

# 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 Americans 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 revolutionized 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.

The 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 passed, it was decided 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 impressed deeply with 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 though they stabilized employment, would be a serious menace to workers 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. Employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

"2. No employe 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. 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.

PARIS, May 27.—No more skyscrapers for New York, and nothing to be done about it, according to Albert E. Gallatin, New York art critic now here to assist in a portraiture 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 chancery portrait of the Paris chancery committee and has himself, doctored 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."

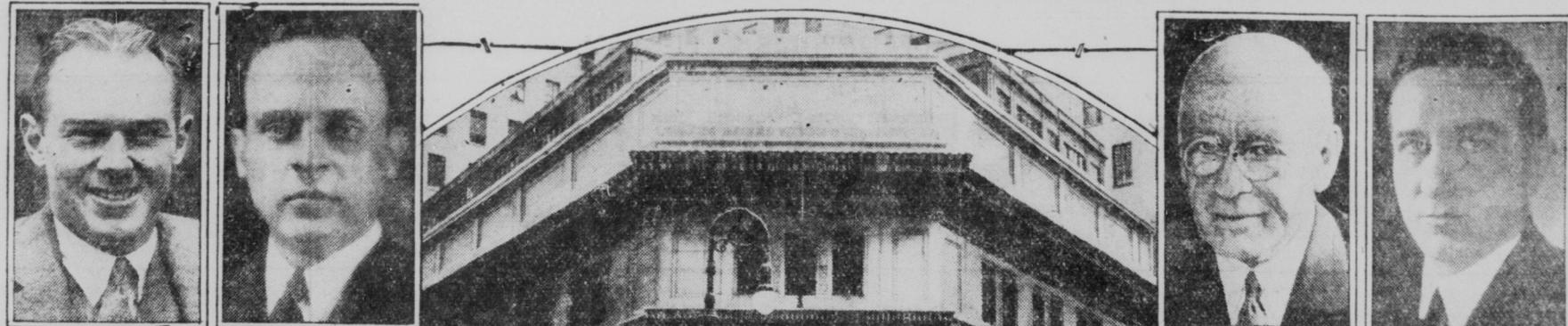
## KAUTSKYS DRILL FOR FT. WAYNE INVASION

The Kautsky A. C. Indianapolis entry in the Indiana-Ohio Sunday league, will journey to Ft. Wayne Sunday for a league game. Extra practice has been held by the locals last Sunday, 6 to 1. Kautsky players are requested to meet at L. Strauss on 9 a. m. Sunday.

Rasty Bader is slated to hurl for the Kautsky's against Ft. Wayne. Manager Frank Kautsky plans to bring one of the strong clubs of the league to Indianapolis for a game at Penny Park June 25.

# 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 perverseness.

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

"Now, listen," snapped Mr. Doe. "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."

"Soci—what?" 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 morning 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 Associated Dry Goods Corporation, which operates eight department stores including Lord & Taylor's and James McCrory & 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 motor suit the next time."

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

"I begin to catch on," said Mr. Doe. "Hmmm!"

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

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

"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."

"What, 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."

"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 pickle. Standard Brands controls the Widlar Food Products, which distributes olives, pickles, salad dressing, mayonnaise, sauerkraut, condiments, etc."

"Wait a minute," interrupted Mr. Doe. "I'm getting more and more interested. I'm going to call the office and tell them 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?"

Previously, when Pecora's defense was half way won, spirited hand-clapping from the audience, Glass objected that the Italian-American lawyer had not advised the committee in advance what facts he sought to reveal.

"I did not seek this task," Pecora shouted. "I appreciate very much the honor and dignity of working for a senate committee. The compensation of \$255 a month is no incentive for me to continue the inquiry."

Senator James F. Byrnes (Dem., S. C.), an administration leader, saved the situation by suggesting that the committee adjourn until next Wednesday as previously arranged.

Glass edged his way through the crowd muttering:

"Circus," says Virginian

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"Sure it is! We've been running a circus! All we need now is peanuts and pink lemonade."

This clash of personalities subsided for the moment the revelations of the day.

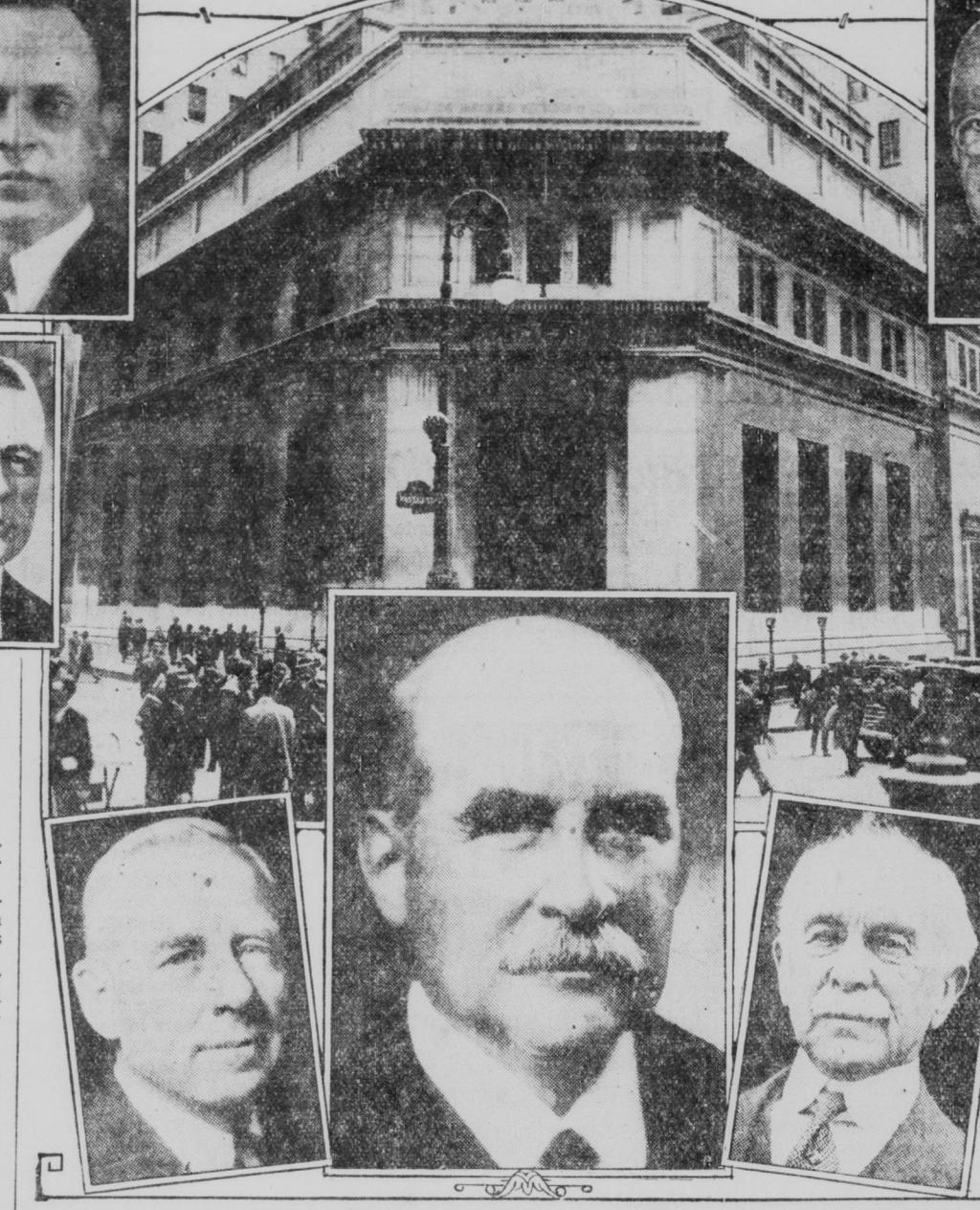
George W. Howard, genial president of the United Corporation, a Morgan holding company, admitted his corporation controlled 22 or 23 per cent of the electrical energy of the United States and 22 per cent of the gas properties. The United Corporation's tentacles reach into a dozen states.

The company serves nearly half the population of the United States, 55,270,000 persons, Howard testified.

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"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."



Other Morgan partners—Below, left, Junius Spencer Morgan and Russell C. Leftwich. Above, left, Horatio Gates Lloyd and S. Parker Gilbert.

"Fifteen of these 200 corporations have more than \$1,000,000,000 of assets each. The House of Morgan demonstrably has a working interest in six of these fifteen."

"They get around, don't they?" muttered Mr. Doe.

"The six corporations mentioned are General Motors, General Electric, United States Steel, American Telephone and Telegraph, the Commonwealth and Southern Power Corp., the New York Central and Consolidated Gas."

"The assets of these six total nearly twelve and a half billion dollars. But that is only a drop in the bucket," Mr. Doe. "The Morgan partners sit on the boards of eighteen of the 200 largest corporations and they are known to have fingers in many additional, although the connection is hard to prove."

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"YOU mean you own that much money," muttered Mr. Doe.

"On, 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."

"Hummie. Even my Chevrolet, I guess the only thing I could do to hurt Mr. Morgan would be to ride 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."

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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 shames 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."

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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 Gardner 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 or nearly half the corporate wealth of the nation."

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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 army 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.

"Just like a circus," the visitor said.

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