

YES, HE HAS NO COMMON SENSE

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ing them how they may enter the Kingdom of God.

"I can't say that the audiences are not enthusiastic," he told me, "but they applied the wrong points. The fact that the A. Nash Company is not a union shop seems terribly significant to some employers, until they learn that it isn't an anti-union shop. What right would I have to object to my fellow workers want to join a union?"

"They ask me if I would let in agitators. We have been increasing the force so fast that there is nothing I know of to keep them out. I have heard it said that a certain union had planted a number of members occasionally inside of our organization. I don't know and I don't care. If they do get in they seem to stay; I don't hear of anybody quitting."

"No. I have no objection to the unions. So long as industry is a fight, both sides are bound to organize. I'm all for the unions under those conditions, but I'm not for the fight. We don't have to defend ourselves from each other when we are doing to others as we would like to have them do to us."

"Is it true," I asked, "that some of the union shops pay a higher scale for certain kinds of work than you do?"

"I don't know," he said. "I hope so. We aren't paying very much attention to the wage question in our establishment. Whenever there is an increased profit, the family gets it. Sometimes they raise their wages and sometimes they decide to give it to the public by putting better material or more time into the suits."

"You mean that they refuse wage increases?"

"Let me tell you," he said, "one of the first experiences we had. When the company notified the employees that there was a surplus to be divided, the highest-paid help got together and petitioned us not to distribute it as we had thought of distributing it, giving each employee a certain percentage on actual earnings but to distribute it equally among all. That meant that these highly-paid men and women voluntarily refused large sums of money, so that the unskilled, the beginners, and the old women whose earning power had long since waned might all receive \$91 apiece. In some cases this represented more money than they had ever owned in one time in all their lives."

"But it wasn't the \$91," he hastened to add, "it was the spirit behind this distribution. That was something you could feel all through the shop. The spirit of Christian brotherhood."

"Were these highly paid employees all Christians?"

"Yes, all Catholics and Protestants and Jews and people who professed no special creed. They were just living the teachings of Jesus, that is all."

Which is why Mr. Nash simply cannot be understood. Also, why visitors to the Nash factory are generally nonplused. There are no scriptural texts on the walls. There is no hymn singing hour, no prayer meeting, nothing to denote that this is an unusual factory. There is not even any complex system of welfare work to spy on the employees and say how they shall spend their time after working hours. There are no time clocks here, but otherwise it is just like other factories except for a spirit which the others lack.

Pants and Vests all the Year Round.

I went through the various rooms. Some of them were on piecework, some on a weekly wage. I couldn't tell the difference. All of them were working fast, but nowhere could I find a face that was drawn and tense. They looked as though they actually enjoyed making pants and coats and vests. They work, I was told eight hours a day, five days a week, but they work the year around. Some transformation, it must be conceded, from the old rule of overtime during the rush season and unemployment for the rest of the year.

"Do you think this scheme would work with the damned aliens and Bolsheviks in our shop?" Mr. Nash is often asked.

"It won't work with aliens," is his answer, "and it won't work with those who are damned. It will work only with brothers and sisters in the human family."

"So long as we look upon people as alien the best we can hope for is to bargain with them. When we see them as brothers and sisters, the problem vanishes. We don't try to bargain any longer; we just see how much we can do, and the law of love does the rest."

"Are you sure that your success will be permanent?" I asked him. "Perhaps the story itself has just advertised Nash clothes so extensively that thousands of people who have bought a suit out of curiosity will find they can do better eventually by patronizing firms that are more businesslike."

"Perhaps," he said. "But what of that? I can think of lots of things which are more important than my financial success. Can't you?"

Listen, folks! Did you ever hear anything quite so unreasonable? —Collera, The National Weekly.

THE UNITED FRONT IN THE SOVIET SENSE

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to goad the miners into striking, which would have the effect of defeating the union fund.

TURKEY.

Up to the armistice of 1918, Labor organizations in Turkey were uncoordinated and local only. The so-called Party of Union and Progress passed legislation prohibiting the formation of trade unions, and suppressing the right to strike. After the armistice Turkey felt something of the general wave of labor ardour, and the first attempt to organize a comprehensive Trade Union was made by Hilmi Effendi, who attached his organization to the reactionary "Liberty and Entente" party. By this means he was able to build up trade union organization much superior to anything that had been done before by Turkey, but his party lost influence when the tramway strike was suppressed under British pressure. Two other organizations were also established under this period: the Association of Turkish Workers, founded by a worker who had studied in Germany, which occupied itself chiefly with educating its members, and the International Union of Workers established by an agreement between the National Builders' Union and the Carpenters' Union. At the end of December, 1922, both these organizations were dissolved by the Government. The Labor Movement in Turkey is now in confusion—but ideas are stirring, and economic forces are working which will in all probability lead to a new and more powerful movement.

FRANCE.

Labor Shortage and Militarism in France. French employers are finding themselves faced with a considerable shortage of labor, which they are careful to attribute to the decline in their population and their losses in the great War. They omit to add that 800,000 men, who would otherwise be productive workers are still being kept under arms. To do the work these men could do, they are recruiting labor from Poland, Italy, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, and spending large sums of money in erecting dwellings for the immigrants who are Poles, some of whom came straight from Poland, and others from the Ruhr district.

DENMARK.

The Labor Bank in Copenhagen (founded by the Danish workers' organizations) had a turnover last year of 429 million kroner, or 89 million kroner more than the previous year. There was a balance of 105,254 kroner. In order to comply with the legal regulations, the share capital has had to be increased by 1 million kroner.

TAXATION IN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The well known German statistician, Dr. Kuczynski, has recently visited the United States and now publishes certain comparative statistics as to the incidence of taxation in that country and Germany. "One of the most outstanding facts," he declares, "is the small number of taxpayers in the States, chiefly employed in the textile industry, the leather and boot and shoe industries, agriculture and miners. Only 6% of the population pay income tax, while in Germany the workers (using the word in the wide sense) pay 95% of the total proceeds of income tax. In the United States no worker pays income tax, and very few salaried employees and civil servants. Thus the classes that, in Germany, pay only 5% per cent of the total sum raised by income tax pay in the States no less than 87% of this amount. In Germany the workers now pay about one third of the total revenue of the Government, in the United States they pay not more than one thirtieth at the outside."

Socialist Young Workers Conference

The National Conference of the National Union of Socialist Young Workers (Arbeiter Jugend) of Germany, took place at Gorlitz from 81 to 13 May. The report showed that at the end of the year the membership was 105,000, distributed over 1600 local branches. Comrade Olenbauer spoke on the subject of international relations. It was resolved to make a special levy of 100 marks per member in the month of May for the support of the National Holiday Home.

Arrangements were also made for closer co-operation between the National Union of Socialist Young Workers and the Young Socialists which is to be affected by means of mutual representation at one another's meetings and by the removal of the National Centre of the Executive Committee of the National Union of Socialist Young Workers. A proposal to raise the age limit was rejected by a large majority.

Fascism and Anti-Fascism in the United States of America. The Italian population of America consists almost of organized workers. They constitute a substantial number of the miners, the needle trades operatives, the textile workers and

the shoe workers. Efforts are being made by subsidized agents to organize Fascist groups in the U.S.A., and to counteract these efforts the anti-fascist alliance convenes meetings and conducts propaganda.

U.S.A. Railroads Conducting Propaganda Against Nationalization.

The U.S.A. railroads are endeavoring to "educate" the public on the railroad question. Publicists, some of whom will be college professors, will tour the country explaining "the highly successful manner in which the railroads are meeting their responsibility." All this is presumably intended to influence the Interstate Commerce Commission, when it opens its enquiry during August.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE TRADE.

Co-operative trading is increasing. The international exchange of goods through co-operative societies in 1922 amounted to well over \$137,385,000. The British Societies were the largest buyers, and the American societies the largest sellers; these latter supplied 47 per cent of all the goods circulating in international co-operative exchange.

THE ARMAMENTS RACE

The following publications appeared in the press on one and the same day:

A New Powder.—In Washington a new powder has been tested. This powder, which is intended for guns, pistols and revolvers, produces no smoke, and is not susceptible to damp. The U.S.A. is expecting great things from it.

A Giant Aeroplane.—At Dayton, Ohio, the largest aeroplane in the world has just been launched. It weighs 20,000 kilograms, and its dimensions are 9 x 19 x 38 metres. It should be powerful enough to carry sufficient explosive to destroy the whole quarters of towns.

The Mysterious Submarine.—The largest and most powerful submarine in the world has just been launched at Chatham. It has a displacement of 3600 tons. It carries 30 cm. guns and has a speed of 25 knots. It is driven by steam when above water, and by electricity when submerged.

Jugoslavia has just increased her standing army giving as a reason the

possibility of danger from Bulgaria. Poland has called up three reserve classes, and is expected to mobilize other classes also. These preparations are apparently directed against Germany. Poland refuses to recognize the pronouncement of the Allied Commission giving Germany the Danubius region.

Holland.—A bill has just been brought in which sets aside 300 million guilders for new naval construction.

New Zealand is doubling her naval budget. The new naval base at Singapore. Great Britain is building a giant aircraft which can carry a whole fleet of aeroplanes. One of these aeroplanes is made wholly of steel, and could pierce a ship without difficulty. While piercing its wings would fold up, and when work was done, they would again unfold.

Armaments are Universal.—An important Dutch newspaper contains a communication to the effect that there is much uneasiness in diplomatic circles on account of the very large orders for war material which have been placed within the last few days. These orders go far beyond what would be needed to replace material destroyed by the war. In many cases they come from states who would not, unaided, be able to bear the enormous expense of paying for the supplies ordered.

All this from one day's press! On another day we hear of a rapid-firing cannon capable of firing 1 1/4 lb. shells at the rate of 120 a minute. The cannon can be used in aeroplanes as well as on land and sea, and its range is 7 miles. It is being made in Utah, U.S.A.

Thus is peace systematically undermined and the world transformed into a volcano which will be ready to recommence its work of destruction at the earliest opportunity.

CHILE

Shortage of labor at the nitrate plants is causing the immediate absorption of all incoming workers.

NORWAY.

Paper mill workers in Eastern Norway recently declared a strike.

WALES.

Declaring that the Co-operative Wholesale Society has endeavored to enforce reductions by lock-out notices, that it has refused arbitration and that it has denied to trade unions the right to negotiate for their members, the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers has called a strike in an endeavour to bring about a complete stoppage in the stores of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and to persuade workers in retail stores to refuse to handle goods distributed by the society.

NETHERLANDS.

Slackness in the building trades in the Netherlands is said to be the probable cause of the fact that an

extraordinary large proportion of the Dutch emigrants now proceeding to the United States is composed of bricklayers, carpenters, masons and other building artisans.

NORWAY.

In a meeting with the official Government Arbitrator, on July 9, 1923, his proposals for the settlement of the fletters' conflict in the Drammen Waterways district were accepted and sympathetic strike of 14,000 paper, cellulose and wood pulp workers was called off.

SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment in Switzerland decreased more than fifty per cent during the year ending May 31, 1923

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