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ers should read this paper.
Keep your Advocate in con-
tinuous circulation.

READING LABOR ADVOCATE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE WORKERS

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readers. Co-operation works
two ways.

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HOSIERY STRIKE SWEEPING BERKS

REFLECTIONS

By the Editor

LAST WEEK I received a visit from a gentleman whom I shall call "Mr. B." "Mr. B." for some reason or another appeared to place great stress upon the importance of my opinion.

"There are some members of the Taxpayers' Protective League who believe that conditions cannot get any better until they get a blame sight worse, that the only thing to do now is to continue to hand out relief, increase taxes, permit people to lose their homes and let things generally go to ruin until enough people are ready to change the economic system. Do you believe that is what must happen?" he asked.

"Regretfully," I replied, "that is just what I believe."

"Put that in writing and sign your name to it," challenged Mr. B., and then he added somewhat impudently, "I'm looking for somebody with guts enough to openly endorse that policy."

Ignoring the implication of "Mr. B's" remarks, I explained as reasonably as I could that, while I believed that economic conditions will and must become much worse before the great mass of Americans will act to take over the industries of the nation, that was by no means what I wished and worked for.

"There is a difference," I pointed out, "between what one believes and what he wants and tries to get."

But "Mr. B." merely became more insistent that I put my belief in writing. So for his benefit and for the enlightenment of all others who do me the honor to value my opinion, I publish it above.

Now what about it?

THERE ARE PLENTY reasons for entertaining the gloomy view to which I confessed. Too few workers know anything whatever about the economic laws of Capitalism. Their ignorance in that respect makes them the easy dupes of a master class whose chief concern is personal profit. I have seen how easily the masses are fooled, how difficult it is to move them by an intellectual appeal, and how easily they can be sidetracked by ballyhoo and bunk.

Seventeen years ago the workers permitted things to become a great deal worse for millions of their number throughout the world when they consented to be cannon fodder in a war for the profit of their own particular nationalistic group of exploiters. And down through the years that have elapsed since the bubble of individualistic Capitalism burst the millions of people who have been sinking into pauperism have permitted themselves to be fooled by all kinds of senseless jabber: "Prosperity Just Around the Corner," "Buy Now," "Stop Hoarding," "Buy American" and many other senseless slogans have been accepted by millions of people who became mentally fatigued by the fundamental reasoning of Socialists.

Must things become worse? Why? (Continued on Page Four)

SOCIALIST Radio Program

361.4M WEEU 830K

SUNDAY, July 2

12:15 to 12:30 P. M.

LEO KRZYCKI, Milwaukee

MONDAY, July 3

6:45 to 7:15 P. M.

CLARENCE SENIOR, Chicago
MORRIS HILLQUIT, New York
JOHN PACKARD, California
POWERS HAPGOOD, Indiana

TUESDAY, July 4

12:00 to 12:15 P. M.

NORMAN THOMAS, New York
TELL YOUR FRIENDS

4,000 Workers Walk Out Of 15 Mills To Uphold Rights Under 'New Deal'

Prospects of Action in Wyomissing Mills Grows As Result of Mass Meeting In Socialist Park

STRIKE AT NOLDE PLANT

Manufacturers Publish False Statements and Misquote Green In Advertisements To Discredit Strikers

Industrial autocracy is now at an end in the hosiery mills of Berks County.

After more than twenty years of bitter struggle to gain the right to organize and bargain collectively the Reading workers, seizing the opportunity which the Industry Control Bill has given them, have struck effectively to assert their rights as American citizens.

Hear Emil Rieve

President A. F. F. H. W.

WEEU Today, 7:30 P.M.

nity which the Industry Control Bill has given them, have struck effectively to assert their rights as American citizens.

This great stronghold of anti-unionism is rapidly crumbling, as the employees in all mills are flocking to the standard of the Union.

Local strike groups were cheered yesterday by news of walkouts in Lansdale, involving 1,700 employees of the Textile, Interstate and Arcadia mills there.

Over 4,500 workers have walked off their jobs in this area from 16 mills, the latest at the time of going to press being the big Nolde & Horst plant in Reading and the Temple Full Fashion mill.

In those plants where walk-outs have not yet taken place either the companies are permitting peaceful unionization or else the workers are "getting set" for action.

A total shut down of the entire industry will probably take place unless the manufacturers in all the mills quickly decide to recognize the union. (Continued on Page Three)

ORGANIZATION WINS RAISE FOR PRETZEL WORKERS

The announcement by the Quinlan Pretzel Co. that the workers in that plant will all receive a 10 per cent wage increase, is a direct result of the fact that many of the Quinlan workers have joined the Pretzel Workers' Union, declared Walter Reigel, president of the union.

Mr. Reigel stated that the pretzel workers shall not be fooled into giving up their organization now that they have forced a few concessions, as they will make no permanent gains until they establish a strong union in the pretzel industry.

Now is the time for all workers in the pretzel industry to come into the union, so that the workers will have something to say when the code will be submitted to the Government on July 7th by the bosses.

An invitation is extended to all pretzel workers to attend the next meeting of the union that will be held on the fourth floor at 29 Reed street at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

After the business of the union is transacted, Councilman Jesse George will address the meeting.

THOMAS WILL ARRIVE IN READING TOMORROW TO ASSIST STRIKERS

BULLETIN

In a letter addressed to George M. Rhodes, president of Federated Trades Council by Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader announces his intention of being in Reading by the middle of Saturday afternoon to give encouragement and assistance to the striking hosiery workers of Berks.

"If I do not reach the Saturday meeting I want the hosiery workers to know that I shall gladly help them upon my arrival," Thomas writes. "I will speak at a mass meeting. I will go out on a picket line. It seems to me of crucial importance at this moment that the hosiery workers should take no backward step in organization, in wage scale or in working conditions."

Rhodes has announced that Thomas will address a mass meeting tomorrow (Saturday) at 3:00 p. m. in Socialist Park, which has been arranged for the special benefit of employees of the Berks-shire mills.

EDITORIAL

The great drive is on! First results of the National Recovery Act are really promising and hopeful. The workers realizing they have definite rights in their efforts to organize and fight for better conditions, are revolting in impressive numbers. In many basic industries there is a significant and numerically important revival of unionism.

All of this is, of course, much more than the bosses and the Government bargained for when they pushed through the Industry Control Bill. But national economic recovery is being aided more by this new spirit of hope and self-determination among the masses than by any other one thing the highbrows ascribe as causes for the present business pickup.

Unemployment has been reduced slightly because manufacturers and others have gambled on prices rising. If purchasing power is pushed up a lot faster than it is now going those who gambled so gaily are going to lose their shirts.

Anyone with any economic judgment knows that wages have to go up in a hurry in order to prevent another terrible slump. So far it seems that the promise of comparative freedom to organize, which the recovery bill is supposed to give wage earners, is doing more to force wages up than anything else in the act. The Administration hasn't yet fixed any codes of hours or wages but the workers, sensing that the Government has to stand by the promise to prevent interference with workers organizing, are mustering up enough courage to make some resistance against present appalling wage trends.

It has been made abundantly clear in the past few days that the real reason workers didn't organize hitherto was because they had been intimidated by

(Continued on Page Four)

STRIKE CLOSES COTTON MILL

Wage Cuts and Speedup Bring Revolt — Strikers Demand Organization to Strengthen Industrial Code

Wage cuts and speedups over the past five years resulted in a strike, last Monday morning, which has completely tied up the Bancroft cotton mill at Ninth and Cotton streets. Organizers for the Textile Workers' Union have given leadership to the strikers and assisted them in formulating a set of demands which include union recognition, along with wage increases and better working conditions. Latest figures of the number actually on strike are placed at 400, with sentiment in favor of the walk-out growing daily.

While the union organizers have encouraged the workers to stand out for better immediate conditions, they have been constantly stressing the need for organization as a means of obtaining recognition in the formulating of a code to govern the industry. The strikers now understand that only by organizing can they have a voice in establishing Federal standards which may govern conditions in their industry for many years.

Sweatshop Practices Told The real reason back of the walk-out of the cotton mill employees, long considered one of the most browbeaten groups in Berks, is seen in stories told by the strikers.

Picking house workers tell how their wages have been cut from \$23.14 per week to \$16.50, while at the same time three persons are now

(Continued on Page Four)

THREE CLOTHING SHOPS SIGN WITH AMALGAMATED

Leo Krzycki and Reuben Block, organizers for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, now operating in this city, won strikeless victories for their organization this week when, on Wednesday, they signed agreements with the following local clothing industries: Reading Clothing, Herman Ortisky and Coopersburg Clothing Co. The number of workers affected by the agreement aggregate 400, Krzycki announced yesterday.

The present organization campaign in this city's clothing industries is being conducted as part of the program of the needle trades bloc, comprising the Amalgamated, Ladies' Garment Workers, Millinery Workers, Hatters and other union groups. At a meeting on Wednesday Krzycki and Block explained the importance of organized action at this time to a group of several hundred local clothing workers.

Krzycki said yesterday that the local shirt industry will be the next to be organized according to the bloc's plans.

Glover Working With Hatters Hugh Glover, general organizer for the United Hatters' Union, has been meeting workers in the local hat industry during the past week and reports a strong sentiment for organization.

Krzycki, Block and Glover are lending their assistance to the hosiery and textile organizers in the management of the strikes now in effect in the mills of Reading and Berks.

Plan To Attend The 3-Day Jamboree

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday

JULY 2-3-4

= at =

SOCIALIST PARK

SUNDAY --- Picnic All Day

MONDAY --- Bohemian Banquet at 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY --- Picnic All Day

Both Big Picnics Will Be Packed With Fun, Entertainment and Education

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS from all sections of the nation will be here for the meeting of the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HEAR and MEET

Norman Thomas, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Morris Hillquit, Powers Hapgood, Albert S. Coolidge, Leo Krzycki, John Packard, Jasper McLevy, James D. Graham and many other prominent American Socialists.

BAND CONCERTS, VAUDEVILLE

(WEEU Kiddies, Sunday; Schaumburg's Dancers, Tuesday)

FREE DANCING EVERY NIGHT

And Many Other First Grade Attractions

SPECIAL: Banquet tickets now being sold at Labor Lyceum, Advocate office and will be sold at Literature Booth in the Park. Get them early at 50c each. NO TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AFTER SUNDAY.

DON'T MISS A SINGLE DAY

NOISE FROM DETECTIVES' GUNS SOUNDS LIKE A NUMBER RACKET

Story of Wierd Chase, Shooting and Arrest Gains Interest When Victim Confronts Giles' Sleuth With Charge Of Aiding Favorite Racketeer

This is a story with a moral. Just what the moral may be our readers must guess. It may be: "Pick the Right Name for Your Number Racket." Or it may be something else again. In order to get the opinions of our readers the Advocate will offer a prize of a free chance on 666 boxed for one cent to the person who gives the best explanation of the incident about which we will presently write. This offer is open to all comers except Jake Kosloff and Police Commissioner Giles.

Fined \$26.25 in yesterday's police court on a "disorderly conduct" charge, Stanley Ostrowski, 1228 Muhlenberg, tells a story of a wretched automobile race between Ostrowski in a Nash car and of Detectives Garhammer and Morris in a new police car of unstated make, with Garhammer driving and Morris handling the wheel.

During the chase through city streets each car attempted to wreck the other and a shot from the police car bored an awe-inspiring hole in the gas tank of Ostrowski's car, according to Ostrowski, who exhibits a bullet which, he declares, was fired from one of the detective's guns. The chase ended at Ostrowski's home when, the latter insists, both Gar-

hammer and Morris first entered the home of Aaron Kline, 1226 Muhlenberg street, of their prey, where they used abusive language against Kline's search of their prey, where they used abusive language against Kline's wife, and then broke into Ostrowski's (Continued on Page Two)

NEW SUBS AND RENEWALS RECEIVED AT PICNIC

Activities during the past week show the need of a workingclass newspaper. There is no stronger weapon than the press in the struggle of the workers for organization and freedom.

The Advocate is a workingclass newspaper and deserves the support of all workers. If you are not a regular reader, send in a dollar with your name and address. Or you can give you subscription at booth No. 4 at the Socialist Park when you attend the big picnic.

If you are a reader and your subscription has expired you can renew it at the literature stand at the Socialist Park.

What Reading Folks Are Talking About

PAGE 16 IN THE EAGLE

Union men and their friends are muttering rather loudly about the manner in which the Reading Eagle treats strike news. When a circus is stranded, an estate is settled or Joan Crawford phones for news about a sick ex-husband, that's first page stuff. But when 3,500 local workers engage in a strike to raise wages to an existence level, abolish sweatshop conditions and build an organization which will enable them to have representation in the formation of labor codes, the Eagle publishes the news among the financial items in a corner of page 16, where many readers never look.

Not only the strikers, but their friends as well, resent that kind of treatment. They point to the fact that neither the Eagle nor any other newspaper would be worth a red cent if it were not for the readers—most of them workers—who make it possible for the business department to sell advertising space to Reading merchants.

Playing down a movement which is bound to reflect upon the spending ability of every worker in Reading is not the best way to make advertising profitable. If the workers win higher wages they will spend more. The merchants who buy space in newspapers will profit if the strikers are successful in advancing wage scales and establishing higher living standards. Why, then, does the Eagle hide a story about a struggle in the interest of the very people who support it?

The manufacturers buy very little because they are so few in number. Workers are profitable customers because their aggregate purchases constitute the greater part of retail sales. Merchants, who profit from workers' custom are more willing to spend money for advertising in a paper which maintains a strong reader interest. In belittling a widespread strike the Eagle may be playing the game of a few powerful individuals, but it is certainly operating against its own interests.

THE BOSSES' POLICE

This is not intended as a knock against Reading's policemen. Most of them know that they are merely workers and, as such, must do as the big boss orders or lose their jobs.

However, the manner in which Reading's police have been used at struck industries during the past week may well be interpreted as an act of open hostility on the part of Commissioner Giles.

A stranger seeing the masses of bluecoats watching peaceful picketers might well get the impression that (Continued on Page Four)

DISMISS FORGERY CHARGES AGAINST RELIEF WORKERS

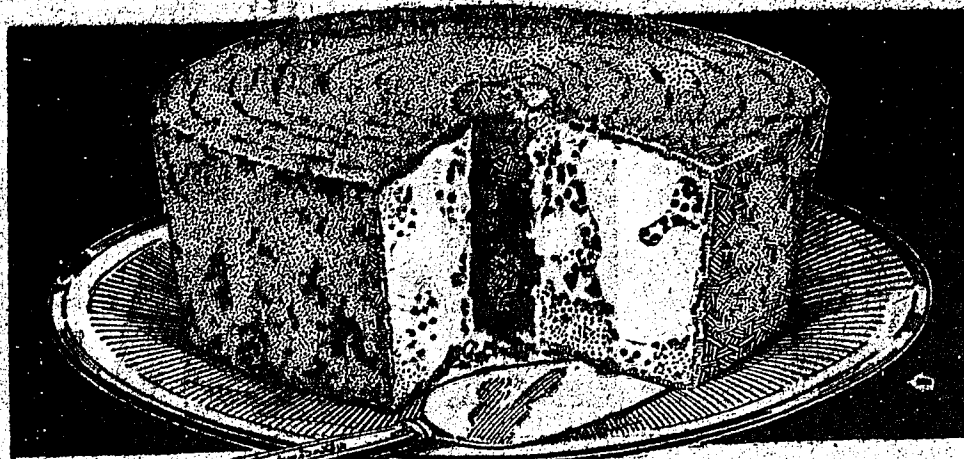
"Case dismissed for lack of evidence."

The above words, pronounced by Alderman V. J. Roslin Wednesday night, set at rest charges of forgery which were preferred against Warren A. Roshon and John McDonald, relief board employees, by Norman Booth, Joseph Camarelli and Eugene Awl.

Booth, Camarelli and Awl took action when they discovered that checks issued in their names had been endorsed by another person. Relief Board and County officials admitted the irregularity of the transaction but produced records which convinced the alderman that no money had been misused. The prosecutors likewise admitted that, although they had not signed the checks they were satisfied that they had received all the money to which they were entitled.

Attorney Wm. E. Fisher, solicitor for the Poor Board, defended the accused men. The prosecutors were represented by Darlington Hoopes.

MAIER'S RED-BO QUALITY CAKES



PICNIC SPECIALTIES

Sandwich Rolls Barbecue Rolls
Rye Bread Kew Bee Bread
Cup Cakes

NOISE

(Continued from First Page)

home without a warrant and placed him under arrest.

Thought It a Hold-Up

As Ostrowski tells the story, the incident started on Muhlenberg street between 11th and 12th Wednesday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock.

"I became aware that I was being followed and increased the speed of my car," Ostrowski explains. "At this point the horn from the rear car was sounded, but I did not think it was wise to stop because I heard that rival number men were making a practice of hijacking their competitors and robbing them of their collections. I thought of that and, as the detectives were in civilian clothes I did not recognize them as officers. Naturally I was not anxious to stop. They chased me up Winder to Spruce, down to Maple, up to Chestnut, up to 12th. At this point they tried to force my car up on the pavement, and I, not knowing them to be officers, threatened to sideswipe them."

"It was soon after this that I heard two shots. As my car is an old model, I thought the noises might have been back-fires, but I learned that they were shots when I found the hole and the bullet in my gas tank."

"Finally I parked in an alley in the rear of my house and escaped by jumping over the back fence. It was

not until I was arrested that I knew that the men were detectives. When they took me into custody the first thing they did was to search me for evidence which would show that I was a number writer. Prior to entering my house, which they did without a warrant, they searched the Kline home and, I am informed, treated Mrs. Kline rather rudely."

Repeated Story to Garhammer That Ostrowski tells a straight story was indicated in a piquant curbside session which he and some companions had with Detective Garhammer after police court closed.

Garhammer left his car to open conversation with Ostrowski and apparently wished to smooth matters over. However, Ostrowski refused to be mollified. In acid tones he inquired of the detective whether a motorist is supposed to stop for every un-uniformed person who sounds a signal at him. He further wanted to know what he did which justified the firing of shots by the officers. And he sharply inquired by what right Garhammer and Morris had entered his home without a warrant.

And then he gave Garhammer some gratis information which may be true and correct and certainly was interesting.

"You got your orders to pick up my car through Jake Kozloff," Ostrowski told the detective. "Why don't you pick on him? Is it because the graft is too good? And why are there always a bunch of cops at the garage back of my lot where beer is bottled and sold without a license? This thing is just starting," he concluded, as Garhammer turned away with a grin.

Nice talk to an officer! Enlightening, too! What will the ministerial association have to say about number rackets now? And who will the Reading Times mention in its next "Hinky Dink" editorial?

"What is it a sign of when a man grows a mustache?" asks a subscriber. Well, for one thing, it is a sign of new business for some photographer.

L. WILSON TELLS JOHNSON TO BAR CHILD SLAVERY

Socialist Legislator Urges Industrial Czar to Place Child Labor Prohibition in Labor Codes

BOSSSES SEEK ONLY PROFIT

Describes Sweatshop Conditions in Pennsylvania as "Terrible," With Women And Children Chief Victims

Prohibit child labor in all industrial codes. That is the request which Lilith Wilson, Reading's Socialist Assemblywoman, forwarded to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson this week. Mrs. Wilson's letter to the Federal industrial czar, calling attention to labor conditions in Pennsylvania sweatshops, follows:

"Aside of being one of the major social evils, which too long has disgraced our highly developed industrial system, child labor in these days of widespread unemployment is outrageous; that children of immature age should labor while adults seek work in vain, aside from the economic absurdity, is morally and ethically unjustifiable, and constitutes a stigma on our intelligence as a nation."

No Hope From Employers

"Past experience indicates that employers of children, who scruple not to grind their tender lives into profits, will make no effort in the codes of fair competition to be submitted by the several industrial groups, to eliminate the labor of children under 16 years of age. This is verified by the code proposed by the cotton manufacturers for the cotton textile industry, and one of the largest employers of child labor, in which no mention at all is made of child workers."

"Conditions in the notorious sweatshops of Pennsylvania, now under investigation by the Legislature of this State—and the same is true elsewhere—are terrible. The exploitation of workers, particularly of women and children, is utterly ruthless."

"What will any code of 'fair competition' amount to for workers who must compete with children and woefully underpaid women?"

"I strongly urge that the elimination of child labor be made part of every code before its adoption."

"Respectfully yours,"

Signed MRS. LILITH M. WILSON.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS TO MEET IN 10 STATES

NEW YORK (FP).—Ten state congresses of the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction are scheduled for the summer, while the permanent organization of the congress has issued its first pamphlet, entitled, Toward a Real New Deal, designed to be the first of a series of projects in the field of education for the Socialist principles laid down at the congress.

State congresses have already been held in New Jersey, Maryland and Michigan. Those scheduled are: California, July 22-23; Florida, at Orlando, July 2-4; Illinois, at Springfield, July 22-23; Kansas, at Wichita, Labor Day; Massachusetts, at Springfield, July 8-9; Minnesota, at Minneapolis, August 5-6; Missouri, July 3-4; New Mexico, August 6; New York, in New York City, July 8-9; and Ohio, at Columbus, August 5-6.

The pamphlet may be obtained from the congress headquarters, Moxley Building, Chicago, at 5c a copy.

Timberworkers Strike Against Canadian Yellow Dog Rule

PORT ARTHUR, Ont. — Loggers in the pulpwood forests near here are on strike against a vicious form of yellow-dog contract which not only binds them not to join a union but entitles the boss to deduct from pay already due any amount he sees fit as damages in case of strike or other disturbances. Over 500 workers are out, demanding pay increases and abolition of camp exploitation as well as an end to the yellow-dog contracts. One boss charges 25c a month for bringing the mail to camp.

OWNERS PLAN TO KEEP GRABBING UNDER NEW DEAL

Big Profiteers Face Labor Opposition In Scheme to Smash Unions Under "Fair Practice" Code

RAILMEN TO FIGHT CUT

Issue of Human Rights Versus Property Must Still Be Fought In Odd Class Lines

(By CARL HAESSLER).

CHICAGO (FP).—Railroad, coal and oil profiteers, gathered in Chicago during the past week to smash union wage structures outright or to undermine pay rate indirectly by so-called codes of fair practice, will not have things their own way without a stubborn fight. In spite of their pious vows of cooperation with Roosevelt's new deal, the corporation chiefs are easily detected by the workers under the sheep's clothing.

Most militant in mobilizing against further inroads on their slender wages, the 21 standard railway unions, represented at a meeting in Chicago Friday, are girding on their armor against a notice of permanent 22 1/2% wage cuts which the rail bosses want to saddle on them at a conference in the Palmer House July 12.

Notices were announced by the bosses on June 15, the earliest date under the agreement of last December signed in the Palmer House on which the attack on wages could be made. The Switchmen's Union of North America, speaking through Pres. Cashen, not only spurned the idea of a wage cut but demanded an increase. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in convention in Cleveland, insists on restoration of the 10% wage deduction which remains in effect until Oct. 31. All the rail unions are solid against any cut whatsoever.

Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Railway Labor Executives Assn. can't see the 22 1/2% wage "adjustment," especially just when, as he says, the other industries are looking toward increased employment, shorter hours and increased wages.

About a quarter billion dollars will be sliced off the basic contract rates per year of railway workers if both the present 10% deduction and the proposed 12 1/2% additional cut are put over by Nov. 1. At that time, unless some agreement has been reached the basic rates, with the 10% deduction automatically removed, would be in force again. This the railroads are determined to stop. They are continuing to eliminate workers as fast as more powerful engines, longer passenger coaches, automatic signalling and train dispatching, "hump" freight yards, traffic agreements to eliminate competing trains, still longer freight trains and other economy measures can be put in effect. And all this just in the week when rail freight carloadings reached an amazing 1933 peak of 586,546 cars or 62,681 cars more than were loaded in the corresponding week a year ago.

Coal Owner in Grabbing Mood Only about 60,000,000 tons of soft coal are now mined by union coal diggers out of the annual production of 300,000,000 tons. This contrast with the strongly unionized rail transportation industry may be a deciding factor in the fight that both the United Mine Workers of America, the American Federation of Labor unit, and the Independent Progressive Miners of America are putting up for a living wage in bituminous production. The Progressives are the strongest factor in the Illinois fields, the only large union areas still remaining in the once dominantly union mining industry of the United States.

The Natl. Coal Assn., trade organization of the soft coal operators, has drawn up a code aimed at keeping out competition and raising prices to the consumers. The object is to boost profits and it is possible that wages in some of the starvation areas will be advanced a little. Nevertheless the Morgan spokesman in soft coal, Pres. James T. Francis of Appalachian Coals Inc., says that wage boosts may ruin the industry since oil and gas as competing fuels may get the business. What coal-workers themselves want to avoid is the situation of a few years back in West Virginia where the United Mine Workers agreed to a union scale



MILK...

the most economical food known!

It contains practically all the vital elements needed by growing girls and boys... and by adults, too, for building up and repairing body tissues.

That's why eminent medical authorities advise a quart a day for each child and a pint for every adult.

Start your summer health program with delicious St. Lawrence Milk... BEST because it's ELECTRO-PURE!

ST. LAWRENCE MILK

that was lower than the nonunion mine scale in the same district. Broadcasting from Pittsburgh to the National Coal Association convention in Chicago, Industrial Dictator Hugh S. Johnson told the operators that the government intends to make more jobs at higher wages and at reduced working hours.

Oil Still Seeks Profits The oil industry, where hours are long, wages low and unions almost nonexistent, was also meeting in Chicago to draw up the fair-sounding code of ethics. Its aim is to raise profits, keep out foreign competition, prevent new drilling in the United States and prevent selling at cut rates. It mentions fair wages and improved labor standards but names no figures or hours.

If the oil workers' union of war days can be revived from its present feeble state, or a new union organized there is a chance that the oil producers will have to make good on their high-sounding words. Otherwise the new deal will mean higher living costs to the oil workers without corresponding improvement in pay or reduction in hours.

In all three industries—rails, coal and oil—the basic issue raised by the railroad unions last December remains paramount, the issue of human rights versus property rights. Labor has taken tremendous losses in the depression not only in wage slashes but in unemployment. It is time for the bondholder, the stockholder and particularly the Morgan bankers to be slashed in turn, the unions maintain if prosperity is to return to this country under the capitalist system.

Louisiana Socialists Lay State Plans

NEW ORLEANS.—Plans for organization of "committees of action" in New Orleans and other Louisiana cities to coordinate labor organizations, farmers' groups and others interested to cooperative efforts to better present social and economic conditions, were announced at a meeting of the Socialist Party of New Orleans in the Public Library auditorium.

Walter Smith, member of the executive committee of the New Orleans party, has been appointed director of the movement for his section, and under his guidance believers in socialism, farmers' organizations, groups of unemployed, labor leaders and cooperative groups now in organization will be joined to promote reforms and eliminate certain present-day inequalities and injustices.

Some of the senators who are standing by Mr. Roosevelt remind us of the ones who stood by Caesar that day.

SOCIALISM EXPLAINED

By W. H. RICHARDS.

A new revised sixth edition now selling. This little book has opened the eyes of thousands. More than 22,000 have been sold. Literature agents report that it is one of their best sellers.

10c, 3 for 25c, \$4.50 per hundred delivered prepaid.

W. H. RICHARDS
411 Mass. Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

CASSEL'S

HOME OWNED... HOME OPERATED

FRESH DRESSED Chickens Fowl 28c lb
Stewing 25c lb
Broilers 30c lb

Beef Roast 11c lb
Fr. Pork Butts 14c lb
Rump of Veal 15c lb
Boiling Beef 7c lb
Pork Chops 12 1/4c lb

Legs of Lamb 21c lb
Shld. of Lamb 12 1/2c lb
Tender Steaks 25c lb
Roasting Veal 18c lb
Prime Rib Roast 17c lb

HAMS—Whole or String-End Half
Allentown 16c lb
Raco 17c lb

Star 18c lb
Rex 16c lb

Medium Heavy Hams 14c lb
Center Cut Slices 21c lb

Kraft Package Cheese—1/2-Lb Each
Pimento, Brick, Velveta, White American
15c a Package—2 for 29c

Swiss—Limburger, 18c—2 for 35c

Fancy Swiss Cheese 29c lb
Rich Creamy Cheese 21c lb
Fancy-Sliced Cold Meats 6c 1/4-lb

PRIDE BUTTERINE 11c lb
GOODY NUT BUTTERINE 2 lbs for 25c

SOLD ONLY AT 327 PENN ST.

FANCY, NEW MEDIUM IRISH COBBLER

POTATOES

Pk. 25c, 1/2 Bus. 45c, Bus. 85c

VAN CAMP'S CALIFORNIA SARDINES

2 Large Oval Cans 19c

for 19c

Del Monte Sardines in Tomato or Mustard Sauce, 2 large oval cans for 25c

SUNNYFIELD CORN

Sweet Corn, 2 cans 15c

Crushed 2 cans 15c

Royal Gem Peas can 8c

SPAGHETTI

ELBOWS, 4 1/2c

lb. Makes an Economical Dish

INSTANT POSTUM

Can 23c and 38c

One Cent Sale:

TOILET SOAP 3 cakes 10c, 6 for 11c

DEVOTIA—French Milled

JELL-O

All Flavors, Package 7c

3 Packages 20c

Made Without Boiling Water

JELL-O ICE CREAM POWDER

Makes Delicious Ice Cream at Home, Easily, Economically!

GRAPE NUT FLAKES and POST BRAN FLAKES

Pkg. 9c, 2 Pkgs. 17c

Silverdale Sliced Yellow Cling PEACHES

2 Big Cans for 25c

CORN FLAKES, KELLOGG'S pkg 6 1/2c

Kellogg's Rice Krispies, Pep, Bran Flakes, Whole Wheat Biscuits, 2 Pkgs. 19c

LOBSTER and CRAB MEAT

Half Size Cans 25c

at 25c

Assorted Jelly Drops lb 10c

ORANGE PEKOE TEA

Delicious Iced, in bulk, 1/2-lb. 12 1/2c

BAKING POWDER

White Lily, 1/2-lb. 10c

can 19c

1-Pound can 19c

SALT

Worcester, 1 1/2-lb. 4c

Carton, (5c) Box 4c

OXOL

Cleaner and Disinfectant

2 Bottles 25c

Has Many Uses in Every Home

SAVE OCTAGON COUPONS

3 Big Value Premiums Our Special Prices

OCTAGON

Laundry Soap 6 Giant Bars 25c

Soap Powder 2 Pkgs. 9c

Cleaner 2 Cans 9c

Toilet Soap 4 Bars 19c

YOUR CHOICE FOR 75 COUPONS EACH

Ask us and we will tell you where the nearest Premium Store or Agency is located.

WE REDEEM UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF VOUCHERS

1. Six-quart Stock Pot

2. Three-piece Kitchen Set

3. Twelve Crystal Trimbles

4. Four Choice for 75 Coupons Each

Ask us and we will tell you where the nearest Premium Store or Agency is located.

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4. Four Choice for 75 Coupons Each

Ask us and we will tell you where the nearest Premium Store or Agency is located.

You know

that Bond Bread is today's best value, because no other bread can match it in home-like taste, fine, close-knit texture, and thoroughly baked digestibility. Furthermore it's the bread that brings you tooth-protecting, bone-forming sunshine vitamin-D. Bond Bread comes to your grocer fresh twice daily.



sunshine vitamin-D
Bond Bread

FOR STRONGER BONES
AND SOUNDER TEETH

• GENERAL BAKING COMPANY •

Highlights in the Reading Campaign

Workers in the Ajax mills, Pottstown, leave meeting in mill called by bosses to sell company union to employees, and after listening to the union spokesmen in lot back of plant body.

Strike is averted when superintendent invites union representative Henry L. Adams (Branch 5) to confer with him. Company agrees to deal with union and shop committee.

Nolde & Horet Co. in Reading call meeting in plant office to talk company union to workers who out-argued mill bosses. Workers force adjournment of meeting and flock to union meeting in Marion Fire Hall.

Organization Committee of Philadelphia Branch 1 members distribute literature to non-union mills in York, Pa., where favorable sentiment is discovered. York unemployed organization undertakes to campaign there until the union committee returns.

The only arrest made in the strike of over 4,000 workers were as follows: Strikebreaker taken in for

pointing gun at pickets at Howard mill, held under \$800 bail. Six union men hauled in for picketing. Charlotte Schick Employment Agency here protesting the hiring of help for mills on strike. Police speedily release all six and two pickets, at a time now patrol agency. Unemployed workers from other trades, relieve hosiery workers later.

Mass meeting for all strikers in State Armory (Reading) Sunday where a committee of over 150 Berkshire workers present themselves and ask advice on how best to push organization work in their mill.

Brilliant and faithful work done by group of faithful Reading union knitters in organizing the strikers after the fast walk-outs took place. Several of this group did not as much as lie down for the first two or three days of this critical period. Among this group were several knitters working on the night shift of the Best Made in Quakertown and commuting back and forth to Reading each day.

Remarkable leadership material is emerging from among thousands of untrained workers who have suddenly found themselves on strike for the first time in their lives. Local leadership has, however, mostly been born so far by Reading men who have been in the union in other districts or who were developed in the 1930 and 1931 strikes in Reading.

Luther (Pat) Adams, chairman of the Reading Maid strikers has become an outstanding figure in this strike and has developed a slogan for this strike. "I'm tired of losing and losing! This time I'm going to win!"

RAILROADS ABANDON WAGE CUT DEMAND

WASHINGTON—Railroad Coordinator Joseph B. Eastman announced at the conclusion of a series of conferences with the Rail Labor Executives' Association on the one hand and a committee of the railroad companies' executives on the other, June 21, that the rail managers had abandoned their demand for a 22 1/2 per cent cut in rail wages, effective when the present 10 per cent "deduction" from basic wage rates expires in October.

RELIEF ASSISTS LOW WAGE BOSS

Hosiery Union Official Mentions Meinig Plant as Example in Letter to Federal Director

Charging that low wages in industry are forcing relief agencies to subsidize private industry by grants to full-time workers, and using the E. Richard Meinig Co. of this city as an example, John W. Edelman, director of research for the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, has addressed the following letter to H. L. Hopkins, Director of the Federal Relief Administration at Washington, D. C.:

"For sometime past it has been notorious that operators of sweatshops in this State have been, in effect, subsidized in part through relief funds supplied by the United States Government. It has been necessary for employees of various types of industrial establishments to seek aid from public agencies to supplement subsistence wages paid by their place of regular employment.

"It has been frequently stated in public hearings in the Pennsylvania Legislature and in the public press, and to my knowledge never denied, that in the bituminous coal regions of the State miners working fairly steadily have been obliged to seek public relief grants in order to eke out existence. This condition has been fairly general according to our information.

"Here in Reading, Pennsylvania, a particularly vicious instance of how public relief rolls are made the means of supporting industrial abuses has been uncovered. The E. Richard Meinig Hosiery Company of this city has according to our information not paid wages regularly to its help for the past several months. The firm will pay one small amount as an advance on wages due and permit from four to six weeks to elapse before further installments will be paid. As a result of this condition it has been necessary for local relief officers to provide food orders to employees of the Meinig Company who are working virtually full time. We understand that the relief agencies expect eventually to be repaid when the employee who has been assisted collects his or her wages in full.

"This practice seems to us to be particularly dangerous and if not checked will induce sub-standard employers to rely on public relief authorities to provide most of their payroll for weeks at a time. There will be no way for the relief officials to collect from companies who fraudulently engage in such practices.

"This is not a criticism of those who administer relief in the local community or the state. If an individual or a family is actually in need there is nothing else for the agency to do but provide food or whatever other elemental necessity is required. It is our view that after an investigation has been made of this whole problem that some regulation might be formulated by the Federal authorities which would then be obligatory on all states receiving grants from Washington. Some authority and method should be devised which would enable local and state relief bodies to prevent themselves from being virtually obliged to pay wages which industry is too greedy, cruel or incompetent to furnish its employees.

"Trusting that this Reading matter, can be looked into speedily, I remain

"Yours very truly,"
(Signed) JOHN W. EDELMAN.

A. F. of L. Opens Drive to Organize Auto Workers

DETROIT.—An attempt by the American Federation of Labor to organize auto workers, using the industry control law as a basis of action, is under way. The movement was initiated by the Detroit Federation of Labor.

President Frank X. Martel explained that the proposed organization contemplates the unionizing of the auto workers on an industrial basis, excluding the maintenance workers over whom the Building Trades claim jurisdiction, and such trades as machinists and tool and die makers, among whom the A. F. of L. has had an organization.

Telegraphers to Amalgamate With Dispatchers, Signalmen

ST. LOUIS.—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, as instructed by the triennial convention at Montreal in May, is working on a plan for uniting with the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen and the American Train Dispatchers' Association.

4,000 WORKERS WALK OUT

(Continued from First Page)

"Berky" Workers Organizing
A whirlwind campaign of unionization is proceeding in the Berkshire Mill and is being conducted by Berkshire workers themselves. To Reading laborites and union members here the most thrilling event of the campaign here was the meeting Tuesday night at Socialist Park, Sinking Spring, when between 1,200 and 1,500 Berkshire employees attended an open union meeting.

Thomas to Address Strikers
Almost half of the workers now employed at the Berkshire Knitting Mills have signed union application cards and it is expected that the organization of the plant can be largely completed at a second meeting for the employees of this mill to be held in Socialist Park on Saturday afternoon. It is hoped that Norman Thomas will be the principal speaker at this meeting.

A week ago Saturday strikes broke out at the Reading Maid and Industrial Mills. The Reading Maid Company offered a 22 1/2 % wage increase within half an hour after the walk-out occurred. The workers rejected this bribe because it was not accompanied by recognition of the union.

Within the next few days the Penn Maid, Wernersville, Colonial, Oakbrook, Busy Bee, Howard and Fashion mills were closed down as one walk-out after another took place.

Then followed the situations at the H. W. Anthony, Birdsboro, D. S. & W. Meinigs and Womelsdorf shops.

Mass picketing was carried on almost constantly for several days and later in most of the shops the entire group picketed in full force mornings and nights.

Strike meetings are being held mostly in various fire company halls. In Shillington the high school is used. In Mohnton the community auditorium provides a center. Several shops meet in the open fields near their mills on fine days and on rainy days double up with the nearest group that has a hall to shelter themselves in.

Meetings of the leadership groups are held in the Labor Lyceum.

Workers Want Organization

During these days while walk-outs were coming thick and fast noonday meetings were held at key mills and night meetings were staged with the various groups. Two or three smaller shops organized themselves, entirely without any assistance from officials of the union and are waiting to secure conferences with their employers to demand union recognition, before joining the general walk-out.

Amazing order and discipline has prevailed throughout this period of excitement.

Several stormy shop meetings were held with groups among which professional stool-pigeons had been planned to delay organization progress.

In virtually every situation the strike committee attempted to interview the employer with a union representative present. In only one case did the company agree to talk over the situation with an official of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and no settlement was reached in that instance.

It is apparent that the employers are acting as a group in this strike and maintain their organization in their fight to prevent organization.

Organization Inevitable

Advised by some bright legal mind, the manufacturers take the position that, although they must permit the unionization when a code for the industry is finally drawn, they will not do so prior to the completion of the trade agreement. It is quite obvious that the whole purpose of this policy is to simply delay the inevitable acceptance of union organization in the mills here for as long as possible. Still unwilling to realize that the "new deal" has actually arrived, the employers are laboring under the delusion that the workers will abandon their desire for a union if the strikes are prolonged for a period of a couple of weeks. Gradually, however, the fact is being driven home that there is a totally new spirit among the hosiery workers here and this time they will not return to work or lose hope but will hold out until recognition is won.

Misleading Publicity

The Reading newspapers in their news report manufacturers' publicity giving glaringly untruthful figures in the number on strike. As the movement took on larger proportions the story began to get a "better break" and the facts were presented to the local public from the union side alone.

Full page, half page and then quarter page advertisements have been carried in the local dailies for the past four days paid for by the manufacturers. The character of this publicity can be gauged from the

2800 Pairs of Women's NEW SHOES

Added to Our Sale of Summer Footwear

Every pair is brand new and the assortment includes:

\$1.49

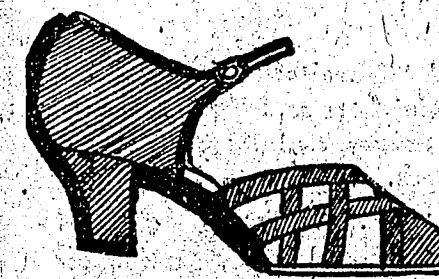
Pumps, Step-Ins, Straps, T-Straps, Ties, Oxfords.

White, Blue, Brown, Blonde, Beige, Patent

All Heel Heights



SANDALS for Street and Dress



♦ Mesh Vamps
♦ Guaranteed

79c

- ♦ Waterproof
- ♦ Steel Shanks
- ♦ Molded Counters
- ♦ Center Straps
- ♦ Fast Colors
- ♦ Wooden Cuban Heels
- ♦ Best Quality Canvas

Stop that offensive Perspiration Odor

(Look inside the shoe for this mark)
Hygiene Insole on the Green Insole for your protection



TENNIS SHOES

By Comparison, Best Values in This City

for MEN! for BOYS!

IN WHITE, SUNTAN, BLACK

FREE A RUBBER BALL WITH EVERY PAIR

69c

CHILDREN'S GILLIE TIES

69c

Tan, Blonde and Two-Tone Combinations.

Women's and Girls' Sport Oxfords

\$1.29

ALL WHITE Moccasin Toe and Kilties. Sizes 3 to 8.

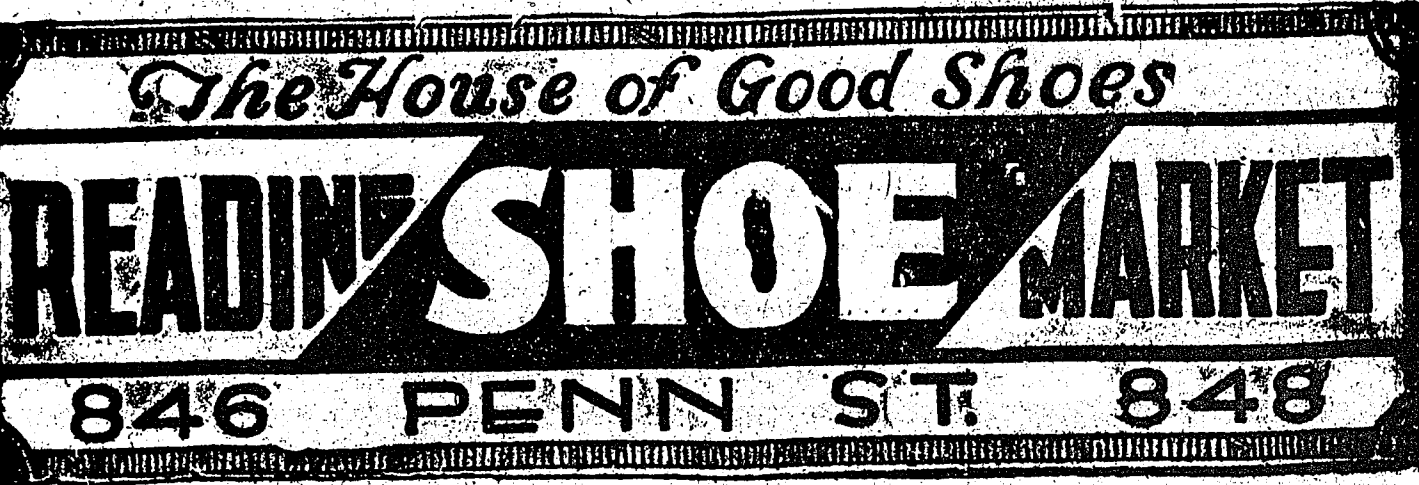
Women's Arch Support SHOES

\$1.49

Snug fitting. Black or Brown Kid, straps and ties with flexible leather soles. Sizes 3 to 9. Widths D to EEE.

NEW SUMMER SHOES \$1.00 pr.

1870 Pairs of Women and Big Girls
A Tremendous Sale!
Including Whites, Blondes, Brown Patent, Black Kid, in Pumps, Ties and Straps. High and Low Heels.



F-O-R T-H-E M-A-N W-H-O WORKS

B. S. LONGENECKER
227 Penn Street
1019 North Ninth Street
OPEN EVENINGS

When a Boy's Dreams Come True

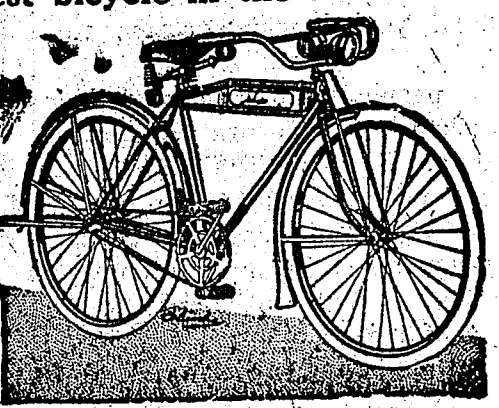
Nearly every boy prefers the Columbia Bicycle because he knows it is the finest bicycle in the world.

Today, the price of Columbia Bicycles is within the reach of everyone. Now you can buy a

Genuine Columbia

Double Bar BICYCLE **\$26.75**

for Only MODEL WITH TANK AND EQUIPMENT



Equipped with Morrow Coaster

\$32.50

Other Makes As Low As \$18.75

Sold on Easy Weekly Terms

Nuebling's
847-849 PENN STREET
READING, PA.

WOULDN'T FIGHT SOVIETS, REFUSED CITIZENSHIP

SAN FRANCISCO.—"In case of war between the Soviet Union and the United States, would you bear arms for the U. S.?" Judge A. F. St. Sure asked John Fleming, British subject seeking U. S. citizenship. "No," answered Fleming. The judge refused Fleming's petition for citizenship. Steps are under way for appealing the decision.

We are holding PRICES DOWN

There are thousands of dollars worth of new and seasonable merchandise here upon which there is a day-upon-day advance in manufacturing costs and which might be advanced with the market. But we are holding prices down... It is volume we want and we think we can get that volume by offering bargains which mean actual savings to our customers.

Buy NOW
before the
rise

MEN! WE DEFY THE WORLD WITH THESE VALUES!



Select Your SUIT

From Berks Co.'s Largest Stock! Over 1,600 Garments to Choose From.

THE SUITS

Regular \$12.50, \$15 and \$16.50.

Over 480 Men's and Young Men's Suits in these two lots. 1933 Spring style. Fine chevrons, cashmere and worsteds, most popular light and dark colors and patterns—tan, gray, brown, blue, etc. All sizes from 38 to 48.

(No Charge for Minor Alterations.)

New, Reg. \$17.50 Suits.

388 Suits. Every suit is brand NEW! All pure wool worsteds, all hand-tailored. Celanese lined, single and double-breasted, the very latest 1933 Spring styles, including the newest HOLLYWOOD one-button models, with 20-inch bottom trousers—the last word in style. Sizes 33 to 48. Regulars, shorts, slacks and slims.

(No Charge for Minor Alterations.)

Regular \$22.50 and \$25.00

\$13.97

\$16.97

15c FANCY DRESS HOSE

9c

\$4.00 White Flannel

Trousers

\$2.95

All wool, 20-inch bottom slacks model white flannels. Ideal for Summer wear for dress or sport.

Plenty of Stripes at \$1.95 to \$4.85.

SPORT BELTS

49c

TIES

19c, 29c, 45c, 65c

75c Broadcloth Shirts

49c

Guaranteed fast colors. Plain and fancy patterns.

\$1.25

Broadcloth SHIRTS

79c

Cellophane wrapped. Unusual value.

1.50 Straw Hats

95c

Soft straws with all the new comfort features. Plain and fancy bands. All sizes.

\$2.50 American Leghorn

Straws, Now \$1.45

\$5.00 Genuine Panama

\$2.85

1.50 Boys' SUMMER LONG PANTS

89c

59c BOYS' SHIRTS

39c

All Colors.

20c BOYS' GOLF HOSE

10c

29c BOYS' TIES

15c

25c BOYS' SHIRTS OR JERSEYS

13c

Boys' Wear AT UNHEARD OF PRICES!

SUITS

4-Piece Suits, 2 Knickers and Vest, 1933 styles and colors. Sizes 8 to 14. Reg. \$4.50

\$2.88

Brand New! 4-Piece Suits—2 Knickers and Vest. Newest styles and colors, including Blue Chevrons. Sizes 8 to 18. Regular \$5.95 and \$6.95 Suits, at

\$3.68

\$4.68

Regular \$8.95 to \$14.95 Suits

"Jack-O-Leather" and "Gibraltar" Clothes—All-wool 4-piece Suits, 2 Knickers and Vest. All-wool Cashmeres, Tweeds, Serges and Blue Chevrons. Newest styles and colors. Sizes 8 to 18.

\$5.88 to \$9.88

STUDENT SUITS

All 4-Piece Suits—2 Long Trousers.

All-wool Cashmeres, Tweeds; Lined Coats; season's newest styles, patterns and colors for Spring and Summer. Sizes 12 to 20.

Regular \$9.95 and \$17.50.

\$5.88 \$7.88 \$10.88

35c MESH HOSE

19c

All New Pastel Shades.

SLEEVELESS SWEATERS

1.50 Sleeveless SWEATERS

100% All-Wool. A Wonderful Value. 88c

Genuine Zephyr 100% Wool Sweaters

\$1.39

Sleeveless models. All new pastel shades.

\$1.00 Boys' Linen KNICKERS

69c

\$5 Rugby and Lamb Knit All-Wool Bathing Suits

Plain and Stripes. \$2.95

\$2.50 Linen KNICKERS

\$1.85

Plain white and plaids.

35c Men's SHIRTS or SHORTS

17c

Guaranteed fast colors. Great variety of patterns.

75c Topkis UNION SUITS

39c

Genuine Topkis. Broadcloth and nainsook.

\$2.50 Bathing Suits

\$1.45

Speed Models and Suspender

Back All Colors.

1.50 Men's Bathing Suits

98c

GOLF HOSE

75c GENUINE

\$5. V. D.'S. Genuine B. V. D. Sport Models.

\$2.50 Sanforized SPORT PANTS

\$1.39

Guaranteed not to shrink.

1.50 Striped SPORT PANTS

98c

Pre-Shrunk.

We Sell

For

Less—

Always!

SEE OUR WINDOWS
JOSEPH'S
410 PENN STREET

IF THE WORKERS WANT MORE THEY MUST WIN IT THEMSELVES

Statement by James H. Maurer, Chairman United Workers Federation of Pennsylvania State Division of Continental Congress

The Industrial Control Law recently passed by Congress, is a challenge to both employee and employer. The law provides for collective bargaining between employers and their employees. "And that the workers shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and that the workers shall be free from interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor or their agents."

In organizing or joining a legitimate labor organization of their own choosing, Congress knew that employees not organized, could not hope to bargain for better wages and shorter working hours, with employers that are organized. "The Industrial Control Law," that Congress hoped would restore prosperity is bound to fail if hours are not shortened and wage levels raised. Congress has at last recognized the simple fact, that increased prices and increased profits are impossible unless wages are first forced upward.

The legitimate labor unions is the only practical mechanism yet devised to improve labor conditions. Millions of unemployed cannot be put back to work unless the hours of labor are reduced. The workers cannot buy the output of factory, farm or mine unless wages are increased. Will the employers of labor abide by the provisions of the law and thereby do their part toward restoring prosperity or will they try to dodge and cheat in the same manner they have evaded the income tax law? I know that certain employers are now figuring out how to beat the law. They will not recognize real labor unions unless they are forced to. Company unions, some of the paper unions, are being organized and with these make-believe fakes, that cannot possibly represent any one's interests except the employers, they hope to go before the administrator of the National Recovery Act and seek adjustment in wages and working hours.

Right now in Reading there are a half dozen strikes against long hours and wage reductions. The industrial law is full of dangers and possibilities. The workers can avoid the dangers and they can take advantage of the opportunities if they want to. All workers should know by this time, that if they do not get busy and look after their own interests, who will do it for them? The owners should also know who runs the Government, and that the only reason big business runs it is because the workers do not want to run it. As mentioned before, "The Industrial Control Law" is a challenge to both employers and employees. I know from past experience that if left to the greed of employers the industrial law will be a miserable failure.

The only hope that the law will succeed is that the workers themselves will take action. The employees must organize themselves, into labor unions, that will be controlled by themselves, and not by the bosses, who are controlled body and soul by higher-ups. By united effort labor under the law cannot only rise its standard of living and enjoy more pleasures of life, but capture the powers of state and put to end the labor injunction, misuse of police powers, "yellow-dog" contracts, etc.

Come, fellow workers, wake up, you have been asleep for too long. Quit accepting advice from those who deny you the right to work or who rob you of your just wages when you do work. Shake off the spirit of fear, stand erect, join hands with your fellow toilers in organized fashion, use your head instead of only your hands and the WORLD is yours.

REFLECTIONS

(Continued from First Page)

bless your hearts, they HAVE BEEN GETTING WORSE right along.

RIGHT NOW THERE are many people who fail to see the slavery of the Roosevelt labor camp program and who think that things are getting better because the Federal Government is finding a way of placing the dole on a national basis. There are also those who blindly believe that price increases are going to bring boom business to the nation—although I, as a food buyer, have not been able to find \$1 wheat and dearer bread a cause for cheers.

IT IS EXACTLY because I fear that the victims of Capitalism will refuse to act against the slave system until they are driven to action by desperation that I am so desperately eager to get the Socialist message to them in convincing language. Somebody—I forget who—said not so long ago that the fate of civilization depends upon the outcome of a race between education and disaster. I believe that disaster is gaining. But that doesn't make me less eager to give a boost to education.

More than ever before I see the necessity of broadcasting the Socialist program for the consideration of mankind. I want everybody to recognize the fallacies which fatuous defenders of Capitalism are propounding. Work relief is merely the masters' method of disposing of unwanted workers. Labor camps are the new slavery. Community gardens, while helpful to some individuals, are senseless when conducted as a means of correcting the evils of a system which already complains of food surpluses.

Socialism has the answer to the world's problems. The industries and natural resources must be made the property of the people. Wealth must be produced for use, and the privilege of the last man who profits upon workers must be taken away. As a Socialist Party member I urge the workers of the nation and of the world to unite their power and make the necessary changes by legal means. If enough people catch the Socialist idea conditions need not get worse. But the manner in which Capitalism's victims are still expecting relief through the good offices of their exploiters furnishes me a basis for pessimism.

So you needn't keep a contract to pay in gold because you can't get the gold? If that is good reasoning, a lot of us needn't pay in currency either.

STRIKE CLOSES

(Continued from First Page)

doing the work formerly done by six. In the carding room one man was employed for every 20 cards in 1928 and earned \$24.43 per week. Today a man operates 20 carding machines for about \$9.72 per week or 36 machines for \$12.96, the strikers report. Similar wage cuts and speedup policies are reported from every department in the mill.

Strikers declare that, not only is the mill an exploiter of children, but mention five cases in which girls under 16 years of age operate machines in violation of state factory laws.

Rent Prices Hold
That the reductions imposed upon the workers have not been justified by reduced living costs is demonstrated by the Bancroft rent policy. During the period in which mill workers have had their incomes reduced 50 per cent and more, those who live in the company-owned houses nearby have had only 10 per cent cuts in their rent bills. The wage reductions have been especially harsh during the past two years, the workers declare.

Demand 45c Base Rate
In addition to union recognition, without which the strikers feel any immediate gains will soon be taken away by the firm, the demands of the strikers include: 45c per hour as a basic wage, with variations upward according to skill; a working week of 32 to 35 hours; no employment of children under 16 years of age; one-hour lunch period; elimination of overtime, which strikers declare sometimes keeps them on the job until 10 p. m.; abolition of the "B" (stretch-out) system.

During the past week volunteer organizers have been explaining the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively, as specified in the Federal Industrial Recovery Act. As a result, the morale of the strikers is strong as the first week of the walkout drags to a close.

Military Training Compulsory at the Maryland University

ANNAPOLIS.—Reversing the decision of a lower court, the Court of Appeals of Maryland ruled June 21 that military training is compulsory upon all male students at the University of Maryland. In so deciding, it upheld the attitude of the president of the University in expelling Ennis H. Coale, conscientious objector, for refusal to undergo military drill.

FOR MUSCLE-BUILDING

there's no better combination than
Wheat-and-Milk
in the perfect loaf.



Freihofers
PERFECT
LOAF



WHAT READING FOLKS ARE TALKING ABOUT

(Continued from First Page)

Reading is addicted to riots and general lawlessness. As a matter of fact, the reverse is true; up to date the strike movement in this city has been well-managed and remarkably peaceable. That this is true is due to the splendid spirit of discipline which has been fostered by officials of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and in spite of the provocative espionage which Giles has instituted.

Non-Socialist workers view the presence of cordons of cops as an insult. Socialists, who know that no government, city, state or national, can represent the bosses and their wage slaves at one and the same time, understand that the police force under Giles is to be used to protect the owners of industry and to hell with the interests of workers.

Reading does not differ in this respect from other Capitalist-controlled cities. There are many instances of police being used to club workers into submission, but a law to prevent employers from exploiting and bullying workers has yet to be written. That, it should be understood, is what workers want when they vote for the candidates of parties whose leaders are on the favored lists of big bankers.

SWEATSHOP BROOMS

Now comes another worker who reports sweatshop conditions at the Hoffman Broom Works in Hyde Park. This plant, it will be remembered, first came into prominence several weeks ago when the newspapers published on Page 1—a story to the effect that the Hoffman owners had increased wages 10 per cent.

This story is about a worker who was given a job learning to make brooms. After a full day's work he succeeded in earning the magnificent sum of 15 cents.

There was a time when industries paid a flat rate to learners and permitted them to go on piece work when they became proficient at the job. However, it's piece work from the start at Hoffman's, and even the highest-paid wage-earner is lucky to receive \$25 per week.

This firm is no exception to the general run of conditions in Reading industries. It is given special mention only because it is the same firm which the ballyhoo press used as an example to prove the lying contention that "happy days are here again."

SCHOOL BOARD LOANS

In order to pay current bills, the Reading School Board was forced to borrow another \$100,000 this week. As a result of this latest bit of financing, the Board has earmarked more than half million dollars which must be repaid to the money lenders when and if taxes are paid.

It is only fair to admit that the necessity of borrowing was occasioned by the failure of the people to pay their taxes. That much may be said in extenuation of the management of the Board. But it is equally safe to predict that next year will see even greater deficits than during the fiscal period which closes this month.

With people unable to pay their bills, what is the future of our institutions? Perhaps the Federal Government may step into the breach and assist in the financing of this vitally-important business of public education. But until some other method of raising money is devised, talks of millage reductions will be

nothing more than campaign lingo to catch the votes of the thoughtless.

STRIKE BOTHERS CHAMBER

The Reading Chamber of Commerce during the latter part of this week is far less positive in the statements its officers have issued on behalf of the hosiery manufacturers relating to the strike situation.

After several of the mills had been closed down tight for a week and all there on strike had been effectively crippled, the Chamber of Commerce finally admitted that some of the companies had been "affected" by the walkout.

Behind the scenes the Chamber of Commerce has bent all its efforts to breaking the strike and has been even willing to sacrifice the smaller companies for the sake of the bigger fellows. We understand that the Chamber has worked diligently to induce all the small struck mills to keep their shops open so that the strikers would not drift off to the larger plants and "pull" those shops. The strike has been so effective in virtually all of the mills that it is a financial sacrifice for the companies to attempt to operate. The Chamber is more concerned about protecting the Berkshire, Nolde & Horst and Rosedale than in saving money for a dozen of the lesser companies.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from First Page)

threat of discharge in such a wholesale fashion that whole states became virtual slave pens. Governmental terrorism in various forms, injunctions, police savagery, and long jail sentences had an added factor of fundamental importance. A change of central governmental policy works wonders on the minds of the masses. That is why the workers must control their Government—so that they can direct the national governmental policies.

Chicago Black and White Girls Strike Against \$4 for 52 Hours

CHICAGO.—Hearing rumors of a new deal in wages and hours the white and Negro girls working in the southside dress shops of the Sopkin chain walked out in a body to the number of 1,600. Their existing wages and hours are as bad as in the worst textile mills of the southern states. They are fighting against wages of \$3 to \$4 for a week of 52 hours. They are paid a dozen for hemming dresses.



Get Your MIKADO PENCILS

— at —

WM. C. HINTZ, INC.

STATIONERS SINCE 1883

838-840 PENN ST.

THE FAMOUS Crystal Restaurant

19 Years on the Square

Home is the Only Competitor

545-547 Penn Street

HIGHER WAGES Are Necessary to Meet the Present Conditions

Give the people the buying power and business and labor will profit.

Our prices have not gone up. Buy union-made

Suits and Trousers NOW AND SAVE

Men's and Young Men's Suits
\$10 to \$25

TROUSERS **\$1.00 to \$5.00**

EPSTEIN BROS.

829 PENN ST.

37,000 LOSE OUT IN AUTO PLANTS

Efficiency and Speedup Destroy Jobs For Most Workers Now on Dole Lists

DETROIT (FP)—Rationalization, polite term for speedup, is taking a deadly toll among auto workers, and the expected "prosperity-around-the-corner" will not help 37,000 unemployed auto workers, according to Supt. John S. Ballenger of the Detroit Welfare Department.

There are 47,000 jobless auto workers on relief rolls, Ballenger says. "This labor will not be absorbed, even when factories get going at normal production. Employment will be more permanent for those now holding jobs, but the prospects are that the factories will not need all their old workers in the present cycle of business."

Fewer Hours Needed
Workers report an intensification of the speedup in the various factories. At the Ford Motor Co., crankshafts, which in 1932 took 63 operations, are produced now with 29 operations. The 4-cylinder block in 1932 was put out in about 43 minutes, with 19 operations, while at present the 8-cylinder block is put out in less than 21 minutes and requires only seven operations.

A worker on the assembly line said: "A few weeks ago, we were working six days, turning out 300 cars a day and every worker had to do two operations. They then put us on five days and we had to turn out 450 cars, and every worker had to do four operations. The workers in the

plant would be glad to work six hours, they are so dead tired after the eight hours of slave-driving."

The auto workers are more receptive to union propaganda than ever before and organization of the auto workers is a strong possibility in the near future. The epidemic of auto strikes last spring has stopped the orgy of wage slashes, by the auto barons, and the auto workers are in militant mood.

KARL MARX CIGARS GAINING

By ADAM W. EBERLY

Comrades and friends, are you smoking and boosting Karl Marx cigars?

Karl Marx smokers are increasing every day, and I am sure that you all want to help your cigar factory along. We had to put another man to work last week, which gives us six men working full time.

We now have our Karl Marx cigars in over 1,200 stands in Reading and Berks. That just shows what you can do when you say "Go!"

In October, 1932, when I started to sell Karl Marx we had 125 accounts and in nine months we built are trade up to 1,200. That just goes to show what you can do. But don't stop! Keep right on smoking and boosting your cigars and see how big we really can grow.

We will have a Karl Marx cigar stand at our three big events, July 2-3-4, at our Socialist picnic grove.

Sears Roebuck Sells 17% Less Than Year Ago

CHICAGO. — That the business boom has not hit the average man or woman as yet is shown by the reduced sales of Sears Roebuck & Co. under a year ago. In the four weeks May 22 to June 18 sales were \$19,935,951 against \$24,200,341 in the same four weeks last year, a drop of 17.8 per cent.

Texas Jobless Collect Garbage For Food

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — "Leave your pals outside." These words confront the hungry unemployed who live from garbage cans of San Antonio in an effort to sustain themselves. The restaurants put scrape and unused food into pails left for the purpose by the jobless.

Activities of the Reading Socialists

ENTERTAINMENT TONIGHT AT THE SOUTHERN BRANCH

If you're looking for a good time in a COOL spot, the Southern Branch is this place. There will be music, dancing and other features of entertainment to keep you occupied. Cold refreshments at extra low prices will be on hand. Admission, 5c. Children will be admitted free of charge if accompanied by their parents.

SOUTHERN BRANCH CAUCUS TUESDAY, JULY 11

All members are urged to be present at this important meeting, July 11, when elections for ward office nominees, etc., will take place. There will be no meeting for July 4 because of the holiday.

Watch for further announcement of the Southern Branch Picnic in these columns.

LAST CALL FOR BANQUET

Bear in mind that no tickets for the Bohemian Banquet at the Park on Monday night will be sold after Sunday. Get yours in time. On sale at Labor Lyceum, Advocate office and literature booth on Sunday. Price, 50 cents.

WORKERS' GYMNASIUM ALLIANCE

The members of both the boys' and girls' division of the Alliance are requested to be present at the Socialist Park on Wednesday, July 5, at 7:30 p. m. A business meeting of importance will take place.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Meeting will take place Thursday, July 13. Kindly be present.

JACKSONWALD BRANCH

The next meeting of this branch will be held Tuesday, July 11, in Lorah's Carpenter Shop.

ALL BRANCHES, ATTENTION!

Will all branches send in the dates of their caucuses as early as possible to Organizer Bigony?

Also all branch secretaries will send in their quarterly reports at the end of the month.

LOCAL BERKS—URGENT

Local Berks meeting held on July 6, will be very important. All members are urged to be present.

SETTLE FOR LITERATURE

Please settle for any copies of "United Front" and "Swastika Over Germany," that you may have.

NORTHEAST WILL NOT MEET MONDAY NIGHT

There will be no meeting of the Northeast Branch next Monday night. The next meeting will be held on July 10, at which time the branch will hold its caucus for the nomination of ward and precinct candidates. A full attendance is requested for this meeting.

FLOWERS FOR BANQUET

All who can do so are asked to bring flowers to the Park on Monday for decorations at the "Bohemian Banquet."

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CHORUS REHEARSAL

The women of the Socialist Party are determined to have chorus second to none, is evidenced by the interest displayed by all those participating. Song books have been purchased and were used for the first time at our rehearsal last Monday night. Mary Scaramella, publicity agent stated, with a splendid male chorus and now a women's chorus, splendid to be, Socialists of Reading will be able to show their neighbors that we, in spite of our women's political activities, can still find time for cultural pursuits. After rehearsal there was a short business meeting. There are twenty-four members in the chorus. Rehearsals are held at Labor Lyceum every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Chorus is under the direction of Stephen Ely. All members who wish to take part should attend rehearsals.

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BAND AND ORCHESTRA, ATTENTION!

Please report at Labor Lyceum on Sunday, July 2, at 1 p. m. for concert at Socialist picnic. Concert starts at 2 p. m. sharp. Bus will leave Labor Lyceum in the evening at 7 o'clock for the orchestra members.

YIPSEL NOTES

Franz Cremer, a member of the Local YPSL, who was formerly employed by the Berkshire Knitting Mills, was fired by that firm this Tuesday morning for distributing literature announcing the union meeting to be held that night. According to President Roosevelt's new Industrial Recovery Bill, Comrade Cremer was fully within his rights to attempt to organize his fellow employees. The case was immediately referred to the Washington Commission and is the first in this country to test the powers of that act.

The general meeting of Local Berks County YPSL was held at Maiden Creek following an all-day picnic with an attendance of over sixty. An industrial committee of three were elected to investigate present labor conditions throughout the county. The members of the committee are: Timmy Adams, Herman Bezler and William Herzog. A motion was carried ordering an amendment to be sent out which will provide for a permanent officer to be known as an industrial director. The referendum will be issued immediately.

Circles 6 and 7 had election of officers at their last meeting. The officers elected are Organizer, Wm. Herzog; general secretary, Wm. Stauffer; educational director, Kenneth Smith, and Comrade Yoder will be the representative to county executive committee for Circle 7 (Juniors). Due to a tie in the vote Circle 6 will elect their representative at the next meeting.

SPEAKING PROGRAM JAMBOREE IN SOCIALIST PARK

Sunday, July 2, 4 P. M.: Darlington Hoopes, chairman; Mayor Daniel Hoan; John Packard, California; Albert S. Coolidge, Mass.; Morris Hillquit, New York.

Monday, July 3, 8 P. M. (Banquet): Short talks by each of the members of the N. E. C.

Tuesday, July 4, 4 P. M.: Lilith Wilson, chairman; Powers Haggood, Indiana; Leo Krzycki, Wisconsin; Norman Thomas, New York.

If big business thinks the government can't run a power business successfully, why does it ask the government to pull it out of the hole.

WE ARE A PEACEFUL NATION

Ever since 1920, when the late Warren G. Harding called a disarmament conference in Washington, this nation has made feeble gestures at world peace. But all the while it has been feeding olive oil to the dove of peace it has steadily increased its expenditures for militarism.

To illustrate: Out of every dollar of the approximately four billions spent by the government in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, 29 cents went for the national debt. The national debt is a war debt. Twenty-seven cents went for war pensions and care of veterans, and 16 cents went for naval and military appropriations. In other words, 72 cents out of every dollar spent by the federal government went for military expenses of some sort.

Compared with the outlay for wars, past and future, the government spent 9 cents out of each dollar for public construction, roads, bridges and harbors; 4 cents went for the postal deficit; 13 cents paid for all the routine functions of government—president, congress, court, cabinet, administration of justice, public health, agriculture and surveys, and only 2 cents went to promote commerce, industry, aviation, fisheries, general science and research.

We are a peaceful nation.—Minnesota Union Advocate.

Listen To "The Meat You Eat" Program Over Station WEEU Every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday at 5:40

KEYSTONE MEAT MARKET

38-40 S. 7th St.

818 PENN ST.

400 Schuylkill Ave.
12th & Robeson Sts.

ALLENTOWN
SUGAR-CURED

Hams
15^c
lb.

8 to 14-Lb Average

HOME-DRESSED
LONG CUT

Pork
Shoulders **9^c**
lb.

8 to 10-Lb Average

ALLENTOWN
SUGAR-CURED

Smoked **9^c**
Shoulders **9^c**
lb.

5 to 8-Lb Average

BERKS COUNTY
SUGAR-CURED

Bacon
12¹/₂
lb.

FULL CREAM

CLOVER BLOOM BUTTER - - - - - 2-lb roll 51c

ROUND AND

CUT FROM THE BEST GRADE OF BEEF

CHOICE

Rump **22^c**
Steaks **22^c**
lb.

Chuck **12¹/₂**
lb.

Boiling **5^c**
Beef **5^c**
lb.

LUNCHEON SPECIALS
SPICED HAM 24c Lb
HAM BOLOGNA 15c
MINCE BOLOGNA 15c
BAG BOLOGNA 15c
5c 1/4-Lb Sliced

BEST CUTS

VEAL SPECIALS
RUMP OF VEAL 15c
LEGS OF VEAL 15c
BREASTS OF VEAL 9c

Our Own Make Smoked and Fresh Sausage - 2 lbs 25c

Listen To "The Meat You Eat" Program Over Station WEEU Every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday at 5:40

MRS. PINCHOT TO TALK TO T.P.L. IN PARK TODAY

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Chief Executive of the State, is scheduled to address members of the Taxpayers' Protective League at their weekly assembly this afternoon at the band stand in City Park. Mrs. Pinchot, according to officials of the organization, is scheduled to appear at 2:30. She will address the crowd through amplifiers.

Demonstrations scheduled to be held in the homes of public officials connected with unemployment relief, starting after today's meeting, have been postponed indefinitely, it was announced. Plans for the demonstrations were presented to the body by a special committee composed of Clarence Calk, Elery Ockersider, Jr., Elery Ockersider, Sr., Harry Gross and Sebastian Rohrbacher, but were rejected by the organization.

Plans are being completed for the opening of a barber shop in the basement of old City Hall on Monday morning, July 3. Free service will be offered to unemployed members of the league. Tickets entitling the bearer to a free hair cut or shave, or both, will be obtained by members at the Labor Lyceum from Sebastian Rohrbacher.

HOPWORKER VICTORY BRINGS OTHER STRIKES

SALEM, Ore.—Minimum wages of 30c an hour for hop pickers are demanded by strikers near Salem, following pay increases won by pickers in the Yakima fields. The strikers announce that they will demand 50c an hour when hop prices go up.

Rich Plumbs Suggested For Bernard M. Baruch

WASHINGTON. — Rumors that Bernard M. Baruch, Wall Street stock gambler and adviser to Presidents, would soon become either Secretary of State or Secretary of the Treasury, were in circulation in the capital June 22. Baruch abandoned the office given him by Assistant Secretary of State Moley and moved to a hotel, but remained in close touch with State and Treasury affairs.

One Day Strike Wins Ten Per Cent Raise

DURHAM, N. C.—Workers of the Knit-Well hosiery mill won a 10% wage increase after a one-day strike. The workers reported they were rarely able to make as much as \$8 a week, working 12 hours a day at piece rates.

Money is desirable because it enables one to escape such things as toil, dirt, vulgarity and income taxes.

QUIZ F.D.R. ON CLASS POLICY

Electricians' Union Challenges President to State His Position In Capital-Labor Conflicts

WASHINGTON (FP)—Challenge to President Roosevelt on the class policy with which he will begin enforcement of the Industrial Recovery Act is carried in a full-page "questionnaire" in the June issue of the official Journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, published at Washington headquarters. Fourteen questions are listed, to develop the Administration's purpose.

This challenge was written before President Roosevelt issued his statement, June 16, that "This law is also a challenge to labor. Workers too are here given a new charter of rights long sought and hitherto denied. But they know that the first move expected by the nation is a great cooperation of all employers, by one single mass-action, to improve the case of workers on a scale never attempted in any nation. Industries can do this only if they have the support of the whole public and especially of their own workers. This is not a law for mutual discord and it will not be executed as such. This

is a time for mutual confidence and help, and we can safely rely on the sense of fair play among all Americans to assure every industry which now moves forward promptly in this united drive against depression that its workers will be with it to a man."

Of course the President was not underwriting company unions by this statement. He was not approving fascist control of American workers by the bosses. But he obviously was warning against craft jurisdictional disputes which might delay the making of new codes of labor relations in the industries. He was promoting industrial unionism—either free or boss-controlled—in the name of haste.

Western Labor Convenes

CLE ELUM, Wash.—The 32nd annual convention, Washington State Federation of Labor, convenes in Cle Elum July 10.

George Pawling ICE COAL HAULING

2,000 lbs. to the ton
Buckwheat\$5.50 per ton
Pea\$6.75 per ton
Nut and Egg\$8.25 per ton
Stove\$8.50 per ton
Member of Berks Buyers, Inc.
25c off on 2 tons or more
1228 Fidelity Street
DIAL 2-2709

SCHWARTZ'S—10TH AND PENN STS.

SCHWARTZ'S SHOE SALE

MANY SHOES AT 1/2 PRICE

**TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF THESE BARGAINS**

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10th and Penn Sts.

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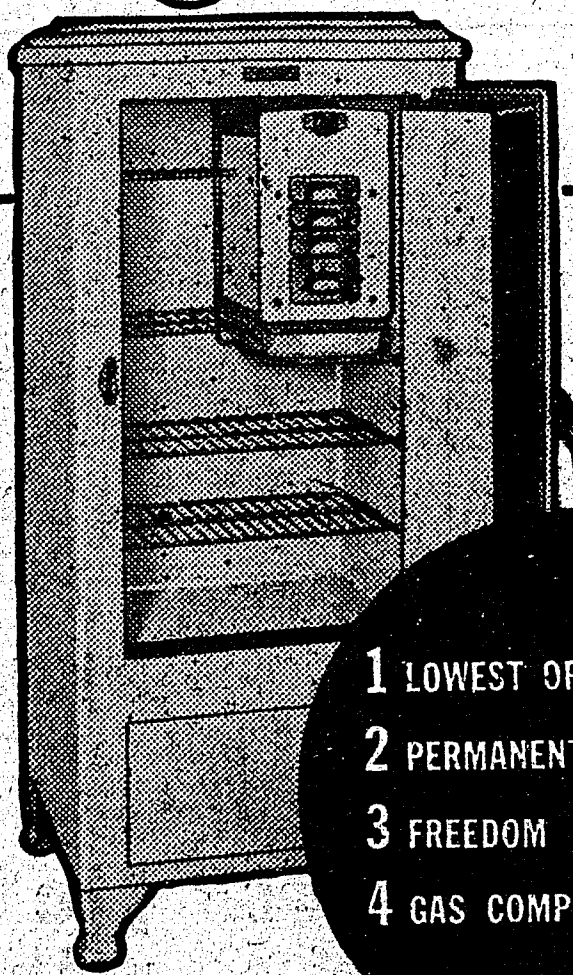
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M. L. Yergey Co.
Direct Dealer For
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Music Dancing
THE BRASS RAIL
17 N. 6th St.
THE FINEST BEERS and FOOD
Visit Our Beautiful Chinese Garden
Music by Brass Rail Orchestra, 9 P. M. Until 1 A. M. Every Nite

See the New AIR-COOLED ELECTROLUX

THE *Gas* REFRIGERATOR



- 1 LOWEST OPERATING COST
- 2 PERMANENT SILENCE
- 3 FREEDOM FROM REPAIRS
- 4 GAS COMPANY SERVICE

Greatest Refrigerator Advance in Years!

IT'S DIFFICULT to write calmly about the New Air-Cooled Electrolux! Nothing as fine has ever before been developed in an automatic refrigerator. Such things as extra food space... lots of ice cubes... porcelain interior... non-stop defrosting... you can take for granted. But that's not all. Electrolux has no moving parts. Nothing, therefore, to cause noise. Nothing to wear or cause trouble. Also, with good reason, the operating cost is lower than with any other automatic refrigerator. No water is used. A tiny gas flame does all the work. Consumes even less gas than formerly. Today, see Electrolux. On display at our showrooms.

**Small Down Payment Places
One In Your Home**

Balance in Small Monthly Payments

Consumers Gas Company

441 PENN ST.

DIAL 4-1181

IRONWORKERS EXPULSION

ST. LOUIS—President Theodore M. Brandle of the New Jersey State Building Trades Council, recipient of a \$10,000 gift from the New Jersey Iron League, employers' organization, and four other union leaders who took part of the gift, have been expelled by the general executive board of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers after a trial on charges of acting against the union's interests. Brandle was director-general

of the employers' organization while he was drawing \$2,500 a year salary and \$150 a week expenses from the union.

Would Force Jobless To Take Starvation Pay

DENVER (FP).—Threats to withdraw Denver relief if hundreds of the unemployed living on relief funds do not go to work at starvation wages in Colorado's beet fields have been made by Eunice Robinson, secretary of the city charities.

It is estimated that a family of four can work 30 acres of beets in one season. Beet workers from Aguilar, Trinidad and Pueblo districts say they are offered as little as \$3 an acre. This would give them \$90 for a family's work for the entire season. In the Denver district, they say, the \$12 price, which Miss Robinson told newspapers was being offered, is a maximum very hard to get.

As we understand it, congress is mad because rich men got through the loopholes congress provided for that purpose.

**It Costs Less
to Live When
You Trade in Your
Neighborhood**

ASCO Store

AMERICAN STORE

**CARLSON
MONUMENTAL CO. INC.**
40 LANCASTER AVE.
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CEMETERY MEMORIALS PHONE 2-0623

**GREENAWALT
FUNERAL HOME**

800 North Fifth St.

Use of Chapel at no additional cost... Centrally located... Quiet neighborhood... Ample parking space... Woman attendant... Individual retaining rooms.

CAN CAPITALISTS SAVE CAPITALISM?

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

This is the way to recovery... Or is it?

American business is always careful to let the world know how philanthropic it is; and if you don't believe it ask Harvey D. Gibson. Not a hungry soul, not an unclad body—you know how it is. Everybody is going to be taken care of. Leave it to the big heart of American business.

All set? Then let's get at the facts.

A. What is the trouble today? The answer is quite simple. We've got too much food and raw materials, we work too well, we are too damned efficient. Therefore we are slowly starving to death.

Millions of people were employed making automobiles, and after a while the output was so great that the public couldn't buy them back, no matter how hard they tried, not even with the kindly aid of the "finance corporation" system—installments to you. Then the manufacturers tried to make this a Two-Car Nation, with a car for the home and an extra one for the office; but that wouldn't work. Then they tried to get people to turn in the old car and buy a new one—made up with some trifling change in model—every year. But even that didn't work. When the saturation point was reached, and foreign markets couldn't take care of the surplus, the industry dried up.

Laid Off

So auto workers were laid off, factories operated on part time, "temporarily," of course, or closed altogether. So auto workers had to be careful of what they spent, and to hoard their savings; and then they couldn't spend any more. So the stores they patronized withered and died, and clothing workers, and food workers, and builders, and railroad men were laid off. As soon as one group have not enough money to buy with, all other groups suffer.

Because the auto workers were so infernally efficient they produced faster and better than the needs of the market, no matter how the market was artificially stimulated. And so it was in all industries.

B. How are we going to get out of the mess (if we ever do)?

Very simply. By restoring the buying power of the people.

C. And how is the buying power of the people going to be restored? Very simply; by putting them back to work and to earning regular wages. And if there is not enough work (because they were so efficient in the first place), the shorter working week to have the security of assured work (and wages) for all.

D. And how is the work going to be spread?

Well, there you have us. When the present depression began to spread like a blight, everyone said that the standard of living must not be lowered, that wages must not be lowered, that the gains won by years of struggle would have to be maintained, no matter what the cost.

But What They Did

That is what everybody said; but what was done was something else again.

The moment the army of unemployed began to increase—slowly at first—conscienceless employers began to cut wages, not because they had to but because they were able to, and because it meant money in their pockets.

The moment the army of unemployed began to assume ominous proportions employers began to lay more and more burdens upon those still employed, because they were able to get away with it.

In trades and industries not at first affected by the blight, (like city transit, the telephone and other public services) wages were cut, staffs were cut and work added to those remaining at work simply because the employers were legally able to do it and because IT PAID THEM TO DO IT. They did it because the growing distress destroyed the power of those at work to resist.

Why were wages not maintained at their previous not-too-high level? Why were hours not cut and many more people employed to spread work and security?

WHY DID THE EMPLOYERS REFRAIN FROM SHARING?

Dope! They did not share in the way-sharing would have been most effective because they did not have to and because they could make more money by not doing it. Then they could give to relief funds and gain great credit for giving—at not too great a cost.

Running Down

Today industry is running down like an unbound watch. Every day more and more people are laid off. When people are laid off they must

husband their resources and buy cautiously and business slows up, and when they husband their resources industry dries up and people are laid off and industry dries up and people are laid off...

Each separate employer talks big about sharing; and each separate employer thinks of his own profits and his own selfish welfare, and each separate employer thus adds to the uncertainty of every single employed worker, which adds another incentive for being careful about buying which adds to the drying up of industry and the laying off of people which leads to...

Well, how about it? What are you going to do?

You can damn the boss to hell for COMPELLING you to share your meager and diminishing wages with the unfortunate, and at the same time refraining from doing the one thing to stop the ebbing of the tide. You can, and you probably do, but it does mighty little good.

FOR HE HAS A LEGAL RIGHT TO DO IT! And it pays him to.

And little old Economic Determinism impels him to look after himself, to follow the line of biggest profits. For it is not written in the textbooks that the sum and substance of economics is to BUY CHEAP AND SELL DEAR?

Don't Blame the Boss

You can damn your boss, but you can't blame him. He is in business, and in competition with other men who would cut his throat by doing just that if he allowed his humanitarianism to get the better of him. It pays him not to be humanitarian. It is disastrous to him to think of economic disaster just ahead.

So What?

So this: YOU CAN'T TRUST THE ALTRUISM OF THE BOSS. If he is altruistic it is velvet for you and bankruptcy for him. If he is not altruistic he is functioning quite properly as a business man in a competitive system... and business and industry continue to run down.

That being so, what about it? Nothing, except that the Socialists are eternally right. What concerns all should be the concern of all. There is after all no such thing as PRIVATE business. Pending the time when Socialism ends all private control over enterprises that affect others society can, and should, and MUST exercise strict and rigid control over business. TELLING IT WHAT IT MAY AND WHAT IT CANNOT DO.

The Time For Action

You don't like it when employers cut wages and add burdens to those already employed. You don't like it when employers refuse to add to their staffs, spread the work WITHOUT CUTTING WAGES, and thus help restore the buying power of the masses. You don't like it when employers, THINKING SOLELY OF THEIR OWN MATERIAL WELFARE, add to distress, and to the economic uncertainty that in a way is even more distressing than distress.

But what can you do about it? You can't compel them to do otherwise; that is, not until you get rigid legislation to that effect. For the history of our industrial system is a story of steadily encroaching government in business. Every step forward had to be forced upon unwilling business by public sentiment, and by legislation, by the power of labor unionism, or by both.

We have come to the point at which a discussion of such proposed legislation TAKING THE CONTROL OF INDUSTRY OUT OF THE HANDS OF SELFISH BUSINESS MEN is no longer an academic question. It is a matter of sheer survival—not of exploiting capitalism but of our industrial machinery and of the exploited or the unemployed masses.

Business men have failed. Their failure is not personal, but the failure of the profit system. The time has come for the masses seriously to take up immediate methods of shoving them aside and substituting some method of social control. You cannot get that control by talking about it. You can get it by getting into the Socialist movement and building up the mighty power of Socialism that will COMPEL these things. That way, and no other. AND NOW IS THE TIME TO DO IT!

Farm Machinery Displaces Men in Wheat, Corn Belt

WASHINGTON—Fifty per cent of the labor requirements for wheat and corn production in the United States, in the past 30 years, has been eliminated by the use of power and machinery, the Department of Agriculture declared June 20,

URGE LABOR SPY BE OUTLAWED IN 'NEW DEAL' CODE

Federated Press Official, Author of Book on Industrial Espionage, Sends Demand to Roosevelt

HIT UNDERCOVER WARFARE

Writer Declares System Is a Menace to Reasonable Relations Between Employers and Workers

NEW YORK (FP).—One provision which should be insisted upon in every fair practice code agreed upon under the industry control bill is a provision barring the use of labor spies, according to Frank L. Palmer, author of Spies in Steel and Eastern Bureau manager of Federated Press.

"Such great industrial concerns as the United States Steel Corp. are paying huge sums for the purpose of bribing union officials and other leaders in labor's ranks to give information about men who join the unions (so that they may be fired, for example) and to stir up strife, which sometimes leads to violence," Palmer said. "The issue as to whether this kind of undercover warfare is to be allowed under the new law should be put squarely to President Roosevelt with a demand that a clause be written into every code of fair practice which shall effectively prevent this spying.

Exposed False Unionists

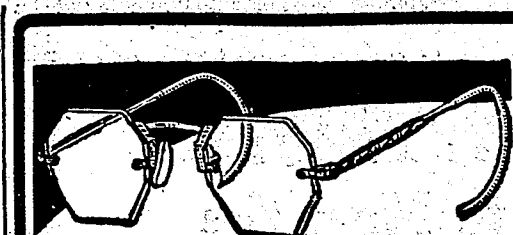
"In my book, Spies in Steel, I was able to show that Chauncey Peterson, an official of Local 31, Electrical Workers' Union, and of the Duluth Building Trades Council, had been steadily and systematically selling out the labor movement for years for a bribe paid him by John B. Michela, superintendent of special police for the Oliver Iron Mining Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel, under the direction of Charles N. Pray, vice-president of the Oliver. I reproduced a part of a spy report made by Peterson and he was expelled by the I. B. E. W. for his disloyalty to the union and the movement. He was just one of the several exposed at that time, including an official of a machinists' lodge.

"However, an official of the Oliver came to me after the expose and boasted that the Oliver would be able to build another spy system as soon as the flurry over the expose died down. The company had the money and so could bribe underpaid workers to be disloyal to their unions and the movement, in other words. In one case I know about, the Oliver used the fact that a labor leader had a sick wife who needed better attention than he could afford, to turn him into a spy for the company.

Cites Examples

"Nor is this done on a small scale. Each of these subsidiaries of U. S. Steel has an undercover system and the companies keep in contact with each other by sending summaries of the spy reports to each other. For example, the Oliver Iron reports are sent to W. L. Furbushaw, an official of the Illinois Steel Co., Chicago; to C. W. Tuttle, of the Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, and to others. Thus hundreds of thousands of dollars annually which might be turned into higher pay is turned into debasing workers' leaders into traitors. Nor is this activity limited to strike periods. It is a constant menace to reasonable relations between employer and employee and makes impossible relations based upon negotiations where mutual respect is implied.

"To bring this matter officially before the president and the industry control administration, I have sent the following letter to President



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Roosevelt, with copies to Gen. Hugh Johnson, chief administrator, and to Edward F. McGrady, chairman of the Labor Advisory Committee:

"Dear Sir:

"If the announced intentions of the industry control bill are to be carried out, I urge that it is necessary that spying upon labor organizations by industrial companies be outlawed in every code of fair practice approved by the administration.

Offers to Prove Statements

"I stand ready to prove that the United States Steel Corporation spies upon its employees in a widespread and organized fashion, and bribes officials of trade unions and other labor organizations to be disloyal to their fellow workers. While this cannot be proved readily in regard to all industries, it is well known that it exists in many and I strongly urge that a clause fitting all industries be written into each code of fair practice approved by you, outlawing this practice.

"Will you do me the honor of telling me whether you disapprove as strongly of industrial spying as I take it for granted you do and whether you will insist that such a clause be written into each code of agreement approved by you?

"Respectfully yours,

"Frank L. Palmer."

SEEK FUND FOR PARTY BUILDING

Field Organization Plan Requires \$2,000 Monthly. Thomas Urges Subscriptions Of \$1 Per Month

Establishment of a special Field Organization Fund of \$2,000 a month for the next six months, so that twenty field organizers of the Socialist Party may be sent into strategic areas, has been undertaken by the Socialist Expansion Fund Committee, Marx Lewis, director of the fund, announced here today.

A special effort to secure the major part of the subscriptions by July 4, when the national executive committee of the Socialist Party will meet to plan future organization activities, is being organized. An appeal to 2,000 friends and members of the Socialist Party, asking each one to subscribe \$1 each for the next six months in order to insure the execution of the organization plans, is being issued now by Norman Thomas, chairman of the Finance Committee.

An examination of the cost of maintaining a field organizer, keeping him supplied with literature, and

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providing him with all necessary traveling expenses, discloses that \$100 a month will be sufficient for each organizer. Although it allows little for actual compensation, the national office of the Socialist Party reports that there are many applications of men and women ready to join the organizers' corps for just their means of subsistence.

Launch Summer Schools

Anticipating the success of the drive for the \$2,000 monthly, the national Socialist organization has established five summer schools in various parts of the country for the purpose of training organizers to handle field work with a maximum of results. Several schools are now in progress, and are reported to have attracted many enthusiastic and capable workers who will be able to fill the demand that keeps growing all over the country for organizers and speakers.

IF YOU FALL FOR THE HEADLINES

Lots of new jobs and loads of wage increases—if you read the headlines in the capitalist papers! BUT almost 5 per cent fewer jobs in Illinois in May than a year ago and over 10 per cent drop in total payrolls—if you read the state labor department's monthly bulletin.

Protests Halt Court Trial

WHITE CLOUD, Mich.—A barrage of protest messages sent to the court where four farmers were to be tried for criminal syndicalism has resulted in postponement of the trial until Sept. 11.

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American Safety Razor Corp., Brooklyn, N.Y.



SOCIALIST CONSTITUTION TO OUTLAW PROFIT SYSTEM

FOREST PARK, Pa. (FP).—"We, the people of the Socialist Commonwealth of America, in order to establish a system of society in which no man shall live in fear of poverty... in which the means of production shall be democratically controlled and the fruits thereof democratically distributed... do ordain this constitution."

With these words in its preamble as a keynote, a proposed constitution for Socialist America was presented to the League for Industrial Democracy's 19th annual conference at Camp Tamiment.

Salient features of the proposed constitution:

"There shall be no exploitation of man by man."

"Every person shall be entitled to the minimum essentials of a decent life."

"No person shall be compelled to bear arms."

"Fundamental policies of a national economic plan shall be executed by a national planning board."

"War shall be declared only after such a declaration is made by a three-quarters vote of the people at a special national election."

Drafted by a committee representing the Socialist Lawyers' Association, the constitution calls for a 1-chamber congress composed of equal numbers of national, regional and occupational representatives.

The president's term under the constitution would be two years. Charters of self-government would be issued to occupational associations and a national economic planning board like Roosevelt's New Deal code-makers would set prices, wages and production quotas. Democratic control of the occupational associations and of the government as a whole is a prominent feature of the proposed constitution, which would outlaw anti-labor weapons such as ex-

CONT'L CONGRESS LEADERS MEET IN PHILA. JULY 5TH

PHILADELPHIA.—An extraordinary meeting of the Executive of the Continental Congress of Workers and Farmers will be held in Philadelphia at Knitters' Hall, 2530 North Fourth street, on July 5th. The plea of the first gathering of the Continental Congress at Washington, D. C., this May for a real unity of organized workers and farmers has been answered by the calling of state convention of the Congress for permanent organization in fifteen states. This magnificent response in the short period of sixty days gives the executive of the National Committee of Action and Correspondence the assurance that the Continental Congress idea has taken firm hold on the minds of the organized workers and farmers of the United States.

In the short time since the Continental Congress dispersed, May 7th, a vastly important step has been taken by the United States government in setting up a scheme for complete government supervision of private industry for a period of two years. Great possibilities for both peril and gain for the American working class on farm and in factory are contained in the Industrial Control Bill and Farm Relief Act, as well as the mass of legislation on such fundamental matters as the railroads and banks.

The only sure thing about these Roosevelt laws is that some money-wrench thrower will take them to the supreme court.

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

By JOEL I. SEIDMAN

GAMBLERS' PROSPERITY

By the use of various devices the Administration has revived business to some extent, with a resulting fall in the number of unemployed, according to the estimate of the American Federation of Labor, from a total of 13,770,000 in March to 12,540,000 at the end of May. Much of this, however, represents on real improvement, but merely the expected reaction from the exceptionally high figures connected with the banking crisis.

The rest of the improvement is largely accounted for by the depreciation of the dollar, which automatically increases the price of all commodities measured in terms of dollars. While prices are thus rising incident to an inflationary policy, there is a rush to turn dollars into commodities in order to prevent loss. Business men whose stocks have declined to the lowest possible point order for a period ahead, in order to profit from the rising prices. Repairs that have been long delayed are made before their cost increases. The stock market booms, and values of stocks increase about 60 per cent in two months, from a total of less than 20 to more than 32 billions.

This, however, is merely gamblers' prosperity. Persons who make no contribution to the wealth of the country secure 12 billions of dollars of profits in a few weeks. But business revives merely because prices are rising, and they rise because we are deliberately depreciating the dollar. The moment this process stops, the stimulus is withdrawn and business again lags. And the process cannot keep up very long, for its logical end would be the worthlessness of our currency.

The public works program will likewise contribute to a business revival, for it will spread employment and thus increase purchasing power. But this device is likewise temporary for the public works program is meant to last only a short period of time. Where are any permanent factors, promising improvement?

A little comfort, to be sure, can be drawn from the increased operation of basic industries like steel and automobiles, and the larger volume of railroad car loadings. But if these increases are largely due, as already shown, to inflationary tendencies of a necessarily temporary nature, our problems are merely postponed, not solved. And the small wage increases that have been granted in some industry do not really promise increased purchasing power, but are in most instances merely enough to offset the mounting prices.

There can be no permanent improvement unless hours of labor are drastically reduced, and wages sharply increased. That will not happen under the present administration, as Hugh S. Johnson's enthusiastic approval of the \$10 minimum wage in the cotton textile industry abundantly demonstrates. The Administration's position is further indicated by the new 9-day furlough for postal workers. Under the plan adopted collective bargaining will not be insisted upon, but employers in most instances, will determine wages in their industries by agreement among themselves. It goes without saying that the masses will increase their purchasing power very, very slightly under this plan. Not until the primary purpose of industry become the furnishing of a decent standard of living to all the people will a prompt and orderly distribution of goods from producers to consumers take place, and employment furnished to all the jobless.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF

The plans announced by Secretary Wallace to relieve the farmers of the country are a curious commentary upon the crazy economic system under which we live. In a country in which millions lack a sufficient supply of clothing, the government will pay farmers to take 10 million acres of cotton out of production. The government will either pay to the farmer a high rental value for each acre taken out of production, or combine a low rental price with an option on federal cotton at a very low price. The money is to be raised by a processing tax, which is equivalent to a sales tax on cotton goods. Thus the price of cotton is increased by a tax, the proceeds of which are paid to the farmer if he curtails production. When this happens the law of supply and demand will send prices still higher.

The plan for wheat is essentially similar. In July a processing tax of about 30 cents per bushel will be added to the price of wheat, the proceeds to be paid to farmers who agree to reduce their crops in 1934

and 1935 by 20 per cent. Thus, while millions are being insufficiently fed, while charitable agencies measure the slices of bread to be given the families of the unemployed, the government pays the farmers to grow less. And it pays them with money raised by the worst of all possible forms of taxes—one on the bread that people must eat in order to live, and one that bears most heavily upon people with the smallest incomes.

Of all the varied proposals put forth by the Roosevelt administration, the sales tax on bread is easily the worst.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON (FP).—Saving the capitalist system, in these hectic days of nationwide poverty and social misery, reached the point on June 19 where keeping productive machinery idle was not enough. Actual destruction of a vast amount of wealth, every particle of which wealth was needed to assuage human suffering within the United States, was decreed by President Roosevelt, acting through Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Ten million acres of growing cotton was to be leased from its owners by the government, and abandoned. Farmers were to be paid \$150,000,000 or more for their individual losses, in order that the government might destroy this cotton and thereby create such a shortage as would improve the price of the remainder of the crop.

Wallace made no pretense that the American people did not need every pound of the cotton which these 10,000,000 acres would have produced. As a progressive administrator he realized the tragedy of this waste of the human toil that had gone into the preparation of the ground and the planting and cultivation of the crop. He had seen thousands of ragged children who needed shirts and trousers and stockings. But as a practical executive—a field marshal in the war to save the competitive private-profit system—he had to view the destruction of 10,000,000 acres of growing cotton as a military measure. Under a socialized plan of national economy, he knew, every pound of that cotton would be harvested and made into cloth or other goods. But the American people had not voted for socialization. They had voted for private competition. The competitive system was breaking down, but it was his business to keep it going as long as possible. One way of keeping it alive for a while was to force up prices. One way to force up the price of cotton was to destroy part of the crop.

In a private gathering, a few days before Wallace issued his cotton-destruction order, the question of the railroad managers' demand for a 22 1/2 per cent cut in rail wages was mentioned. One of the President's advisers, who was present, said that rail labor should take a 30 per cent cut, since its wage-scale was clearly "out of line" with wages in other industries. Here again was the theme of sacrifice of human welfare for the sake of saving the system. The advocate of lower wages for rail workers argued that rail rates are too high, and that rail wages are the chief reason for excessive rail rates which in turn promote high living costs. He urged that lower commodity prices would be a better road to a decent standard of living, for rail labor, than maintenance of the present wage level.

Yet the Administration, through its Agricultural Adjustment Administration and its Industrial Recovery Administration, was at that moment launching a nationwide drive, backed by powers as great as those conferred on the Executive in time of war, to increase the prices of commodities, and to increase wages of the workers in the productive industries. If it was also seeking to reduce the profits of middlemen, so that farmers on the one hand and wage workers on the other should get a bigger share of the product of industry, while invested capital should get a smaller share than before, its efforts in that direction had produced no results. Roosevelt was struggling to

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MITCHELL VERDICT SEEN AS CUTTING INCOME TAX

NEW YORK (FP).—With the announcement that Charles E. Mitchell, dismissed president of the National City Bank, had been freed by a jury in federal court on a charge of evading income taxes, there was one question on the lips of everyone in the financial district: "Will anyone ever be dumb enough to pay income taxes after this?"

Before the Mitchell trial only the few who could afford tax lawyers knew how to evade payment of taxes. Now the trial of the case and Mitchell's brazen testimony before the Senate committee that he had sold his wife stock to escape taxation have made it clear to everyone how to avoid payment.

"Poor indeed will be the person who has no wife or friend or rela-

tive to whom he can sell some stock or a trinket or second-hand suit of clothes and thus establish a loss to escape income taxes," one person remarked as the newsboys excitedly shouted the Mitchell extra through Wall Street caverns. "The effect on next year's tax income is likely to be tremendous."

FOUR WHEAT REGIONAL MEETINGS LISTED

WASHINGTON.—Regional wheat adjustment conferences will be held by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Columbus, Fargo, Spokane and Kansas City, in order to make plans for a rapid survey by county agents in every wheat-raising county, preliminary to the making of state and county allotments. M. L. Wilson, chief of the wheat production section of the Administration, will attend all four meetings, as spokesman for Secretary Wallace.

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North Dakota Payrolls Down, Accidents Stay Up

BISMARCK, N. D.—Payrolls of industries in North Dakota that come under the state compensation law declined over 25% from 1929 to 1932. The 1929 payrolls totaled \$61,908,812 while in 1932 they were \$45,624,460. But compensable accidents which totaled 5,654 in 1929 numbered 5,532 in 1932, according to R. E. Wenzel of the state workmen's compensation bureau.

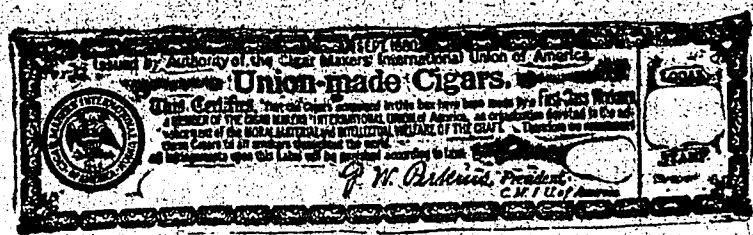
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FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1933

EDITORIALS

By Norman Thomas

MOLEY FLIES TO LONDON

America's reputation abroad has not been helped by the extraordinary policy of the Roosevelt administration with regard to the London Economic Conference. First the President and his Secretary of State announced in effect that they pinned all their hopes to it. Then the President sent to it a mediocre delegation which did not agree within itself. The delegation apparently assented, or almost assented, to a stabilization of the dollar, which was at once repudiated in Washington. Now Mr. Moley, head of the "Brain Trust" and Assistant Secretary of State, is going to rush over to London to set his nominal chief, Secretary Hull, right. No wonder foreigners complain.

What has happened with regard to the London Conference is that originally Mr. Roosevelt, never intended to go as far toward a planned economic nationalism as he has gone in the Farm Relief Bill and the Industrial Control law. It's pretty hard to fix domestic prices and at the same time lower tariffs. It is even harder to work for an inflation of the price level at home and stabilization of the value of the dollar abroad. In this conflict it is almost inevitable that temporarily at least economic nationalism will win.

And that raises the problem for Socialists. Where should we stand in the matter of nationalism or internationalism at this juncture? How should we stand on the question of inflation? If the alternative were nationalism, either capitalist or even Socialist, and Socialist internationalism, no true Socialist could hesitate. Indeed, no man of sense can doubt that both peace and prosperity will be very precious on the basis of high-pressure nationalism in economics in an interdependent world where no nation is genuinely self-dependent.

Alas, the present choice is not between nationalism and Socialist internationalism. It is between a nationalist state capitalism with some concessions to labor and a rather vague type of capitalist internationalism. Some of the things advocated in the name of that capitalist internationalism, especially now that Hitler is in power, might well give us a stake in preserving the status quo which would be an open door to war. Some capitalist internationalism is more obviously in the interest of holders of foreign investments than of workers. On the whole, I am reluctantly coming to the opinion that the governments represented at London are not in a state of mind, and that conditions have not reached the point, where a very genuine and satisfactory economic internationalism can be worked out. In particular I doubt if at this stage of the game the dollar can be successfully stabilized in international markets with the consequent effect of stopping the present rise in prices at home. And this I say with full knowledge of the evils inherent in any competitive depreciation of currency and in full hope that international stabilization may soon be possible.

INFLATION IS NOT SOCIALISM

This brings us to the difficult problem of inflation. Let me repeat what I have said scores of times. Neither inflation nor deflation is essentially Socialist. Both are old-time capitalist devices. A Socialist world order would want a stable medium of exchange. Much that extreme advocates of inflation want to accomplish could have been far better accomplished by paying off debts through a capital levy and, I may add, by socialization of banking and credit. Nevertheless I am of the opinion that

in our American capitalist society some degree of inflation is inevitable. On three conditions it might do more good than harm. The first condition is that it should be controlled so that at the outside limit it will not do more than to bring back the price level of 1926. Of course, that process cannot work smoothly or with perfect justice any more than the deflationary process worked smoothly and with justice.

It is, however probably a little more honest and more socially useful to work back to a level at which a great many of the outstanding debts were incurred than to stay where we are. Surely it is not very honest to compel debtors to pay back debts in dollars that purchase a great deal more than when the debts were incurred. The second condition is that inflation should be directed primarily to an increase of spending power of the masses, particularly of the unemployed. The third condition, which is almost a sub-division of the second, is that wages should be forced up as fast, or rather faster, than the price level.

I do not think that these three conditions are perfectly met in the Roosevelt program. But that program looks in the direction of them more than anything he said during the campaign. So far he has gone at the business slowly. He has begun by trying to restore confidence and increase credit rather than to print money. Whatever happens will be a happening under capitalism and for which capitalism is responsible. Nothing is clearer than that inflation or in fact any change, however good of itself it may seem to be, in the money system cannot of itself bring about true prosperity in a world still managed in order to provide profits for absentee owners. To a Socialist a stock market boom in a land of the unemployed is no sign of true prosperity.

PRESIDENTIAL "ECONOMY"

If the government is to preach with any sincerity and power the gospel of high wages to employers it must practice what it preaches. That means not only that the President should revise drastically his cuts in benefits to disabled veterans. It also means that he should reconsider some of his salary cuts to government employees. Particular victims of these cuts were the substitute postal clerks. These men, who have to serve as substitutes from three to seven or even from three to ten years before they get a regular position, have been cut 15 per cent although in New York City a large number of them are averaging only about \$6 a week! They have formed an organization and are making a vigorous fight worthy of all support against such outrageous cuts.

SOME HISTORY

It is a curious fact that some comrades think that if Communists do something we should do it. This appears to be an inferiority complex although it is not widespread. Some interesting history may be cited to show the results of another course.

Through a whole decade, 1919-1929, the Socialist Party framed its policies without any regard to Communist criticism and action and with what results? We first met sneers and the usual falsehoods and then the Communists followed our lead.

In 1919 they denounced all immediate programs as "bourgeois"; nothing less than civil war would suffice. All Labor parties were composed of labor fakers; no compromise with this idea. By the end of the year they were calling for armed insurrection; political action was a snare for the workers. Socialists laughed at all this and went their own way. By 1921 the Communists were abandoning these "fundamentals." Yearning for an "open party" they organized it in 1922 and included immediate demands. In 1923 we were denounced for participating in the Conference for Progressive Political Action and the following year they tried to get into it. In 1929 we formulated the first program for organization of the unemployed and they laughed; then they took it up and messed it. Today they fill their platforms with so many immediate measures that they are the most opportunist movement in our history.

In other words, for a decade they tried to imitate us. We had no inferiority complex; we had a Socialist philosophy and marched straight ahead and observed the Communists abandoning one position after the other. If we have confidence in our own movement we will again laugh, move on, and display a solidarity of opinion and action regardless of what our "friends" say or do.—The New Leader.

MILITARISM IN THE SCHOOLS

Militarizing the colleges and universities of the country isn't enough to satisfy the militarists—now they are doing the same thing in the high schools and grade schools. And they are doing it at the public expense when finances are in perilous shape and the money could be used to great advantage elsewhere.

In Boston recently the high school and elementary grade school cadet corps staged a parade. Informed Bostonians who watched the uniformed columns swing down Commonwealth avenue remembered that the city school budget calls for \$50,000 for military drill. In addition, each school boy must

have a uniform—an expense of \$7.50 that was passed on to the parents, many of whom could ill afford such an outlay.

At the same time in Boston there was in progress the Emergency Relief Campaign in which 115 welfare agencies were asking the people to contribute, that their work to relieve suffering and distress might be continued. How much better it would have been if these thousands of dollars spent in giving Boston schoolboys a smattering of knowledge about military drill, but much of the spirit of war and militarism, were used for some constructive purpose to afford employment! And yet Boston high schools have the rule that no student may graduate from high school without having completed the required military drill.

This militarization movement is being invoked in other high schools and even grade schools the country over. Wherever it has been applied, it brings the spirit of war and it brings heavy expense to parents and taxpayers. Stripped of its pretensions, its real purpose is that of propaganda—to instill in the minds of the young that spirit of war that may be capitalized by the war makers of the future.—Milwaukee Leader.

LABOR GROUPS URGED TO JOIN UNITED WORKERS' FEDERATION

Through the Labor Advocate, the United Workers' Federation of Pennsylvania is asking that all organizations who are in accord with the policies of the Federation, affiliate by sending in the affiliation fee of \$1.00. Because of the lack of funds and because of the difficulty in securing the names and addresses of workers' organizations, many groups have not yet affiliated. If your organization has not received a communication from the Federation, if your group has not yet affiliated, bring the matter before the next meeting and ask them to send in the affiliation fee of \$1.00 for which a charter will be sent.

The yearly dues for any organization is only \$2.00 a year. The United Workers' Federation of Pennsylvania is headed by James H. Maurer as chairman. Recently the Federation, through the state committee, has affiliated itself with the Continental Congress.

All Socialist Party branches, local trade unions, branches of unemployed organizations, Socialist Party locals, central labor bodies and central unemployed bodies are eligible for affiliation.

If your organization has not yet acted on this matter, don't fail to bring it before the next meeting. The following application can be used in asking for a charter:

Mr. Earl White, Secretary,
United Workers' Federation of Penna.,
36 S. 11th St.,
Reading, Pa.

We, the of Pa., agreeing with the policies and principles of the Federation in bringing together all labor groups for united action, hereby apply for a charter and affiliation. We are sending, herewith, \$1.00 which is the affiliation fee and we agree to pay the sum of \$2.00 per year as dues.

Name of Organization

Address

Secretary

Address of Secretary

IT'S A GREAT SYSTEM!

By JOHN PAINE
Federated Press

Why didn't the delegates to the London Economic Conference call a conference before they went abroad to confer on the London Economic Conference?

Could there be a little gentle irony in Great Britain's arranging the conference meeting in the Hall of Fossils?

Morgan-Parker Whitney objected to the \$250,000,000 bankers' pool formed to operate in the crashing stock market of 1929 being called a "pool." He thought "suspense account" a much better term.

Well, by 1930, the pool had "suspended" a \$40,000,000 loss into a cash profit of \$1,067,355 for the bankers.

Home Sweet Home
"Don't come to New York City if you are unemployed—you will be better off at home," warns the Welfare Council of New York.

"What home?" Bredline Benny wants to know.

A. Mitchell Palmer, prize red-baiter, head of the National Depositors' Committee, has sent a "confidential, not for publication" letter to editors explaining that the committee is "not interested in get-rich-

quick promoters and other forms of racketeers."

Why not publish it? It's news, isn't it?

We suggest that special padded cells be built for those who, after reading the Mitchell not-guilty verdict, still pay income taxes, so that they can be put under observation and given tender treatment.

1932—Sen. David Reed of Pennsylvania: "What this country needs is a Mussolini."

1933—Sen. David Reed of Pennsylvania implores the Senate not to submit to a presidential dictatorship.

On Gen. Hugh Johnson's "recovery staff" are 12 industrialists, two university professors, one retired major-general, and nine labor men.

In the final vote, that's 15 against nine.

"The pound is still the pound in England."—Chancellor Chamberlain.

"The dollar is still the dollar in U. S.," says we; at least, it's still printed on the same kind of paper.

How about a code of fair practice for the U. S. Post Office, Uncle Sam?

Carriers work 44 hours a week; subs earn \$7 a week (when working). Isn't \$7 a sweatshop wage?

If you're a good boy, and plant lots of trees, and rank in the upper 5% of your company in the Civilian Conservation Corps, you'll get \$45 instead of the usual \$1-a-day pay, says Teacher Roosevelt.

"Charles E. Mitchell, cool and collected," starts a blurb on the notorious banker.

That's what the district attorney charged—that he collected!

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gets his picture in the paper for buying 5 1/2% New York City bonds.

Considering that he just lost 55 millions buying from bum Fox Film bonds and that he's a biggest Tammany Hall supporter—what's the holler about?

And now we have 2,000,000 southern farmers, wearing ragged cotton shirts, plowing under 10,000,000 acres of cotton plants so there won't be too many shirts!

IT'S A GREAT SYSTEM!

Socialist Party Directory

Local Berks: First Thursday at Labor Lyceum, 8 p. m.
Labor Lyceum: First Thursday of each month immediately preceding the meeting of Local Berks.

Executive Committee: Second Thursday night of each month and at the call of the chair or any three members of the committee.

County Committee: Third Thursday night of each month.

Picnic Committee: Second and fourth Fridays at 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.

Finance Committee: Second Monday night of each month at Labor Lyceum at 8 o'clock.

Central Branch: Each Monday night at 8 o'clock at 600 North Ninth street.

Northeast Branch: Each Monday night at 1311 North Ninth street.

Northwest Branch: Every Friday at 8 p. m. at Green and Gordon streets.

Southern Branch: Meets each Tuesday night at 829 Franklin street.

18th Ward: Meets each Tuesday night at 431 Summit avenue.

Berkshire Heights: Each Friday night in basement of Peterson's barber shop, Seventh and Oley streets.

Birdsboro: Fourth Tuesday of each month in Orioles' Hall.

Exeter Twp.: Second District, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m. at Lincoln Homestead.

Fairview: First Tuesday at 8 p. m., at the home of Thomas Moser, Pershing Blvd.

Gibraltar: Second and fourth Friday at 8 p. m., at Gibraltar Fire House.

Muhlenberg: Every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the Good Will Fire Co. Hall.

Jacksonwald: Meets every Second and fourth Tuesday at 8 p. m.

Kenhorst: Every Tuesday or each month until further notice, at 8 p. m., 1014 Broadway Blvd.

Laureldale: Every Tuesday night at Yeager's Hall, Elizabeth and Marion streets, Rosedale.

Shillington: First and Third Fridays at 8 p. m. First Friday in Borough Hall; third Friday in I. O. of A. Hall.

Sinking Spring: Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 934 Penn Avenue.

Vinmont: First and Third Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Vinmont Hotel.

West Lawn: Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 2022 Spring street.

West Reading: Each Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, 233 Kline street.

Womelsdorf Branch: every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 118 Franklin street.

Women's Socialist League: Meets each Thursday night at Labor Lyceum.

Central Women: Every Friday night at Labor Lyceum.

Exeter Women: Meets every Second and Fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. at Lincoln Homestead.

Northeast Women: Every Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at 1311 North Ninth street.

Northwest Women: Tuesday night at Green and Gordon streets.

Southern Women: Every Friday, 8 p. m., at 829 Franklin street.

Women's Committee: Meets the third Thursday of each month at 7:30 at Labor Lyceum.

18th Ward Women: Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 8 o'clock at 431 Summit Ave.

Male Chorus: Rehearsal and meeting every Wednesday, 8 p. m. at 1311 North Ninth street.

Band Rehearsal: Every Wednesday at Labor Lyceum.

Orchestra Rehearsal: Every Friday night at Labor Lyceum.

Rank and File Veterans' Association: Meets second Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock, at Labor Lyceum.

Y. P. S. L.

Circle 1, Sr., meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Franklin and Peach Streets.

Circle 2, Jr., meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 1311 N. 9th St.

Circle 3, Sr., meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at 233 Kline St., W. Reading.

Circle 4, Sr., meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., at 1311 N. 9th St.

Circle 6, Sr., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Gordon and Green Streets.

Circle 7, Jr., meets every Wednesday, 7 p. m., at Gordon and Green Streets.

Circle 9, meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Franklin and Peach Sts.

Circle 10, meets first and third Wednesday, 8:00 p. m., at Newmans-town Band Hall.

County Executive Committee meets every Sunday morning 8:30, at Labor Lyceum.

STATE SOCIALISTS

Allentown—Central Branch—Every Friday night at Labor Temple, 126 North Sixth street.

Erie—Every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at the Workmen's Circle Hall, 133 East 23d street.

Lebanon Branch meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 1039 Willow street.

Newmanstown: Meets first and third Wednesday of the month in Band Hall at 8 p. m.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Local Montgomery, second Sunday at 2 p. m. For location ask any branch secretary.

Ambler, second and fourth Monday at 8 p. m. at 325 Butler avenue.

Lansdale, every Thursday at 8 p. m., at Moyer's Studio Music, 110 East Main street.

North Wales, first and third Wednesday at 8 p. m. at Century Club, Main street.

Norristown, second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. at 531 Cherry street.

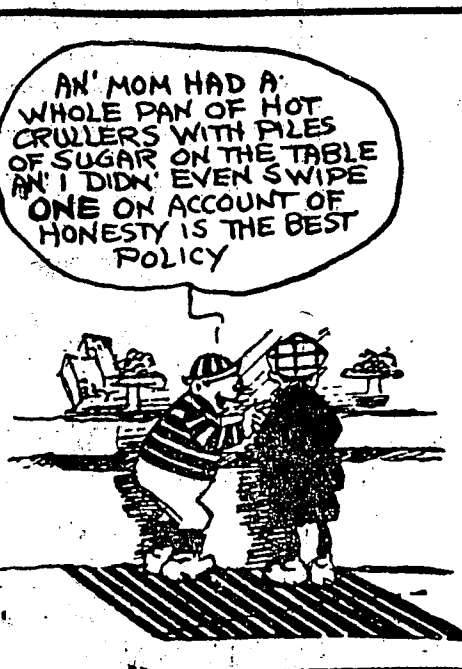
Pottstown, every Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 24 South Charlotte street.

Pottstown Junior and Senior Circle—Meet every Tuesday evening at 7:30 at the Labor Lyceum, 24 South Charlotte street.

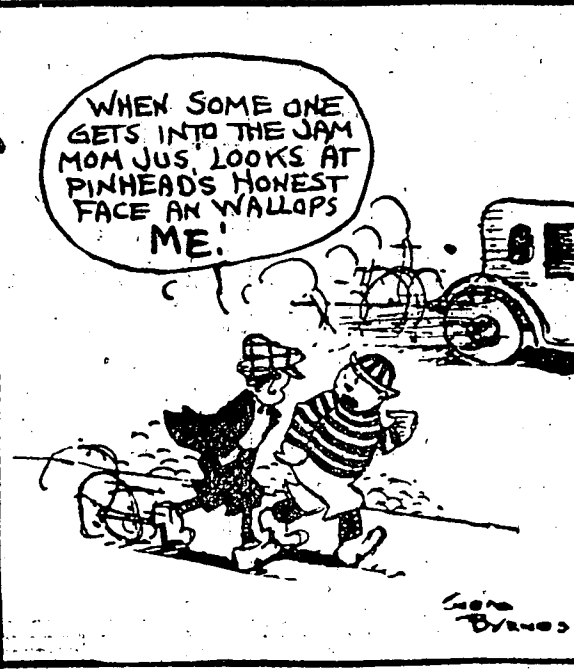
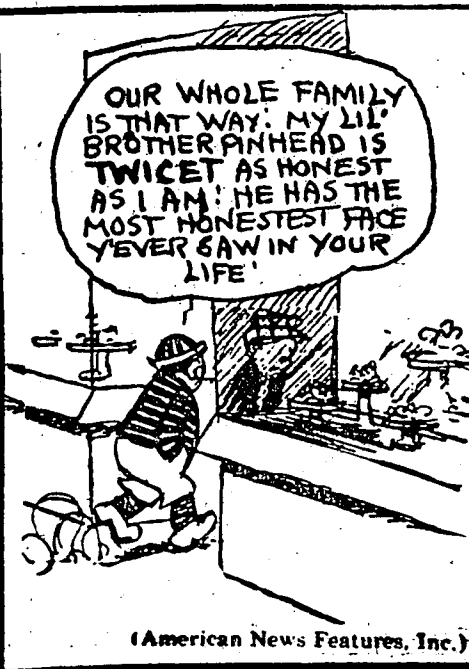
REG'LAR FELLERS



A Shady Deal



By Gene Byrnes



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(American News Features, Inc.)

Gene Byrnes