

PENN TO WELCOME COMMANDER READ

Atlantic Flier and Crew Will Be Guests at Franklin Field Fete Today

Commander Read and the crew of the transatlantic flier, the NC-4, will be guests of honor at the University of Pennsylvania this afternoon at a sports rally at Franklin Field. Major M. J. Pickering, graduate manager of the athletic association, will be in charge.

Commander Read has agreed to speak on the subject of "Advantages of College Athletics and of Joining the American Legion."

On their arrival at the University the famous aviator and his crew will be shown every part of the great American educational institution under the direction of University Recorder George A. Neitzsche. They will be then escorted to Franklin Field to take part in the program to be conducted by the Phi Kappa Beta Junior Society and Major Pickering.

Penn students will form in the Dormitory Triangle at 3:30 o'clock and in a single make dance will parade to Franklin Field. Major Pickering will welcome them, speaking on the year's athletic program. There will be brief responses by Coach "Bob" Folsell on football, Coach Wright on crew, Coach Robertson on track and from representatives of all the fifteen minor and major sports.

3 Months' Labor Truce Is Urged

Continued From Page One
less or until the failure to agree in such a conference made a strike or lockout imminent.

Mr. Gompers presented a resolution embodying eleven fundamental principles which he emphasized had the unanimous approval of the labor group, including the representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods.

Labor's Eleven Principles

- The eleven principles are:
Right of wage-earners to organize.
Right of collective bargaining.
Right of wage-earners to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations with employers.
Freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly.
Right of employers to organize and bargain collectively.
Minimum eight-hour day with one day of rest in each week, and with a half holiday on Saturday encouraged, and overtime discouraged.
Payment of a living wage.
Women to receive the same pay as men for equal work.
Prohibition of labor for children under sixteen years of age.
"To secure a greater share of consideration and a voice in the industry in which they are engaged," a national conference board was proposed to provide for the systematic review of industrial relations and conditions, the board to consist of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers, having due regard to the various sections of industry and classes of workers. Formation of these boards would be encouraged by the Department of Labor.
Prohibition of all immigration for at least two years after the declaration of peace, and at such times thereafter as there may be an abnormal condition of unemployment. At no time would immigration be permitted to exceed the nation's ability to Americanize the incoming foreigners.

Opposes Group System

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, vigorously protested against the group system. Declaring that a conflict already was on between capital and labor, he insisted that the group method promoted combat.

"For example," he said, "one of the propositions just submitted in the name of the labor group here relates to a present controversy, an industrial controversy going on. Can we hope to go into such a question as that in this conference? I thoroughly agree that we need a new method of operation in this conference—namely, the presenting of topics for discussion which are really new, not old."

L. E. Sheppard, a representative of the railroad brotherhoods, caused a flurry of excitement in the conference room when he declared that "strikes are being held up all over the United States awaiting the result of this conference."

"Labor is waiting now as patiently

as possible," he said. "When labor in the past was impotent because of lack of strong organization, capital never held back in any of its acts to wait on labor. Now it seems that when labor presents a formidable degree of economic power, capital is constantly crying 'wait, wait' to labor."

Status Quo Urged

A plea that all obstructions now blocking increased production and reduced living cost be swept aside was made in the resolution proposing a three months' industrial truce. Drawn by A. A. Landon, of Buffalo, representing the public, the resolution provided that the status quo be resumed immediately between capital and labor; that lockouts and strikes be ended at once and that during the truce all agitation and organization by labor be suspended.

Another resolution by Henry S. Dennison, of Framingham, Mass., proposed that employers make every endeavor to reduce the burden placed on employees by long seasons of unemployment, and that employers and employees work together to stabilize conditions.

The national board of conciliation and arbitration proposed by Mr. McSab would consist of four members to be appointed by the President, at least one of them a woman, two to be appointed by the Senate, two by the House; all former Presidents of the United States and the secretary of labor.

Available for All Disputes

It would be available for determination of all disputes between capital and labor and might act as a board on recovery or on request, might appoint one of its members to act as third party where each disputant has appointed a representative.

Declaring that "the right to collective bargaining on the part of employers to deal directly with their workmen," another resolution by Mr. Deussen provided that "employers should at all times recognize the right of their employees independently to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining and should always be ready to meet their representatives either directly or through representatives and that labor should recognize the right of employers to deal with employees directly through freely

Classification Suggested

A resolution classifying the parties involved in consideration of problems before the conference was presented by Paul L. Peiss, of the public group. It provided that the two general divisions should be as follows:

Union labor, government employees, public utilities employees, employees' organizations and general unorganized labor in one group and capitalists, managers, government representatives, farmers and the general public in the other.

C. E. Russell, of New York, a representative of the public, offered a resolution which said that since a betterment of existing industrial conditions was closely dependent on a reduction in the cost of living, Congress should immediately enact anti-profiteering legislation similar to that now in force in Great Britain.

Explaining why the group representing capital did not have any proposals to submit, Chairman Wheeler said the interests represented were not homogeneous, had never met together before and had been unable to get their proposals in shape for presentation to day, although delegates worked until late last night.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, of New York, a representative of the public, and chairman of the committee of fifteen, also pleaded that the groups representing capital and the public be given time. After being in session an hour and a half, the conference adjourned until this afternoon. Meantime the committee of fifteen will consider resolutions submitted.

DELAY DEFENSE OF FINNS

Attitude of Labor Depends on the Translation of "Red" Literature
Weirton, W. Va., Oct. 9.—Whether organized labor and the steel strikers will continue their defense of the 187 Finns deported from Weirton Monday by the police and sheriff's deputies will depend upon translations to be made for the labor leaders of the "Red" literature seized in the Finns' headquarters which was placed in their hands late yesterday afternoon.

Steel Issue First Test for Labor

Continued From Page One
On the surface, at least, it was a cheerful augury for future deliberations.

Steel Strike Stalks Here

The steel strike is the gnat out of the bottle, whose towering shadow overshadows the labor group. It can scarcely be expected that M. F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and Judge Albert H. Gary, executive head of the United States Steel Association, would feel quite comfortable in even a momentary personal contact on the floor of the conference hall. Particularly, as Judge Gary is constantly attended by two able-bodied private detectives, while President Tighe is usually surrounded by some of his colleagues.

As a matter of diplomacy, and, perhaps, of personal inclination, the heads of the warring factions do not appear upon any committee where they might come into direct contact.

The element of time, it is hoped, will have its effect on these relations as the work proceeds. Not that it will alter the firmly established opinions, but man to man, the antagonistic factions will get to know and understand each other better.

"Soviet System" Working

There has been a lot of alliterative gush about the "soviet system" in the working plans of the conference; the group method that had its birth in disorganized Russia. By whatever name it is called, it must appear in any unbiased observer that the plan adopted by this conference for the conduct of business is the best under the circumstances that could be devised. It is fair. It assures open discussion of every subject worth discussing. It gives equal representation on all committees and imposes certain necessary and reasonable restrictions upon each section.

that with its vast steel industries and basic manufacturers it was considered that the labor men and the delegates appointed by national trade, transportation and manufacturing bodies would adequately represent the great commonwealth.

Pennsylvania Not Represented

But Judge Gary and Mr. Rockefeller, for example, notwithstanding their vast interests in Pennsylvania's coal, iron, steel and coke, are not Pennsylvanians. A member of the conference today remarked that the greatest textile manufacturing state in the union should at least have been honored with some direct representation.

An interesting fact noted by another member is that in the composition of the people's group, so far as he is aware, not a single individual has ever held an elective public office. Public men, not necessarily politicians, seem to have been taboo when this Abou Ben Adhem list was compiled.

In spite of the apparent lack of preparation for their task, notably among those composing the employers and people's groups, it is evident that no precautions have been neglected as to publicity and other means to insure the successful presentation of their views. The employers' group have their bureau of publicity, through which they supply the press with information. They, together with certain members of the people's representatives, have brought here and are holding in reserve specialists and experts in certain industrial lines, whose duty it will be to furnish technical advice upon various subjects as they arise.

Secretaries and personal stenographers attend other delegates. The labor group appears to be complete in itself. Beyond the employment of a stenographer or two, its members apparently require no technical advice. Each one is an expert in his own field of labor.

The scathing arraignment of the government, and, indirectly, of the industrial conference, by Charles S. Barrett, of Georgia, one of the farmers' representatives, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, was the first note of protest and defiance that the conference has heard. It was a thinly veiled threat of militant Socialism, couched in terms of warning. It was so swift and cleverly interjected in the proceedings that it attracted instant attention. Each member of the confer-

ence received a copy of the protest, for it was not formally presented to the body.

It is not, therefore, a part of the regular proceedings. His own group was not aware of his purpose and there was a noticeable feeling of resentment among the employers with whom I have talked over his action. He accomplished his purpose, nevertheless, and the protest will reach every part of the country. It is doubtful if the employers' group will endorse his scheme to have the President appoint a commission to formulate a national agricultural policy.

Cannot Suppress Resolutions

Fears are expressed that resolutions on these subjects will be "gilded" in the committee and never permitted to see the light of day.

There is little danger of such an occurrence. It is almost impossible for such a thing to happen. In the first place any resolution, before presentation to the conference, must have the support of the group in which it originates. Once in the general committee it is safe from the embalmment process because five members can present a minority report upon it and thus bring the subject before the body of the delegates.

Resolutions on collective bargaining, the open-shop and working conditions will come from the employers' group; just as suggestions for improved shop conditions and eight-hour a day for all industry will originate in the labor group. Profit-sharing, the participation of labor in plant management, and, perhaps, the question of bonuses, together with any altruistic schemes, will see daylight in the people's group.

From Pulpit to Window Cleaner

New York, Oct. 9.—From the pulpit to window cleaning and street sweeping is the "step down" Baptist clergymen may be compelled to take if their salaries are not increased, declared the Rev. Curtis Lee Laws, editor of the Baptist Weekly Watchman Examiner, last night.

MORE ZONE-FARE RIOTS

Five Cars Wrecked at Cliffside; One at Union Hill
Union Hill, N. J., Oct. 9.—For the second time in as many days a street car was wrecked by shipyard workers here yesterday when rioting, resulting from the trolley zone troubles, broke out. Rioters ripped out seats and hurled

them through the windows. The motorman to stop to enable escape as they approached a police station, from which reserves had been called out.

Fifty men tonight attacked and wrecked five cars at Cliffside, N. J., laying in wait for the trolleys in a patch of woods. A woman passenger was robbed, according to the police, and a conductorette thrown off her car.

One-Day Outings
VIA Philadelphia & Reading R. R.
Seashore - \$1.25
ATLANTIC CITY-OCEAN CITY WILDWOOD-CAPE MAY
EVERY SUNDAY
Leaves Chestnut and South St. Ferries 7:30 A. M. Returning leaves Seashore Points 6:00 P. M.
New York - \$2.50
THE METROPOLIS OF AMERICA
SUNDAYS, Oct. 26, Nov. 2; 23 and 30
Special train leaves Reading Terminal 8:00 A. M., stopping at Columbia Ave., Huntington St., Wayne Junction, Logan and Jenkintown. Returning leaves New York, West 23d St., 7:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 8:00 P. M.
Mauch Chunk - \$2.00
THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA
EVERY SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY
to October 29 Inclusive
Special train leaves Reading Terminal 8:00 A. M., stopping at Columbia Ave., Huntington St., Wayne Junction, Logan and Jenkintown. Returning leaves Mauch Chunk 6:00 P. M.
Gettysburg - \$2.50
THE FAMOUS BATTLEFIELD
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19
Special train leaves Reading Terminal 7:30 A. M., stopping at Spring Garden St., Columbia Ave., Huntington St. and Manayunk. Returning leaves Gettysburg 3:00 P. M.

Find it Difficult to Open New Accounts?



Merchandise displayed in this great sales building is seen and purchased by thousands of buyers.

You can't expect all the buyers to "get around" to all the manufacturers of a certain line. Put your goods before more buyers—and more buyers will buy.

RUSH TERMINAL SALES BUILDING
130 West 42nd Street
New York

PHILADELPHIA HEADQUARTERS
Bellevue-Stratford

Never before has such delight been handed out to cigarette smokers!



Camels fascinating flavor and remarkable mellow-mild-body make them a cigarette revelation!

Camels are an expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos. And, so unusual in flavor, in fragrance, in refreshing qualities and in satisfaction that they are in a class by themselves!

You will prefer this remarkable Camel blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight! *Your own personal taste will prove this statement!*

Camels are distinctive; unlike any cigarette you ever smoked! Not only will their smoothness appeal to you, but *Camels, never tire your taste*, no matter how liberally you are inclined to keep them in service.

And, again, Camels are free from any unpleasant cigarette aftertaste or any unpleasant cigarette odor.

In fact, Camels will so completely meet your favor you'll declare they're *made to meet your taste!* And, they are!

18 cents a package

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes, or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in glassine paper-covered cartons. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

Just compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price for quality and for the keen delight they supply day in, day out!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Performance and Price

There is only one way to buy a motor truck—on its ability to transport and the cost of that transportation.

A First Cost that is too high means an inflated cost per ton mile—a First Cost that is too low stamps a truck as one built to meet a price—a truck that will spend days in the repair shop—a truck that will fail on its test of ability.

But there is a middle ground—a point where price and performance balance—a place where value is greatest. Bethlehem Motor Trucks are examples of that middle ground—they are neither underbuilt to meet a price nor overbuilt to justify a price. Buy your Motor Truck on Facts.

1 1/2-Ton Chassis	2 1/2-Ton Chassis	3 1/2-Ton Chassis
\$1965	\$2365	\$3465

F. O. B. ALLENTOWN, PA.
BETHLEHEM MOTORS CORPORATION
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Buy Safely · Buy Bethlehem