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READING LABOR ADVOCATE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE WORKERS

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

POLICE USED TO HAMPER PICKETS

FUSIONISTS AID BOSSES BY ARRESTING STRIKERS WHILE PICKETING PLANT

STRIKES SPREAD IN DEMAND FOR ORGANIZATION

Local Workers, Enthused by Hosiery Struggle, Flock to Local Unionists For Advice And Guidance

MANY INDUSTRIES NOW OUT

Shoes, Clothing, Pretzels, Rope And Taxicabs Figure In Upsurge of Resentment Against Slave Conditions

Inspired by the gallant struggle of the Hosiery Workers of Reading and Berks County for a voice in the management of their industry, workers in practically every industry in this area are other striking against low wages and speed-up conditions or, in a spirit of quiet determination, organizing their forces for a united demand for decent working and living standards.

In addition to the hosiery workers, whose ranks have been increased this week by strikes in many seamless mills, workers have walked off the job in hat, rope, silk, pretzel, shoe, laundry, clothing and miscellaneous industries. In addition requests from iron, steel, hardware and other workers for assistance in organizing a union have been received by local unionists in such large numbers that many of them have had to be delayed until the (Continued on Page Three)

REFLECTIONS

By the Editor

I KNOW A MAN who recently escaped death by a hair when he had his appendix removed. The darn thing had been bothering him for years. Every now and then he'd get a "spell" and each time he'd telephone to Dr. B. who humored his distaste for an operation and relieved the pain by a "freezing" process.

When the appendix first began cutting dices this man had called in Dr. A. Dr. A. fixed him up with ice packs and in a couple of weeks the man was ready to return to work. But then Dr. A. had made the mistake of becoming radical. He spoke to the man like this:

"You have what is called chronic appendicitis," he said. "I was able to 'freeze' out the inflammation this time, but the trouble is likely to return again and again as long as that" (Continued on Page Two)

SOCIALIST

Radio Program EVERY SUNDAY

at 12:15 P. M. over

361.4M WEEU 830K

July 16—August Claessens

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

Harsh Action of Giles' Police Force Viewed as Attempt to Intimidate and Provoke Violence

SEEKS TO LIMIT PICKETS

Forty Taken to City Hall Are Released After Protest by Socialists and Unionists

Police interference with the activities of striking pickets, which was threatened from the very beginning of the hosiery strike in Reading, took active form this week when, on Tuesday night, city policemen, acting under orders from J. Stanley Giles, Fusion Police Commissioner, began making arrests under "disorderly conduct" charges.

From the start Giles showed his willingness to co-operate with the employers by placing large numbers of policemen at the struck plants. Although this first step in a policy which has since come to be recognized as open hostility to the strikers was resented by all workers, strikers and non-strikers alike, good order prevailed throughout the strike and the pickets continued to parade en masse around the plants.

That the pickets were neither intimidated nor goaded to overt acts of violence is viewed as a disappointment to the Fusionist Police head. The strikers therefore view the more aggressive action against their pickets as a further attempt to provoke pickets and sympathizers to actions which will justify the police in adopting rough-house tactics.

Call Picketing "Disorderly" The specific charge upon which this week's arrests were made was "disorderly conduct." The action upon which the charge is based is the refusal of the strikers to limit the number of their pickets to 12 at any one plant, in obedience to an order issued by Giles.

Lester M. Shulman and Edwin Nye were taken to police station on Tuesday night and set at liberty soon after when Councilman W. C. Hovatter, one of the Socialist city fathers, posted a forfeit for their appearance at Wednesday morning's police court. Both men were discharged when they appeared for a hearing.

Police Tough At Regal Mill At the Regal Mill, Pearl street below Chestnut, a large contingent of policemen under the direct supervision of Giles.

WAGE CUTS MAY BRING UNION AT STEEL PLANT

Wage cuts and speed-up conditions at the Reading Steel Casting Co. are turning the thoughts of workers there to organization.

It is reported that wages for moulders at that plant have been deeply cut during the past several years, with the result that jobs which once paid as high as \$7.50 per day now net workers \$1.68.

The company has installed high-speed unit moulding machines which displace labor. However, the machines are used for the profit of the private owners and not to give higher wages and shorter hours to workers. The workers are therefore considering the possibilities of a union as a means of getting a share of the benefits of increased production.

It is reported that the Reading plant is accepting orders for a plant in New Jersey which is now closed by a strike.

SHOWDOWN WITH BOSSES LOOMS IN HOSEIERY STRIKE

Walkout of Workers In Stocking Industry Is Now General With Few Plants In Operation

WILL INSIST UPON UNION

Taxpayers' Protective League Members Are Giving Untiring Service In Organizing And Picketing Activities

Virtually every full fashioned machine in Berks County is shut down today.

The strike of hosiery workers has so far been successful beyond the wildest expectations of the workers themselves or of the Union officials.

This past week, the Barker Underwear Company, hosiery plant in Hamburg and the Fleetwood Hosiery Mill shut down when workers struck. The Wm. F. Mueller plant at Robesonia closed down with the others.

The Berkshire has, during the past several days, made no attempt whatsoever to operate because of the pitifully few soaks that could be found to enter the plant. The large majority of the shops have given up all efforts to keep going and in those (Continued on Page Four)

TIMES AIMS TO BREAK STRIKE BY DISCREDITING LEADERS

The day after publishing a first-page editorial in which it advises employers to grant union recognition to strikers, the Reading Times published in Thursday's issue an anonymous article which trades unionists and strike leaders view as a deliberate attempt to break strike ranks by the time-worn method of arousing distrust for leaders.

The article, which has aroused the resentment of thousands of strikers, appeared on the editorial page of that paper a few hours after the great Labor parade and demonstration on Wednesday night.

Convinced that it was impossible to wean the strikers away from their demand for organization, the Times evidently used its columns to discredit the local organizers who will be called upon to furnish newly-formed unions with advice and leadership in the future.

Level Attacks at Socialists The attacks in question were signed by a mysterious "S. N.," and were notably aimed against local Socialists who were active in the organized labor movement long before the Socialist party became a power in local politics. The article is filled with misrepresentation and downright lies. It is suspected that it is the product of Editor Hurwitz's pen. Whether this suspicion is correct or not, the fact is patent that the publication of such an article at a time when the workers are battling for better living conditions is a distinct disservice to the cause of the strikers.

Seeks to Arouse Doubts Commenting upon the activities of ex-Mayor J. Henry Stump as a speaker and on the picket line in the present strike, the Times permits the disguised writer to question why Stump

PICNIC SUNDAY JULY 16th, 1933 at the SOCIALIST PARK

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CONCERT BY SOCIALIST BAND

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FREE ATTRACTIONS

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SPECIAL EVENING PROGRAM

Entertainment from 8 to 10

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DON'T MISS THIS BIG OUTDOOR EVENT!

In Case of Rain Picnic Will Be Held July 23

was not active in the last strike. In this the Times permitted an attack upon a man who was the accepted leader of Reading's unionists for many years and who has taken an active part in many labor struggles.

The results sought by the Times are evident. What they hope to do is to get the workers bickering among themselves. If the Times is successful in this attempt it will cause the strikers to defeat themselves—something which the bosses do not seem able to do.

With reference to George M. Rhodes, the Times permits the unidentified writer to "hope" that the strike is "growing out of his hands and is taken over by men who really have the workman's interests at heart, Labor organizers, I mean."

As though the man selected as head of all the labor unions is not to be classed as a labor or-

ganizer! Rhodes was an active member of organized labor long before he became a member of the Socialist party, but that fact does not appear to deter the Times from attacking the strikers' leaders.

Tells Baseless Lie

The writer also declares that Rhodes has been advising his "party associates and audiences" to subscribe for the Philadelphia Record. Rhodes has authorized the Advocate to deny this statement publicly and to challenge any person among the thousands to whom he has spoken during the past week to mention on occasion upon which he advocated support of the Record, a non-union newspaper.

That the Times should have permitted anyone to libel Rhodes in this respect can have but one purpose, namely, that of causing the embattled workers to doubt the sincerity of his leadership.

Raises Political Issue

The article also injects politics into the discussion by broadly hinting that prominent Socialists are aiding the strikers with speakers, leadership and halls for political reasons.

The Times editor either wrote that article or published it for someone else without regard for the fact that all prominent Socialists were active in labor struggles during the years when their party was facing certain defeat in election after election.

"What a political whip that would be," the article insinuates!

But neither the writer nor the Times reference to the fact that the political whip which has been wielded by anti-labor Democrats and Republicans for many years (Continued on Page Three)

TIMES PRINTERS ARE ORGANIZED LABOR MEN

It has been reported that groups of workers, massing to participate in Wednesday's Labor demonstration, resented the past and present unfairness of the Reading Times' news and editorial policies by giving that paper the "razzberry." Workers at that plant declare that fingers were pointed and harsh adjectives hurled at them as individuals.

That was unfortunate. Times printers are workers and have no responsibility for Times policies. They belong to the labor unions of their respective crafts and are sympathetic to other workers who seek to organize.

Remember, workers, your real enemy in every industrial dispute is the boss and the boss' industrial system. It is never well for workers to fight each other.

LABOR HISTORY MADE AS 25,000 MARCH IN GIGANTIC DEMONSTRATION OF UNITY

Workers Sing and Cheer as Pageant of Solidarity Jams Penn Street—Slogans and Banners Proclaim Marchers' Determination to Win Higher Industrial Standards—Unionists Address Monster Meeting In Ball Park

In what was perhaps the greatest demonstration of labor solidarity in the history of the American labor movement, workers estimated in number from 20,000 to 25,000, marched in a gigantic parade, Wednesday night, which required an hour and a half to pass a given point and extended in a double line up and down the full length of Penn street and out Fourth. Marching four and eight abreast, the vanguard of the procession had completed the trek up and down the 22-square route and turned into the side street before the last of the marchers were able to move.

THANKS!

The workers of Reading, strikers and non-strikers, thank the following people who helped to make possible the wonderful demonstration of Labor Solidarity on Wednesday night:

Reading Baseball and Athletic Association, for the use of the Reading baseball park.

Steel Picture Service, for the use of amplifiers.

Graybar Electric Co., for electric accessories.

Musicians, for inspirational music during the parade.

Following the parade those thousands of men, women, boys and girls, all earnestly determined to organize for a voice in the management of industry, jammed the stands in Lauer's Park ball ground and overflowed by many thousands onto the field to hear addresses by George M. Rhodes, president of the Federated Labor Council; ex-Mayor J. Henry Stump, for many years president of that Federated Trades Council; ex-Councilman James H. Maurer, former president for 16 years of the State Labor Federation and veteran unionist for more than a half century, and Emil Rieve, national president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union.

All Workers Represented

Practically every shop, mill and industry in the city was represented in the line of march, including a large delegation from the Taxpayers' Protective League, Reading's organization of the unemployed. In addition there were workers from various county mills and a group of about 1,000 striking Lansdale hosiery workers.

Throughout the line of march banners were in evidence with inscriptions and slogans demonstrating the spirit of the workers of Reading and the determination of the strikers to stick together in their efforts to win an effective organization.

Especially inspiring was the large turnout by employees of the Berkshire and Rosedale Knitting Mills. These workers, long the victims of a spy system which enabled their industrial masters to browbeat employees at will, gave stirring evidence of the fact that they have at last cast aside the yoke of industrial serfdom. One section of the Rosedale group carried a sign with the warning: "Don't be like a banana, when it leaves the bunch it gets skinned." Another group from the same industry carried candy suckers and had a banner bearing the significant inscription: "We've been suckers long enough." A banner in the Berkshire ranks read: "Hosiery as WE like it." (Continued on Page Five)

Get The Truth

Every worker should read a working-class paper.

If you are not yet a subscriber to the Labor Advocate fill out this application and send it in. Subscription, \$1.00 a year; 6 months, 50c.

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(Continued on Page Three)

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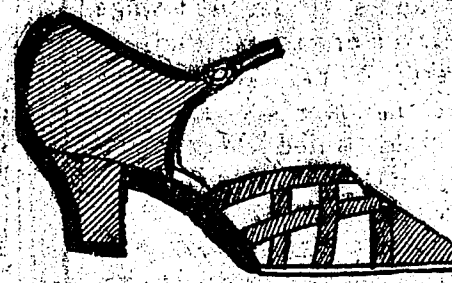
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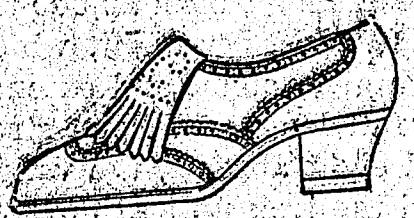
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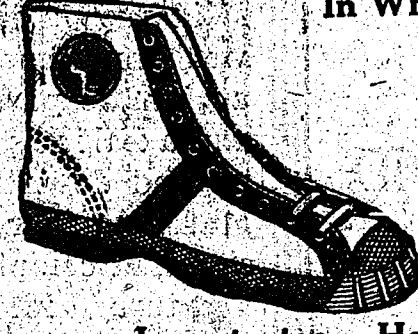
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All White, Black and White and Brown and White. Sizes 3 to 8.

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Lace to toe. Heavy soles.

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ANOTHER CRASH SEEN AS RESULT OF BOSS' GREED

General Johnson "Shudders" At Possible Result of Profit-Seeking Activities of Employers

DICTATOR'S PLANS VAGUE

Just What Will be the Ultimate Outcome of "New Deal" Seen as Future Consideration

WASHINGTON (FP).—Is the United States headed into a new economic collapse, due to the greed of employers who are speeding up their present force, working long hours at low pay, in order to pile up a surplus of production before the new industrial codes are issued.

This question was put to Gen. Hugh Johnson, administrator of the Recovery Act, in a press conference July 7. His attention was called to Donald Richberg's warning to businessmen that their prompt cooperation in the making of "reasonable" codes would determine whether business management henceforth would be privately or publicly elected.

"I shudder to think what would happen if a second collapse should occur in this country," Johnson said. "If we have too much production ahead of an increase in purchasing power, we are going to meet with difficulty. In my opinion it would mean a new crash. If we cannot now come along with a sufficiently increased purchasing power we might have a new smashup. If that happens, I don't know what would follow—what sort of control would be necessary."

Wants To Go Slow
The Administrator stated that he had been accused of soft-pedaling on the parts of the proposed codes which deal with trade practices, stabilization and industrial self-government. His answer to these criticisms was that the immediate emergency calls for emphasis on shorter hours and higher pay, and that the other features of the codes ought to be taken in "a second bite."

Bombarded by questions as to the soundness of the statistics on which he bases the claim that a 40-hour week in cotton textiles will absorb all the unemployed in that industry, Johnson was excessively vague. He admitted that some of his figures originated with the National Industrial Conference Board. He asserted that a workweek of 32 to 40 hours, properly distributed over the industries, would absorb all of the unemployed who have lost their jobs since 1929.

Codes Coming Slow

Press correspondents grew suspicious when Johnson sought to excuse the failure of most of the big industries to submit codes, on the ground that the preparation of a constitution for an industry requires a great deal of work and time. He said that the steel industry was "all ready" with its code; that the bituminous coal operators would probably submit three or four codes but he expected to call them all in at the hearing on the first code offered, and to bring them to join in one code. The oil industry, he said, has not worked out its schedule of hours and wages for labor—a requisite to the filing of any industrial agreement under the new law.

Miners Face Rising Prices At Depression Wages

JENNY LIND, Ark.—Prosperity under the new deal will be a dirty deal for miners in the southwest under the contract signed last year by the United Mine Workers of America with the operators, after a two-month strike. The new scale is fixed at depression levels and runs for three years up to the spring of 1935. As the cost of living goes up under the Roosevelt manipulations the miners will sink farther into debt each year. Even with depression prices the miners could not pay their debts at the store after a winter's work, and they started again after the summer shutdown owing money there. Unless this contract can be broken successfully the union miners are caught in a golden trap of debt.

The children's playground at Chicago's fair is proving very useful. Children always know where to find their parents.

L. A. MAYOR-ELECT PROMISES NEW DEAL FOR MINORITIES

Promise of a new deal for unpopular minorities in Los Angeles is indicated in a recent interview with Mayor-elect Frank L. Shaw, cited by the American Civil Liberties Union. "I believe," he said, "the sheriff's department of Los Angeles has the right idea about handling any serious radicals we have in town, and that it is competent to handle them. My idea is that when people get all puffed out with their own ideas, the best thing for all concerned is to let them blow it off and get it over with."

"What do you think of the way the police Red Squad operates?" Mr. Shaw was asked. "A meeting is scheduled in a hall. The Red Squad assumes something seditious is going to be said, and breaks up the meeting."

"The police haven't any right to assume anything," Mr. Shaw snapped.

REFLECTIONS

(Continued from First Page)

appendix is in your body. Now that you are in good shape, I advise you to take two weeks at a hospital and have the thing removed. It will be a simple operation now, but some day an acute condition will develop and then an operation will be necessary under less favorable circumstances."

Well, after that this man steered clear of Dr. A; Dr. B was the man for him because B never told him anything unpleasant.

And so, every so often B would be called in to order ice packs. The arrangement was mutually satisfactory, since it made a more or less steady job for B and gave the man an excuse for dodging Dr. A's knife.

THE INEVITABLE HAPPENED. There came a day when the old pain returned. But this time there was something different about it. It hurt more. And there was a sick feeling which was something new in the life of the patient. B came and applied his ice packs, but as the hours passed the pain grew worse and worse. At the end of the first day everybody, including the man himself, was worried—so worried, in fact, that the family suggested another physician.

So once more they called in Dr. A. THAT'S HOW THE operation came about. As stated above, the patient nearly crossed to the great beyond. His vitality had been sapped by suffering and his system had been poisoned by the puss which entered his blood stream when the appendix burst about an hour before reaching the hospital.

Peritonitis developed; the case ran seven weeks; the bill was something frightful. But the man had one great and abiding satisfaction: He knew that that appendix would never bother him again because it had been removed. His only regret was that he had not saved himself pain and expense by taking Dr. A's advice years before.

THE EXCUSE FOR this long story about an operation is that it contains a moral.

For years humanity has been suffering from the evils which the Capitalist system are certain to bring to the world. And mankind has been using ice packs to effect a cure for something that, in the end, could be cured only by a radical operation.

Sometimes they called the ice packs "strikes." Sometimes they called "agreements." Sometimes they described them by the word, "boycott." Sometimes "relief." Sometimes "pensions."

And each time, when Capitalism's pains became less acute, people thought they were cured. But each time the pain returned. It had to return because the thing that caused the trouble had not been removed.

DR. B IS the "Liberal" who wants to make conditions a little better under an industrial arrangement which compels workers to produce surpluses of wealth for the enrichment of an owning class. Dr. A is the Socialist who advises that private profits be cut out and that industry be owned by all the people and operated to produce goods for the use of workers instead of for the profit of owners.

Dr. B has had his opportunity. Generation after generation have permitted him to apply his ice packs, despite the fact that each recurring social pain has been more acute than the one before it. At the present time the patient has been suffering almost four years of acute agony. He

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CASSEL'S EVAPORATED MILK
A Good Milk 3 tall cans 17c

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Full Cream, 19c

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KRAFT CHEESE
2 1/2-Lb. 29c

LEBANON BOLOGNA
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Bottle 22c

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BROWN LABEL 13c

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AMERICA'S LOWEST PRICED FINE TEA

LIGHT MEAT TUNA FISH FLAKES

Use as a Sandwich Filler 2 half cans 25c

SUMMER ISLES PINEAPPLES

Broken Slices, big can 15 1/2c

Goody-Goody Fancy Sliced Pineapples, big can 16 1/2c

RAYCREST BRAND PRUNES

Fresh, Packed in Syrup 2 big cans 25c

KRE-MEL 3 regular 5c size pkgs. 10c

New Dessert: Have you tried it?

Grape Nut Flakes and Post Bran Flakes

Pkg. 9c 2 pkgs. 17c

JELL-O ALL FLAVORS

Pkg. 7c 3 pkgs. 20c

Or Jell-O Ice Cream Powder

Baker's Chocolate 12c and 23c

Unequalled for Rich Flavor and Wholesomeness

CASSEL'S MIXED VEGETABLES

2 cans 15c

Superfine Mixed Vegetables, can 12c

KEN-L-RATION Week

3 Cans 29c

6 Cans 55c

12 Cans \$1.05

Quality Made in Famous Your Dog's Favorite Food!

FREE—150-Piece JIG SAW TYPE PUZZLE with LUX TOILET SOAP

4 Cakes 25c

Prosperity Builders' Sale of 4 Famous Soaps

RINSO 2 reg. 15c 1ge. 19c

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP 3 Cakes 17c

LUX FLAKES Regular 9c Large 23c

TWO FAVORITES that ease your daily household tasks

2 Pkgs. Quick Arrow BOTH FOR 39c

3 Cans New Sunbrite

Quick Arrow

Flakes

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Flakes

SEATTLE CONSCRIPTION FOR GETS CITIZENSHIP BACK

President Roosevelt has signed an unconditional pardon for Hulet M. Wells, editor of the Seattle Vanguard, labor weekly, who was convicted in 1917 of opposing the conscription act, according to word received by the American Civil Liberties Union. The pardon restores to Wells his civil and political rights, of which he was deprived by the conviction.

Senator Clarence C. Dill of Washington took Wells' case up with the Department of Justice three months ago, and recently Senator Homer T.

Bone made a personal appeal to the President to hasten action.

An aggressive Socialist, Wells was in the forefront of those in Seattle objecting to the United States entering the war. He was charged with introducing in the Central Labor Council a resolution, adopted with only one dissenting vote, asking exemption for conscientious objectors. A second count was that he prepared copy for a leaflet formulated by the Anti-Conscription League. Both of these actions were committed before the conscription act had been signed by President Wilson. This point was emphasized in Wells' defense, but to no avail.

Wells was first imprisoned in the federal penitentiary on McNeil

Island, Wash., but subsequently was transferred to Leavenworth. In the latter prison, the Civil Liberties Union explains, he refused to perform work which he contended was too heavy for him in his then ill condition, and was punished by being strung up by the wrists in a dark cell. Widespread protests from friends outside finally impelled the authorities to discontinue this "discipline."

Use Lincoln For Capitalist Propaganda

CHICAGO.—Prominently displayed in the Illinois building at Chicago's Century of Progress are quotations from Abraham Lincoln out in letters of gold in the walls of the corridors. Particularly prominent is Lincoln's exhortation to the poor of his day to respect the sanctity of private property. His argument was that if some are now rich it is a proof that their "lessers" may someday likewise get the coin. He reinforces this argument by cautioning those without property not to touch the riches of others, assuring them that when they are themselves rich their own pile will be kept similarly sacred.

ALFRED E. BAILEY

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FULL CUT SHIRTS FAST COLORS

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Eyes examined by the most modern method

GLASSES FITTED

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THE OLD RELIABLE

PROGRESSIVE OUTFITTING CO.

751 PENN STREET

has decided that we shall fall in line and do our bit by getting in back of our wonderful President Roosevelt

Therefore we have decided to increase the salaries of all our employees

30 Per Cent

TO TAKE EFFECT AT ONCE

Further when business warrants it we expect to further increase the pay of all in our employ.

The Friendly Store where your credit is as good as cash.

PROGRESSIVE OUTFITTING CO.

751 PENN STREET

DAVE GROTTA
I. G. SCHNEEBERGER

S. H. MAZEAR
Formerly of the People's Store
Now Connected With the Progressive

FUSIONISTS AID BOSSES

(Continued from First Page)

vision of Sergeant Arthur Larkin resumed a "tough" attitude when the strikers resumed mass picketing at that plant on Wednesday morning. They made it plain that the Giles order of 12 pickets was to be enforced and finally sought to make the order stick by arresting about 40 young workers, most of whom were girls. The arrested pickets were taken to the police station in city hall in two trips of the police automobile, and were released soon after when protests were entered by Socialist Councilmen Hovetter and George and by representatives of the Hosiery and Building Trades unions.

A Test of Power
The fact that mass picketing was

not broken up at other plants is ground for belief that the police were seeking to test the morale of the strikers. If they had taken the arrests without protest the police would have made a general attack upon the pickets at all other mills, the strikers believe.

"We can not permit the police authorities to deny the right of mass picketing," declared John Edelman, director of research for the hosiery organization. "We can point to the fact that no disorder has occurred at any of the picketed plants as justification for our claim that Giles' attempt to limit the number of our pickets to 12 at an industry was uncalled for and ridiculous. If there had been violence at the Regal plant the police would have been responsible."

Sympathy With Strikers

At the present time public resentment is running strong against Giles as a result of his evident determination to go to the utmost legal limit, and beyond if he can do so, to hamper Reading workers who are on strike for unionization and wage increases in the face of constantly rising living costs.

Citizens who voted for Fusion candidates in 1931 are saying "never again." The campaign slogans of Giles and his chief, Mayor Heber Ermentrout, are being recalled. At that time better industrial conditions were promised for Reading's industries if the Socialists were defeated. However, the workers of this city now know that the promise of betterment has been followed by a general slash in wages and inhuman working conditions and that the chief purpose of the Fusionists is to prevent the workers from making effective resistance to slave-driving employers.

It might be worse. When thousands are indifferent about racketeers, it means that thousands haven't been robbed yet.

BEWARE SLEEPY CABBIES. TAXICAB STRIKERS WARN

Taxicab drivers who are striking against the Yellow Cab Co., declare that people who ride in either a "Yellow," "Checker" or "City" cab are likely to be left stranded or meet with an accident if the driver falls asleep at the wheel. They are warning the public that 11 drivers are now doing the work which was done by 29 men before the strike started. That, they say, makes it necessary for the 11 to work as high as 20 hours without sleep—which simply can't be done with safety.

The strikers say that shifts above 12 hours are a violation of the Public Service Commission's ruling and they are planning to call the Commission's attention to what is going on.

"Peerless" cabs are not affected by the strike. Therefore "Peerless" drivers sleep more and are more alert when on the job. To get a "Peerless" one must phone to the company's office, as all cabs at street stands and railroad stations are on the strike list just now.

Manager Samuel Seaman of the "Yellow" concern is refusing to recognize the strikers and boasting of his ability to give regular service with sleepy strikebreakers.

TIMES AIMS TO BREAK STRIKE

(Continued from First Page)

has always been used to lash workers into submission when they revolted against their industrial exploiters.

Times' Stands Revealed
Despite occasional editorial spurts of seeming fairness to labor, the offending article in Thursday's issue of that newspaper strips the Times bare of its cloak of friendship for workers. No greater harm could come to the strike movement at this time than that the strikers should begin bickering among themselves. And it is precisely that harm which the Times plainly hoped to inflict.

Bill Aims To Bar Milwaukee Socialist Elections Officials

MADISON, Wis.—The O'Malley bill providing for appointment of election officials from the two "dominant" parties only, aimed at excluding the Socialists in Milwaukee, was passed by the assembly and sent to the senate last week.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Gov. Horner is unable to settle the civil war in the Illinois regions where the rival mining unions are in conflict because he made big promises to both sides before his election, according to Rep. McCarthy, minority member on the governor's committee of investigation.

It would be interesting to know just how much jack one must have in order to be of interest to kidnapers.

MORGAN SEEN AS REVIVING SLUMP BY WAGE POLICY

Blocking of Increases For Workers Threatens to Hasten New Collapse In Nation's Industries

PRICES RISE; WAGES LAG

Enlarged Production Will Clog Trade Unless Purchases Are Made Larger by Wage Boosts

NEW YORK (FP).—That the blocking by J. P. Morgan & Co. of the boosting of wages to keep up with skyrocketing prices and production, as reported by Laurence Todd from Washington, is bringing the country near to catastrophe again is shown by the relative figures of wage improvement and speculative increases.

Between July 8, 1932, the low for the panic, and July 8, 1933, prices of stocks quoted on the New York Stock Exchange doubled, adding 23 1/2 billions to the quoted values. Commodity prices increased 60% while stock prices zoomed 100%. But wages, as shown by New York state's typical scale, has risen only 5.2% by June 15, 1933, from the figure of the year before.

Wages Lag Behind Production

That difference between speculative increases and wages is typical of the whole of industry. Steel production has leaped from 13% of capacity to 57% or better. Meanwhile the amount of unfilled orders held by U. S. Steel has gone back to the May, 1932, figures. Auto production is up; carloadings are up; textile mills before the new code went into effect were running at near the all-time record; coal production is tremendously above 1932 figures. The New York Times production index has risen at a rate which would bring it to normal by Aug. 1. The National City Bank announces that production has shown the most rapid pickup in the history of America.

Yet wage increases lag. While the total volume of payment of the factory wages increased 2.6 points in June in New York state, though a decrease is normal, it had only reached 44.8% of the 1925-1927 average, even then. The new figure is little more than two points above the June, 1932, figure, not 100% of 60% above, as are speculative figures and certain production figures.

As pointed out in late June and recently acknowledged by National Recovery Administration officials, July is the critical month for the whole Roosevelt program, and unless the total volume of wage payments is increased materially so that the enlarged production of the last few weeks can be absorbed by consumers, the crash which will ensue will be terrific.

New York's department stores reported that June sales were still 4% below June, 1932. Wages lag, so sales lag—while production piles up a new surplus and Morgan, with his holdings liquid and ready for a new crash, waits like a spider for his victims to get caught in the net. The question of whether Morgan could live out the storm is another matter.

The hard job of a conference is to reach an agreement without discussing anything the nations don't agree on.



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STRIKES SPREAD

(Continued from First Page)

present rush of labor activity subsides.

Shirt Workers Join Union
Leo Krzycki, general organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union announced this week that the striking Liebovitz workers have returned to work as union employees after receiving the pledge of the firm to arbitrate questions of wages and working conditions. Krzycki states that approximately 1,000 workers are affected by this action, including Liebovitz employees in Myerstown, Lebanon, Reading and Pottstown. In every case immediate wage increases were gained.

Hatters Organize and Strike
Approximately 200 wool hatters and 250 fur hatters, employed by the Mohn and Hendel plants in Reading joined the United Hatters' Union this week, according to word received from Hugh Glover, general organizer for that organization.

Employees of the Mohn factory are now on strike in an effort to enforce a demand for an eight-hour working day and a 30 per cent wage increase. Glover announces that the firm has offered 20 per cent to some workers, but the offer was rejected. The strike was joined Wednesday afternoon by hatters at the Bollman plant, Adamstown.

There will be a mass meeting of all hatters in the city and county tonight in Eagles' Hall, 1040 Penn st., at which time National President M. F. Green, of the United Hatters of North America will address the gathering.

Rope Walk Strike Continues
The strike of workers at the Jackson Rope Walk continues and pickets are patrolling the plant daily.

Among the seamless hosiery plants which have joined the strike movement are Nolde, Acorn, Yorkshire, Davis and Regal.

Clothing Workers Quit
Workers in the West Reading plant of the Penn Pants Co. walked out last Monday and about 200 quit their jobs to strike against the Crystal garment shop on Wednesday. The Crystal strikers are being assisted by Max Wexler of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Fein & Glass Strike Continues
At the Fein & Glass shoe factory, Eleventh and Marion streets, production has been halted by the strike of several hundred shoe workers. Although the firm has offered a 20 per cent increase in wages, the strikers are holding out for recognition of their union. They have organized and will probably affiliate with the National Leather Workers' Association. Warren D. Mullen, organizer for the latter organization, was co-operating with the shoe workers this week.

Another shoe walkout occurred at the Green Shoe Co. plant at Sixth and Chestnut streets. Low wages and bad working conditions were the cause of the revolt.

About half the employees of the Reading Laundry are now picketing the plant after walking out on strike this week. Wages at that plant run as low as \$3 per week, the strikers report. Another strike is reported at the Wilkinson laundry.

Employees of the Landy Towel and Linen Service, Glenside, are striking against "slave conditions." They are asking for help in organizing as a result of low wages and speedup tactics.

Pretzel Factories Down
Reading's six pretzel factories are either closed or badly crippled by a strike of pretzel workers. They are the Quinlan, Krouse, Superior, Sturgis, Reddy and Bachman plants. The pretzel workers are meeting daily. Although they have received offers of wage increases, they are still holding out for recognition of their organization.

Silk Workers Strike
The employees of the Stunzi silk mills in West Reading and Ephrata, Lancaster County, are still striking at the end of a week of industrial revolt. Heavy and repeated wage cuts brought them to a realization that organization is needed.

Meinig's Silk Join Strike
Wednesday night several departments of the Meinig silk, glove and underwear plant on McKnight street joined the strike movement. The plant is now being picketed and production has been practically halted.

Taxicab Strike
Taxicab drivers, employed by the Yellow Cab Co., struck last Tuesday night after having been organized by Albert Hartman into a local union. They are demanding higher commissions, lower rates to passengers and union recognition. They declare that a 5 per cent increase in commissions, recently offered by the firm to all drivers who earn \$50 per week can not be earned because of the low number of fares they are able to collect.

Silk Throwers Out
Yesterday morning the day shift

READINGS DOMINANT THRIFT STORE

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7th AND PENN STS. READING PA.

SALE! YOUR CHOICE!

Printed Chiffon
VOILES
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All 40 in. wide.
15c
First quality.
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SEAMLESS SHEETS

Size 81x90.
Limit quantities.
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Just 1200 Yards
**SEERSUCKER, PIQUES
AND ORGANDIES**

Size 81x105 Crinkled
Bed Spreads
Solid Colors and Scallop
69c
Read's Busy Basement

Size 81x105 Crinkled
Bed Spreads
Solid Colors and Scallop
69c
Read's Busy Basement

Just Arrived! New Shipment!
Crisp, Cool, Sheer
WASH FROCKS
98c
Guaranteed Fast Color
Whites, Pastels, Prints
• Sport Pique • Voile Dots
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For street—for garden—for house—for beach—for business—for kitchen!—They're cool as ocean breezes. Organdy trims, puffed sleeves.
Sizes 14 to 20 and 38 to 52
Read's—First Floor

Men's 29c First Quality

PURE SILK HOSE

• New Colors and Patterns
Fine quality dress hose with high spliced heels and double sole and toes. Sizes 10 to 12.
19c
READ'S—Main Floor

Men's 100% All-Wool SLEEVELESS

Sweaters
59c
Dozens of styles and patterns. White, pastel and dark shades. Sizes 36 to 44.
READ'S—First Floor

NECKTIES
Tailor made, both ends silk lined. Stripes, checks, plaids and figures.
49c

of the Reading Silk Throwing Co., North Third street, struck. It was expected that they would be joined by the night shift last night.

Rag Pickers Ready
In the rag picking and sorting plants of the Penn Mill Supply Co., Inc., and Sher & Sons the workers struck on Wednesday and are seeking the help of unionists.

Last Monday night a group of workers from the Dick Bros. hardware plant met at Catholic Literary Union hall and formed an organization.

Requests for the assistance of organizers have also been received from other hardware workers, including the Penn, Reading and Earle employees.

Wage Cuts In Steel
At the Reading Steel Casting Company wage cuts of as much as 70 per cent in the past three months have convinced the workers there that

they need organization. Accordingly local unionists have been asked to serve as organizers.

See Need of Organization
While drastic wage reductions over a long period of time have driven the workers of Reading to a point where the chief difficulty of union leaders is to delay strikes until competent leadership can be furnished, in every case those on strike and those planning strike action recognize the need for organization if they are to have any assurance of keeping what they may gain in wages.

Women and Girls Good Strikers
An especially fine spirit is noted among the women workers. Girls who have never before been on strike, many of them still in their teens, are doing excellent work on the picket lines in addition to gaining converts to their cause by personal contact with workers who were reluctant to join the strike movement.

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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.



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We are holding PRICES DOWN

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

Buy NOW
Before the rise

MEN! WE DEFY THE WORLD WITH THESE VALUES!



Select Your SUIT

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

THE SUITS

Regular \$12.50, \$15 and \$16.50.
Over 480 Men's and Young Men's Suits in these two lots. 1933 Spring style. Fine chevrons, cashmere and 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.)

\$7.47
\$9.47

New, Reg. \$17.50 Suits.

388 Suits. Every Suit is brand NEW. All pure wool worsteds, all hand tailored. Colored lined, single and double-breasted, the season's leading styles, colors and patterns—regular, shorts, slacks, etc. All sizes from 38 to 42. (No Charge for Minor Alterations.)

\$11.47

Regular \$22.50 and \$25.00

\$13.97
\$16.97

Several hundred Suits in these two lots. Nationally known famous "MONROE" Suits and "NORMAN" Pure Wool, ready-made hand-tailored throughout, followed by "SMITHSON"—finest release lined, single and double-breasted, the very latest 1933 Spring style, including the newest HOLLYWOOD one-button models, with 20-inch bottom waists—the last word in style. Sizes 38 to 48. Regulars, shorts, slacks and slims. (No Charge for Minor Alterations.)

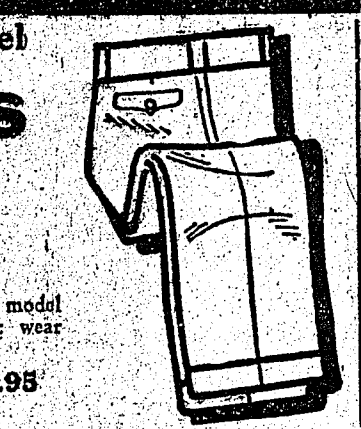
15c FANCY DRESS HOSE

9c

\$4.00 White Flannel

Trousers \$2.95

All wool, 20-inch bottom slack model white flannel. Ideal for Summer wear for dress or sport.
Plenty of Stripes at \$1.95 to \$4.85.



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 Cheviots. Sizes 8 to 18. Regular \$5.95 and \$6.95 Suits at **\$3.68**

\$4.68

Regular \$8.95 to \$14.95 Suits

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

\$5.88 to \$9.88

STUDENT SUITS

All 4-Piece Suits—2 Long Trousers.

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

Regular \$9.95 and \$17.50.

\$5.88 \$7.88 \$10.88

35c MESH HOSE

19c

All New Pastel Shades.

SLEEVELESS SWEATERS

\$1.50 Sleeveless SWEATERS
100% All-Wool, A Wonderful Value... **88c**
Genuine Zephyr 100% Wool Sweaters **\$1.39**

Sleeveless models. All new pastel shades.

1.00 Boys' Linen KNICKERS... **69c**

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

\$2.50 Linen KNICKERS **\$1.85**

Plain white and plaids.

35c Men's SHIRTS or SHORTS **17c**

Guaranteed fast colors. Great variety of patterns.

75c Topkiss UNION SUITS **39c**

Genuine Topkiss. Broadcloth and gingham.

\$1.50 Straw Hats **95c**

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

\$2.50 American Leghorn Straws. Now **\$1.45**

\$5.00 Genuine Panama **\$2.85**

\$1.50 Boys' SUMMER LONG PANTS **89c**

20c BOYS' GOLF HOSE **10c**

29c BOYS' TIES **15c**

25c BOYS' SHIRTS OR JERSEYS **13c**

\$2.50 Sanforized SPORT PANTS... **\$1.39**

Guaranteed not to shrink.

\$1.50 Striped SPORT PANTS... **98c**

Pre-Shrunk.

SPORT BELTS

49c

19c, 29c, 45c, 65c

75c Broadcloth Shirts

49c

Guaranteed fast colors. Plain and fancy patterns.

Broadcloth SHIRTS **\$1.25**

79c

Cellulose wrapped. Unusual value.

1.50 Zipper Sweat Shirts **89c**

All colors.

1.50 Boys' SUMMER LONG PANTS **89c**

20c BOYS' GOLF HOSE **10c**

29c BOYS' TIES **15c**

25c BOYS' SHIRTS OR JERSEYS **13c**

\$2.50 Sanforized SPORT PANTS... **\$1.39**

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\$2.50 Sanforized SPORT PANTS... **\$1.39**

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JOSEPH'S
410 PENN STREET

We Sell For Less—Always!

UNIONIZATION OR NO RECOVERY

Statements made by General Hugh S. Johnson to the effect that the National Industrial Recovery Act does not mean that workers must join unions are being used as propaganda to break strikes in Reading and elsewhere.

Statements by Industry-Controller Johnson to the effect that employees do not need to be unionized to get the benefit of the Recovery Act have been issued as anti-union propaganda by the Apex and Berkshire mills in their efforts to prevent unionization of workers.

In Bangor, Pa., the Julius Kayser Company not only continues to flagrantly violate the terms of Industrial Recovery Act and continue to terrorize workers to joining a company union. This firm has even obliged workers to sign yellow-dog contracts.

It is now time that President Roosevelt, General Johnson and the Cabinet realize that economic recovery simply won't happen unless workers do unionize in very large numbers. It is now time that the Government face the fact that the hosiery employers like most others are not yet sufficiently wise to what is going on in the world to be permitted to direct their own labor relations. Furthermore, it has become glaringly plain in the past two or three weeks that the employers as a whole are either unable to function as the National Industrial Recovery Act proposed they should or are sabotaging the whole proposition.

The one thing that could do more than anything else to clear the atmosphere would be a clear-cut and definite declaration of policy by the Cabinet favoring the immediate unionization of all workers. Employers should be warned to quit stalling and delaying the day when they must accept the principle of collective bargaining.

President Roosevelt should admit that whatever the theory of the National Industrial Recovery Act might be that in practice, wages won't go up fast enough to do any real good unless the labor unions develop real power immediately.

And under present circumstances, workers can't organize quickly enough to get the needed power to effect national recovery unless the government goes right after all those employers who continue to evade the labor provisions of the law.

General Johnson must make himself see that he is only defeating his own purposes when he gives comfort to the anti-union bosses. These same fellows will knife him as quickly as they would bust a Union, hire strikebreakers or cut wages if they could. Why soft-pedal around with these enemies of economic recovery any longer? Who cares what the industrialists and the bankers think or feel? What is needed at once is more wages and shorter hours and the country is getting neither. There is no real possibility of anything worthwhile being done in hosiery, despite the proposed code or in any other industry unless labor wields a good, solid and hefty bludgeon.

It is nonsense to say that labor doesn't have to be organized to secure the benefits of the National Industrial Recovery Act. That is simply begging the question. Of course, the code will give non-union workers the same deal it gives union workers but if there is no effective organization in the industry, whatever is provided will be worthless.

Temporary gains can be made in some industries by stalling codes very quickly as was done in cotton. But unless these temporary advances can be pushed further, the price of living will rise faster than wages and the workers as well as the public will be worse off than before.

It is time for President Roosevelt to make a fateful and immediate decision. Help to force unionization or else national recovery will simply not arrive.

SHOWDOWN

(Continued from First Page)

half-dozen plants where there is some activity, no production of any consequence is being made.

The total number of hosiery strikers must now number over 11,000. Union officials announce that the immense detail work of compiling the membership signatures of this vast army is virtually complete and that the number of strikers who still have not joined the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers is so small as to be unimportant. Most of the shops are now enrolled one hundred per cent.

Action Delayed By Code
All moves toward settlement of the strike have been delayed by the failure of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers to agree on the adoption of a proposed code of wages and hours for the industry.

The published text of the code has not yet been approved by the membership of employers but is merely an outline offered by the executive committee, which dealt with the officials of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Employers in Reading had apparently banked on the publication of the code to precipitate a break in the workers' ranks. This is already proving to be an illusion; it is now clear beyond any question that the employees will not return to their jobs unless ordered to do so through the union.

Manufacturers here had been pinning their hope on various interpretations of statements made by Gen. Johnson, Administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act, that recognition of the union is not essential. If there had been a chance that the manufacturers in Reading could avoid dealing with the workers' organization, the tremendous enrollment in the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers now gives the bosses no

alternative. Realizing this to be the fact, the manufacturers have continued to fight the Union on the theory that the workers would not continue to stay away from their jobs simply to establish the principle of collective bargaining.

Educational Work Effective
Union leaders have been able during the first week to educate the workers as to the real meaning of the National Recovery Act, and the hosiery code and the supreme necessity for having a union at all costs. Strikers have been warned against the tricks and publicity stunts of the manufacturers, and so far everything that has been attempted to damage the strike has proved to be a boomerang. Even efforts by the financial overlords of the town to pressure the newspapers into silence have failed. The newspapers, fearing loss of circulation, have been obliged to play the game squarely in this situation.

Enthusiasm of the hosiery strikers has been kept at fever pitch by the spread of the unionization movement to other local trades and industries. The Federated Trades Council has done a magnificent job of integrating and coordinating all activities and in giving the fullest support of the whole movement to each individual situation.

Jobless Help Strikers
Another factor which has played a great part in the strike movement has been the activities of the Taxpayers' Protective League, the unemployed organization which has done wonders in keeping strikebreakers out and in assisting in picketing demonstrations everywhere.

As the strike has proceeded the hosiery workers have made rapid progress towards solidifying their ranks and bringing into the general body all indifferent or doubtful elements. Discipline, order and organization has been established to a great measure in all strike activities such as picketing and agitation work of all kinds. Gradually in each group of workers the spirit of self-

MASS MEETING

for all workers in the

FELT and WOOL HAT INDUSTRY

EAGLE'S HALL

1030 PENN STREET

Tonight, 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

Principal Speaker:

M. F. GREEN, International President of United Hatters of N. A.

dependence and initiative is developing as the men and women find that they are capable of running their own affairs and moreover that it is lots of fun and education to do so.

Committees have been faithful and resourceful. The entire Socialist and Labor movement here has thrown manpower into this struggle, helping out with speakers and leadership in all directions. All of this has enormously strengthened the morale of the strikers in the past week and union leaders are now confident that no breaks are likely to occur.

Expect Return of Squires
It is considered probable that when the employers finally are forced to see next week that the strikers will not go back to work and steps will be taken at once towards entering into negotiations. The United States Department of Labor representative, Dr. Benjamin Squires, will return to Reading as soon as the employers have concluded their negotiations in New York and will, no doubt, conduct the final conference leading towards conclusion of the strike.

Dr. Squires has directly charged the employers here with a gross breach of faith on the question of proving union membership. In his report to Secretary of Labor Perkins, the federal mediator states that the manufacturers here had agreed with him in advance that there would be no "third degree" proposals as were made and which caused the resumption of the strike after a truce had been tentatively negotiated. The employers had proposed that before the Union would be recognized the employees would go back to work and after that an examination of small groups of workers would take place by the boss to find out whether they really had signed Union membership applications. This brought about a rupture in all further dealings with the employers.

All picket lines have been wonderfully well-manned and strike meetings everywhere have been large and well attended. The union offices are a beehive of activity. There is a feeling of victory in the air which cannot be escaped.

Railroad Men Ready To Strike On K. C. Southern

KANSAS CITY.—Fortified with a 99.6% strike vote employees of the Kansas City Southern are awaiting the decision of the mediation board appointed by President Roosevelt to ponder the union-smashing plan of the railroad. The board has 30 days after which Roosevelt will have another 30 days before coming to a showdown on his new deal.

Efforts by company officials to split the workers are being fought by the brotherhoods. A Southern Pacific representative, called in as an expert by the K. C. S. before the board, was quickly exposed by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Should Roosevelt favor the company, a strike will probably be called in a few hours.

Americanism: Carelessly leaving the door open until the horse is stolen; going wild and trying to jail everybody who has a horse.



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WM. G. HINTZ, INC.
STATIONERS SINCE 1883
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— FOR —
LINOLEUM
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419 SCHUYLKILL AVE. F. A. SANDO

Now Is the Time TO STOCK UP ON CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS

Men who read know that prices are going up.

At this store that features Union-Made merchandise you can buy at the old prices.

Men's and Young Men's Suits

\$10 to \$25

TROUSERS \$1.00 to \$5.00

BUY NOW AND SAVE
QUALITY IS ALWAYS A BARGAIN

EPSTEIN BROS.

829 PENN ST.

INTEREST PAYMENTS CONTINUE UPWARD

NEW YORK (FP)—Interest payments, which went steadily upward during the worst months of the depression, have continued steadily upward as production and speculative figures have indicated a turn for the better. That is, whether business goes down or business goes up, whether workers lose jobs or get jobs—the coupon-clipper has gone right on getting more and more.

are quoted by the U. S. Department of Commerce, and which are said to represent about 70% of the interest payments of the country, the figures for the first five months of the last two years are as follows:

1932	\$1,814,207,000
1933	1,827,037,000

It does not need to be added that the payments of interest during 1932 were ahead of the years before because interest payments have increased every year, depression or no depression. March marked the worst of the depression to date, and registered increased interest payments; May registered substantial improvement—and registered increased interest payments.

Socialism in School

MUNCIE, Ind. — An evening course in Socialism is being conducted in the Muncie high school building by the Socialist Party local.

Plain Talk

Two men were arguing. "I think," cried one of them, "that there is only one thing that saves you from being a bare-faced liar."

"What's that?" asked the other.

"Your mustache," was the reply.

Activities of the Reading Socialists

CARD PARTY SATURDAY AT NORTHEAST BRANCH

All card players are invited to attend a card party on Saturday night at the headquarters of the Northeast Branch, 1811 North Ninth street. The event will be under the auspices of the Northeast Women, which means that prizes and refreshments will be of a high order. Don't miss it.

SOCIALIST MUSICIANS, ATTENTION!

Band Members: Report at Labor Lyceum Sunday at 1 p. m.
Orchestra Members: Report at Labor Lyceum Sunday at 7 p. m.
Trucks will be at hand at the above hours to furnish transportation to the Socialist Picnic for all musicians who require it.

SOCIALIST MALE CHORUS ON SUNDAY BROADCAST

Once again lovers of vocal music will have an opportunity to hear the Socialist Male Chorus when they broadcast over Station WEEU next Sunday at 3 p. m.

Members of the Chorus are asked to be at Labor Lyceum at 1:30 p. m. for rehearsal before the broadcast.

COUNTY CAUCUS JULY 28

Get ready for the County Caucus at Red Men's Hall, Friday, July 28, at 8 p. m. All members must show a membership card to get into the meeting. Comrades who are not paid up or out of work see your financial secretary at once.

Petitions for branch candidates can be secured at the Labor Lyceum.

COUNTY COMMITTEE

All County Committeemen are urged to attend the meeting of July 20th as business of importance must be attended to.

UNITED WORKERS' FEDERATION OF PENNA.

Blanks for membership in the United Workers' Federation can be secured from the organizer at Labor Lyceum. The fee to affiliate is one dollar to party branches.

GYM PICNIC

The picnic that was scheduled for last Wednesday by the Workers' Gymnastic Alliance will be held this coming Wednesday instead. Arrangements were called off because of the Labor Parade.

All participants in the American group are requested to be on hand for rehearsal in the Southern Branch headquarters, Tuesday, July 18, at 8:00 p. m.

BRANCH CAUCUSES NEXT WEEK

Central: Monday night at headquarters.
18th Ward: Tuesday night at headquarters.

Muhlenberg: Tuesday night at Good Will Fire Co. hall.
All members are urged to attend their branch caucuses.

SOCIAL'S SMASH SERF CONTRACT

Scheme to Make Jobless Repay Dole Falls When Lansing Socialists Protest to State Officials

LANSING, Mich. (FP). — As the result of action by the Socialist Party of Lansing, an admittedly illegal serf contract has been abolished by the Lansing welfare administration.

The welfare department had been forcing 2,700 families dependent on its aid to sign a contract which automatically makes the receiver of relief a debtor to the city. The contract appoints the welfare director as attorney over any future wages which relief recipients may earn, and he has the right to require those getting aid to repay the city out of future wages. This forces them into a form of slavery which will prevent most of them from getting back on their feet, even if they get jobs.

"I pledge myself, if physically able, to work on my account when asked, or pay cash to the city of Lansing for all debts contracted by myself and family," reads the contract. "When a job comes that will allow me to do so, I do hereby appoint the welfare director as power of attorney to take care of this."

Starvation Revealed.

At a mass meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Party, attended by 1,000 the case of Walter Swierczynski, father of eight, was brought up. Swierczynski's oldest child is 13; the youngest 8 months old, is in the hospital with eczema caused by improper diet.

Swierczynski had been on relief rolls since 1930, and had received a total of \$914.57 in groceries. By working on welfare work projects he had been credited with \$756.40, which was turned over to the welfare office to pay off part of his \$914.57 debt.

He put in a full 54-hour week in the forestry department and was credited with \$18.90 in groceries as pay—but when he went to get his groceries, he was turned down because he refused to sign the serf contract. He received nothing until the Socialist Party intervened with the welfare department.

Declared Illegal.

The attorney-general and the deputy director of state welfare both declared the contract illegal, but nothing was done about it until a committee was appointed by the Socialist Party to present a resolution to the city council, and, if that failed, to take further action. Relief officials, fearing protest, cancelled the contracts the day the council met.

Additional cases of abuse of the power to refuse relief are constantly being found. Welfare officials have even gone so far as to try to get wives to sign non-support complaints, and, failing that, have signed the complaints themselves. One such complaint was made against a man

under, doctor's care and with five children to feed. The purpose was to put the man on probation and thus force him to comply with any conditions laid down. However, when the jury passed on the complaint, the only juror to vote the man guilty was a reactionary retired business man.

The Socialist Party is denouncing the situation under which the unemployed must use kerosene lamps in a city which owns a light plant with thousands of dollars in its treasury.

LABOR HISTORY MADE

(Continued from First Page)

Throughout the line of march the workers gave vent to their feelings in song. Old airs like "Solidarity Forever" were interspersed with newer airs, the now-popular "Soup" song being the most used.

Rhodes Introduces Speakers.

In introducing the speakers at the meeting in Lauer's Park, George M. Rhodes, president of the Federated Trades Council, declared that the workers of Reading are determined to win a voice in the management of industry. "There is plenty for everybody and we are going to see to it that the workers, who produce all good things shall not want for the necessities and luxuries of life," he said.

Ex-Mayor J. Henry Stump was greeted with loud cheers as he mounted the platform. The Socialist leader, who from boyhood has been active as a member and official of organized labor, complimented the strikers upon their splendid spirit of solidarity and predicted that they would succeed in perfecting an organization. He closed his remarks by leading a mass cheer with the words: "Hold That Line, Hold That Line, We Will Win."

Maurer Scores Profiteers.

Ex-Councilman Maurer declared that the employers of Reading had not only robbed the workers of the fruits of their labors and thus become millionaires, but he said, "they got control of the banks and then denied the workers their savings of years. Thun, Bittner, Horst and others are not only hosiery exploiters, but bankers too," he pointed out. "They took the mortgages on your

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homes, then they cut your wages and now they tie up your savings."

Maurer declared that he had been a member of organized labor for more than 50 years. "I have always found that the only way to get anything from the bosses is to organize and take it from them," he said.

Rieve Talks On Code

Emil Rieve was accorded a great ovation as he mounted the stand to talk about the code which has been submitted for adoption in the hosiery industry.

Rieve warned against attempts to stampede the workers back to the mills without a union agreement. "Bear in mind that this code has not even been approved by the manufacturers themselves," he said.

Discussing the minimum wage features of the code, the hosiery union president evoked cheers when he asked: "Who in hell wants to work for minimum wages? We want to

find out how much, not how little, an industry can pay."

Strike Continues.

Union leaders view Wednesday's demonstration as evidence of the high morale of the strikers.

"People who believed that the strike movement in Reading was not a popular one, or who thought that the strikers were weakening have been convinced otherwise," George M. Rhodes said yesterday. Reading is going to be a union town and the workers are going to gain full representation in the management of the industries which they, and they alone, can operate."

Anyway, the race has improved almost everything in the last 2,000 years except its Caesars.

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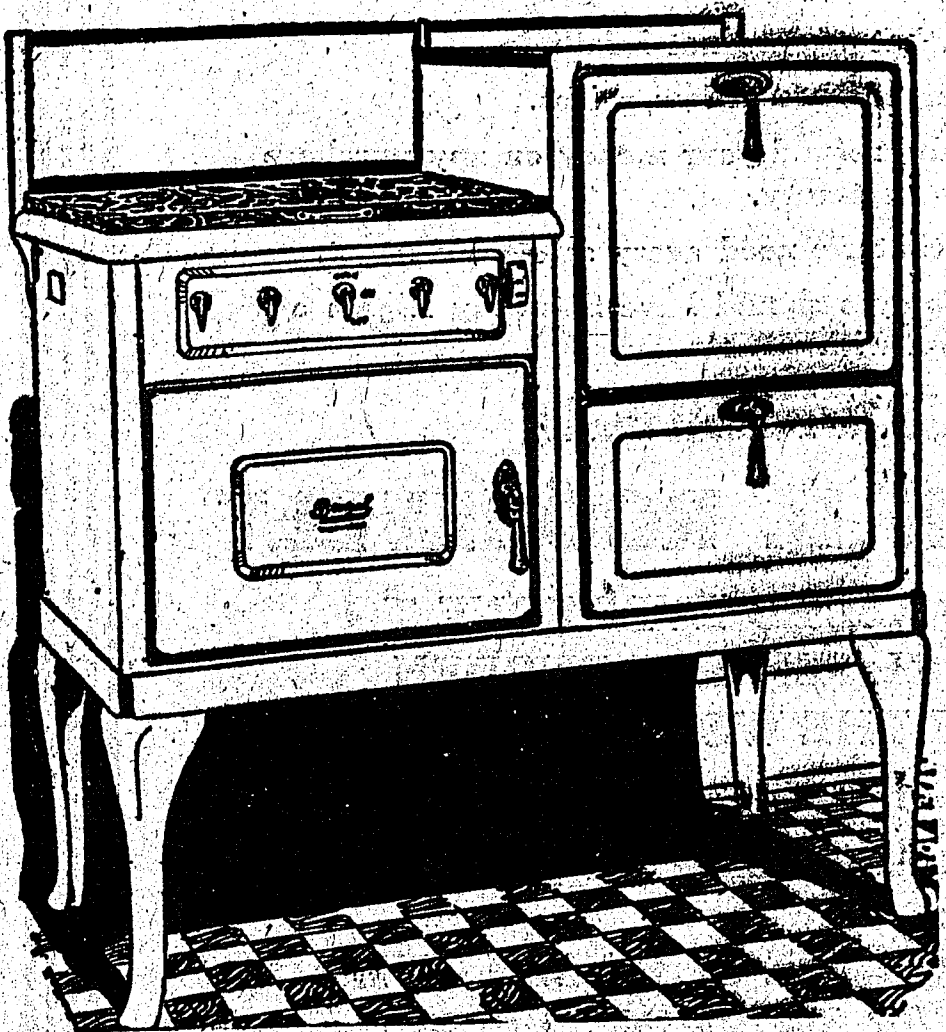
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HUNGER RULES IN TENEMENTS

Labor Research Survey Discloses Gaunt Poverty Among Workers of Nation's Richest City

NEW YORK (FP).—Nearly half the breadwinners of 419 families covered by a survey of nine typical New York blocks selected at random were found to be totally unemployed and average weekly earnings were found to have dropped from \$34.94 in 1929 to \$12.90. The survey was made for Labor Research Association by the Pen & Hammer, research workers' organization.

Duration of unemployment was found to run from a month to three years, with an average unemployment period 18 1/2 months. Some 85 households reported no income at all, and wage cuts up to 50% were found in those houses where the breadwinner was employed.

Seven families told of rent increases and less than a third of the total reported rent cuts; 34 had been evicted within the last three years, and 12 had eviction notices while the survey was being made.

There were 419 families living in the 400 apartments surveyed, due to doubling up. In one case two families were dependent on the \$12-a-week income of a subway clerk whose earnings had been cut twice from \$20.

Pitiful tales were recorded by investigators. The rooms of one unemployed teamster with four children were found to be bare of furniture—taken back a few weeks earlier by the installment-purchase company for non-payment. The father, unemployed for more than three years, was expected to feed, clothe and house six persons on \$40 a month from a city relief job. Faced with the alternative of buying food or paying electric, gas, coal and rent bills, he chose the former. The family faced eviction.

Still another family, whose total income averaged \$9, including a daughter's \$5 a week as a millinery finisher, was ineligible for relief. Two children of school age were forced to remain at home for lack of shoes. The parents occupied the sole bed in the apartment, four of the children used a day bed—which the family expected to lose any time for non-payment—and three other children slept on the floor with old quilting and rags as covers.

that Taylor replied that the question was one for the steel bosses to decide without interference; that Roosevelt suggested that the law gave him power to close the plants if the owners refused to adopt decent industrial standards; that Taylor retorted that perhaps Roosevelt had better attempt to enforce such an order, and see what the result would be.

Section 4 (b) of the law provides that the President may, after public notice and hearing on charges that unfair practices, including wage-cutting, are being followed by employers, declare it necessary to put an industry under license; and he may revoke the license of any violator of the regulations on which the license is issued. Anyone carrying on a business after its license is suspended or revoked is subject to fine and imprisonment, and each day's violation is a separate offense, for which six months in jail may be the penalty. This is the club Roosevelt holds against the Morgan defiance. Taylor is reported as suggesting that the courts would not uphold it.

But winter is coming. Roosevelt must find work and wages for a large part of the 12,500,000 unemployed. He must avoid adding other millions to the jobless army. Today factories and mills are pouring out new goods for which there are no buyers. These goods will fill the warehouses and the shelves of retail stores—awaiting the magical creation of buying power throughout the country. Unless that buying power is created soon, the factories now running full or part time must slow down or stop. The present speculative market will be overstocked. States, cities and counties will continue their march toward bankruptcy. Federal relief of the hungry must be vastly increased. The dangerous condition of financial institutions, such as insurance companies and savings banks, due to their holding too many real estate mortgage bonds on which no interest can be paid, will grow more disturbing. The President racks his brain for a way out of the economic bog. He finds nothing safe except bigger buying power and restoration of the unemployed to the industrial payroll. In brief, he sees short hours and high wages as the sole line of escape from new and appalling disaster.

That is why he enlarged his staff of advisors on economic recovery, July 11, by creating a "council of recovery" which will add to his official cabinet, for weekly meetings, the heads of the institutions that are engaged in the attempt to keep capitalism going, through federal co-operation or control. These men are Director of the Budget Douglas, Chairman Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Chairman Morgan of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Railroad Coordinator Eastman, Recovery Administrator Johnson, Agricultural Administrator Peek, Governor Morgenthau of the Farm Credit Administration, Chairman Stevenson of the Home Loan Board, Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins and Director Fecmer of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

They are getting their heads together, but without common estimate of the danger confronting the country, or of program to meet it. Prices, cost of living, are shooting upward; wages are lagging; buying power is not responding to incantations. There is no halfway house on the road the nation has entered.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON (FP).—Myron Taylor, head of the finance committee of United States Steel, had a talk July 10 with President Roosevelt. Afterward he said that they had discussed a code for the steel industry, and that one would soon be presented.

Taylor spoke for the J. P. Morgan interests, which had shown a striking unanimity in finding themselves unable to accept the Recovery program with its guaranty of the right of workers to belong to labor unions. Three times his Steel Corporation crowd had sent in a proposed code which did not contain the labor-freedom clause required by the law. Now he was suavely changing his attitude—outwardly at least.

What had Roosevelt said to the steel king? What had Taylor replied to the President? Symbolizing the struggle between the political administration which is determined that it will not permit itself to be humiliated and wrecked in the coming months by another and more startling panic than the one which heralded its birth in March, and the stubborn Tory arrogance of Morganized wealth—how was the drama played? Wall Street had a version of the encounter. This was that Roosevelt demanded of Morgan's man that the steel companies file their code without further delay;

LABOR DEMANDS JOHNSON FORCE BOSSES IN LINE

Fighting Spirit of Workers' Representatives Aroused When Corporations Sabotage On Presenting Industrial Codes

EXPLOITERS EVADE LAW

Labor Urges Johnson to Declare For 40-Hour Week as Highest Possible Working Schedule

WASHINGTON (FP).—J. P. Morgan & Co., through their nationwide spiderweb of control of basic industries, were blocking the submission of codes of fair competition by all of the chief industries of the United States, when on July 10 Administrator Hugh Johnson summoned the Labor, Industrial and Consumer Advisory Boards to meet him in joint session at his headquarters, to discuss how organized capitalism is to be dragged or coaxed into the "partnership" which Roosevelt and Johnson have so often announced. Instead of being able to offer 200 to 500 codes, ready for hearings and modification and approval, Johnson was able to tell his advisors boards that only 40 proposed codes were in, and none of these was from an important group. The lead pencil manufacturers had agreed upon a proposed code, but the steel, bituminous coal, automobile, rubber, chemical and other giants had "not yet completed preparations." The fact was that many industries had prepared to submit to government control, and then had suddenly sent out word that they would not proceed, after all. Word had come from higher up. The Morgan crowd was testing its power against that of the Roosevelt administration.

Johnson Pleads for Time

When the Labor Advisory Board members came into Johnson's joint meeting they were in belligerent mood. They had been up two nights, arguing against the wages and hours provided in the cotton textile code before they agreed to accept it as a compromise until they should be able to force amendments into its text. When Johnson was asked to set dates for hearings on steel and coal, and he had to confess that no codes had come in from those industries, labor spokesmen asked how long the country was to wait on its financial bosses to permit a federal law to be enforced. Johnson pleaded that the owners had not had enough time to educate themselves to the benefits of the New Deal, and that a poster and ballyhoo campaign, like that for the Liberty Loans during the war, should be launched for 60 days, to bring the industries' owners around to the fine spirit of partnership.

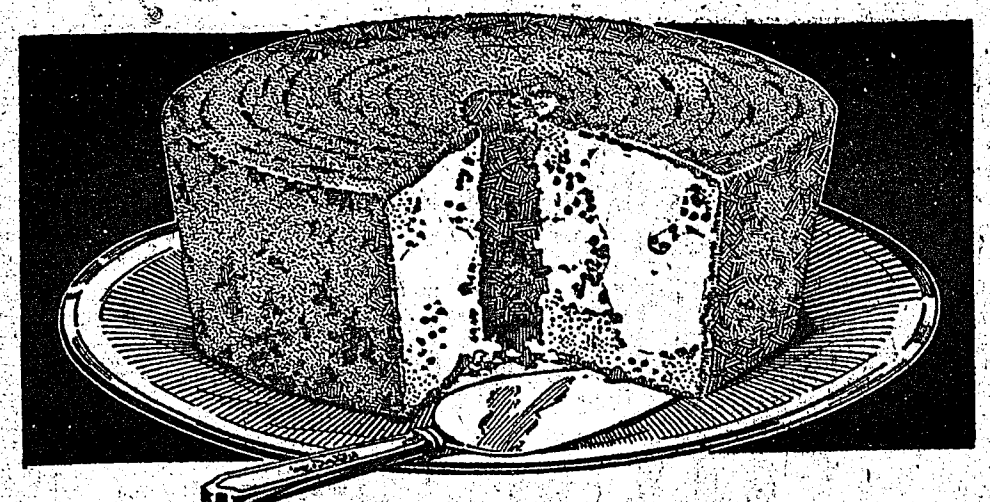
Labor men replied that the Recovery Act contemplates no such shilly-shallying; that the owners had been given due warning and ample time; that they were sabotaging the President's recovery program which Congress had made the nation's program; that further delay would merely strengthen the defiant attitude of Big Business, and that it was now time to announce a program of compulsion. They asked that Johnson and the President serve notice that if within two weeks the codes were not filed, in harmony with the spirit of the law, then Sec. 4 of the Act would be invoked. This is the licensing section, under which the government has the right to lock up any factory and close any mine or other productive plant where the code to be dictated by the President is not obeyed.

Industries Defiant

"The guts of this situation is that the industries are concertedly defying the law," one of the labor board said. "If we wait 60 days, public interest in this program of restoring buying power and getting the 12,500,000 unemployed back to work will have been diverted to something else—perhaps monetary inflation. We must have action in good faith now."

One of the significant developments of the debate was a suggestion by a member of the employers' advisory board that the Administration should accept as a rule that the 40-hour week adopted in the cotton textile code was the shortest workweek that could be asked of any of the industries. Johnson had repeatedly pledged that the 40-hour week should be the maximum, and had de-

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clared that he saw no reason why any other code should sanction a workweek that was not less than 40 hours.

While Johnson was trying to gain further time for the defiant employers, Attorney General Cummings was presiding over a meeting of the cabinet committee which is supposed to check the work of the Recovery Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This conference decided to take up the problem of enforcing order in the milk distributing industry in Chicago. It gave out no news of any plan to bring into play the club against the steel, coal and other bosses in Johnson's field.

LABOR SAVING

"You should strike out for your self, my son."

"But it is a good deal less work, dad, to let the umpire call the strikes."

One Was Enough

Ethelinda—Daddy said there was not a woman in the world like you, Aunt Prunella.

Auntie pleased.—That was very flattering of him.

"And he said it was a good thing, too."—Stray Stories Magazine.

Made Up for It

"It is the doctor's fault that I am getting so fat—he said I could only have one glass of beer after each meal, so now I have to have ten meals a day!"—Hummel (Hamburg).

A Wash Sale

Parker (dropping in)—Hallo! Got a dog, I see. I thought you didn't like dogs.

Peck—I don't. But my wife picked up a lot of dog soap at a bargain sale.—Boston Transcript.

A New One (Husband)

Film Actress (meeting former manager)—Allow me to introduce my husband.

Manager—Always a pleasure to meet any husband of yours.

"The dumb speak up yonder." But not as they do down here—not if everybody lives at peace.

ZIP!

First Burglar—Hello, Bill. Heard you had a tough time the other night. What was the matter?

Second Burglar—I got into a house where the woman was waiting up for her husband and she mistook me for him.

Out To Stay

Wife's Friend: "Has your wife taken any recipes out of that cook book I gave her?"

Hubby (rather shortly): "Yes, and I'm going to see they stay out as long as she cooks for me!"

Hangin' Round

Stranger: "Have you seen Hard-boil Pete, the confidence man, hangin' round here lately?"

Native: "Yes. I saw him hangin' all right—but he was cut down and buried the next day."

No Fun In That

"Then she didn't sue for a divorce after all?"

"No."

"Husband put up a fight?"

"He was too willing."

Happens That Way

"When he made that bet you say he did so on inside dope?"

"Yes."

"Then why does he find himself so much out?"

TO MOST OF US

Tommy—Pa, what does money do when it talks?

Pa—It says good-by.

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Plates made to fit tight. Broken plates repaired while you wait. No Appointment Needed.

DR. GOULD 636

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A Fast Worker

Plutoerat (to young man asking for his daughter's hand)—And have you said anything about this to my daughter?

Would-be Suitor—Not yet, sir. You see, it was only last night that I heard you had a daughter.—London Opinion.

A Fowl Reply

Hayes looking thoughtful.

"Tell me," he said, "is a chicken big enough to eat when it is two weeks old?"

His friend laughed.

"Don't be absurd," he replied. "Of course it isn't."

Hayes gave him a friendly push.

"Then how does it live?" he asked. "Tell me that."

Try It!

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The Finest Sweet Cream Butter in America!

AMERICAN STORES CO.

Explained

"Whom does your little son look like?"

"His eyes are mine, the nose is my wife's and the voice, I think he got from our motor horn."—Tit-Bits.

Wrong Name

Husband—Darling, you talked in your sleep of a man called Otto.

Wife—You are trying to catch me—his name is not Otto.—Berlin UK.

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ODD BITS

What does it profit us to have the fastest transport system in history if we don't know where we're going.

Don't be too solemn. The only thing that never grows old and useless and unpopular is a joke.

The best way to study the native language anywhere is to drop a few wads of gum and stand by.

The more you think about Beer the more you wonder how the Germans managed to persecute those boys.

The dog is closest to man. He is the only other animal that fights when the boss says: "Sit 'em."

The campaign against duplications should also be called to the attention of the stork.

Another objection to suicide is that you never know whether people feel as sorry as you thought they would.

Mussolini must look well on his motorcycle. That face has a natural affinity for speed-equipment.

Statesmen won't discuss the debt situation, thus proving that some people still avoid subjects that are dirty.

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Home is the Only Competitor

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Reduce your blade expense by switching to the genuine Ever-Ready. 50% thicker, this blade stays keen so long that it cuts shaving cost in half. Don't experiment with inferior blades when this 30 year old favorite gives finest shaves for the least money.

Look for this trade-mark head. Insist on the genuine



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

NEW FEATURES IN THE COTTON TEXTILE CODE

WASHINGTON (FP)—As analyzed by the Recovery Administration, the cotton textile code signed June 9 by President Roosevelt and effective on 77% of the industry on July 17 has these features:

It establishes the 40-hour work-week, with not more than 2 shifts of 40 hours each, and a minimum wage rate of \$12 a week in the South and \$13 in the North.

Pending further action on curbing the stretch-out evil, it forbids any increase of machine-load per worker from the level in existence July 1, 1933. It requires that differentials in wage levels above the minimum, up to \$30 a week, shall be maintained after the minimum wage is established. Repair shop crews, engineers, electricians and watching crews are exempt from the maximum hour rule, but shall be paid time and half for overtime beyond 40 hours.

Cleaners and outside workers (chiefly Negroes) are exempt from the minimum wage rule, but are promised that by New Year's Day a schedule of minimum wages and maximum hours for their class will be submitted by the Planning and Supervisory Committee which the mill owners are to set up. The President is to name three members of this committee, but they will have no vote in its decisions. Labor will be represented only through one of these three voteless members.

(It is unofficially explained that the Negro spokesman, Davis, who at the hearings demanded equal treatment for workers of his race, became alarmed at the last moment lest a non-discrimination rule be made a joke, and all Negroes be dismissed in favor of white workers. So the code does in fact discriminate against Negroes, by refusing them the protection of minimum wage rates, and maximum hour limitation.)

Child labor is abolished, for the

person at federal control. The code says: "On and after the effective date, employers in the cotton textile industry shall not employ any minor under the age of 16 years."

The President wrote into the code an "interpretation" that the provisions for maximum hours of labor per week are for "every employee covered," so that no worker shall be employed at two jobs—the shift in one mill and another shift in another mill—for a total of more than 40 hours in any one week. (This was written into the pact to satisfy the fears of a conservative labor leader who had actually failed to advocate a 6-hour day, "because young women might try to work in two mills under different names.")

Another interpretation by Roosevelt is that the minimum wage is to be paid regardless of whether the worker is put on piece-work.

Johnson, in a statement on the meaning of this first code, declared that it is "frankly experimental," and hence he had advised the President to approve it for only 4 months—which was done. At the end of that period the Administration will consider changes proposed from any quarter, or will continue it.

Application of the code to the tire and tire yarn section of the industry, which is 23% of the whole, was postponed three weeks in order that manufacturers might present further evidence in support of their plea for special terms.

Textile Wins In Texas

MCKINNEY, Tex.—More than 200 workers of the Texas Textile Mills won a reduction in hours and wage increases ranging from 15% to 25% in a short strike.

That's the Word

Mistress—This pie is absolutely burned, Nora; did you make it according to instructions in the cookery book?

Nora—No, ma'am; it's me own cremation.—Pearson's Weekly Magazine.

THE ROOSEVELT PROGRAM: AN ANALYSIS

By DR. JOEL I. SEIDMAN

President Roosevelt assumed office at a time when the industrial machine had slowed down almost to a standstill. For three and one-half years unemployment had been increasing, and the physical volume of production growing smaller and smaller. In a wealthy land fifteen millions were jobless, and fully half the population were in dire need. Here was no ordinary emergency, but the worst economic situation in the history of the nation.

What was needed was a program that would set the idle millions back at work, that would bring us out of the depression and make depressions impossible in the future. The Roosevelt program should properly be judged by this test.

In the months since Roosevelt assumed office, proposals have emanated from the White House with startling rapidity. Now that we have the entire program, and the special session of Congress has closed, a fair appraisal can be made of the President's legislative program, and it can be seen to what extent the national emergency has been met.

The Roosevelt program can be divided into four classifications—measures of a general nature, those relating to finance, proposals for farm relief, and plans affecting industry. To get a proper picture of the legislative accomplishments of the Administration it is necessary to examine each of these groups of measures in turn.

The reforestation program of which so much has been heard is of no importance from an economic point of view. The putting of 250,000 young men into the national forests at a wage of a dollar a day plus maintenance had not the slightest effect upon mass purchasing power, and provided industry with a dangerous example of starvation wages. Since the effort was to get men whose families had been on local relief rolls, the effect was in reality to transfer them from local to national relief, with made work in the national forests, instead of in the city parks or on the state and county roads.

More important was the La Follette-Costigan-Wagner relief measure, making available \$500,000,000 for direct grants to the states for unemployment relief. This bill, for which Roosevelt is little responsible, insures that no person shall actually die of starvation, but of course, attempts nothing more than that. No fundamental remedy is to be found in this measure, and none was intended by it.

To carry out this pledge to reduce governmental expenditures by a billion dollars yearly, Roosevelt reduced payments to veterans by \$400,000,000, and saved an additional \$150,000,000 by slashing the salaries of all governmental employees. Two hundred and fifteen million dollars were to be saved by the army and navy, and smaller sums in other departments. The balance would be saved by consolidations and eliminations of various governmental agencies.

Much of the reduction of veterans' pensions was not unjustified, for payments because of non-service connected disabilities had increased enormously; and Congress has rescinded the unfair cuts. With the government employees, however, it was different. Already cut eight and one-third per cent under Hoover in the form of a compulsory 30-day furlough, the employees were further cut six and two-thirds per cent and the furlough abolished. This had the effect of increasing the working week from 50 to 52 weeks, and therefore reduced the volume of federal employment available, at the same time setting for industry a dangerous example of wage-cutting. The proposed savings at the expense of the military forces was largely dropped under pressure from the army and navy departments, and plans made for a three-year \$230,000,000 naval construction program as part of a public works plan.

Beer was legalized, thus making legitimate an industry formerly carried on illegally. From an economic point of view, however, this had little effect, except to give the government revenue that had formerly gone to the bootleggers.

The financial measures have been, on the whole, of little importance, and have exhibited little appreciation of the utter inadequacy of our banking system. Taking office when virtually all of the banks in the country were closed, Roosevelt merely decreed a cooling-off period, following

which the sound banks were reopened under the same conditions formerly prevailing. Another panic was thus made possible, and even inevitable, at the next loss of public confidence. No socialization of the banks was attempted, nor any fundamental remedy of any sort. Not even the chaotic system of 49 different sets of banking regulations was corrected.

The insurance of bank deposits, a sensible proposal for which Senator Glass was largely responsible, does not remove the danger of bank failures and bank losses, but merely distributes the loss more widely. It will no more prevent bank losses than fire insurance prevents fires. No check is placed upon the greed and stupidity of bankers.

Inflation is to be resorted to in order to raise prices to the pre-depression level, and this is to be accomplished chiefly by pumping more credit into the banking system through purchase of federal securities by the Federal Reserve Banks, and by issuing additional currency. This overlooks the fact that an abundance of credit has been available in the past without being used, and that for this reason the Hoover administration followed a similar policy without success. Moreover, it is the universal experience during periods of inflation that prices rise sooner and more rapidly than do wages, and labor will doubtless suffer if the plan is successful.

In order to provide relief for the farmers the administration has adopted a plan calling for the levying of a processing tax on a number of farm products, at the same time reducing the acreage planted. This amounts, in effect, to a sales tax on food, which is the worst possible kind of sales tax. Farmers are to be given money taken from the pockets of the great mass of city workers, who already are paid wages far too low. The result is therefore to lower the standard of living of the city masses, unless at the same time their wages are correspondingly increased. Needless to say, the chances of this being done are very slight. Hundreds of thousands of the unemployed, who already get too little food to maintain health, will get even less. This is the worst possible way to provide relief for the farmers.

Another measure whose aim is to benefit the farmers involves the refinancing of farm mortgages through a governmental agency, in the course of which the rate of interest will be reduced. Here, however, the chief beneficiaries will doubtless be the holders of unsound farm mortgages, who in return for the assignment of the debts to the government will receive guaranteed bonds at a somewhat lower rate, and who will welcome the opportunity to unload bad loans at the government's expense.

By far the most important group of measures is that relating to industry. The railroad bill, the worst of these, attempted to safeguard the payment of dividends by eliminating competition, the bulk of the savings to come from the dismissal of a hundred thousand or more employees. This the Senate has fortunately prevented by amendment. Far better was the Muscle Shoals-Tennessee Valley Authority proposal, embodying a comprehensive scheme of power development, nitrate production, flood control, and prevention of soil erosion. This is not the socialization of the power industry for which the country is ripe, but it is a step in the right direction and it will enable us to prevent gross overcharging by private companies.

Most important of all, however, is the measure making available \$3,300,000,000 for public works, and instituting a system of governmental control over industry hitherto unknown in times of peace. Each industry is to agree upon a set of rules for its conduct, which when approved by the government is to have the force of law, even upon firms that have not agreed to it. Hours of work are to be regulated, minimum wages set, over-production is to be prevented, and it is very likely that prices will be fixed and quotas for production assigned. The yellow dog contract is to be abolished, and a license system established to enforce the entire measure. In all of this, to be sure, the attempt is to stabilize industry for the benefit of employers and investors rather than workers, but it may prove the first step along the road that leads to socialization.

This is the record of achievement. Except for the industrial control measure, nothing of fundamental

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importance is even attempted. There is no socialization, little increase in purchasing power, not even unemployment insurance. Most of the measures are good rather than bad, but in view of the state of national emergency the program is grossly inadequate. The increase of employment as a result of the series of measures will of necessity be small compared to the number of jobless, and if business recovers now another depression lies right ahead.

The Lord Helps President Roosevelt

The long drought has helped President Roosevelt's campaign to cut down the production of surplus food. Now if the Lord will only send a pestilence to kill off the surplus hungry mouths, F. D. ought to be sure of re-election.

Thomas Not A Candidate In New York Mayoralty Race

NEW YORK.—Norman Thomas last week announced that he would not be a candidate for mayor of New York on the Socialist ticket in the fall elections. He will campaign actively for the party.

Just the Place

First Shopwalker—Poor old Perkins has completely lost his hearing. I'm afraid he'll lose his job.
 Second Shopwalker—Nonsense. He's to be transported to the complaint department.—Guelph Mercury.

Massacre of the Innocents

A little girl, on seeing sawdust plentifully sprinkled on the floor of a meat store, remarked to her mother: "Mummy, the 'man' must have broken a lot of dolls!"—Los Angeles Times.

Ought

And it's our opinion that banking in this country will never be safe until somebody invents a burglar alarm that will ring every time the directors are in session.—Judge.

72-Hour Week Is Eagleton Brand Of New Deal

EAGLETON, Ark.—Instead of a 60-hour work week at 10c an hour the Witherspoon Lumber Co. has started its new deal by lengthening the week to 72 hours at 10c per. Employees who do not buy at the company store at highbinder prices are fired.

Organizer Regains Job

DETROIT.—Workers of the Hudson Motor Co. have compelled the company to reinstate a worker fired because of his activities as an organizer for the Auto Workers' Union and secured an increase in pay for the engineering department and paint and trip shop workers.

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FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1933

WHY BREED WORKERS?

When automobiles took jobs away from horses human society stopped breeding horses. Now that machinery has taken the jobs away from humans, Capitalist society is likely to stop breeding workers.

An example of just how the reproduction of surplus humans can and may be limited is offered in the public works program which is now being sponsored by the Federal government. Secretary Ickes declares that the increase in industrial activity does not justify curtailment or slowing up of this employment program.

To fail to think the public works program through is to arrive at the half-baked conclusion that Ickes is determined to benefit jobless workers. It is safer, however, to base one's reasoning upon the assumption that the public works program is designed to get unneeded workers out of the way rather than to elevate their living standards and enable them to enjoy the benefits of a highly-developed industrial civilization.

The worker who spends his years in labor camps—and their numbers are likely to increase—will be fed and clothed. He will get little else. He must leave behind all hopes of marrying and rearing a family. His duties may be light, his economic needs assured, but on the same conditions which breeders impose upon horses when horses are not needed.

Future society is likely to be composed of three classes: There will be the owners for whose benefit human activity will be conducted; there will be the workers, those humans whose labor is needed to operate the owners' world; and finally there will be the unusable millions who will be segregated from life in labor camps where they will spend their years beautifying the owners' world. Under such a set-up the workers might be permitted to reproduce their kind, a function which the owners would not require of the camp population.

To many this may seem a gloomy outlook. But it is in keeping with certain possibilities voiced by leading Hitlerites and is not without logic in a society which has always used the lives of the masses for the profit of the classes.

THE BETTER TIMES DREAM

Behind persistent advertising there is the theory that people can be made to believe anything if they are consistently told that thing. We have seen this theory demonstrated often enough to believe it to be true.

At the present time there are many millions of Americans who sincerely believe that prosperity is on the way. Ask them to explain why they are so confident, suggest that they name a few factors in the economic situation to justify hope for the immediate future and they will become mute. They don't KNOW anything. They merely BELIEVE.

What has been happening since March 4 gives more ground for alarm than for hope. It is not a good sign that prices have advanced faster than wages. It is not encouraging to note that labor is to be regimented into working armies at tasks which the same old money changers finance for gain. It is not cause for joy that industry is to be supervised by a government which aims to continue the graft of rent, interest and profits for the benefit of an owning class.

Yet, so effective has been the Roosevelt ballyhoo that even those who are suffering from unemployment and reduced food allowances are frequently found dreaming of the better times on the way. Eventually their dreams are likely to be nightmares and their awakening bitter.

Socialists have always advocated that the management of industry should be a government function. But when they offered that idea to the people they urged that the workers first make the government theirs. Now, however, only half of the Socialist idea is becoming a fact. The government is indeed interesting itself in the production and distribution of the necessities of life. But the government is in the hands of the owning class.

The one hopeful development out of the collapse of "rugged individualism" is the recognition of governmental authority in the matter of producing and distributing wealth. But with that much admitted, the struggle between the classes must be intensified on the political field. If economic questions are to be settled in the halls of congress, then it becomes more necessary than ever before for the workers of the nation to send their own representatives to fill those halls. Until the workers capture political power, and until they realize that the Socialist program offers the only final solution to the evils of the private profit system, better times are likely to be delayed by a "new deal" which already threatens to become a new slavery.

GREATER UNEMPLOYMENT AHEAD?

That some million or more of America's unemployed have gone back to work is admitted by Labor statisticians. However, those who are too quick to see in this fact a justification for the administration's policies fail to take all the factors into consideration.

Advisers of business have assured the owning class that prices are certain to rise. Already these assurances have been justified by the facts and the end is not yet. It is because of their desire for more profits, not by reason of any added demand for the products of labor, that the managers of private industry have seen fit to increase their labor forces.

Now, the employers believe, is the time to manufacture. Now, the merchants think, is the time to increase stocks. Later, they hope, when prices mount, will be the time to make a rake-off by selling at high prices the goods which were manufactured with cheap labor.

President Roosevelt and his advisers have declared against such practices. However, no one who understands how the American profiteer acts can believe that the goods made today will be offered at today's prices when production costs advance.

The weak spot in the plans of the profiteers is going to be the continued inability of millions of people to buy anything at any price. With purchasing power denied to a third of the people and with most of the other two-thirds working for a mere subsistence wage, price advances are more likely to be a signal for the cessation of production than for a revival of buying.

The spurt in industry has been weak and is likely to be brief. What is more, simple arithmetic leads to the conclusion that there will be an ebb tide in production with more workers stranded on the shores of unemployment than ever before.

Only when industry is operated for use and not for profit will the people be able to escape the vils of poverty. What must be done is to recognize the fact that the scientific way of dealing with surplus production is to permit the masses to use the surpluses. That must be done to the extent that all the leisure and all the tangible wealth which modern industry creates may be shared by all the people. This, of course, will leave no surpluses for private profiteers—which explains why the politicians of Capitalism are still more interested in preserving the Capitalist system than in using the nation's wealth for the nation's workers.

WHEN SHALL WE SAY, "THEY USED TO BE BILLIONAIRES"

There need not be all this widespread panic and terror among us.

We, the people, can make and have everything we want. Only an utter fool would attempt to deny that. If people will quit hugging old outworn prejudices, old hopes that should long since have been discarded for the far broader offers of Socialism, the panic will cease.

Surplusage of production cannot be sold to Mars or to Venus. Neighbor nations cannot support further debt by accepting this surplusage. Nor is it feasible for capitalism to accept their further indebtedness. Enormously developed ability to produce quantities far beyond the ability of other countries to absorb at a money-profit, has cornered private owners of production equipment into helplessness.

They are stuck. And the rest of us, you notice, are stuck with, as well as by, them.

But do we the many intend to perish because we happen to be able to make more of everything wanted and needed than we can use?

Nothing could be more historically disgraceful to our supposed racial intelligence!

Let's begin interchanging products with foreign neighbors. Billionaire toll-takers have too long been in the way between us. We don't need them.

Nationalize the industries. Everyone work the short hours required, so that each will have full opportunity to do his share. Make everything we all want, and let's all have it.

The money-grabbers have had their turn; and just look at the results! Why continue old prejudices for them? Now it is our turn—everybody well off, with Socialism.

Insist that our United States own the United States. Put the billionaires down to real work, with the rest of us. But watch your hat and overcoat!—Milwaukee Leader.

THE PROSPERITY MYTH

Can you believe that the issuing of large amounts of money (bonds), placed out where it will put people to work on public works, will help you to solve your personal problems? Do you believe that the raising of prices on commodities is going to bring prosperity back again? If you were down South where hard-working men and women work for 10 cents an hour with which they are expected to feed, clothe and house themselves, how can you even dream that prosperity is on the way?

You certainly know that some day you and I are going to pay the cost for the issuing of these billions of dollars (of bonds). You surely know that if you have no money at this time, or no job, that the raising of commodity prices on the market does not afford you an opportunity to get a square meal and the very fact that we have this wave of forced price-raising is eventually going to make your job more insecure as the day of reckoning approaches.

Now, what is the reason for all of this? Are those now in the saddle trying to perpetuate the present system? If so, there is no doubt about the outcome. And there is only one way that prosperity can come back to the American people and that is by the abolition of the capitalistic system.

We are in the present mess wholly and solely because the profit system has been in use too long. It can no longer function. The day of change is here and it must be recognized.—Liano Colonist.

SOCIALIST POLITICAL ACTION

City elections are approaching in some states and Socialists should make it clear what we stand for. We are neither opportunists nor impossibilists. The Socialist Party represents the working class. If we elect men to public office they will not place their feet upon a desk and merely introduce resolutions in

favor of the social revolution. That would be romantic futility and it certainly would not serve the workers.

But neither are we to crusade for a clean-up of the stables of capitalist government. We will, to the extent we can, clean up the mess, but that is only incidental to our main purpose, which is to use the public powers in the interest of the workers. This is the basic justification for Socialist political action.

What else? Every conquest of power for the workers in industry and government is a revolutionary advance. That is the difference between our conception of political action and that of the reformers. The latter think of public administration in terms of economy; we think of it in terms of workingclass interests. They would economize in the interest of tax-paying property owners; we would, to the extent that we could, jack up taxes if necessary to serve the workers. They would use police to "preserve order in strikes"; we would use police to protect strikers. Carry this concept of workingclass interests into every move we make in governing bodies and the contrast between Socialists and reformers is clear. We avoid impossibilist sterility and the morass of bourgeois reform as well.—The New Leader.

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

By JOEL I. SEIDMAN

THE COTTON TEXTILE CODE

The first code under the Industrial Recovery Act has been signed by the President, and will go into effect on July 17. Labor can now appraise the act fairly, and see to what extent it has been benefited.

The most important fact, so far as labor is concerned, is that wages in the cotton mills have been raised an average of 30 per cent, and working hours reduced an average of 25 per cent. It is folly to believe that these improvements could have been won except through pressure of the government, for unionism has in the past made little headway in the cotton textile industry.

Even so, wages remain very low and hours still too high. A minimum weekly wage of twelve dollars in the South and thirteen in the North falls far short of what an equitable distribution of wealth would give the working people of the country, and certainly the amount of mass purchasing power created thereby will be insufficient to keep the factories running. Moreover a 30 per cent increase in wages means nothing at all until we learn to what extent prices rise. At the moment it looks as though the cost of living may likely increase by 30 per cent, which would leave employees in no better position than they are today.

The reduction in working hours, it is estimated, will give employment to 100,000 more persons. This is one of the real gains under the act, though all the unemployed will never be absorbed if hours continue to be set so cautiously. A 30-hour week is necessary if the unemployment problem is ever to be solved.

Another important gain is that the right of labor to organize is recognized, and the yellow-dog contract outlawed. However the government looks with equal favor upon bonafide unions and company unions, which should convince the most conservative trade unionist of the danger of relying too much upon even a liberal capitalist government. And, finally, it should be gratefully observed that at last the blight of child labor has been removed.

All in all, labor has made important advances. Yet there is no substitute for either unionism or independent political action. The extent to which labor will take advantage of the opportunities under the act will be determined by the number of fighting unions in the field and the proportion of industry that they have organized. Similarly, now that political government holds the whip hand over industrial codes, it is more important than ever before that the government officials be elected by a party representing labor.

THE WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

No Socialist will be surprised at the failure of the World Economic Conference to reach an agreement upon any important subject. Each delegation present, excepting only that from Russia, represents a nation whose economic system is built upon a dog-eat-dog principle. The foreign policies of all are likewise based upon this theory, and as a result we have the chaotic conditions now prevalent everywhere.

To expect that the statesmen of the world would suddenly become intelligent and reasonable, and sacrifice minor advantages for the common good, is to hope for the impossible. The capitalist governments of the world will endure many more hard knocks before they learn this lesson.

Much of the confusion at London has been caused by America's vacillating policy. Roosevelt has seemingly been unable to adhere for very long to any one point of view, and in turn he has repudiated all of his

leading representatives abroad. He has given a silly exhibition that has contributed little to the opinion of him either at home or abroad.

IT'S A GREAT SYSTEM!

By JOHN PAINE
Federated Press

This fellow Roosevelt is one clever guy.

He accomplished two outstanding things: got Congress to pass most of the laws he wanted; got rid of Congress before it got too mad at him. And that last is genius!

Chancellor Chamberlain of Great Britain will go down in history as the man who took a penny off the tax on a pint of beer.

Is there any American statesman who will be so honored?

Authority

When asked for his authority to break up a miners' meeting in Downell, Ill., Chief Deputy Brayshaw threw a teargas bomb.

That showed his authority, all right—the authority of the big stick.

Federal Sleuth: "What did you do with the gold you withdrew?"

Breadline Benny: "Well, boss, I ate it—don't you see how it sprouted in my teeth?"

Denying that the U. S. made a proposal at the World Economic Conference to cut every tariff in the world 10%, Sen. Key Pittman said: "Perhaps one of our experts made such a proposal, but that makes no difference."

That's why they have experts!

The New Divinity

German Brownshirts are now yelling that Hitler's "mission is divine." Careful! Handsome Adolf—Czar Nicholas' was, too.

Poor little navy! Think of getting along with only \$247,000,000 worth of new battleships, cruisers and airplanes next year!

What's poor J. P. Morgan going to do with his business, now he's got either to give up banking or securities selling?

Postmaster General Farley has the right idea, according to all Democrats.

He sponsored a bill making every job paying more than \$5,000 a political appointment.

Major Arsenio (Butcher) Ortiz, Cuban thug par excellence, plans to reside in Germany indefinitely.

Good place, what? He'll probably be able to make a nice living there.

Gen. Hugh Johnson, industrial dictator, says that the cotton code giving workers \$10-\$11 a week is "in beautiful shape."

We think it's a poor figure.

Just think of it! If the new banking law had been in effect in 1932, 62% of the net profits of solvent banks would have been taken to pay the losses of closed banks.

The poor bankers!!!

Said Capt. William Baggaley of the U. S. cruiser Houston, making the first courtesy call in five years to Japan: "We have changed our opinion of Japan."

Count us out on that, Mr. Captain.

During the last week in June there was more wheat sold in the Chicago Pit than will be raised in America this year (500,000,000 bushels) plus the record carryover from last year (300,000,000 bushels). And still the farmers had their crops yet to harvest and sell and the speculators had the carryover.

ITS A GREAT SYSTEM!

Socialist Party Directory

Local Berks: First Thursday at Labor Lyceum, 8 p. m.

Labor Lyceum: First Thursday of each month immediately preceding the meeting of Local Berks.

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

County Committee: Third Thursday night of each month.

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

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

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

Northeast Branch: Each Monday night at 1811 North Ninth street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shillington: First and Third Friday 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 1811 North Ninth street.

Band Rehearsal: Every Wednesday at Labor Lyceum.

Orchestra Rehearsal: Every Friday night at Labor Lyceum.

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

Y. P. S. L.

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

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

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

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

Circle 6, Sr., meets every Wednesday, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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