

# INCREASED BUYING POWER OF WORKERS IS PRIMARY AIM OF RECOVERY BILL

Fattening of Pay Envelopes and at Same Time Building Up of Industries That Provide Them Will Be Attempted.

BY RUTH FINNEY,  
Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, May 27.—During the last three years the American people have told each other over and over, with growing emphasis, that some way must be found to increase the purchasing power of workers—and have proceeded to do nothing about it because they didn't know what to do.

The national recovery act before congress is primarily an attempt to meet this need with a practical, well-thought-out plan for fattening worker pay-envelopes and at the same time, for strengthening instead of destroying the industries that provide them.

The men who drew the national recovery act after weeks of work succeeded in evolving a magna charta for labor, which may revolutionize industrial history.

The recovery act provides, as the price of permitting employers to stabilize their industries through trade agreements, that labor shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively, and that whether it takes advantage of this right or not, it shall be paid a decent living wage for a work week short enough to give every one a chance at a job.

## Turn to Farm Bill

It proposes to do for the worker in the cotton mill, the shoe factory, the steel mill, the cannery, exactly what the farm bill is to do for the farmer—in fact, the farm bill and the industrial recovery bill are considered by the administration as twin halves of a complete program for bringing back good times.

The farm bill will help the farmer by raising food prices.

By industrial worker, therefore, must have more money with which to pay the increased price for food. The added money the industrial worker pays for food increases the farmer's ability to buy factory products, and secures the city worker in his job.

When the thirty-hour week-minimum wage bill was being discussed before the house labor committee, a stream of employers appeared and testified that they would simply lay off men, in some cases would close down their factories, if labor costs were thus increased, even though like conditions were placed upon their competitors.

## Codes of Fair Competition.

All anticipated that increased use of machinery would continue the deadly competition which had been driving down labor standards for three years.

The recovery bill permits employers in each industry to enter into co-operative "codes of fair competition," agreeing on wage and working hour scales, total production and prices. These codes are to be enforceable by the government just as laws are.

President Roosevelt has been insisting on facts showing that if 10 per cent of an industry insists on hammering down labor costs to try to underbid other firms, the best-intentioned employers in the world are forced to adopt lower scales or to close their plants.

Employer agreements, even if they were not accompanied with safeguards. The national recovery act goes so far in providing these safeguards that it actually advances the position of labor beyond anything it has known in the past.

## Employees Safeguards.

The act provides that "Every code of fair competition, agreement and license... shall contain the following conditions:

"1. Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

"2. No employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any organization or refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing.

"3. Employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other working conditions approved or prescribed by the President."

In each industry workers and employers will be given a chance to reach mutual agreements suitable for those industries as to working hours and rates of pay.

## Administration Important

If agreements are reached, the President will review them and if he does not approve the standards fixed will order them raised or lowered. If agreements are not reached the President is authorized to investigate labor conditions in the industries affected, and prescribe codes of his own, after public hearings, which shall have the binding effect of law when made final.

The effectiveness of these provisions in restoring purchasing power will depend, like all others, upon the quality of administration.

But the act, as it is written, gives broad power to be used in behalf of workers, and guarantees the safeguard of collective bargaining if administration should prove disappointing in other respects.

## NEW YORK WILL HAVE NO NEW SKYSCRAPERS

So Says Art Critic, Asserting There's Enough for Generation.

By United Press

PARIS, May 27.—No more skyscrapers for New York, according to Albert E. Gallatin, New York art critic now here to assist in a portrait project for the new American embassy.

"There will be no more skyscrapers built in New York for another generation," Gallatin said, "but there already are enough to last that length of time, and maybe things will have changed in another decade and we shall be wanting something different."

Gallatin is on the Paris section of the Paris chancellery portrait committee and has himself donated a copy of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of his great-grandfather, Albert Gallatin, American minister to France in the time of Louis XVIII.

"Nearly forty pictures are required in all," he said. "Twelve already are in the possession of the committee, and ten others have been promised. Definitely descendants have been difficult to find in some instances."

# YOU JUST CAN'T DODGE MR. MORGAN

He Has a Finger in Everything You Do, Everything You Buy



Morgan partners—Below, left, Henry Sturgis Morgan and George Whitney. Above, left, Henry P. Davison and F. D. Bartlow.

BY EARL SPARLING  
Times Special Writer

NEW YORK, May 27.—"J. P. Morgan? What's my relationship with J. P. Morgan?"

Mr. John Doe peered suspiciously at his visitor. It was 6:30 in the morning, and there still was sleep in Mr. Doe's eyes.

He stood there bewildered for a moment. Then he grinned and turned his head toward the kitchen.

"Hey, Jane, get a load of this. This guy wants to know what's my relationship with J. P. Morgan."

Mrs. Jane Doe did not trouble to turn her head. "Tell him you are uncles," she suggested with distant peevishness.

"The question is intended seriously," said the visitor. "What is your relationship with J. P. Morgan?"

"I ain't got time this hour of morning for any screwy questions. I'm due at work at 7."

"The question is not screwy," persisted the visitor. "It is sociological."

"Sociological?" echoed Mr. Doe. "Sociological. You have been picked as an average citizen."

The visitor glanced casually about the basement apartment. "You have to burn your lights on a power like this?"

"Sure. We have to burn them most of the time. This is a pretty gloomy hole without lights."

"YOU get your electricity from the Edison Co., of course?"

"Sure," said Mr. Doe. "You know any other place to get it?"

"A Morgan company," mused the visitor as if making mental notations. "The New York Edison Co. is controlled by the Consolidated Gas Co. George Whitney, a Morgan partner, sits on both boards."

"I begin to catch on," said Mr. Doe. "Hmum."

"What are you having for breakfast?" asked the visitor.

"Hey, Jane," called Mr. Doe. "What you fixing for breakfast?"

Mrs. Doe came out of the little unventilated kitchen, wiping her face on her sleeve. "What do you think?" she said. "Orange juice," toast and coffee.

"I ain't a very heavy eater," apologized Mr. Doe. "That's our usual breakfast. A good cup of Chase & Sanborn coffee is all I need to set me up."

"Standard Brands," mused the visitor.

"What?"

"Standard Brands. Standard Brands control Chase & Sanborn. Also Fleischman Yeast and Royal Baking Powder and Magic Baking Powder."

"Morgan again?" asked Mr. Doe. "Two Morgan partners sit on the board of Standard Brands."

"HMMM," frowned Mr. Doe. "The coffee is a clear hit and the yeast, too." He hesitated.

"You see, I been taking a cake of yeast every day for my complexion. The wife, too."

The visitor smiled. "It is possible, so to speak, to eat a Morgan cake. Standard Brands controls the Widlar Food Products, which distributes olives, pickles, salad dressing, mayonnaise, sauerkraut, condiments."

"Wait a minute," interrupted Mr. Doe. "I'm getting more and more interested. I'm going to call the office and tell them I'm ill. I'll go down late."

When Mr. Doe had returned from the pay telephone out in the hall, the visitor smiled and said, "Another nickel for Mr. Morgan."

"What do you mean?"

Merely that the House of Morgan has an important interest in the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which controls thirty-one operating companies, including the New York Telephone Co.

Morgan partners have given up their seats on the A. T. & T. board.

"Two of them still sit, however, on the International Telephone & Telegraph Co., which controls operating companies in Spain, Austria, The Argentine, England, Poland, Chile, Turkey, Germany, China, Japan and a map of other countries."

"SOME company," said Mr. Doe. "but I guess it is one that doesn't affect me."

"Do you ever send telegrams?" inquired the visitor. "The I. T. & T. controls the Postal Telegraph Company."

"Well, I'll be darned," ejaculated Mr. Doe. "What a muddle. How do they ever keep it straight? Wait a minute till I put my coat on. I want to hear more."

J. P. Morgan (in center before the House of Morgan) and, left, Thomas W. Lamont and Edward T. Stotesbury, partners. Other partners not shown in this layout are Charles Steele, Thomas Cochran, Arthur M. Anderson, William Ewin, Harold Stanley, Thomas Stillwell Lamont, Thomas Newhall, Edward Hopkins Jr. and Charles Denston Dickey.

"You have a nice-looking suit there," observed the visitor. "Is it a Morgan suit?"

"Is he in the cloak and suit business, too?" cried Mr. Doe. "Not exactly," explained the visitor, "but the House of Morgan has an interest in the Associated Dry Goods Corporation, which operates eight department stores including Lord & Taylor's and James McCrery & Co., in New York. William Ewing, one of the twenty Morgan partners, is a director both of the Associated and Lord & Taylor's."

"Well," said Mr. Doe, "if things keep up the way they're going I won't be able to buy a suit or even a necktie from Mr. Morgan. In fact, I'm thinking of buying a mail order suit the next time."

"There is a Morgan partner on the board of Montgomery Ward & Co.," smiled the visitor.

"WELL, well," sighed Mr. Doe. "Looks like there are Morgan partners anywhere you turn. Come on and I'll drive you down. You can tell me some more on the way."

"What kind of a car?" asked the visitor.

"A 1925 Chevrolet," grinned Mr. Doe. "But in rattling good condition."

"When better cars are built," grinned the visitor in turn. "Mr. Morgan will build them."

"Why, even my auto?"

"Why, certainly. The House of Morgan has owned half of General Motors ever since W. C. Durant, the founder, was ousted in 1920."

The Du Pont Corporation owns the other half.

Through association with the Du Ponts the House of Morgan is in close touch with a vast array of specialized industries, including cellophane and gunpowder."

"Hmum. Even my Chevrolet, huh? I guess the only thing I could do to hurt Mr. Morgan would be to hurt the subway."

"Not at all," sighed the visitor. "J. P. Morgan & Co. has been the financial big brother of the Interborough for years. It was the House of Morgan that floated \$170,000,000 of bonds for the Interborough in 1913. It has kept a close finger on the subway situation every since."

MR. DOE was plainly getting groggy, but he remembered in leaving the house to call to Mrs. Doe, who had gone back to bed, to please see that the radio was repaired during the day.

"Aunt Minnie is coming to town to visit us," he explained. "She loves the radio."

Your Aunt Minnie shares her appreciation of the radio with some interesting persons," said the visitor. "Up until recently, when the government forced a change, a large block of the Radio Corporation of America was owned by the General Electric Corporation."

"Owen D. Young was president of the Radio Corporation and chairman of General Electric. There still exists what you might call a very friendly feeling between the two corporations."

"And Morgan..."

"Oh, Thomas Cochran, one of the twenty Morgan partners, sits on the General Electric board and the corporation keeps its money deposited with the House of Morgan."

"Aunt Minnie..." began Mr. Doe.

"May arrive in town on a Morgan railroad," finished the visitor. "Morgan partners used to sit on the board of the New York Central and the New Haven. They still have places on a dozen other roads, including the Santa Fe, the Northern Pacific, the Philadelphia & Reading, the Chicago & Erie, the National Railways of Mexico, the New York & Long Branch, etc."

"Also, they have places on the Baldwin Locomotive Corporation board and the boards of the Pullman Company and Pullman, Inc. Also on the board of the American Car and Foundry Corporation."

"REGULAR railroad fellows, ain't they?" muttered Mr. Doe. Mr. Morgan and his partners must be pretty sharp business men."

"You get the idea, Mr. Doe. They've got their fingers in nearly anything you could mention. Two professors at Columbia university, Adolf A. Berle, Jr. and Gardiner C. Means, have just published a book called 'The Modern Corporation and Private Property.'"

"In it they list the 200 largest nonbanking corporations in America whose combined assets in January, 1930, totaled \$81,000,000,000 or nearly half the corporate wealth of the nation."

# EX-RECEIVER OF BANK TO FACE COURT INQUIRY

Payments by Brandt Downey Are Questioned by Judge Cox.

(Continued From Page One)

show that the bonds, including those of Downey for his receivership, were written through the agency of Coolidge, Grumme, Mumford Company, in which he held stock.

Since the court hearing, Cox has ordered suit brought against the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland for \$100,000 on the official bonds. Directors are being sued for \$100,000 on their personal liability, and stockholders are being sued to recover \$50,000 in dividends.

Downey is bonded in the amount of \$150,000, represented in a \$125,000 bond given the court for his receivership, and a \$25,000 banker's blanket bond.

Painter's report contains the declaration that Downey's payment of cash to take up \$472,511.17 collateral, of which nearly half is alleged to have been pledged illegally, incurred "a large potential loss" to the receivership funds.

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# Veterans to Register Here for Forest Army Jobs

Ex-Soldiers Urged Not to Go to Washington to Enlist.

Unemployed World war veterans desiring jobs in the nation's forest are urged not to go to Washington, D. C., to apply, but to remain at their homes.

A radiogram was received by John H. Ale, manager of the regional office of United States veterans' bureau on Cold Springs road, permitting his bureau to establish a registration department for veterans desiring to work in the forests.

Selections for the forest army, according to the information, will be based on state and local quotas of the civilian conservation corps.

"Nothing can be gained by coming to Washington," the radiogram warns.

Ale said registration of the men would begin immediately at the Indiana division of the veterans' bureau.

CASH FOR TRASE  
Discarded Jewelry, Broken Watches,  
Gold Teeth, Old Gold, Silver,  
\$8.00 to \$15.00 Oz. for Old Gold,  
Less Handling Cost.

INDIANA GOLD REFINING CO.  
135 W. Market St.

Schiff's OUTLET  
SHOE STORES  
RELIABLE SHOES AT LOWEST PRICES

NOW 239 E. Washington St.  
-3- 293 W. Washington St.  
STORES 109-111 S. Illinois St.

BACKACHE?  
Diurex will help you if it comes from kidneys.

Mr. Samuel H. Bass, Rochester, Indiana, R. F. D. No. 3, says: "Diurex Pills are a real help when one has a bad backache from kidney trouble, and I recommend them."

A continuous backache accompanied by irregular urination and a tired, nervous feeling may point to kidney or bladder trouble. Diurex Pills act while you sleep and stimulate your kidneys, and are sold under a guarantee.

HEALTH DIRECTOR  
HAAG'S

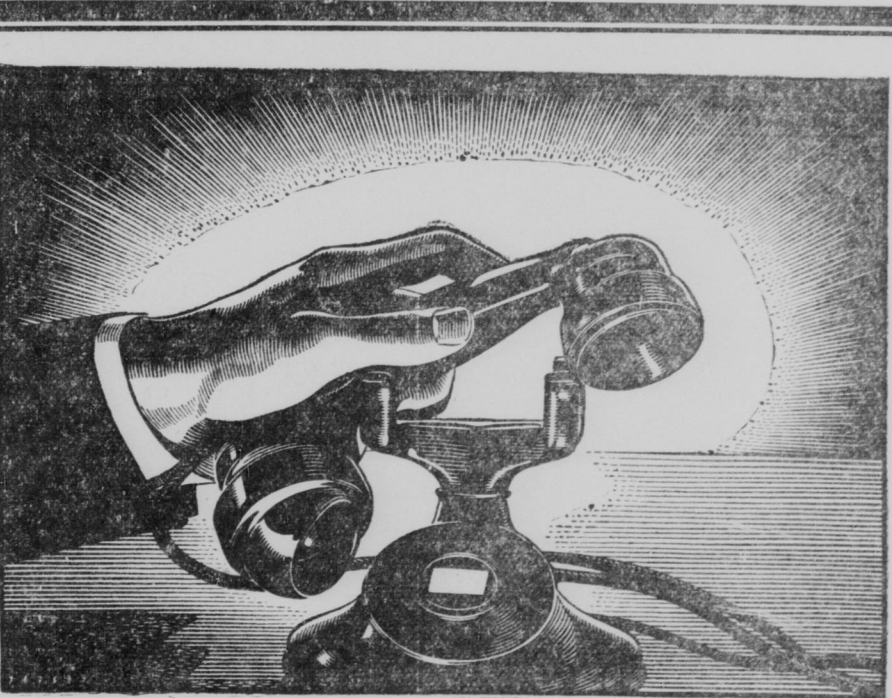
The Strong Old Bank of Indiana  
The Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis

Clothing valued at \$45 was stolen Friday night while he was away from home. Clifford Collins, 1816 1/2 Pierson street, reported to police.

A man who represented himself to be a Philadelphia attorney engaged in settling an estate stole \$7.50 from Mrs. Pearl Williams, 2539 College avenue, apartment 10, during a call Friday night.

Clothing valued at approximately \$200 and \$20 in cash were stolen by burglars Friday night at the Eifroymson dry goods store, 913 South Meridian street.

Fletcher Ave. Savings & Loan Assn.  
10 E. Market St.  
Has Paid Dividends on Savings for 41 Years



# One hundred years ago

all the money