, not only in the fulfillment of the regular relief program, but also in carrying out activities closely related to the relief program.
For example, by using the machinery which had been created it was possible to recruit the Pennsylvania contingent for the Civilian Conservation Corps in a remarkably short space of time.
More recently, without the facilities

of the centralized relief administration, it would not have been physically possible to put the Civil Work Administration Program in operation in the space of time allowed.
These are only two of countless instances in which the centralized relief administration has proven to be of incalculable value.
The relief program in many counties was not well organized originally. The centralized authority which was vested in the State Board enable it to bring about the reorganization of the local relief administration where necessary.

RECOMMENDATION
It is recommended that as a part of any permanent relief plan there be vested in the State Relief Administration a full measure of responsibility and the necessary power to insure maintenance of standards of local relief administrations. Full power to co-ordinate Local State and Federal relief expenditures should also be vested in the State Administration.

Citizen's Participation.
One of the most creditable features of the Pennsylvania unemployment relief system has been the voluntary participation of more than 400 persons serving on County Emergency Relief Boards and a large number of additional persons on local committees and in other voluntary capacities, all of whom serve without compensation. In a large measure, such success as has been attained has been due to the devoted effort of the citizens who have rallied to the call of this State undertaking. They have given generously of their time, their thought, and their loyalty in helping to meet one of the great crises in the history of the Commonwealth.

The participation of many of these men and women in the unemployment relief administration has been an invaluable public service. As the relief administration has progressed in the past fourteen months, it has been gratifying to observe a growing interest in this and other related problems of government on the part of an ever increasing number of citizens.
Due to lack of provisions for administration expense, many of the Citizens' Boards functioned in the beginning without administrative personnel except such voluntary service as could be secured locally.
On the one hand, this developed certain weakness in the administration which, in many instances, were not correct until paid administrative staffs were developed. On the other hand, it is a note-worthy achievement of emergency administration that the zealous and conscientious service of these citizens provided the basis for local administration which has been maintained on a singularly high plane.

RECOMMENDATION
It is recommended that any future modification of the State Relief Administration retain the feature of a local unpaid Citizens' Board as the head of the local administrative unit.
The Administrative Standard—Qualified Paid Personnel Appointed on a Merit Basis.
Even before the Federal Emergency Relief Administration issued its regulations requiring certain standards of relief administration, the State Emergency Relief Board had made a good start toward setting up minimum standards. Skilled service under experienced supervision was necessary in the receiving of relief applications, clearance or Central Index of families in the community, and adequate investigation. All of these are essential to effective relief administration.
Staff employees are now being appointed to positions on the basis of their training experience and qualifications.
There has been some heedless discussion on the subject of the cost of relief administration. In Pennsylvania, as a matter of fact, there is not now being expended sufficient funds for administration to insure the high degree of efficiency that should ultimately obtain. If there is any criticism which can be made of administrative expense, it is that too little, rather than too much has been spent for this purpose.

RECOMMENDATION
It is recommended that, in any permanent relief program, safeguards be established so that the selection of personnel and tenure of office may be protected by effective Civil Service provisions in such a way as to remove these offices entirely from the sphere of partisan politics. It is particularly important in this field of governmental activity that politics be barred. When it is realized that relief grants are in a measure gifts from the State to individuals no permanent system should even be considered without this protection. It is a provision which should be desired not only by the taxpayers and far-sighted political leaders as well. The importance of this recommendation cannot be too strongly emphasized.
The State Administration in a Permanent Relief Program
The present Board is composed of State officials who are members of the Board under the law by virtue of the offices which they hold. These Officers are: the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Treasurer, Auditor General, and Speaker of the House of Representatives.
The establishment of an ex-officio Board was the result of compromise born of the conflict which developed in the special session of the Legislature in 1932. It is probably the best form of organization that could have been secured under the circumstances existing at that time. However, it is plain that such a type of organization is not the best for the purpose of supervising the State-wide unemployment relief program.

In the first place, there is no assurance that the individual State Officials designated to serve on the Board will be familiar with or interested in, relief problems.
In the second place, the varying terms of office of these State Officials have no relevance to the needs of the Board or to continuity of policy. Already, in the short space of fourteen months, there have been two changes

(Continued to Page 8)