CLOTHING MAKERS WILL INVEST $1,000,000 IN RUSSIAN INDUSTRY

Amalgamated to Act on Recommendation of Their President Who Talks on Soviet Life and Labor.

By GARDNER D. HARDING

Garment workers of America are to invest $1,000,000 in the co-operative garment industry of Russia, $200,000 of which is to be paid within two months of the publication of the contract. This capital and a guaranteed annual dividend rate of 8 per cent is to be underwritten by the Supreme Council of Labor and Defense, the highest authority in Soviet Russia. Ample banking and credit facilities under the direction of the joint Russian and American directors of the enterprise, as well as a system of exchange agencies similar to those of the American Express Company are to be added to this industrial undertaking. Such were the broad outlines of the scheme described by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as the welcome-home meeting given him last week at Carnegie Hall, as the result of Mr. Hillman's second mission to Russia.

Mr. Hillman described the new economic policy in Russia in candid and elaborate detail before he came to his own proposals, and in spite of the strong tinge of propaganda that constantly crept into his style, he made the background of present-day industrial Russia vividly illuminating.

"I found too many cabarets," he said, "and too many people who bought food and wasted it, while others had none, just because they had more rubles. If anything, there are too many retail shops now; but the new economic policy has done wonders. It has restored freedom, it has given human nature a chance to use its initiative; and under it Russia is an absolutely changed country. Last year an invasion was feared; now there is security and I was assured by Petrovsky that a heavy program of demobilization in the army was under way.

"As to industry, I can only say this: thetest is going to be not whether the Russians are able to make a revolution, but whether they can run a factory. The Russian experiment is an experiment in Labor running the industries of a country. To us Bolshevism and Communism matter little; to us what is important is that if Russian labor fails on the job her revolution has failed. And our job is to do our little part to see it does not fail."

The present total of the garment industry in Russia's three chief cities, Moscow, Petrograd, and Kazan, Mr. Hillman said, amounted to 38 factories with 20,810 workers and 10,228 units of machinery, with the average factory employing about 487 men and women. This, and other factories as they come in, is the plant the Amalgamated is acquiring. In Russia it is under the direction of the Clothing and Textile Trust, a co-operative organization of workers which, under the new economic regime, functions as a business concern, pays wages, banks its money, and aims to make a profit. Mr. Hillman admitted that the piecework system was in vogue in Russia, against which the New York garment workers have waged a desperate struggle for years, and he stated the average monthly wage of a Russian garment worker, from $12 to $15, still compares favorably with garment workers' wages in Berlin, which are now about $8.25 a month. The scale on which the Russian tailors are enabled to live, Mr. Hillman claimed, was well within their income, government furnished houses costing them 60 cents a month—where two rooms cost a bourgeois $20 to $25 a month—co-operative meals near the factory costing from 4 to 5 cents, and heat, light, and a common nursery provided.

He admitted there were still strikes which in Soviet parlance were called "Stoppages"—but the fact that the vote of the members can remove a high-handed industrial leader protects the system from too much individualism, both in the direction of labor and capital. "I liked the idea," said Hillman, "because it seemed to be forceful, elastic and as democratic as anything on our imperfect earth that desires to live dares to be.

The privileges accorded to the new company, Mr. Hillman concluded, are enjoyed by no other foreign concern; they are unique in Russia and unique in the labor world. "The question is," he said in closing, "whether labor can run industry, or whether it must continue to be run by it. Give this experiment two or three more years' time, and this question, for present-day Russia, at any rate, will be pretty clearly answered."

PLOWS BETTER THAN FOOD FOR RELIEF OF RUSSIANS

American plows, not free American food, were prescribed by David A. Brown of Detroit, who returned from Russia recently, as the means of making that country economically independent and saving its people from starvation.

"Plows and more plows are needed to solve Russia's problem," said Mr. Brown, who was a member of a commission sent to Russia by representative Jewish relief organizations.

"Fifty thousand American tractors, and an organization to teach the people their use, will do more than $100,000,000 worth of foodstuffs to save the Russian people," he said.

COURT WILL NOT HANDCUFF PRESS

California Judge has Old-Fashioned Idea of Justice.

Free expression of opinion must not be abridged, whether it be through a powerful newspaper or the small pamphlet of a trade union.

The above summaries a remarkable decision by Judge Luce of the superior court of San Deigo, Cal., who has refused to enjoin organized motion picture operators from urging a boycott on an anti-union picture house.

The theater manager objected to the unionists' claim that people risk their lives in this theater because of incompetent operators. The court said:

"The court would have difficulty in finding from the evidence introduced that there was no risk in the employment by the plaintiffs or that the danger of fire was entirely unfounded or that films were not explosive."

In other alleged exaggerations, the court held that if this were true the law and not injunction offers relief.

"It must be clearly remembered," said the court, "that any rule laid down in this case must have equal application to the publication by circulars and newspapers, whether they be large or small, and whether they be the organs of organized labor or the organs of organized wealth."

The court refused to use the injunction power to stop free expression of opinion, and insisted that if the plaintiffs are wronged they have other remedies that the law provides.

The court quoted from the Montana state supreme court, in the case of Lindsay & Co. versus the Montana state federation of labor:

"To declare that a court may say that an individual may not publish a particular item is to say that the court may determine in advance just what the citizen may or may not speak or write upon a given subject—is, in fact, to say that such court is a censor of speech as well as of the press."

In the Montana case the company insisted that defendants were insolvent, and the court should enjoin them. The court replied: "Even granting this to be so, still the constitution does not discriminate among men according to the amount of their possessions."

After reviewing other solemn warnings on the danger of court control of opinion or the press, Judge Luce said:

"It no doubt has been the desire of many business men and citizens of the community at times to restrain newspaper publications, statements and propaganda that injure them either by violating their personal privileges or damaging their business, but the dangers, as pointed out in the above cases, in constituting the court the censor of the press, are far too great to permit the use of the injunction in cases such as the noe at bar."

CHRISTMAS SEALS MAKE LETTERS MORE CORDIAL

T. W. Hugo, Christmas Seal Campaign Director, says "Christmas Seals stuck on envelopes make letters more cordial, bills more payable, prescriptions more valuable, checks more welcome, presents more useful, merchandise more acceptable, everything more cheerful."

Headquarters are located at Room 115, Court House. Volunteers to assist in the sale are needed. Those who are willing to help in this worthy cause telephone Louise E. Schneller, executive secretary, St. Louis County Public Health association, Room 115 Court House, Melrose 6280.

Every cent invested in Christmas Seals does an immense amount of work in your community. They point the way to intelligent personal and public resistance to preventable diseases.

'Buy From Your Own Store

THE UNION CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

1911 WEST SUPERIOR ST.

Handles a complete line of fancy and staple groceries

DELIVERIES TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY

RIGHT QUALITY AND PRICES

MELROSE 321

TYPOS WIN 44-HOUR WEEK STRIKE; TREASURY IS $1,000,000 RICHER

More Than $12,000,000 Expended in Demonstrating to Employers That They Must Respect Agreements with Unions.

The printers' strike which started May 1, 1921, when the employers refused to abide by their agreement to recognize the 44-hour week in commercial printing plants, has been won. In gaining the victory the printers have given a remarkable demonstration of solidarity and determination.

The magnitude of the strike was not in the number of men involved but in the fact that the International Typographical union has expended directly as the result of the strike $12,000,000.

While this vast sum of money was spent by the printers to enforce a contract agreement there is today in the International Typographical union treasury more than $1,000,000 more than when the strike started says Secretary John W. Hays.

The printers not only fought for the contract principle to which the union has adhered for years, but bore the brunt of the "open shop" crusade. It was not from choice that the printers engaged in a nation-wide strike in the face of the frenzy of the "open shop" campaign conceived by big business interests. Events that led up to the strike in May, 1921, made it imperative for the printers to take action or surrender a principle.

Fight Based on 44-Hour Week.

For many years the printers have operated under contracts with employers, and these contracts running over a period of years, have always been rigidly respected. Because long-term contracts were lived up to during war times, the wages of printers increased only 10 per cent while wages advanced in other trades and the cost of living soared. In some cases the discrepancy was so great that employers voluntarily gave bonuses.

When negotiations for new contracts were opened the printers, on account of the development of new machines and the confining nature of their occupation demanded the 44-hour week, or the Saturday half-holiday. The employers generally acknowledged the justice of the demand but made a plea for time to assimilate the change in conditions.

War profiteers who were spending money lavishly in 1919 and 1920 for printed matter and advertising so that it might be deducted from their income and excess profits taxes, made boom in the printing industry.

The printers at that time might have enforced almost any terms they pleased. But they agreed to defer the 44-hour week for a year. The employers insisted on two years. A compromise was reached and the employers entered into an agreement to establish the 44-hour week at the end of eighteen months.

Employers Violate Agreement.

At the expiration of that period of time, May, 1921, the business depression had arrived, "deflation" was under way. The "open shop" crusaders were abroad in the land. The employers violated their contracts and attempted to convince the public that the printers were striking for higher wages in the face of business depression. There was a great surplus of labor and the employers urged on by the open shoppers courted a strike.

The printers went out but they went out to win. They have won. More than 90 per cent of 40,000 men employed in the commercial printing plants of the country are back at work under the contracts enforced by the strike.

Many of the employers who held out the longest and some that are still holding out are not fighting union printers willingly. They are coerced and frightened into keeping up the fight by the open shop element.

GARDEN GUIDE —FOR— 1923 FREE

Drop us a postal card for a copy

Duluth Floral Co., Duluth, Minn.

Hundreds of Thousands of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, *by successful men and women the world over.*

Are You Equipped to Win?

The New International provides the means to success. It is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer.

If you seek efficiency and advancement why not make daily use of this vast fund of information?

400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. Colored Plates. 30,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries.

Regular and India-Paper Editions.

Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Free, a set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

RAILWAY CLERKS START BUILDING

Structure to Cost $400,000 Will Contain Labor Bank.

Work has just been started on the actual construction of a seven and one-half story bank and office building in Cleveland for the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. The structure will cost approximately $400,000, according to George S. Levi, grand secretary and treasurer of the brotherhood.

The entire enterprise, including the banking feature, is modeled after that of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which has proved so successful in Cleveland. Such enterprises are a comparatively recent development in the field of organized labor.

Mr. Levi stated that the primary purpose of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks is to house a national bank which it is preparing to organize on a co-operative basis. In addition, the building will contain storerooms and offices. Such office space as is not needed for the national headquarters of the brotherhood will be rented out.

In organizing the bank, the Brotherhood will retain 51 per cent of the stock in order to retain control, as an organization, of the bank. It is planned to offer the remainder of the stock first to individual members of the Brotherhood, and then to the members of other railway brotherhoods.

The bank will lend money at regular rates. The co-operative feature will consist of the handling of the profits. Instead of paying the large dividends that successful banks pay, as a rule, the dividends will be kept at a moderate figure and distributed in such a way that they will be of benefit to the clerks as a Brotherhood.

It is planned to carry a big surplus, Mr. Levi stated. Profits which may accumulate in the surplus fund will be applied to reducing the rate on loans to Brotherhood members, he stated.

The new building is to be completed by July 1, next according to present prospects.

LEISURE HOURS NEEDED.

Leisure hours for recreation and self-government was declared an essential element in the progress of the nation by Mary Anderson, chief of the United States women's bureau, before a convention of women in Washington.

Buy a Man's Gift at a Man's Store

Duluth, Minn. Columbia Clothing Co. Ave. West. At Third

Naught can compare with Gifts to Wear

The HALLMARK Jewelers

Blue-White Diaond Ring $100.00

Special, fine quality Wesselton diamond, mounted in the newest fashion 18k white gold ring.

This diamond ring is one of the number of special diamond values being offered for Christmas. Others at similar low prices.

Ask about our Diamond Savings Investment Plan!

The right gift is easily found at Bagley's

Bagley & Company

JEWELERS—SILVERSMITHS

315 West Superior Street

Established 1885

Freimuth's

"Thirty-Nine Years of Progressiveness."

Special Sale of Solid Gold Rings

A Most Fortunate and Opportune Purchase of Women's 10-Karat Solid Gold Rings enables us to offer as a Christmas special Tiffany Mounted Rings with various colored stones. Regular price $5.00. Sale price only.. $3.00

Men's 10-Karat Solid Gold Rings—Extra heavy and handsome designs. Regular values up to $10.00 each. Sale price $5.00

Men's 10-Karat Solid Gold Rings—Set with Amethyst, Topaz, Ruby and Garnet stones. Regular value $12.50. Sale price $7.50

Misses' and Boys' Solid Gold Signet Rings—Regular value $4.00. Sale price $2.75

Appropriate Christmas Gifts in Umbrellas, Art Pieces, Chains, Men's Stick Pins, Baby Pins, Lavallieres, Brooches, Earrings, Etc.

(MAIN FLOOR)

"Do Your Holiday Shopping at Freimuth's"

Siewert's—Duluth

Take a look at those wonderful pure silk Imported

Swiss Mufflers at

$6 and $7

Extra quality heavy Silk Knitted; the best Muffler values we have ever offered.

Cravats Beautiful—Especially large assortment of extra quality pure silk ties at $1

English Woolen Hosiery, Beautifully clocked and embroidered, for the low shoes ..... $1 to $3

Silk and Fine Woolen, Lounge and Bath Robes, house coats, upwards from $10

"Thoughts Are Things"

Think of what you want in men's haberdashery, hats, fine overcoats, golf suits, sweaters and hose and find them at

Siewert's 304 West Superior Street, DULUTH

THE BIG

Alteration Sale

IS NOW ON

Hart Schaffner & Marx

SUITS

$22.75

Values up to $40

25% Off on all other Suits and Overcoats.

Kenney & Anker Co.

409-11 WEST SUPERIOR ST.

Under the Spreading Christmas Tree—

—there will be lots of little packages containing things to wear and good things to eat that will bring smiles from those who get them.

BUT the Gift of Furniture, the greatest Gift of thoughtfulness, will make the best impression. For what Gift renders such long and faithful SERVICE to it's fortunate recipient? And what Gift reflects better the thoughtfulness of the donor?

Our Store is a huge Gift Store. There are Gifts that serve the individual, and that serve the home. They are measured by VALUE—not cost.

French & Bassett Co. GOOD FURNITURE

Proposed Amendments to the City Charter of the City of Duluth.

Office of the City Clerk,
Duluth, Minnesota.
December 16th, 1922.

Pursuant to Section 36, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, and Section 38 of Chapter 6, of the City Charter of the City of Duluth, notice is hereby given that proposed amendments to the City Charter of the City of Duluth will be submitted to the voters of the City of Duluth at a Special Municipal Election to be held for that purpose in the City of Duluth on the 23rd day of January, 1923, for ratification or rejection as follows:

Proposed Amendment No. 1.

Amending Sub-division 10 of Section 54 as contained in Chapter 8 of the Duluth City Charter so that Sub-Division 10 with additions will read as follows:

10. A permanent improvement revolving fund, which shall not be supported by taxation. There shall be paid into this fund moneys received on special assessments heretofore or hereafter levied by the City for local improvements, and also the proceeds of the sale of the one hundred fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) par value of bonds authorized herein. Except as in this charter otherwise provided, the council may, by resolution, determine the aggregate amount of the assessments for local improvements, which in its judgment will be extended for payment, as is provided for in Chapter 14 of this Charter, but in no case shall such gaggregate amount exceed seventy-five per cent (75%) of the total estimated cost of such improvement, and order the issuance and sale of extended assessment certificates representing such aggregate sum, which shall entitle the holder thereof to demand and receive from the City of Duluth, upon the surrender of such certificates to the Treasurer on or after the date of payment thereof, the amount of money named to be paid therein, with the rate of interest stipulated to be paid thereon to the due date thereof and not after such date. Such certificates may be issued in such amounts and become due on such dates as the Council may determine, but none of the same shall be payable more than five (5) years from the date of the same. The proceeds of the sale of said certificates shall be paid into the Permanent Improvement Revolving Fund. Said certificates shall bear a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent (6%) per annum. The Council may, in its discretion, either sell said certificates direct to investors, or may contract for the sale of all such certificates, that may be issued during any calendar year. No sale of such certificates by contract, shall be made except after advertising for bids, at least one week prior to sale in the official newspaper of the City, and such sales shall be made to the highest responsible bidder. Bids may be asked on the basis of a rate of interest specified in the proposals and on the net interest basis on which the bidder will pay par for the same.

10. (a): The aggregate amount levied by general taxation in any one year for all of said funds, not including funds numbered 1 and 2, shall not exceed Fifteen (15) dollars per capita of the population of the City of Duluth, and a levy in excess of such limitation shall be void as to such excess.

10. (b). In determining the population of the City of Duluth for the purposes of sub-section 10-a preceding, the enumeration of the inhabitants of said City by the last preceding national census shall be taken as the basis of calculation and to such census enumeration shall be added two and six-tenths (2 6-10) per cent thereof for the first full year that shall have elapsed after the year in which such census was taken and for each succeeding year shall be added two and six-tenths (2 6-10) per cent of the number of inhabitants for the previous year as so determined. Whenever a new census shall be taken by the General Government the enumration of the inhabitants of said City thereby shall automatically adjust itself as a new basis of calculation hereunder.

10. (c). There shall be levied each year, by general taxation, for fund numbered 2, an amount, at least, equal to one mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable real property in said city.

Prpoosed Amendment No. 2.

Amending Section 55 as contained in Chapter 8 of the Duluth City Charter by adding thereto two additional sub-divisions No. 4 and 5, so that said Section 55, with the additions thereto will read as follows:

Section 55. The City of Duluth may issue bonds or certificates of Indebtedness by ordinance as follows:

1. To pay, fund, or refund any debts of the City.

2. To purchase, construct, extend, improve and maintain public utility plants. Such bonds or certificates of indebtedness so issued shall be a specified lien upon such plants named in such ordinance authorizing the issuance of said bonds or certificates of indebtedness.

3. In an amount not exceeding one hundred fifty thousand dollars ($150,000.00) for the benefit of the Permanent Improvement Revolving Fund.

4. In an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000.00) in any one year, for the benefit of the Permanent Improvement Fund, the proceeds thereof to be used only in the payment of such portion of the cost of local improvements as shall devolve upon the City. The bonds issued under authority of this sub-division shall be serial bonds, the principal of which shall be payable in as nearly equal annual serial installments as possible and not longer than twenty years from their dates. They shall be payable at such place or places, as the council shall determine and shall draw a rate of interest not exceeding five (5) per cent per annum. The Council shall annually cause to be levied a tax, sufficient in amount to pay such portion of said bonds as will mature during the next succeeding year. Provided, that no such bonds shall be issued after the year 1927.

5. Bonds or certificates of indebtedness, in a total amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00) for the benefit of the Public Welfare Fund, the proceeds thereof to be used only in remodelling, refitting, equipping and maintaining the Welfare Building donated to the City by Watson S. Moore and located at No. 312 West Superior Street. The obligations so to be issued shall be in such denominations and in such form and payable at such places as the Council shall determine but shall not run for a longer period than five (5) years from their date and shall not draw a greater rate of interest than five and one-half (5½) per cent per annum.

The voters of the City of Duluth are further notified that the polling places in the several districts of the City of Duluth will eb open on Tuesday, Jan. 9th, 1923, for the purpose of registration from 6 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M. an don Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1923, for the purpose of election, from 6 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

F. D. ASH,
City Clerk.

L. W., Dec. 16-23-30, 1922, Jan. 6-13-20, 1923.

SAMPLE MUNICIPAL BALLOT

Special Municipal Election—City of Duluth—January 23, 1923.

Put the cross mark (X) after the word "Yes" standing opposite the proposition if you wish to vote for the same.

Put the cross mark (X) after the word "No" standing opposite the proposition if you wish to vote against the same.

Proposed Amendment No. 1.

Shall the proposed Amendment to the City Charter of the City of Duluth Numbered One be ratified?	YES
This amendment provides that the aggregate amount levied by General Taxation in any one year for all funds excepting funds numbered (1) and (2) shall not exceed Fifteen Dollars ($15.00) per capita of the population of the City of Duluth.	NO

Proposed Amendment No. 2.

Shall the proposed amendment to the City Charter of the City of Duluth Numbered Two be ratified as to Sub-Division No. 4?	YES
This Sub-Division of Amendment No. 2 provides for the issuance of not to exceed $200,000.00 of bonds of the City of Duluth in any one year for the benefit of the Permanent Improvement Fund up to and including the year 1927. Such bonds are to be twenty year five (5%) per cent Serial Bonds.	NO
Shall the proposed amendment to the City Charter of the City of Duluth numbered Two be ratified as to Sub-Division No. 5?	YES
This sub-division of Amendment No. 2 provides for the issuance of Bonds or Certificates of Indebtedness of the City of Duluth in a total amount not exceeding Twenty Five Thousand Dollars ($25,000.00), for the benefit of the Public Welfare Fund, such bonds to run for a period not longer than five years from their date and to draw interest at a rate not greater than five and one-half per cent per annum and the proceeds thereof to be used for remodelling, refitting, equipping and maintaining the Welfare Building, located at No. 312 W. Superior Street, which was a gift to the City from Watson Moore.	NO