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READING LABOR ADVOCATE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE WORKERS

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

BERKSHIRE JOINS HOSIERY STRIKE PARTY EXECUTIVES PLAN SUPPORT FOR LABOR

REFLECTIONS

By the Editor

WHETHER THEY KNOW it or not, workers who go on strike at the present juncture of Capitalist development are fighting for something vastly more important than wages, hours and working conditions. Moreover, the result of their strikes will affect their living and working standards, not only in the present, but in the months and years which stretch ahead.

In more than one respect, this is war time. And the same grave consequences which follow a war will follow the return to normal, peaceful industrial activities.

THE REALLY DANGEROUS time in any war is at the moment when the terms of peace are signed. Those who take into account the disaster which has come upon the entire world—victor and vanquished alike—since the writing of the peace pact of Versailles should understand how important it is that the industries of the nation get off on the right foot when they start operations under industrial codes still to be written and enforced under government supervision.

Had the nations of the world hit upon terms which were fair to all concerned, had they taken into account the injustice of placing many millions of men, women and children in economic slavery—people unborn when the World War was being fought—much of the aftermath of worldwide industrial stagnation might have been avoided. But the nations stopped fighting only upon the battlefields; in the marts of trade the conflict became more bitter.

THERE ARE FEW questions which strikes will ever settle. Right now, however, if the workers stand with their leaders, strikes will establish the fundamental principle that workers have an inalienable right to band themselves together for the discussion and settlement of matters affecting their daily lives.

And those questions will not stop arising after the signing of labor codes. Of what use, for example, will a \$15 minimum wage be to anyone if price advances make the purchasing power of \$15 less than half that amount at the present time? New agreements, revisions of old ones, new principles of industrial relations will have to be written from time to time and such changes and adjustments must take place until the final victory which will come only when the parasites and profiteers are deprived of their last vestige of ability to exploit useful workers.

WITH FUTURE PROBABILITIES in mind, the need for organization should be plain. For only when the workers are organized, only when labor leaders speak for the majority of workers within an industry, only then will the workers be given respectful recognition by the powers of industry and government.

IN THE CASE of the hosiery strike, Emil Rieve and other spokesmen for the hosiery union are going (Continued on Page Three)

**SOCIALIST
Radio Program
EVERY SUNDAY
at 12:15 P. M. over
361.4M WEEU 830K**

July 9—Darlington Hoopes
July 16—August Claessens
TELL YOUR FRIENDS

WORKERS LEAVE POSTS AFTER DOUBLE DEALING BY BOSSES ON PACT WITH INVESTIGATOR

NEW STRIKES AS COTTON WORKER WALKOUT ENDS

Labor Disputes at Rope Walk, Fein & Glass, and Penn Pants Affect 500 Reading Workers

SEEK UNION LEADERSHIP

Strikes in Pottstown Send 2,500 Shirt, Underwear and Pretzel Workers on Picket Line—Myerstown Out

Inspired by the gallant fight which the hosiery workers of this section are making for recognition in the writing of a Federal code governing their industry, Reading workers in other industries have joined the strike movement and are

COTTON STRIKE ENDS WHEN BANCROFT MILL MAKES CONCESSIONS

After being closed less than a week by a strike of 400 employees, which forced a shutdown of the entire plant, the Bancroft Cotton Mill came to an agreement with the strikers last Saturday.

The terms of settlement include elimination of the "stretch-out" system, agreement not to employ anyone under 16 years of age, no discrimination against strikers and recognition of the Textile Workers' Union under such conditions as are written into the Federal Code governing the cotton industry.

now out in spontaneous protest against wages and conditions which have long been unbearable.

Three walkouts yesterday morning completely tied up two industries and threatened to halt operations at a third before the end of the week.

Rope Walk Strike
At the Jackson rope walk, long known as a "slaughter house" for workers, practically the entire force, estimated at between 175 and 200 persons, 19 of whom are women, quit their jobs after a meeting of the night shift in Labor Lyceum last night. The strikers were addressed by James H. Maurer, George M. Rhodes, Charles F. Sands, Steward Tomlinson and Raymond S. Hofses, all of whom stressed the right to organize and instructed the workers in strike procedure.

It was stated by the strikers that wages at the plant range from \$5 to \$13 per week, with a working day of 9 hours and 48 minutes for day workers and 11 hours for the night shift. Strike committees were named and the plant was being picketed Thursday morning.

It was reported that Raymond Neider, a rope walk employee, was discharged by the firm on Wednesday for attempting to form an organization. While strike action was brewing at the plant for some time, this (Continued on Page Four)

Addition of Largest Producing Mill in Hosiery Industry Heartens Strikers Everywhere

INTIMIDATION POLICY FAILS

Employers Offered Agreement by Dealing Directly With Hosiery Workers' Union

After a siege of over 20 years, the great Berkshire mills, towering stronghold of anti-unionism fell on Wednesday in an hour as if by a miracle.

Three thousand workers poured out of the towering hosiery plants against which for years the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers has flung its shock troops with absolutely no visible results.

Over 8,000 of the ten and half thousand hosiery workers in Berks county are now on strike and it is confidently expected that the two or three remaining mills will be closed down in the next two or three days. The Berkshire Knitting Mills, largest hosiery producer in the world, turns out probably 15% of the total output of the full fashioned hosiery industry.

After three years of repression and intimidation, the Berkshire workers are singing and celebrating in exuberant delight as they march on the picket lines in front of the great iron fences.

Meetings in Socialist Park
There are no halls in Reading large enough to hold the strikers. Berkshire strike gatherings are held in the Socialist Park at Sinking Spring, three or four miles away from the mills.

Two more small mills also walked (Continued on Page Three)

KROUSE PRETZEL BAKERS STRIKE

Entire Industry May Join. Lay-offs at Bachman's Seen As Violation of Industrial Recovery Law

In protest against wage and labor conditions which they describe as among the worst in the baking industry, employees of the Krouse Pretzel Bakery, 14½ and Cotton streets, went on strike late yesterday afternoon. The direct cause of the strike, it is declared, was the discharge of two employees for organization activity.

The strikers report that children under 16 are employed in the industry and that wage rates are far below those paid in similar local industries. In support of this contention, they mention one operation for which they are paid 18 cents per hour while other local concerns pay 36 cents for the same task.

May Mean General Strike
The Krouse walkout is likely to be taken as a signal for a strike of all pretzel bakeries in this city for the purpose of organizing all pretzel workers into a union which will then (Continued on Page Three)

STAN AND HEBER REPAYING DEBT TO EMPLOYERS

Over-Policing of Strike and Attempt to Limit Picketing Viewed as Receipt For Campaign Support

UNION WON'T WAIVE RIGHTS

Latest Ruling of Mayor and Commissioner Seen as Attempt to Incite Acts of Violence

Mayor Heber Ermentrout, as head of the Fusion government of Reading is repaying his debt to the big business interests who supported and financed his campaign.

That is the explanation which workers, strikers and non-strikers alike, give for the manner in which Ermentrout and his police commissioner, J. Stanley Giles, are using the police force of Reading.

Ermentrout and Giles, from the very first day of the hosiery strike sent police to struck mills in such numbers as to indicate his belief that the strikers are a bunch of hoodlums and lawbreakers, instead of solid citizens with a stake in Reading.

Ermentrout and Giles within the past two days have issued a brazen mandate which, if it sticks, will limit the number of pickets to 12 at a plant and will permit those pickets to march only in two's at a distance which will render them ineffective.

Organized Labor Aroused
The Fusion action in over-policing struck hosiery mills was resented by all workers and this resentment has since been voiced by the Building Trades Council in a letter to Ermentrout.

Now comes John Edelman, as spokesman for the hosiery workers' union, to declare that under no circumstances will the union accept the limitations set by Ermentrout and Giles.

"To surrender our right to picket or to consent to have our pickets limited, as Ermentrout and Giles propose to do, would be to surrender our constitutional rights," Edelman told the two city officials yesterday. (Continued on Page Five)

MAURER SPEAKS SUNDAY AT PICNIC IN PERKASIE

James H. Maurer will deliver an address on "Labor's Rights Under the Industrial Recovery Law" at a farmers' and workers' picnic and rally in Mealo Park, Perkasio, on Sunday.

The event has been arranged by the Socialist Party of Bucks County. No admission will be charged and the general public has been invited to attend. A general picnic program of picnic activities is scheduled. A number of Reading people have indicated their intention of paying a visit to the Bucks County picnic. (Continued on Page Two)

SOCIALIST OFFICIALS HOLD NEW WORKERS' PARTY TO BE UNWISE AT PRESENT TIME

Menace of Fascism Discussed in Three-Day Conference. Leave Economic Offensive Against Germany to Decision of International Confab in August—Hears Plan For Educational Activities—Hoan, Graham and Hillquit Unable to Attend

Closer co-operation with workingclass movements was the principle objective decided upon in a three-day conference of the Socialist National Executive Committee in Reading on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. As though to test the sincerity of Socialist leaders in their professed desire to be of assistance to the toiling masses in all their struggles for higher labor standards, workers in most of the important mills in Reading and Berks were on strike when the party's executives came to this city.

JOBLESS LEAGUE PROTEST TODAY AGAINST NEGLECT

Mass Demonstration at Old City Hall Expected to Number 5,000 Unemployed and Friends

T. P. L. TO VISIT PINCHOT

League Spokesman Declares Order From Whitman Was Signal For Misuse of Needy Berks Families

Churlish treatment and absolute neglect of the unemployed by the Unemployment Relief Board under Seibert Whitman will be the basis for a demonstration by the Tax-

No Scabs From T. P. L.

Although practically every trade is represented in the membership of the Taxpayers' Protective League, workers who seek to better their conditions by going on strike need have no fear that the League will furnish strikebreakers.

The above assurance was given local strikers this week by Stewart Tomlinson, chairman of the League's executive board.

"We are organized to assist the jobless in their struggle for adequate relief. That is and will remain our only purpose. Strikers need have no fear that the League will be used as a recruiting ground for scabs," Tomlinson said.

Payers' Protective League at Fifth and Franklin streets this afternoon immediately after the regular weekly business meeting of that body at city park.

Louis Eckenroth announced yesterday that the park meeting would be called to order at 1 p. m., and that the demonstration would be staged at old city hall at approximately 2:30. Between 3,000 and 5,000 persons are expected to participate, Eckenroth stated.

"There are innumerable cases in the League's records to show that the jobless are being snubbed and neglected," Eckenroth charged. "This," he continued, "has been getting worse for some time. I have cases to show that women have been kept waiting as high as two hours and a half in district relief offices."

Eckenroth announced that it is the (Continued on Page Two)

What Reading Folks Are Talking About

THE FUSION SPIRIT

Without doubt many workers now on strike voted to place Reading in the power of the Fusion administration. One can not help wondering what those workers think of themselves now.

Workers may vote for Ermentrout and his kind, but that gang will never be workers' officials. By placing police in picket areas in ridiculous numbers and by his fiat that the number and activities of pickets shall be limited, Ermentrout leaves no doubt as to who owns him. The Fusionists belong to the exploiting employing interests who financed the Fusion campaign and who now dictate what the Fusion government of Reading shall do.

While one must resent the arrogance of an Ermentrout who threatens peaceful strikers with police interference and while no doubt but contempt can be the sentiment for a Yocum who, in a spirit of ignorant bravado, denies 8,000 strikers the right to use public property to discuss a matter which affects the entire community and about which national lawmakers have established new governmental principles, yet there is another side to the picture. The Fusionists have stood still long enough to be looked at. Mayor Ermentrout's plea that he has preceded to warrant his hostile ruling means only that the Fusion mayor is determined to do all that he may to hamper the workers and assist the owners.

In the past there have been some workers who permitted themselves to be alienated from the Socialists by what they thought were weaknesses and errors. But the Fusionists of Reading have done much to convince thousands of people that the mistakes of the Socialists are of infinitely more value to the working class than the successes of Labor's enemies. And the greatest mistake that can be made by any worker is to vote the police powers of his city into the hands of the class which grows rich by working and exploiting the men, women and children of the working class.

WHERE DO THE MERCHANTS STAND?

It has been learned on reasonably good authority that a committee, composed of merchant members of the Chamber of Commerce interviewed the daily newspapers to insist that strike news favorable to and issued by the strikers be either played down and buried on inside pages or denied publicity.

It has not been ascertained whether those merchants were authorized to make that demand by the local Chamber, but if they were the Reading body was acting entirely consistent with the Labor policy of its national organization.

That any group of merchants should wish the strikers anything short of absolute success merely indicates how economically ignorant those merchants are. Even a primary school child ought to know by this time that business has hit the rocks and business men have gone into bankruptcy in unprecedented numbers because workers have lost their purchasing power. And even the most ignorant business man ought to know that there is no way of restoring normal trade activities without making it possible for great masses of people to spend more. The workers of Reading are the custom- (Continued on Page Two)

**Hardware Workers
will meet at
LABOR LYCEUM
Saturday at 9 A. M.
To Discuss Trade Conditions**

Good Shoes for Little Money— That's What You Get in This SUMMER SHOE SALE



**Women's
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Stunning Summer
Styles

Get your Summer
Shoes now! They're
smart, they're new.
Sizes 2½ to 9.

\$1

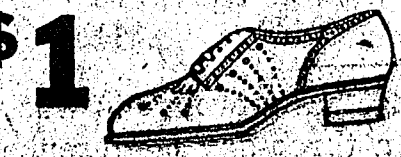
**LIMITED LOT DR. WATTEMAN
Arch Support Shoes \$1.49**

Children's Elk
Skin SANDALS



89c

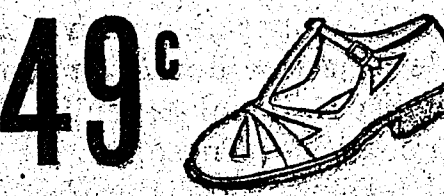
Big Girls' Oxfords



In Black and White and
Brown and White.

\$1

Children's Linen
Beach Sandals



49c

TENNIS SHOES

For MEN! For BOY'S!
Stop That Offensive

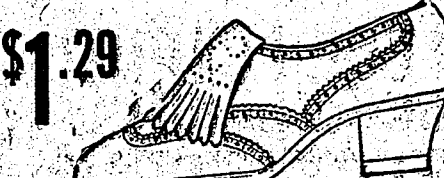
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FREE

A Rubber Ball
with every
pair.

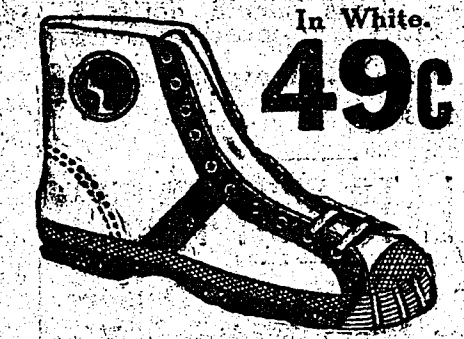
Women's and Girls'
Sport Oxfords



\$1.29

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

SPECIAL LOT BOYS'
Tennis Shoes



In White.
49c

BUY NOW! BEAT THE RISING PRICES!

READING SHOE MARKET
846 PENN ST. 848

SOCIALIST HIGHLIGHTS

(Continued from First Page)

But we must see to it ourselves that
the recovery brings prosperity to us.

**ARTHUR
SCHWEMMER**

Optometrist
Eyes examined by the
most modern method.
GLASSES FITTED
Prices Reasonable.

218 NORTH NINTH ST.

ALFRED E. BAILEY

SHOES MEN'S WEAR HATS
FULL CUT SHIRTS FAST COLORS
OUR SPECIALTY
843 PENN STREET

SOUTH AWAKES TO THE APPEAL OF SOCIALISM

Newly-Revived Movement Assures All-Year Activity Without Assistance From Northern Organizers

FACING RACE PROBLEM

Summer School Expounds Economic Problems—Students Enthused For Socialism In Our Time

By CLARENCE SENIOR.
MONTAGLE, Tenn.—Socialism in the South is beginning to catch up with the industrialization of the Southern states. For the first time in the history of the party since the World War, it is growing out of the conditions and needs of the workers and farmers.

The first annual Socialist Summer School for the South, held here last week, indicated that never again would it be necessary for the national organization to send northern organizers down to set up election machinery. There is now being created a movement which will mean agitation, education and organization all year around.

Fifteen students from seven southern states attended the school, which was held at the Highlander Folk School. They were not intellectuals, recently interested in the movement, but workers from mines, textile mills, steel mills, railroads and farms. They came with a personal knowledge of the problems Southern workers face. For five or six sessions every day they hammered away at the application of accepted Socialist fundamentals to the organization problems peculiar to the South.

Attack Race Problem
There was no lack of courage. The most difficult of the special problems, that of racial misunderstanding, was faced frankly. There was none of the attitude of "white superiority" which makes class-conscious workers, white or black, despair of some professed radicals. On the other hand there was none of the racialistic appeal which some mistake for radicalism; no cry for a new kind of segregation called "self-determination."

In line with recent actions of the national executive committee of the party and the actions of the state conventions of North Carolina and Tennessee were the opinions of the students. "There shall be no toleration of racial discrimination in the Socialist movement in the South which we are going back home to build." The students reminded some few obstinate members in their home communities that the national executive committee recently held up the granting of a charter to one state organization until it had decided not to equivocate on the race problem. Among the students themselves there was never a moment's hesitation as to their stand.

Another great problem they all faced was prejudice against Northerners and foreigners. An explanation of the Civil War, and of mass migrations in terms of their economic reasons was thoroughly thrashed out at the school. The universal presence of ignorant mountain and valley folks as far apart as northerners and southerners was also faced. An attempt will be made to develop special kinds of literature to be recommended to the national organization for publication to aid the Southern work.

The school sessions, the frankness with which problems of great magnitude were faced, and the enthusiasm with which the details of organization work were mapped out, give great hope to those who wish to see the South advance along Socialist lines. The educational committee, on the basis of this one central Southern school run as an experiment, hopes to have several such schools in various cultural sections of the South next summer.

The students went home with the cry on their lips, "Win the South for Socialism in our time." Their work is going to be watched by the movement as a whole. They are pioneers on America's new industrial frontier.

Tyranny And Speedup

EAGLETON, Ark.—The Witherpoon Lumber Co., which has been paying 10c an hour with a 60-hour week, has lengthened the week to 72 hours. Workers who do not buy at the company's high-priced commissary are fired.

WHAT READING FOLKS ARE TALKING ABOUT

(Continued from First Page)

ers, of Reading merchants. If the workers win the merchants will likewise win.

Over a course of many years the Advocate has been taking occasion to repeat what should be apparent to all; namely, that the merchants within the Chamber of Commerce are being duped and used by the manufacturing interests. A very few retail stores could supply all the needs of the Wyomissing millionaires and their lesser prototypes. For that matter, many of the purchases of that gentry are made in other cities. On the other hand, the merchants need only remember the war period to know that the combined purchases of well-paid factory and mill workers really make business.

It is to the manufacturers' interest to buy labor cheap. It is to the merchants' interest to have prosperous customers. What fools some merchants are!

THE EAGLE REAPS WHAT IT SOWS

When, last Monday afternoon, the Reading Eagle erroneously published a story to the effect that the hosiery strike had been settled it aroused the resentment of thousands of subscribers. That was unfortunate, particularly as we honestly believe—the Eagle's story was based upon a misunderstanding rather than—as many workers still believe—upon a desire to trick the strikers back to work before a satisfactory settlement had been effected.

However, there is an element of poetic justice in the incident. Last week we criticized the Eagle for publishing important strike news on page 16. That was merely one of many examples of the treatment of labor news in such a manner as to warrant workers in believing that the Eagle holds labor in contempt.

If the strikers believe that the Eagle deliberately acted against them, it was because the Eagle made it easy to take that viewpoint. If the Eagle wishes to do so, it can soon convince the strikers and their friends that last Monday's story was nothing more than an unfortunate error. Any newspaper man knows how to establish the latter opinion. Actions speak louder than words, even on a newspaper.

AND IN CONCLUSION

An example of how important it is for workers to vote police powers into the hands of their own representatives is again furnished by Wyomissing.

As soon as picketing began at the Berkshire signs were posted in nearby squares prohibiting the parking of cars. This was just a little thing in itself, but it shows that the officials in that or any other corporation-controlled town are always at the service of the masters and will do every pious thing to hamper workers who rebel against boss tyranny.

Is anyone foolish enough to believe that police and traffic regulations would be hastily ordered against the workers in towns and cities where Socialists gave orders to the police?

JOBLESS LEAGUE

(Continued from First Page)

intention of the League to accept the invitation of Mrs. Pinchot to report all cases of unfairness.

"We are planning to send a committee to the governor to explain our reasons for demonstrating," Eckenroth declared. "When he hears what we have to say I believe there will be some changes in personnel among Relief Board officials."

Won't Recognize League
Eckenroth traced a let-up in the attention given to jobless families from June 6.

"On that date," he explained, "Executive Director Seibert Whitman sent a circular letter to all workers under him ordering them to not meet or have contact with members of the Taxpayers' Protective League."

Eckenroth displayed a copy of the circular. "Before that," he said, "we were co-operating with the relief workers. As long as we were recognized we were able to clear up many cases of neglect. Now, however, our only way of getting a hearing is to carry our complaints to a higher authority. The local relief officials will no longer pay attention to our findings."

Halt Foreclosure

JULESBURG, Colo.—More than 100 angry farmers prevented County Treasurer Mark G. Gyger from foreclosing on land owned by Reeves Loveland, a local farmer.

CASSELL'S

HOME OWNED... HOME OPERATED

Beef Roast 11c lb	Tender Steaks 23c lb
Stewing Veal 12½c lb	Legs of Lamb 19c lb
Veal Chops 12½c lb	Prime Rib Roast 17c lb
Pork Roast 11c lb	Veal Steak 29c lb
Rib End of Loin 7c lb	Fresh Gr. Beef 10c lb

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

Ring Bologna 12½c	Lean Smkd. Butts. 15c lb
Garlic Bologna 16c lb	Lean Smkd. Shoulder 9c lb
Frankforts 16c lb	Sliced Bacon, ½-lb pkg 9c

HAMS—WHOLE OR HALF

Rex Hams 16c lb	Race Hams 17c lb
Allentown 16c lb	Star Hams 18c lb
Wilson Certified 18c lb	Medium Hams 14c lb

FANCY SWISS CHEESE 29c lb
RICH CREAM CHEESE 17c lb
FANCY SLICED COLD MEATS 6c ¼-lb

GOODY NUT BUTTERINE 2 lbs for 25c
PRIDE BUTTERINE 11c lb
SOLD ONLY AT 327 PENN ST.

LETTUCE LEAF
SALAD DRESSING OR
RELISH SPREAD ½-pint jar 10c
Delicious Sandwich Spread—Always Fresh!

CHEESE RICH and MILD pound **19c**

MT. HOPE HONEY-COMB CHEESE pound 23c
MEDIUM SHARP, OLD-FASHION, TASTY CHEESE pound 27c

OLIVES Big assortment to select from
Quart Jars Broken, Stuffed
QUEEN OLIVES **29c**

FRANCO-AMERICAN
SPAGHETTI
True Italian Style
2 tall cans for **17c**

ELBOW SPAGHETTI. In bulk,
2 pounds 9c
LEAN-STREAKED, MEATY
BACON
Whole or End Halves, **14c**
FANCY, LEAN, STREAKED—
Cellophane wrapped BACON,
½-pound pkg. 10c

R-I-N-S-O
2 reg. pkgs. **15c**
Large pkg. 19c
Lifebuoy Health Soap
3 cakes **17c**
LIFEBUOY SHAVING
CREAM, 35c tube for 27c

LUX FLAKES
reg. pkg. **9c** large pkg. **23c**
LUX TOILET SOAP
3 cakes **17c**

LEAN AND WELL-SMOKED
PICNIC SHOULDERS
Pound **9c**
POST TOASTIES
The Wake-up Food
Pkg. **6½c**
BAKER'S COCOA
Can **6c, 10c, 19c**
Best by Taste and Test

Cassell's Evaporated
MILK 3 tall cans **17c**
A Good Milk
EAGLE BRAND—Sweetened—
Condensed MILK 19c
GOODY-GOOD BRAND—
CALIFORNIA
CHERRIES
No. 2 **10c**
cans

CAMPBELL'S or GIBB'S
BEANS
With Pork and Tomato Sauce
4 cans **19c**

FRUIT JARS
Presto Glass-Top Mason Jars
pint jars **79c** dozen — quart jars **89c** dozen
For Safety—Seal It In Glass

JELLY GLASSES Old-Fashion Style **39c**
dozen at
ZINC JAR CAPS dozen 25c
Universal GLASS-TOP ENCLOSURES ½-dozen 23c
PURE PARAFFINE WAX pound 9c
JAR RINGS dozen 5c

THOMPSON'S
DOUBLE MALTED
Sweet Chocolate Flavor
Makes Children Love Milk
Chocolate Malted Milk at Home
½-lb can **23c** 1-lb can **45c**

100% PURE PENNA.
(Sealed Can)
MOTOR OIL
8-quart can **89c**

WELCH'S
GRAPE JUICE
pint bot. **15c, 2 for 29c**
One Fruit Juice Glass Free with
Each Purchase of 2 Bottles.
Pure Pasteurized Grape Juice,
the Kind Doctors Recommend

COFFEE MAXWELL
HOUSE
Pound **29c**
Good to the Last Drop

LARGE AND CRISPY
SWEET PICKLES — 2 doz. for **25c**
SWEET MIXED PICKLES quart jar 23c
HEINZ DILL PICKLES big can 15c

We Redeem Unemployment Relief Vouchers

Arrest Robert Morse Lovett As He Watches Pickets

CHICAGO.—Prof. Robert Morse Lovett, one of the editors of The New Republic and for 40 years a teacher at the University of Chicago, was arrested June 26 while he was watching uniformed Chicago police brutally smashing down a legal picket line of underpaid white and

colored girls employed by the Sopkin chain of dress manufacturers. With him was arrested Secretary Thomas M. McKenna of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee.

We hate to crowd you, Mr. President, but the weather bureau seems to have its favorites, too. Maybe Morgan controls the country, but it acts as though nobody did.

You know

the principal reason why people like Bond Bread best—taste. It's that home-like flavor that 43,040 of the finest home bakers helped us to put into Bond. There are other good reasons too—firm texture, guaranteed purity, and sunshine vitamin-D. You get them all in Bond. It's today's best value.



sunshine vitamin-D
Bond Bread

FOR STRONGER BONES
AND SOUNDER TEETH

• GENERAL BAKING COMPANY •

REFLECTIONS

(Continued from First Page)

to be important only as the workers in that industry make them important. Not only today, but next year and in all the years to come, those leaders will be able to gain concessions for workers only when they represent many workers. If they attempt to speak for a mere handful of workers, Labor's spokesmen will be laughed out of court and future labor codes will be written to enable the owners of industry to do as they please with the lives of the millions who have not organized their power.

THAT IS WHY it is so important now that the hosiery workers and others should stand squarely with their union. It is always true that personal interest is best served by safeguarding the interest of the mass. Only a few men can speak for the mass of American wage-earners. But the importance and

prestige of Labor's spokesmen will win higher labor standards if the workers stand together now.

KROUSE

(Continued from First Page)

be able to represent them in the writing of a labor code governing that industry.

In common with workers in other industries, the pretzel bakers feel that their working conditions and wages for a long period of time are about to be established and that their future welfare will be affected by action soon to be taken.

Bachman Workers Charge Discrimination

The Bachman pretzel management in Hyde Park laid off approximately 70 workers, most of whom are union men, last week. This action is viewed as an act of discrimination against employees who organized and as a means of intimidating other employees who might desire organization.

The men laid off are the same persons who, in May, waged a successful strike against wage cuts. When they went back it was with the agreement that wage advances would be made on June 1. This agreement was kept by the firm, but has now been made ineffective by the dismissal of the men, composing the night shift. The laid-off men declare that the firm's action violates an agreement which the firm made to give priority to old employees in case of force reductions.

This tactic by the Bachman management is viewed by the unionists as a lockout and may be met by strike action. Local unionists plan to call this incident to the attention of Fred Keightley, U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation, when he arrives in Reading to resume negotiations in the hosiery strike. It will be the contention of organized workers that the Bachman action is in violation of the Industrial Recovery Act, in that it is a thinly veiled attempt to penalize workers for joining a union.

INDUSTRY CZAR MODIFIES PLANS

General Johnson Weakens In Announcement Against Company Unions—Now Appeals To the Employers

WASHINGTON (FP)—Gen. Hugh Johnson, administrator of the National Recovery program, appeared to lose faith in his own gospel of immediate capitalist repentance, between the time when he dictated the press text of his radio broadcast and the hour of its delivery Sunday night, June 25. A hurried correction-sheet was sent out Monday morning, to cover the points at which Johnson weakened and modified his declaration of policy as to company unions. On Monday Secretary of Commerce Roper likewise joined the rightward swing, by assembling his so-called Business Advisory and Planning Council, and urged its 41 members to act as business men to plan solution of their own problems "before, or at least while, the Government is itself giving thought to those problems." Roper asserted that the Government would like to "encourage business to undertake the great responsibility which belongs to it of thinking out and working out its own problems; and I believe that if this is done it will often be found that no governmental action at all will be required." Gerard Swope, anti-union president of the anti-union General Electric Co., was made permanent chairman of the executive committee.

Johnson's broadcast was a revivalist talk, summoning all business men to come into a common and simultaneous effort to pull the country out of the depression by employing more men, at higher wages, for shorter hours, so that mass buying power may be restored. He suggested that the average minimum wage for common labor should be about \$14.40 for a week of 32 hours, or 45 cents an hour.

Aims to Please Powers

On the 10th page of his prepared speech Johnson declared that "it is trade or industrial associations or groups, and not combinations of trade with labor groups which are to submit codes or agreements, and trade associations have been asked to say in their first or basic agreements what the whole industry proposes to do about hours and wages. Before any such agreement can be approved there will be a public hearing, and at that hearing labor will have a full and unrestricted right to present its case. Furthermore the law specifically requires that every one of those agreements contain a covenant to recognize collective bargaining and not to require men to join a company union as a condition of employment."

Here his afterthought brought in the further statement: "There is therefore nothing to be gained by haste for either side, and certainly the rapid organization of a company union would gain nothing if the one purpose is to require men to join it as a condition of employment because that would be in violation of the law."

Law For Collective Bargaining
The original text then ran: "This law will be executed exactly as it is written. No code can be even considered which does not recognize the right of organization and collective bargaining." On the other hand there is absolutely no reason or law for labor to demand a collective bargaining in advance of submission of a code and certainly it is a waste of time for any industry to rush to set up a company union if there is any thought—either by direction or indication—to make joining it a condition of employment, for that would violate the letter and spirit of this law."

This was ordered stricken out. In its place Johnson issued the soothing assurance: "This law says that one of its objects is to 'induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate Government sanction and supervision.' Agreeing on hours and conditions of labor under adequate Government supervision should hold no fears for the fair-minded industrialist. On the other hand, the Administration is required by the Act to obtain a fair deal for labor in any unorganized industry. It is not the function of the Administration to organize either industry or labor."

It is to be noted that Johnson "pulled the punch" of his original text which said that "No code can be even considered which does not recognize the right of organization and collective bargaining." Instead he suggested that labor problems could be left to his own decision, and that employees need not be afraid. Also he argued that it was neither his function nor his purpose to "organize either industry or labor." Yet the whole purpose of the law is that both labor and employers shall act as organized bodies—and the employers have organized.

On the eve of the hearing on the first proposed code—that of the cotton textile industry—Administrator Johnson had lost much of the goodwill of labor spokesmen.

WORKERS LEAVE POSTS

(Continued from First Page)

out today which brings the number of mills closed by strike to twenty-three.

Announcement at a series of strike meetings on Tuesday, 4th of July evening, that the manufacturers had attempted to doublecross the Union in a conference earlier in the day caused a tremendous wave of indignation to sweep through the ranks, and in a special meeting of Berkshire workers a strike vote was carried overwhelmingly. All night long hundreds of strikers from other mills with picked Berkshire workers rode from house to house announcing the strike. Although many of the workers walked past the pickets into the mill yard, an impromptu meeting was held and after a few minutes' quiet deliberation came out the crowds calling to the pickets.

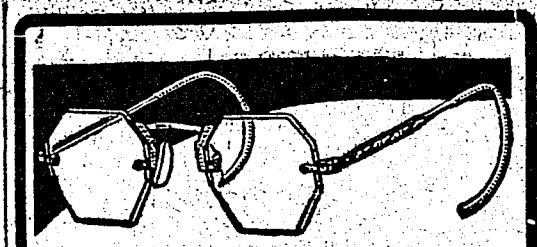
Oppose "Third Degree"

Local strike leaders announced that the Union is willing to reinstate the "understanding" with the employers if the bosses want to play ball this time. The Union had informed the employers that signatures would be presented showing that a majority of the employees had joined the Union. The bosses were then to check the Union list against the company payroll and start negotiations on hours, wages and pay. The manufacturers demanded that the workers should be interviewed by the bosses and their lawyers before signatures could be regarded as valid. This form of "third degree" was at once rejected by the union as being contrary to the National Recovery Act and of course, a flagrant attempt at intimidation.

Dr. Benjamin Squires, special federal mediator, had previously succeeded in having the manufacturers agree to attempt the principle of collective dealings and the right to unionize. The workers were to return to their jobs while negotiations were proceeding. Arbitration was to be resorted to if negotiations failed. This "understanding" was called off at once when the "double cross" occurred and the strike was declared on again in full force. There was not a single desertion in all the mills that had been on strike for several days past.

Organization Is Popular Demand
The following statement was issued today, Wednesday, by Edward F. Callaghan, organizer for the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers on their behalf:

"The walkout at the Berkshire Knitting Mills is the most convincing demonstration of the new psychology



MODERN FRAMES
ROCKING PADS
1/10 - 12K Gold Filled
\$2.75 and up

We grind our own Lenses which enables us to sell at lower prices. Compare Our Prices

30 Years' Experience

Dr. G. VILLIG

Optometrist

Eyes Examined by Latest Methods

116½ N. 9th St.
DIAL 4-5462

of the hosiery workers of this community. This tremendous turnout should prove beyond all argument that the mass of the employees are determined to have a union and to deal collectively with the employers. It is barely conceivable that unionization might have been effected without a strike but feeling ran so high after the announcement of the breach of faith by the employers that such a course was altogether out of the question.

"The workers feel that they cannot solidify their ranks unless they go through a short period of striking. The experience of mass action is something that the Berks County workers have never been able to enjoy and now that they realize that they are protected in their efforts to unite, nothing can hold them back. We shall develop out of this strike situation, a great army of workers who will know that they can act for themselves and march under orders from their self-chosen officers. They will no longer be driven like cattle and accept anything that is handed to them."

Must Deal With Union

"As far as the union is concerned, the understanding that was arrived at with the manufacturers by Dr. Squires can be quickly re-established. We shall not in any case, permit strikers to return to work without a very clear and definite agreement with the particular employer. Manufacturers who wish to operate their plants should notify the officers of the union and thus save themselves needless expense and lost motion. As things stand now, no body of workers will go back to their jobs in any shop unless ordered to do so by the Union. The employers must recognize this fact."

"We are prepared to open negotiations at once with most of the employers whose workers came on strike last week. Our membership records are being gotten into shape as quickly as this is possible and our committees will be able to show that a majority of the workers in a given plant have signed union affiliation forms."

"The new shops that came out on strike today were, of course, affected by the Berkshire walkout but primarily these workers are also looking for organization and have gotten it into their minds that the only way to unionize successfully is through a stoppage. Furthermore, there are particular and pressing grievances in each mill which have finally become intolerable."

Plan Anti-Injunction Drive In Four States

NEW YORK—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be the targets of injunction foes when the legislatures of those states meet next year, according to the National Committee on Labor Injunctions, which is laying plans for a campaign to make injunctions illegal in labor disputes.

Laws were enacted last winter in 10 states outlawing yellow-dog contracts and curbing the injunction menace, partly as a result of the committee's efforts. The committee was organized by the American Civil Liberties Union.

\$1-A-Day Wage In Schrafft Plant

CHARLESTOWN, Mass. (FP)—Schrafft's candy factory in Charlestown reported a net income of \$692,805 in 1932, but stringers employed in the factory who used to receive an average wage of \$18 a week for 48 hours, got only \$1 a day, working about three days a week, according to the New England Labor Research Association.

Packers get \$1.40 for a day's work. They say they work only one day every two weeks.

9c WONDER SALE!

"A READ DRAMATIC EVENT"

You've learned of the nine wonders of the world, well, this is the tenth one—"READ'S UNDERSELLING POLICY." This is just another example of one of our many Smash Promotions.

Sale Continued by Special Request
1000 Regular \$2.88 to \$5.95

Silk Dresses

At a History Making Price

\$1.59



WASHABLE SILKS
SILK PRINTS
WHITE and PASTEL

Becoming Capes and
Cool, Short Sleeves.
Sizes 12 to 20—38 to 46.
Read's—Second Floor.

GIRLS' SUN HATS

Reg. 19c Value!
Sizes 6 to 14
Red, green or blue
seersucker. Wide floppy
brims. 10c. 12c. 14c.
Read's—Third Floor.

Infants' Rubber Sheets

Reg. 19c Value!
27x36. Fresh Rubber.
Gromet Corners.
Read's, Second Floor.

BOYS' CAMP SUITS

Reg. \$1.00 Value!
Sizes 6 to 16
Covert cloth or khaki.
Shirts, shorts and suit
belt. Grey, tan, green,
blue.
Read's—Third Floor.

100-FOOT CLOTHES LINES

Reg. 39c Value!
Bleached.
Very Strong.
Read's—Third Floor.

Imported Grass Rugs

79c Size 4x7 now 59c
98c Size 5x8 now 79c
\$1.20 Size 6x9 now 99c
\$2.69 Size 9x12 now \$1.99
Reversible. Floral or Block Patterns.
Brown, Green, Blue.
Read's—Third Floor.

SALE OF RAG RUGS

At a Fraction of Their Worth
Oval Size 24x36 59c
Oval Size 18x36 39c
Oblong Size 24x48 39c
Imported Size 18x30 9c
Read's—Third Floor.



This Isn't a Wonder Price, It's a Miracle!

Women's Dainty Crisp

WASH FROCKS

They Wash!
They Wear!
They Satisfy!
Every Style!

New Fashion
Touches!

Read's—First Floor.

CHILDREN'S SPORT SANDALS

With Small Heels
49c
WHITE
TAN
STRIPED
Sizes 8½ to 12

WOMEN'S LEATHER SOLE SANDALS

Reg. \$1.00
79c
Natural
Blue
Green
Yellow

Regular 15c

Yard-Wide
English Prints
Solid Color
BROADCLOTH
Read's—Basement.

"SHINOLA" KITS

Containing
Polisher and Brush
A-Reg. 29c Value!
Read's—
Busy Basement.

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UNDER
SELLING
STORY

READ'S

GO WHERE THE CROWDS GO... 7th and PENN. STS.

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Friday, July 14, 8 p. m.

Come and hear how all hat factory employees—from sweeper to mechanic—can receive the full benefits of the

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT
AND

What the hatters' code means to you

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PHILCO—Transitone
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In Any Car—On the Three PHILCO AUTOMOBILE RADIOS—\$39.95, \$59.50, \$89.50—Aerials in Old Cars Included.

See Your Nearest PHILCO DEALER or your Own Automobile Dealer

B. O. R. RADIO CO., Inc.

9TH and WASHINGTON STS.

PHILCO — COPELAND — HOTPOINT — YORK

Report \$3 Average Wage In Dallas Needle Trades

DALLAS, Tex. — Dallas needle workers are organizing. At a meeting held under the leadership of Executive Secretary August W. Schulz of the Dallas-Central Labor Council, it was reported that 3,000 workers are receiving only \$3 to \$4 a week, with specialized workers getting only \$6 and \$7.

One woman received only \$1.50 for 12 dresses which sold wholesale for \$45. Another received 85c for 12 dresses selling for \$22.50.

Another mystery about radio is how the performer collects a studio audience that doesn't cough.

Public Ownership Pays In Lamar

LAMAR, Col.—Thanks to Lamar's public ownership of utilities, Lamar residents have gained new drastic slashes in rates charged for light and power.

For residential lighting the new rate is 10 cents per kilowatt hour for the first 20, 5 cents for the next 30, 3c for the next 50, 2c for the next 100, and 1c per k.w.h. in excess. Denver, with a Doherty-owned utility company, has a rate of 9c a kilowatt hour, with 90c monthly minimum charge.

Lamar's plant serves five other towns with light and power.

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 DEFEY 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 400 Men's and Young Men's Suits in these two lots. \$1.99 to \$9.99. Spring styles. Fine chevrons, cashmere, and worsted, most popular light and dark colors and patterns. — tan, gray, brown, blue, etc. All sizes from 38 to 42. (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. Regular, shorts, slacks and slims. Size 33 to 48. (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 slack 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.

White Duck Pants
79c, 95c, \$1.35
White Duck Caps 19c

\$1.50 Zipper Sweat Shirts 89c
All colors.

\$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 Panamas **\$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!

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

Regular \$8.95 to \$14.95 Suits **\$5.88 to \$9.88**

"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

\$5.88 to \$9.88

STUDENT SUITS
All 4-Piece Suits—2 Long Trousers.

All-wool Cashmeres, Tweeds, Linen 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**

\$1.00 Boys' Linen KNICKERS 69c
Large variety.

\$5 Rugby and Lamb Knit All-Wool Bathing Suits 2.95
Plain and Stripes. All shades.

\$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 29c
75c GENUINE B. V. D.'S 54c
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.

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NEW LEADERSHIP FOR U. S. LABOR

Group of 10 on Advisory Board Propose to Speak For Workers in Industrial Negotiations

By LAURENCE TODD.
WASHINGTON (FP).—Labor leadership passed June 22, 1933, from old and inert hands to younger and more forceful ones, in a peaceful revolution which may become one of the major developments of the present industrial reorganization, in the opinion of spectators of the strange developments attending the growth of the National Recovery Administration. When the Labor Advisory Board notified Administrator Hugh Johnson that it was not merely advisory, but would speak with full authority for American labor in the formulation and enforcement of all labor codes, this group of 10 leaders became the effective guiding force of the labor movement, outside the field of the rail brotherhoods.

New Leaders Take Action
Dr. Leo Wolman, economist, chairman of the Board, has the support of all active labor elements. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and long denounced as leader of an "outlaw" or dual union, is the man to whom other members of the Board seem to turn for counsel as to strategy. Hillman's strategy is bold, and his intellectual leadership commands attention.

Father, Haas, of the National Catholic School of Social Work, a lifelong student of labor problems from the labor viewpoint, is enthusiastic and aggressive. Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League is a special champion of the improvement of wages and conditions for women in industry, and has a fighting record which many employers respect.

John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, conservative, is at present staging a membership comeback for his organization, and is demanding that all industrial codes provide a big increase in wages. Joseph Franklin, president of the boiler-makers, and John P. Frey, secretary of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L., look upon the present moment as a tremendous opportunity to carry the labor movement forward to historic gains.

William Green, and George L. Berry of the Printing Pressmen, have not yet joined in the discussions. Wolman has taken his plans to A. F. of L. headquarters for argument over technical procedure, but there appears no doubt that the Federation is accepting the fact that the Labor Advisory Board is now labor's general staff.

Capitalism Weakening
All of this labor-struggle preparation is being made within the field of capitalist economy. Bernard Baruch, whose shadow over Washington continues to grow, tells his friends—including Administrator Johnson—that he is doubtful whether capitalism can survive the present breakdown.

Baruch and Johnson have convinced Roosevelt that the peril to the capitalist order is great. They are trying to work out a compromise under the name of National Recovery, and they are warning stubborn industrial magnates, such as the steel and coal barons, that if they do not surrender some of their profits and some of their managerial authority to the workers, the day may swiftly arrive when the workers will decide to take it all. What the individual members of the Labor Advisory Board think of this idea is a secret in the bosom of each, but they will as a group bring forward demands based on the knowledge that now is the time to force concessions from the employing class.

Industrial Councils for the various industries have been created by the Labor Advisory Board, made up of trade union officials in the respective industrial fields. These men and women have been notified to attend the hearings on the cotton textile code, June 27, to witness the process of determining the minimum wage, maximum workweek and other conditions of employment.

To Bargain Collectively
Johnson told the press, June 23, that every code would be the result of "collective bargaining," thereby confessing that he was mistaken when he announced some days earlier that codes need not necessarily involve collective bargaining. The Labor Advisory Board had made him see this light. However, when asked whether collective bargaining could come from company unions, Johnson hedged by saying that the law clearly protected the right of all workers to form their own unions. His answer gave color to the theory that until workers who have been dismissed for joining genuine labor unions shall

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HOME DRESSED	WILSON and SWIFT'S	SMALL LEAN
LONG CUT	Special and Select	PORK LOIN
PORK	CHUCK ROASTS	ROASTS
SHOULDERS	12 1/2 LB	10 LB
9c LB	BEST CUTS	Whole or Rib Half
HOME DRESSED		SMALL LEAN
FANCY STEER	CUT FROM SPRING LAMB	
BOILING BEEF - - 5c lb	STEWING LAMB - - 5c lb	
FRESH PORK	FRESH	OUR OWN MAKE
HEARTS	LIVER	OUR OWN MAKE
8c LB	8c LB	
HAM MINCE BAG		
Bologna - - 15c lb		
OUR OWN RING BOLOGNA		
ALLTOWN SUGAR-CURED SMOKED	FRESH SPARE RIBS	ALLTOWN SUGAR-CURED
Shoulders 9c lb	4 LBS for - - 25c	Bacon - - 13c lb

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

NEW STRIKES

(Continued from First Page)

act of discrimination was the immediate cause of the walkout against conditions.

Ex-Judge John B. Stevens, prominent in Democratic party activities and advisor of the hosiery mill owners whose shops are closed by strikes, is said to be one of the controlling stockholders of the plant.

300 Shoe Workers Strike
A walkout of shoe workers, estimated to number 300, yesterday morning closed the Fein & Glass factory at Eleventh and Marion streets.

The strikers attribute their action to low wages and bad working conditions. Among their demands will be recognition of a union of their own selection.

Wages at the plant were not only low but uncertain, the strikers declare. They explain that all operations are piece work and, at times, there is no work to be had. Nevertheless, the employees must remain at the plant all day and wait for an opportunity to perform such tasks as may be given them. For a full week's work skilled workers average between \$18 and \$22. The wages of girls and women go far below that figure, the strikers report. The firm specializes on the very cheapest grade of shoes and apparently is trying to meet competition by speedup and wage-cutting policies.

The strikers met in Labor Lyceum and organized for further action.

Strike At Penn Pants
At the West Reading plant of the Penn Pants Co. about 25 workers struck yesterday and held a demonstration in front of the factory. It is expected that those who have not already done so will join the strikers' ranks within a day or two.

N. Sicilliani and Leo Krzycki, organizers for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, are assisting the strikers.

The Penn Pants strike was joined by the walkout of workers at the Herman Ortisky, Reading Clothing and Reading Pants plants. These concerns signed an agreement with the union a week ago. Their present action is designed to bring complete recognition and affect a 100 per cent organization in the plants.

Pottstown Swept By Strikes
Although a strike of 500 employees of the Pottstown plant of the Spicer Manufacturing Co. ended yesterday morning when the strikers re-

SOCIALIST OFFICIALS

(Continued from First Page)

by such a boycott. Thomas also expressed the fear that a boycott might have the effect of driving the German masses into the arms of the Hitlerites. Consideration of the question was finally tabled until after the Paris Conference of the Labor and Socialist International, which meets in Paris August 21. In the meantime efforts will be made to have the U. S. state department make diplomatic protest of Nazi terrorism.

The following nominations were made as delegates to the L. S. I. meeting: Abe Kahn, Herman Kobbe, Maynard Kreuger, David Felix, Clarence Senior, Edw. Levinson, Arthur Baker Lewis, Morris Hillquit, Paul Blanchard, Norman Thomas, Dr. Louis Sadoff. The six receiving the highest votes will be elected as America's delegates with the remainder of the nominees standing as alternates. To finance the expenses of the delegates the National Secretary was authorized to issue a special stamp to be sold to the party membership at 25 cents each.

Educational Committee Reports
Maynard Kreuger read a report for the Educational Committee which listed up-to-date literature, summer schools and Y. P. S. L. activities as the most immediate needs. Of the pamphlets needed, the committee's report stated, one should contain study outlines which would enable the seeker after information to learn about Socialism. Another type of pamphlet dealing with current topics was recommended and a treatise on the Socialist program was called for. The report also suggested the need for a magazine in which all questions of a theoretical nature would bind an opportunity for discussion.

Attending the committee's meetings were Albert S. Coolidge, Powers Hagwood, Secretary Senior, John Packard, Norman Thomas, Leo Krzycki, Jasper McLevy, Darlington Hoopes and Lilith Wilson. The press of other business kept James Graham and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan from attending and Morris Hillquit was forced to be absent by illness.

You can say one thing for treacherous beer. It doesn't require the tactful reporter to multiply "heat prostrations."

Win Strike Against Speedup, Wage Cut

NEW YORK—Five hundred workers of the Anchor Cap and Closure Company won a 4-day strike to oust efficiency men who tried to introduce a stop-watch speedup system into the plant and work out a scale of wage slashes.

Seeking Union Leadership
While the strikes now in effect are, for the most part, in unorganized plants, the strikers in every case are seeking union leadership. Officials and members of organized labor are responding to calls for assistance as rapidly as possible.

400 Strike In Myerstown
Yesterday morning 400 employees of the Myerstown plant of the Leibovitz Shirt Co. joined the strike movement against starvation wages and sweatshop conditions.

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Working Conditions Must Improve If We Want Better Times!

We have a big stock of Clothing and Furnishings that must be sold at less than market prices.

Men's and Young Men's Suits

\$10 to \$25

TROUSERS \$1.00 to \$5.00

Buy Now and Save!

EPSTEIN BROS.

829 PENN ST.

STAN AND HEBER

(Continued from First Page)

In a press statement the union representative forcefully stated that "the union must reserve to itself absolute freedom to place all the pickets on the line that the situation requires."

Edelman called the attention of Ermentrout and Giles to the fact that the strike has been peaceful, despite the fact that unusually large numbers of workers are participating.

"The strike will remain peaceful unless, of course, the workers are provoked into excesses by illegal and repressive conduct on the part of the employers," Edelman stated.

Think Mayor Wants Trouble
However, the manner in which the police have been used, coupled with the Fusion attempt to restrict strike activities indicates to many people a desire on the part of the city officials to excite acts of lawlessness which will then be taken as an excuse to turn the police openly against the strikers. As for the policemen themselves, they have been obeying orders which are distasteful to many of them and their conduct up to this time has been, with few exceptions, entirely decent.

Building Trades Objects
The Building Trades Council has voiced its objection to Ermentrout's attempt to discredit and hamper the

hosiery strikers in the following letter addressed to the mayor:
July 3, 1933

"At a meeting of the Building Trades Council on the above date, the policy of sending large numbers of policemen to struck industries was discussed and condemned."

"It was the general opinion of the council that the presence of many policemen at these industries is uncalled for and has the effect of leading many people to believe that Reading's strikers are a lawless lot. We suspect that the intention back of the city administration's action in over-policing struck industries is to intimidate pickets and therefore view the presence of the policemen as a decidedly unfriendly gesture."

"We call your attention to the fact that Reading has a high reputation as a peaceful community and that the strikers are practically all local property owners. It is inconceivable that their intentions should be held up to public suspicion by the presence of policemen in such numbers as made the appearance at a riot."

"The only police problem which is likely to result from the picketing of struck shops is that incident to traffic conditions, and we feel that this problem could be met without using large numbers of uniformed men."

"We trust that the future activities of the police in connection with local strikes may be such as to demonstrate your administration's respect for the workers of Reading, rather than to indicate a belief that those workers are dangerous criminals."

Speedup in Hotels

DETROIT.—Chambermaids employed at the Lee Plaza Hotel recently had their wages cut to \$30 a month, the fifth cut this year. Their workday has been increased from eight to 10 hours. The layoff of a number of workers has resulted in increased work for those retained, so that three now have to do the work formerly done by five.

George Pawling ICE COAL HAULING

2,000 lbs. to the ton
Buckwheat\$5.50 per ton
Pea\$6.90 per ton
Nut and Egg\$8.25 per ton
Soybean\$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

SCHWARTZ'S SAMPLE SHOE STORE

10th and Penn Sts.

J. HENRY STUMP, MGR. MEN'S DEPT.

Activities of the Reading Socialists

FULL ATTENDANCE ASKED AT NORTHWEST TONIGHT

All members of the Northwest branch are urged to attend tonight's meeting. A matter of special interest will be discussed and decided.

BRANCH CAUCUSES; ALL READERS ATTENTION!

Branch caucuses will be on the following dates:
Shillington: Friday July 7th at 8 p. m. in Borough Hall.
Northeast: Monday, July 10th at branch headquarters.
Southern: Tuesday, July 11th at 8 p. m. at branch headquarters.
Birdsboro: Tuesday, July 25th at 8 p. m. at Lloyd Spatz's home.
Northwest: Friday, July 28th at 8 p. m. at branch headquarters.
Gibralter: Saturday, July 29th at 8 p. m. in the Gibralter Fire House.
Jacksonwald-Exeter: Monday, July 31st at 8 p. m. at Chapel on Philadelphia pike.

Other branches will notify County Chairman Yoe or Organizer Bigony of their caucuses and make arrangements to get information and petitions from either one.
All branch members—Do not fail to attend your caucus!

JACKSONWALD

Jacksonwald branch will hold their next meeting at Lora's carpenter shop. All members please take note and bring as many friends and members to this meeting as you can.

WORKERS GYMNASIUM

Workers' Gymnasium Alliance invites all persons who are going to Summerville, N. J., Saturday, July 8, to be at the Labor Lyceum at 1:45 p. m.

Next Wednesday, July 12 the Alliance will hold a basket picnic at the Socialist Park. Everybody is invited. Races and games for the children. The regular gym class will be held in the evening.

GET THE DECLARATION

The New Declaration of Independence adopted by the Continental Congress of Farmers and Workers at Washington, D. C., May 7, 1933, suitable to frame and keep, can be purchased at the Labor Lyceum or at Booth No. 4 at the Socialist Park on picnic days, the price is 10 cents.

READ THESE PAMPHLETS

New pamphlets that every worker should read are the "United Front," "Swastika Over Germany" and "The Yankee Primer" buy them at the Lyceum or at the Park.

SECRETARIES, ATTENTION

Some branch secretaries have failed to send in their second quarterly report. Do so at once!

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CHORUS WILL REHEARSE MONDAY

All members of the Women's Chorus and all who want to be members are urged to attend rehearsal next Monday at 8 p. m. Last week's meeting was well attended and much progress was made. Keep on the job, ladies, and we'll show the men what real singing is at our women's picnic on July 30.

ATTENTION, SOCIALIST MUSICIANS!

Special Orchestra Rehearsal Tuesday night, July 11, at the residence of Carl Walker, 211 Revere Blvd., Lincoln Park. Transportation will be furnished at Labor Lyceum, truck leaving at 7:30 p. m. promptly.
Band members will please attend

When Workers Drink BEER

They should patronize breweries which stand for high labor standards.

THE JOHN WEAVER BREWING CO.

has refused to deal with the Unions or employ Union labor on building operations

John Weaver is the original "Lebanon Bologna" manufacturer.

Negotiations Are Still Pending with the
DEPPEN BREWING CO.
Reading Building Trades Council.

rehearsal on Wednesday night. New music will be on hand for the picnic on July 16. Bring your instrument.

EXETER SOCIAL

Exeter Branch will hold a social on Wednesday night, July 12, serving vegetable soup, sandwiches, cake and coffee. Ready to serve at 6 o'clock. Prices reasonable. Come and have a good time.

YIPSEL NOTES

During the last two weeks the local Yipsels, under the leadership of Mike Shulman, have been actively engaged in aiding the strikers of the various mills in the county. Acting upon a suggestion of Comrade Shulman, who is a member of the National Industrial Committee of the Y. P. S. L., the general body of Local Berks Y. P. S. L. elected two additional members to the local industrial committee. The newly-elected committee members are Franz Cremer and Frank Weinhold.

Approximately a score of Yipsels are strikers while the others do their bit in leading songs, picketing and otherwise encouraging the strikers in their battle for better living conditions.

All Yipsels are asked to be at the Lyceum, Sunday, July 9th, to practice the Socialist and Labor songs. This is one field of work which we cannot afford to neglect. The enthusiasm of an organization can always be measured by the quality of their singing. Do not fail to do your part to help our movement "put over" the popular labor songs.

A course in the history, aims and tactics of the Socialist movement will be offered to Circle 6 and 7 during the following few months. The course will be arranged by Kenneth Smith, the newly-elected educational director for the circle, and is to include lectures on the various subjects by some of the greatest authorities in the country. Among the prospective speakers will be Gus Tyler, author of the "United Front." The first of the series of talks will be given by Comrade Smith next Wednesday. He will speak on the History of the Socialist Movement.

A new branch of the Y. P. S. L., Circle 8 Juniors, was organized on Wednesday night under the leadership of Austin Adams and Robert Seiders in the Labor Lyceum. The circle promises to be a "knock out" with eight enthusiastic signers for the charter application. They will meet in the library of the Lyceum every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Do you like to swim? If you do here's a chance to have a lot of fun. Circle 2 (Eugene V. Debs) will hold a swimming party Friday, July 7, at the Maiden Creek. The group will meet at the Paine Memorial, 1311 North Ninth street, at 7 o'clock and it'll cost you only 10 cents for transportation.

SHOPS ON STRIKE

The list of hosiery mills on strike in this area is as follows:
Industrial, Shillington.
Reading Maid, Hyde Park.
Oakbrook, Oakbrook.
Colonial, Mohnton.
Penn Maid, Mohnton.
Howard, Wernersville.
Busy Bee, Northmont.
Fashion F. F., Boyertown.
N. W. Anthony, Sinking Spring.
D. S. & W., Reading.
Birdsboro, Birdsboro.
E. R. Meinig, 11th St., Reading.
Nolde & Horst, Womelsdorf.
E. R. Meinig, 12th St., Reading.
Nolde & Horst, Reading.
Temple F. F., Temple.
Belle Terre, Reading.
Reading F. F., Reading.
Traymore, Reading.

WILLYS-KNIGHT and WILLYS

DESOTO & PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service

General Repairing on All Makes

Hertzog's Garage
EPHRATA, PA.

POMEROY'S Basement Store Mid-Summer Sale!

WOMEN'S and MISSES'

New Summer

DRESSES

Beautiful pastel shades and prints contrastingly trimmed.

Deep Sunbacks, Capelets and Sleeveless—every one of them the fashion for Summer. Sizes.



MISSES' PIQUE SUNBACK DRESSES

In White Only **69c**
Sizes 14 to 20

TOT'S SHEER DRESS and HAT SETS

In Pretty Prints and Styles **49c**
Sizes 3 to 6

BOYS' FAST COLOR SLEEVELESS WASH SUITS

In Plain Colors and Combinations **29c**
Sizes 3 to 8

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

COOL SUMMER

COTTON

DRESSES

95c

BATISTES, DIMITIES, VOILES, PIQUES and BROADCLOTHS.

Popular Sunback and Sleeveless styles in sizes 14 to 20. Women's styles in Sheers and Broadcloths in sizes 38 to 54.

PRINTS and PASTEL SHADES—also WHITE

Men's and Boys' All-Wool

Sleeveless Sweaters **59c**
All Colors. Sizes 30 to 42.

Men's Full Cut Pure Linen

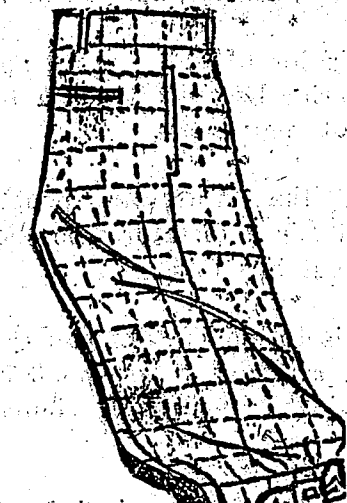
Knicker **\$1.19**
Bartacked Deep Pockets. Sizes 32 to 42.

Men's Strongly Made and Sanforized

White Ducks **79c**
Full Cut. Sizes 38 to 42.

SALE! Men's and Young Men's Cool Comfortable Summer Suits \$5.99

Linen, Mohairs, Tropicals, Alpaca, Plain Colors and Stripes, in Tans and Grays. All sizes.



MEN'S BROADCLOTH DRESS SHIRTS FULL CUT **39c**
COLORS AND WHITES

BOYS' PURE LINEN

Summer Knickers **49c**
In Plaids with Natural Back-grounds Bartacked. Full cut. Sizes 8 to 16.

Berkshire, Wyomissing.
Laurel, Reading.
Gold Seal, Reading.
Princess Royal, Reading.
John Blood, Boyertown.
Lansdale.
Interstate.
Dexdale.
Arcadia.

Laundry Strike Wins

DETROIT.—In a one-day strike at the Guardian Laundry Co., workers won a reduction of hours from 63 to 54, a \$1.50 increase in wages and installation of proper ventilation. The strikers had been getting only \$3.25 for a 63-hour week, or about 5c an hour, without extra pay for overtime.

That is, the government will regulate and limit all production except that of suckers.

The valedictorian is out of luck this time. Everybody else is telling how to save the world, too.

Miles Williams Campaigning in Bradford County

Miles N. Williams, former candidate for State Senator, is spending the present week in Bradford County, where he is conducting an organization campaign under the auspices of the Sayre Branch.

Heaven, for a lot of people, will be a place full of private affairs for them to meddle in.

Timid Among Strangers

"Are you happy to find yourself still among friends in the United States Capitol?"

"Happy indeed," answered Senator Sorghum. Even the recently elected men are well known to me. The only possibility that bothers me is that I may have to get acquainted with a brand-new set of lobbyists."—Washington Star.

Music

Dancing

THE BRASS RAIL

17 N. 6th St.

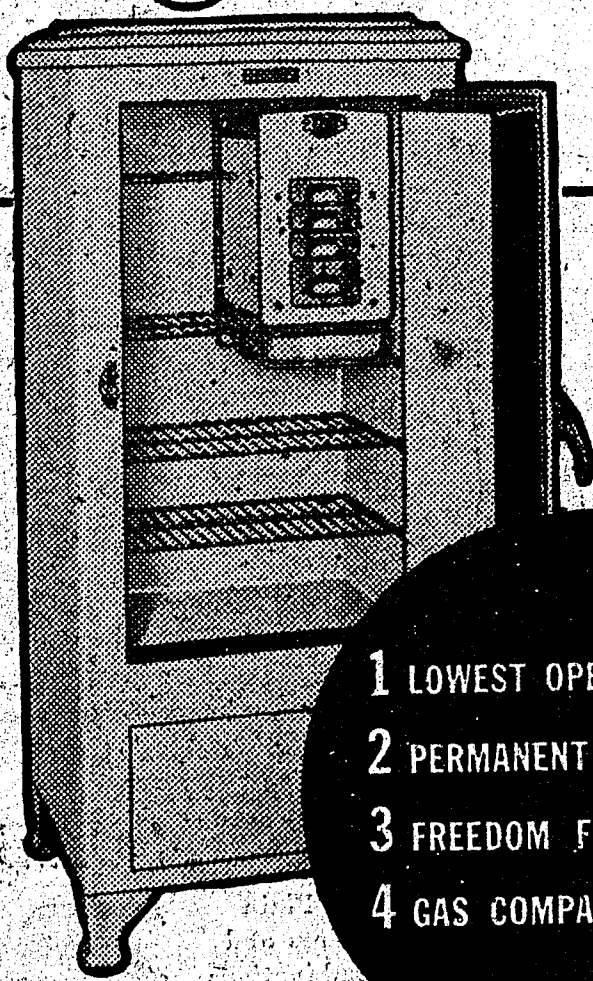
THE FINEST BEERS AND FOOD

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.

'ALL' WORKERS DESERVE THE
latest and most modern in refrigeration.
WORKERS—Do you know that you can have a new Air-Cooled ELECTROLUX placed in your home for a small down payment? The balance can be paid in small monthly payments.

Consumers Gas Company

441 PENN ST.

DIAL 4-1181

Fifty-Fifty Business
"Hard work, pushing your invalid husband about in a bath chair all day," said the sympathizer, dropping a penny in the tin cup.
"Well, sir it would be, but we takes it turn and turn about, see? He rides in the morning and I ride in the afternoon."—London Answers.

DON'T FORGET!

ADVOCATE
ADVERTISERS
are
Your Friends
Patronize Them

Just as Bad
Mother—You know that unbreakable toy you gave baby for his birthday?
Father—Yes. Don't say he's managed to break it.
Mother—Oh, no. But he's broken nearly everything else in the nursery with it.

Friends?
"How do you know all this scandal about her if you're not on speaking terms?" asked Maisie.
"We have mutual friends," replied Phyllis.—Montreal Gazette.

Your Food Dollar Goes Further in Your Neighborhood ASDO Store

AMERICAN

CARLSON MONUMENTAL CO. INC.
40 LANCASTER AVE.
READING, PA.
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.

FARM RECOVERY HARD--WALLACE

Cabinet Secretary Admits That Unsaleable Surpluses Are Making Price Increases Difficult

ST. PAUL (FP). — Making his first talk to a farm audience since taking office March 4, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace confessed, to an audience at the State Agricultural College Experiment Farm, June 23, that the farm problems are "very difficult" and cannot be solved quickly.

He said that the prospects of selling much of the American carryover of 350,000,000 bushels of wheat on the foreign market did not look good; half of the 600,000,000 to be carried over this season will be in the United States. He explained acreage reduction plan for 1934 and 1935, and said the exact percentage of reduction would depend upon the outcome of the international wheat conference now in progress in London. However, it would not be over 20 percent.

"Our overproduction of major farm products is not imaginary," Wallace said. "It is tragically genuine. If we want these prices to stay up, and to go higher, we must put a firm base under them. The only way on earth to do that is to adjust supply to demand. If we do nothing next fall and spring to reduce acreage and adjust supply to demand, the price structure will have been built on sand. I know perfectly well that reduction in production is not a popular thing to ask; but I know also that there is no decent alternative."

He described how the cotton farmers went wild to plant cotton this year, after the price rose from 5½ cents to 9 cents a pound, and said the present acreage must be cut.

The corn-hog producer and the dairyman face a similar dilemma, Wallace asserted, and effective remedies will be far more complex than in the case of wheat. Due to the fact that there are 11,000,000 less horses and mules on American farms than there were 20 years ago, there is a surplus of 20,000,000 acres of corn land. The horses and mules formerly consumed the product of 15,000,000 acres of corn land and the product of 20,000,000 acres of hay and oats land. Gasoline has replaced these 15,000,000 acres of corn. Science has taught farmers how to feed hogs more economically, thereby making another 5,000,000 acres of corn land unnecessary.

On the corn-hog problem the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has "an open mind."

ODD BITS

Queer world. How quickly the people would rise and wipe out invaders who did as much harm as some natives do.

The final test of smartness is to be the boss and yet not fire a man because he is smarter than you are.

It takes a lot of gall for an age to feel superior because it has a lot of fool-proof machinery.

That is, the American people won't stand for a dictator who dictates right out in public.

Duelling is forbidden, but you can get mad at a stranger and hold 70 per cent of the road with similar results.

At last the middle class is defined. It is the one that earns enough to pay income tax and hasn't enough influence to dodge it.

All Eyes Are Now Turned to DODGE

M. L. Yerger Co.

Direct Dealer For Dodge Sixes and Eights Plymouth — Standard and DeLuxe Models Dodge Trucks

3rd & Cherry Sts., Reading DIAL 7477

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7 East 15th St.
New York

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON (FP). — All was going well in Recovery Administrator Johnson's press conference July 3 when one of the reporters brought up the question of the date at which the steel industry would submit its code of fair competition. Johnson was hopeful that a code for iron and steel would be on his desk before the end of the week. At that point your correspondent raised the issue of the antitrust policy of the steel barons. The question was put to Johnson—What would he do when men in a steel mill who had joined a union, had been reported to the management by industrial spies, and had been dismissed should appeal to him for enforcement of their right under the Recovery Act to maintain union membership?

Johnson did not relish discussion of this problem. But he replied that the matter was one which would call for investigation if an appeal were made. He was then asked just what, precisely, would happen to the employer who violated the labor freedom clause in Section 7 of the act. To this the Administrator replied that an employer who violated the section would lose the benefits which the code confers upon him. He said that the government stands ready to withdraw the employer from the benefits of the code if the employer dismisses men for joining a labor union.

A hundred newspaper correspondents heard this pledge, but very few reported it. The significance of Johnson's statement that he can do no less than withdraw the benefits of the code from an employer who continues his war against organized labor, lies in the fact that without the protection of the code the employer will be subject to prosecution under the anti-trust laws for doing numerous things to his economic advantage which will be perfectly legal for his competitors who deal fairly with labor. Hence a defiance of the labor freedom clause in the steel industry—which is anticipated by many well-informed observers—will mean a withdrawal of the code and its special privileges from the big steel group—U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel and the rest. If the steel barons want to fight labor, they will have to fight the Roosevelt administration and the Department of Justice, unless Johnson backs down.

Non-union coal operators are likewise said to be looking for a loophole of escape from dealing with union representatives. They have discovered, however, that all elements of coal labor—from the conservative United Mine Workers of America to the radical National Miners Union—are on the alert to block any evasion. Apprehensive of a coal strike, Johnson has determined that all bituminous fields must be brought under one code. Anthracite will have its own code. Anti-union operators in the southern bituminous fields have discovered, through their lobbyists in Washington, that Johnson is convinced that the bituminous mining industry cannot be divided for purposes of law enforcement. He sees no reason why the code which covers Illinois should not also regulate the industry in Kentucky and Alabama, in Montana and Arkansas.

If a minority of die-hards is encountered, he will invoke Section 4 (b) of the law, which permits him to compel such minority to abide by the industrial standards approved in the code.

Johnson has also been thinking about labor racketeering. He promises to investigate charges when responsibly made, as to discrimination by trade union officials against either union members or employers who have not the favor of these union officials. As the question was put to him, it was implied that such discriminations are due to failure of union members or employers to bribe corrupt business agents for "good service."

The cotton textile code is being submitted to President Roosevelt without awaiting a report—due on July 15—by the Robert Bruere committee on the stretchout system. Mr. Johnson believes that regulation of the stretchout evil can be added to the code after other features have gone into effect, these features being the minimum wage, maximum workweek and maximum hours of plant operation.

You don't add to a man's dignity by calling him mister. Think of saying "Mr. Julius Caesar" or "Mr. George Washington."

Another place where important people like to live is just inside the law.

SPY SERVICES IN 'NEW DEAL'

Sherman's Snoopers Offer to Promote Correct Labor Relations Under Roosevelt's Industrial Plan

NEW YORK (FP). — Will industrial spy agencies be permitted to carry on under the workings of the industry control law? This question is answered affirmatively by a New York Times ad announcing the Natl. Industrial Advisory Corp., which describes itself as "a private corporation organized to assist in promoting the principles of the national industrial recovery act." It promises "to aid trade associations and independent industry in conforming with and advancing the principles and objectives of the national industrial recovery act." Among "constructive measures" which it declares itself ready to perform—for a price—is "to develop sound basis of employer-employee relationship."

All of which sounds rather pretty until we note that this new corporation is "under management of the Sherman Corp." The Sherman Corp., 292 Madison Ave., New York City (same address as the new Advisory Corp.) is the outgrowth of the well-known Sherman Service Inc., which is in turn the name assumed by the Sherman Detective Agency, probably the largest union wrecking, strike-breaking, industrial undercover agency in the United States. This outfit has also, in hiring its spies or "operatives," used the name of Natl. Manufacturers Syndicate and the Natl. Mutual Service.

In 1917 the Sherman Agency published a booklet to "tell how to bring capital and labor together." It was given to those in managerial positions. It bore the title, "Industry, Society and the Human Element." One chapter of this amazing booklet is called the Sherman Strikebreaking Service. The list of subdivisions of this chapter are as follows: Plant Shut Down; Strikers Affiliate; Enter Sherman Service; Method of Operation; Mill Opens; Workers Imported; No Change in the Situation; Importation Continues; Inside Secret Service; Outside Secret Service; Some Strikers Return; Arrests Made; More Workers Return; Recruited Workers Remain; Conferences Refused; Strike Declared Off; Result; After Strike Service; Harmonization; Organization Efforts; Disunionizing of Workers; Meeting Dates Extended; Finale.

In spite of very careful guarding of clients' names it is known that Sherman has been employed by the Bell Telephone Co., American Sugar Refining Co., American Woolen Co., Sperry Gyroscope Co., Pennsylvania Railroad, Illinois Steel Co., Standard Roller Bearing Co., Kirschbaum Clothing Co., as well as a large number of textile mills in New Bedford, Philadelphia and Paterson.

NO GRILLER, PLEASE

The mistress was giving the new maid, fresh from the country, a list of the household requirements.

"There you are, Alice," she said, "and don't forget we shall want a new griller for the kitchen, too."

Alice stared vacantly.

"Don't you know what a griller is?" asked the other sharply.

"I should think I do," replied the maid. "It's a big hairy monkey the size of a man. And if you want one of those in your kitchen I'm leaving at once."—Montreal Herald.

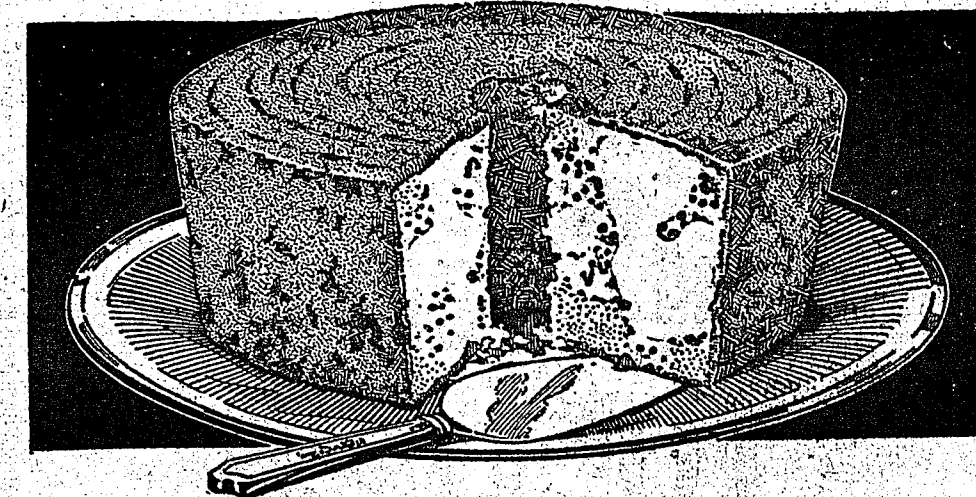
In Church, of All Places!

Guide, in Boston—On your right you see the table marking the spot where Paul Revere stood, waiting for the signal to be hung in the Old North church.

Sweet Young Thing—Oh, dear, what a shame! And why did they pick the Old North church to hang him in?—Pathfinder Magazine.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION
50¢
Guaranteed PLATES
AS LOW AS \$7
Plates made to fit tight. Broken plates repaired while you wait. No Appointment Needed.
DR. GOULD 636 PENN ST.

MAIER'S RED-BO QUALITY CAKES



PICNIC SPECIALTIES

Sandwich Rolls

Barbecue Rolls

Rye Bread

Kew Bee Bread

Cup Cakes

Why Workers Must Use Politics

AN EDITORIAL

Workers will organize into unions when given some promise of governmental protection. The amazing landslide towards organization which has occurred in many industries in this country in the past two or three weeks has made this fact plain and unmistakable.

Workers are flocking to the banner of unionism now because they feel that the National Industrial Recovery Act offers them protection from discrimination if they join a labor union. Men and women who work want the aid and sense of security that a union offers them but unless they feel that the agencies of society are on their side will be reluctant to avail themselves of their rights in this respect.

The new attitude of the Federal authorities towards the question of collective bargaining has made a profound difference in the psychological situation among workers; state and local authorities in many cases however, have not yet realized that times have changed. However, when the workers assert themselves, the authorities do not now offer the same stubborn opposition that was almost uniformly displayed in the past. Revelations concerning sweatshop conditions and low wage rates in industry have altered community feeling to a certain extent. The important factor is that the impression has been created that it is a national policy to have workers unionized.

It is too early to say that the present drift will result in the establishment of solid and permanent organization; but it is not too early to say that we now have the proof that only when government is favorable to the idea of having labor organized can organization on a really large scale be brought about.

And this is the reason why labor must see to it that it has a government which is controlled by labor and that acts in the interests of the great masses who toil for a livelihood.

The economic organization of the workers will inevitably lead to the growth of greater political power in the hands of the wage-earners and farmers. The political education of the masses is being rapidly advanced in this situation. With control of wages and hours in the hands of the government those who work for wages will have to see that they control the administration that regulates working conditions. Never again can government pretend that it is neutral in policies affecting the economic life of the people. And the workers should know now that they never again can be neutral in policies, because political issues hereafter will have to be based on economic policies also.

Hard to Keep
His Sister—Do you know that your wife is going abroad telling everybody that you can't keep her in clothes?
The husband—That's nothing I bought her a home and can't keep her in that either.

No wonder Roosevelt smiles! Think of having a chance to try all of your pet depression cures.

His Intentions
"Schmidt is letting his wife drive the car. I wonder what his intentions are?"
"Why should he have intentions?"
"Well, either he wants a new car or a new wife."—Lustige Blatter (Berlin).

Now that we have Mother's day and a Dad's day, it leaves only 363 for daughter.

FOR SATISFACTION ... buy ...

BURDAN'S ICE CREAM

THE FAMOUS Crystal Restaurant

19 Years on the Square

Home is the Only Competitor
545-547 Penn Street



Gold Plated Ever-Ready Razor complete with Genuine Ever-Ready Blades

The same improved Ever-Ready Razor we sell in our \$1.00 sets. The same super-keen, extra-durable blades famous for over 30 years. It's the biggest bargain in comfort you can buy today. Look for the money-back guarantee certificate in the smart scarlet and black set. At your dealer.

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

all for
19¢

MARYLAND CONVENTION AT HAGERSTOWN ON JULY 16

Three hundred delegates from labor, farm, and liberal organizations are expected at the Maryland Convention of the Continental Congress, to be held in Hagerstown on Sunday, July 16.

The call for the convention, signed by 24 leaders of labor, farm and liberal groups, has just been issued and sent to organizations throughout the state. Among the signers of the call are John L. Geist of Hagerstown, treasurer of the Maryland Federation of Labor; Henry F. Broening, Baltimore labor leader; William Munro of Cumberland, state chairman of the Socialist Party; P. L. Martin of Frederick county, president of the Farmers' Cooperative Milk Co.; Rev. C. W. Whitmore of Reisterstown, chairman of the People's Unemployment League of Maryland; and Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, chairman of the Baltimore Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy.

The Hagerstown convention is one of many similar ones being held throughout the country during the summer months. It follows the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction held in Washington on May 6 and 7, which was attended by more than four thousand representatives of farm and labor organizations from all parts of the country.

The purpose of the convention is to draw up a program to advance the

interest of the producing masses, and rally all farmer and labor groups to the support of that program. "Drawn into the depression," the call states, "by an insane economic order and the greed of the captains of industry, denied relief by their political leaders, the time has come when the workers and farmers of the United States, united on a program of constructive relief and sound economic organization, must strike out for themselves."

The convention will be held in Hagerstown in the Armory, 328 North Potomac street. Morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to the business of the convention, and in the evening a public meeting will be held with a speaker of national prominence.

Preliminary arrangements for the convention are being made by Dr. Joel Seidman, 5021 Cordelia avenue, Baltimore, the Maryland convener. John L. Geist, 823 Salem avenue, Hagerstown, is secretary of the arrangements committee, and credentials are now being returned to him.

Youth Victimized By Capitalism

DALLAS, Tex.—At least 90% of the children attending Dallas elementary schools have defective teeth, according to a survey just completed by the public school health department. An increase was noted in the number of children with inflamed gums, ascribed by the dental hygienist to malnutrition caused by inadequate diets due to unemployment.

Bank Directors Helped Selves

BUCHANAN, Mich.—Five directors of the Buchanan State Bank, which has been closed since October 1931, have been charged with accepting deposits after knowing the bank was insolvent, and warrants have been issued for their arrest. All five are local "big shots," one of them having served as state representative.

SOCIALISM WILL END THE RACKETEER SYSTEM

Radio Address Delivered June 4th Over Station WEEU
By BIRCH WILSON

In our commercialized civilization of today, one of the most outstanding characteristics is the extent to which racketeering has penetrated into all walks of life.

The term "racketeering" came into popular usage with the advent of the "noble experiment" of prohibition, the growth of bootlegging and the rise to wealth and power of criminal elements known as gangsters.

In its origin the term was applied only to acts beyond the pale of the law; but as people better understand the spirit of racketeering, the term is becoming more inclusive and rightly takes in many activities which are still perfectly legal, and even respectable in the eyes of many of our eminent bankers, judges, politicians and industrial leaders.

What, we may ask, is the spirit—or motive—behind modern racketeering, of both the legal and illegal kind?

It is the desire to acquire wealth with the least possible effort; the desire to get something for nothing at the expense of one's fellowmen. But while the term itself may be modern, that which it implies—robbery and exploitation—is as old as the written history of the human race.

In principle there is practically no difference between a "Scarface," Al Capone and his gangsters, and a J. P. Morgan and his banker associates. Both groups are organized to acquire for themselves unearned wealth, power and domination over the lives of their fellowmen. In methods of attaining success they may differ widely, but they are kindred spirits and are brothers under the skin.

Al Capone and his gang, getting off to a bad start in the over-crowded slums of our large cities, uneducated and extremely crude in their methods, beat down all opposition with "pine apples" and machine-guns in their mad scramble for "easy money." They control booze sales and gambling joints, "muscle in" on legitimate business enterprises by selling "protection" against their own bombs and wrecking crews, bribe public officials, and of course dodge income taxes. Their methods are direct and illegal; and they are branded, and rightly so, as "public enemies."

But the Morgans, Mitchells, Harrisons and their ilk are never branded as "public enemies." These lords of wealth are placed on pedestals, before which the people are expected to bow down and worship. Their business, that of banking, is an institution that is "sacred," and therefore above criticism.

But now along comes the Senate investigating committee, and shows us the feet of clay of our idols. We see Banker Harriman falsifying the books of his bank and like many other respectable bankers, cheating his clients; and Banker Mitchell robbing the U. S. treasury of nearly a million dollars of income tax in a single year, by a fake sale of bank stock to his own wife in order to establish a loss for income tax purposes.

But by far the greatest show thus far staged by the investigating committee is the exposure of the methods and huge profits of the House of Morgan, financial dictator of America. Through investments and interlocking directorates, this banking house influences or controls outright scores of gigantic corporations, capitalized at tens of billions of dollars.

These corporations include United States Steel, railroads, gas and electric, banking, investing, mining and many other industries, and have a combined capitalization, it is estimated, which represents one-sixth of the total wealth of the United States. They represent a vast industrial and commercial empire which directly affects the lives of every man, woman and child in this country, all of whom are compelled to pay tribute in the form of profit as consumers of goods and services.

We dignify this profit-taking empire by the name of "business," and it has the sanction of law and the protection of government; but all of the illegal rackets combined are insignificant compared with the legal ones, which rob the common people of the fruits of their labor and pile up vast fortunes and dominating power in the hands of the Morgans, Fords, Mellons, Rockefeller and others of their kind.

It may be shocking to some poor innocent souls to learn that outstanding judges, politicians, industrialists and influential businessmen—persons in key positions to reciprocate favors—were on Morgan's lists of favored investors, and re-

ceived presents amounting to many millions of dollars in stock discounts. It should be remembered, however, that this method of purchasing the good-will of the national chairman of the Republican and Democratic parties, of judges and influential politicians, is perfectly legal, and in the judgment of Mr. Morgan, good business.

It is equally good business, in Mr. Morgan's opinion, to sweat the workers in his steel trust long hours, pay low wages, and prevent them from organizing; and when they revolt against a 12-hour day, 7-day week and attempt to organize, as they did in 1919, to have them shot down by hired thugs and State cossacks. May we hope that the labor policies of the Morgan-controlled corporations will be as shocking to the American public as is his policy of influencing public officials.

The labor policies of Morgan, by the way, are one phase of his activities which are not likely to be investigated by the Senate committee now in session in Washington.

After all, however, there is nothing more surprising in any of the revelations made by the banking committee than it is to see chicks hatch from fertile eggs. Morgan has played the game according to the rules. He has organized corporations and sold their stock primarily for his own enrichment. He has driven labor to make invested capital more profitable, and has influenced legislation for his own benefit. He typifies American businessmen, the only difference being that he has been more shrewd and successful than most of the others; but in principle the difference is nil. Wealth and power is their goal, and this aim they share in common with the racketeers of all descriptions.

What is wrong today is that the game itself is a crooked one. Not only new rules, or a new deal, are needed, but an entirely new game is demanded if the future is to be aught but a dreary repetition of investigations such as we have had for the past half century.

The set-up of today's game is this: On one side is a small group of very rich people, and on the other side is a great mass of workers of hand and brain. The small group owns the nation's natural resources, the machinery of production and the means of transportation; it owns the banking system and controls credit; and it owns two great political parties that make the laws, which are the rules of the game.

The large mass in the game own only labor power, skill and ability.

New the object of this game is to produce a living for the players. The workers put into it their very lives; the owners put in their capital. Labor and capital combined produce goods for consumption. But the rules of the game, which are made by the small group, say that all the goods produced belong to this group, and that the other players are only entitled to small wages as their stake in the game. These wages will not permit the great mass to buy all the goods they need and could use, but the rules of the game limit their consumption to the purchasing power of their wages. The small group have far more than they can possibly use, but the rules protect them in the possession of their goods.

The one-sided nature of this crooked game is due to the fact that one side owns all of the raw materials and tools, and makes all the rules in its own favor. Here and there a rule may be altered to prevent too much cheating among the small group of partners, but to expect them to abolish the game which is stacked against the workers is fatuous, to say the least.

What is badly needed now is an entirely new game—one that is straight and plays no favorites. It must be based upon new principles, and have for its object an equitable distribution of the products of industry. To those who produce wealth and otherwise render useful services to society must go the material rewards in any game that has justice for its foundation.

There can be no justice, no equality, for those who labor in privately-owned industries, subject as they are to financial manipulations by money kings for the amassing of huge unearned incomes and fortunes. This is the game, based on greed and the lust for power, of the buckraening pirates of modern finance. For the workers it means insecurity, want and misery; and when the interests of investors demand it, death on the battlefield in defense of their profits.

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In the new game, which the Socialist Party stands for, the workers of hand and brain will own the nation's natural resources and machinery of production. These will be operated to produce goods for the satisfaction of human needs; and under the new rules No. 1 will read something like this: He that will not work, neither shall he eat. For in the new game, when the producers of wealth themselves make the rules, there will be no place for social parasites, rich or poor.

Make no mistake about it; this new game with new rules, which we call a social order, is now germinating in the womb of time. The capitalist system of today will follow slavery and feudalism as social institutions into the limbo of history. Recurring collapses like the present depression, each more violent than the preceding one, foretell the inevitable end.

On the foundation of trusted industry, now concentrated in the hands of financial kings, will rise the socialized industry of the future, with production carried on for use instead of for the profit of a small owning class.

To hasten the day when industry will be owned by the people, and its marvelous productive powers will be released for the benefit of all, the Socialist party summons all workers of hand and brain to the support of its program. It urges them to agitate, educate and organize, to the end that they may the more quickly fulfill their mission as the grave-diggers of capitalism and builders of the new social order of the co-operative commonwealth.

Defeated Minn. Mayor Lacked Farmer-Labor Support

MINNEAPOLIS—William A. Anderson, defeated for re-election for mayor of Minneapolis, did not have the Farmer-Labor indorsement in the campaign this year. In his winning fight two years ago the Farmer-Laborites supported him. Out of seven aldermen indorsed by them five were elected this year.

Tacoma Teamsters Beat Drive For Wage Cut
TACOMA, Wash.—Union teamsters of Tacoma won their strike against a wage cut when the boss association agreed to pay the contract scale.

A minimum wage of 43½ an hour has been set by the Four-L, the company union of lumbermen and mill workers and employers (all in the same union) and it hopes to get itself recognized as a legitimate labor organization. The American Federation of Labor is signing up hundreds of timber and mill workers who don't want to be in a company union. Leftwing organizations are also active among the men.

We see that Mr. Roosevelt is about to lose the support of loyal followers who have been waiting for a chance to knife him.

Co-Op Summer School Opens July 24th Near Cleveland
CLEVELAND—The fourth annual Central States Cooperative League summer school opens on the D. T. J. farm near Cleveland July 24 and will be in session one week. The fee is \$10 for board and tuition. Applications should be sent to the League office at 1410 N. Main st., Bloomington, Ill.

Starvation Pay In Steel
NEW CASTLE, Pa.—The Blair Strip Steel Co. has announced a 10% wage cut, bringing the general rate down to 22 cents an hour. Most of the Blair employees average two or three days' work a week.

A Toledo paper speaks of the "epitaphs" on tombstones. Evidently the local epitaphs aren't epitaphs.

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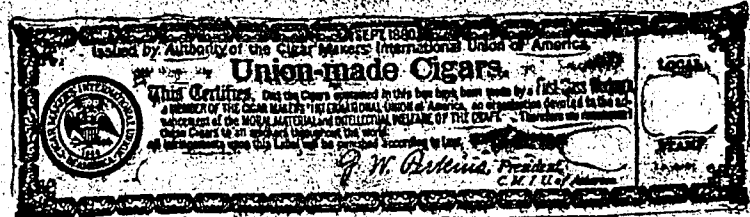
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FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1933

EDITORIALS

By Norman Thomas

FAINT SIGNS OF RECOVERY

Though millions still walk the streets vainly looking for jobs, there are some signs of improvement in economic conditions. Those signs are not confined to America but are evident in other nations, notably Great Britain. They are not as yet directly connected with any of the Roosevelt recovery measures except: (1) that those measures have given the confidence that something at last is being done; and (2) that by going off the gold standard the value of the dollar has fallen in the world market. This fact, combined with the President's power to inflate, has produced a boom in Wall Street in anticipation of inflation and some increase in prices.

That increase in prices is most evident in wheat and cotton, of which America is a great exporter, because the prices of wheat and cotton for the world are fixed in Liverpool and not at home. A greater factor in the increase in the price of wheat than the fall of the dollar is the fact that the world crop will be the smallest in many years. It is the old story under capitalism: in a hungry world a shortage in production tends to help the farmer by raising price. It must be said that as yet the farmers are getting little benefit of the increased price because most of the present store of wheat has passed out of their hands. Whether the new price will hold indefinitely is another matter.

In the case of cotton, first the Federal Government lent money to the farmers to enable them to plant too much cotton and now it is about to subsidize them for planting much less next year! In anticipation of the price of cotton, of which there is no shortage in terms of effective demand, has already soared so much that it is doubtful how much of a processing tax can be imposed. But without a processing tax of considerable size the Federal Government cannot reward the farmers next year for keeping some of their land out of cotton cultivation. What a weird mess it is! It is because while there is as much or more cotton than there is now an effective demand for, there is not more cotton than would be needed if the cotton farmers of the South and the cotton spinners could wear two clean shirts a week instead of one shirt two weeks. If they could give underclothing to their children the question of demand would not exist.

But to get back to our prosperity. It is most noticeable on Wall Street. For two weeks the volume of shares traded in each week has passed the twenty million mark, that is to say, it has been higher than at the height of the speculative boom before the crash October, 1929. Max Winkler tells us that a woman bought on margin fifty shares of each stock the name of which began with General. In a couple of weeks she had doubled her money. She could have done as much on any principle of picking. The gambling game is still on, Morgan's insiders, members of his invisible payroll, still sit in the seats of the mighty. The new banking law does not outlaw the holding companies by which the divorce of banks from affiliates can be defeated. So wags a crazy world.

LABOR IS FIGHTING

It is good that labor is making a fight against a 40-hour week and a \$10 and \$11 minimum wage scale in the textile industry. This scale is a bad precedent even if the standards are infinitely higher than now exists in that much exploited

industry. It is also immensely to the good that labor is aware of the danger lest a minimum standard become a maximum wage.

To my mind the textile industry and the needle trades are the particular industries which best lend themselves to real improvement under the Industrial Control Act. The competing employers are relatively weaker than in some other trades, both politically and economically. Moreover, they have lost so much by their own cut-throat competition that if they can see that that is eliminated they may well come to the conclusion that they can afford out of the savings to pay something nearer a decent wage. The Industrial Control Law in other words, under State Capitalism ought to operate to clean up sweatshop conditions if there is any degree of labor organization that is effective. Beyond that, however, there is a great deal of territory to be won which cannot be won under any form of State Capitalism. The danger will be that the rise in prices will more than wipe out the gain in wages. What else will be possible when it will be the function of the administration to keep profit, rent and interest as nearly intact as possible?

A GREAT FORWARD STEP

In the business of creating effective organization of workers we should hail with delight the news of the merger of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union and the United Hatters of North America. Not only is this step generally in the right direction, but in this case it heals old wounds and removes a situation which had already led to serious jurisdictional disputes. The merger is yet to be confirmed by members of the unions, but I have no doubt that the workers of both unions will ratify the reasonable plans which have already been worked out by the national officers. Truly our congratulations go out to all concerned.

WHY THE LONDON CONFERENCE WAS FOREDOOMED TO FAIL

It is now conceded almost universally that the world monetary and economic conference will be a failure.

We predicted that it would fail.

President Roosevelt predicted that it would succeed.

We were right and he was wrong.

How does that come? He was on the inside looking out.

We were on the outside looking in. He had all the advantages; all the opportunities to know the facts. He had Ramsay MacDonald and Eduard Herriot and other statesmen come to see him and talk over the matters which were to come before the conference. We did not talk with any of them. What is the secret?

It was not our individual wisdom—it was the wisdom of Socialism. It was not guesswork. It was not cynicism, for we are not cynics. It was not pessimism, for we are optimists. The wish was not the father to the thought, for we would be delighted to see the conference be a brilliant success.

What then?

If it seems mysterious just wrap yourself around the fact that the Socialists are deeper students of social systems than Mr. Roosevelt. They have analyzed the capitalist system. They understand the nature of it. They know how it operates. They know how it arrays class against class and nation against nation. They were able to see in advance that the antagonistic interests of the countries represented at the London conference would make that conference a failure except in some very minor respects.

The conference may agree on a few little things and, to save its face, claim to be a success.

But everyone except boobies who do not think for themselves will know that it was a ghastly failure.

Even if it could reach a full and complete agreement about money and tariffs—which it won't—it would still be a failure.

It will be a failure unless it agrees to abolish competition for markets, and substitute co-operation, planned production, planned exchange, and to close the gap between production and consumption.

There is not the remotest chance that it will do so. Because it consists almost exclusively of capitalist nations, its failure was fore-ordained. That is what the Socialists knew and Mr. Roosevelt did not know.—Milwaukee Leader.

WHO MADE THE MESS?

It is human nature to look for a "goat" on whom to blame our misfortunes and we hear a lot of talk about those who are unemployed "through no fault of their own," when the plain truth is that the fault is nobody's but their own.

A few of the workers have seen the drift of things and have shouted a warning to their fellows, only to be jeered at, ridiculed, ostracized, imprisoned.

But what the Socialists have foretold has come to pass. The robbery system of capitalism has collapsed and can never be revived.

That you are out of a job and your family in want because you have produced too much is not the fault of the capitalist. He only takes advantage of the system that enables him to pile up profits by exploiting you—the system that you have permitted to thrive and grow and to wind its chains around you with-

out raising your voice in protest or casting a ballot for your emancipation. You have listened to the blarney of politicians with their promises of "prosperity," year after year, when the only prosperity you have ever had has been such as falls to the lot of the slaves of prosperous masters.

You have been content to get a wage based on "the cost of living," with only the bare necessities counted in. Cheap food, a shack to live in, cheap clothing and none of the luxuries that your own hands have created for the enjoyment of the rich master, whose only labor is indorsing a dividend check.

You have drifted along, trusting that the masters for whom you voted will do something for you and silently acquiesced in what they were doing to you.

Machinery has multiplied the output of your hands a hundredfold, yet you have been content with a "cost of living" wage and all the benefit of increased production by mechanical powers going to enrich the owning few, and accumulate a surplus that the market cannot absorb. Then you are out of a job and have to solve the unsolvable problem of supporting a family without an income. Such a condition could never have come about had the worker received the value of his product, for the producers then would be able to buy off the market the products they put on. There would be no surplus, for a surplus is nothing but the part of your product of which you have been robbed.

But you like being robbed. In every election you have asked for more of the same and never raised your voice in protest.

Well, you have got what you asked for and you need blame no one else. The fault is yours. If you are not now convinced that you should have been working for the establishment of the socialization of industry to produce for use and without private profit, you will be soon, for the dying flurry of the capitalist system will lash you yet harder and either make you a Socialist or kill you. When you have been further robbed and starved you will wake up and see how you have been duped into voting for your own chains.

You can hope for nothing for your own improvement from the bunch you have voted to rule. You blamed the Republican administration, and then voted for the Democratic party to take their orders from the same group of thieves and racketeers. What an idiotic way to seek a "change"!

When, oh when will you have sense enough to join the party of your own class and vote and work for your inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?—Warm Stuff.

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

By JOEL E. SEIDMAN

LABOR AND THE RECOVERY ACT

The increase in the minimum wages for the cotton textile workers from ten dollars per week for the South and eleven for the North to twelve and thirteen dollars, respectively, is all to the good, though the figures are still much too low. With an industrial machine easily capable of providing every family with an income many times that figure, and with industry dependent for prosperity upon high purchasing power in the hands of the masses, it is to be regretted that a higher figure was not established. Particularly is this true in view of the danger that the figures set for other industries may revolve about those set for the textile workers.

In the matter of hours the figure set was equally cautious, and equally disappointing. While in view of the excessively high hours prevailing in the cotton mills up to now a forty-hour week will provide employment for many thousands, the nation's industries as a whole are in need of a thirty-hour week if the millions now jobless are to be reabsorbed.

Now is the strategic moment for labor to launch the greatest organizing campaign in history. The industrial recovery measure guarantees the right of employees to join the union of their choice, and outlaws the yellow-dog contract. Under the protection of this law the trade unions should at once send every available organizer into the field, and take the message of unionism into every factory and workshop in the land. The hosiery workers and the men's clothing trade have set an example that all unions should follow. If labor fails to act quickly and aggressively the chance will soon be lost, for company unions are beginning to spring up on every side. There will be no automatic protec-

tion of labor's interests at Washington; unless labor fights its own battle, and develops agencies adequate for that purpose, wages and hours will be fixed at the points determined by the employers.

Now that the government has assumed control over industry—and in the future the amount of control will increase rather than decrease—it becomes ever more urgent that labor function in the political as well as in the economic sphere. No longer can it be argued that gains won by economic strength are more secure than those won politically, for almost every gain must now be approved by the government. If labor declines to organize politically, it means that the government, which makes the final decision, will always be prejudiced against it. Since capital is organized both for economic and political action, labor will remain at a great disadvantage until it does the same.

MOUNTING PRICES

The cost of living has already begun to increase, and increased hardship will be visited upon the great mass of working people unless wages, and also relief to the unemployed, rise quickly and in the same proportion. Already there are reports of a 50 per cent increase in the price of bread in some places, and woollens, metals, and other goods have begun to go up.

The government will shortly begin to increase prices of food and clothing by levying processing taxes which are nothing more than sales taxes. Despite the rapid rise in the price of wheat due to the abnormally poor harvest, a 30 per cent bushel tax is to become effective at mid-night, July 8. There is apparently no realization by the government of these facts, for government employees are still being forced to take furloughs in addition to the 15 per cent pay cut previously imposed.

Before we cheer too loudly the pay increases in some industries that are being awarded in Washington, we should remember that it is the purchasing power, not the number of dollars in the pay envelope, that counts, and that increased wages are necessary if the same living standard is to be maintained in a period of rising prices.

ONE-PARTY GERMANY

Hitler is rapidly moving to his goal of a Germany in which only one political party, his own, will be legal. The Communists and Socialists were outlawed some time ago, and more recently the Democratic Staatspartei has suffered a like fate, while the Nationalists have been combined with the Nazis. The Catholic Center, the sole remaining non-Nazi party, will not remain very long.

The situation is particularly tragic in view of the power once possessed by the German Social Democrats. Socialists must learn to make use of power to socialize industry if they would avoid the depressions upon which demagogues like Hitler are nourished.

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.

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 5, Sr., meets every Wednesday, 9 p. m., at Gordon and Green Streets.

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

Circle 8, meets every Tuesday 8 p. m. in Labor Lyceum library.

Circle 9, meets every Wednesday, 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.

Newmans-town: 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.

Amble, 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 Circles—Meet every Tuesday evening at 7:30 at the Labor Lyceum, 24 South Charlotte street.

REG'LAR FELLERS

The Handicap Man

By Gene Byrnes

