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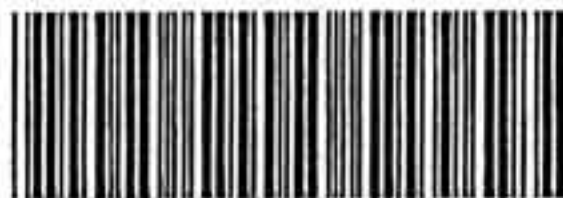
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a supervisory capacity, as meetings were held, is complete in itself, but necessary to accommodate employees of the two place in the latter part of the year; members were 2, and the first meeting and of the Senate took place at which time officers

#### ers Behind It

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ard on page 429)



E COTTON MILLS, INC.

# Americanism Fostered by Industry

## Task of Selling the Principle to the Foreign Born Up to American Business

By Francis A. Keller, Associate Managing Director of The Inter-Racial Council

BETWEEN those who would Americanize aliens and those who would ostracize them, there appears to be no peace and no cooperation. Where does it all lead to, and what is its cost to business?

Americanization was officially born at a war measure in 1915 when July 4th was made Americanization Day and the foreign born were united to join with native born citizens throughout America. Americanization committees were organized throughout the country to interest the immigrant in war work, to teach him the English language, urge him to become a citizen and secure native American cooperation.

The Committee on Public Information made a survey of the agencies at work with the foreign born and found two thousand different agencies with twenty-three thousand branches; the Bureau of Naturalization sought to create a Bureau of Naturalization and Americanization; the Bureau of Education introduced an extended program; the Council of National Defense started some work.

Americanization became a popular American Governmental activity. Officials began claiming it as their favorite pastime, and carefully blocked everything anybody else was trying to do.

Americanization was destined to a period of failure from the start. For many years the immigrant had been neglected on arrival, exploited, crowded into colonies and settlements, ignored and considered only as an industrial asset. He did not know Americans except at work, or associate with them or speak their language or read American newspapers, or use American banks or other business institutions.

#### Early Campaigns Fail

When America awoke to the fact during the war that it had alien enemies, that it had both aliens and citizens who would rather fight in a common cause under the flag of their former allegiance than under the American flag, and that it had thousands of men who could not take a military order in the English language, it did a characteristically American thing. It organized a campaign, hoping by a campaign of educational imposition to change a situation rooted in centuries of racial history, culture and traditions, hoping that it could make friends of men who for years had not been spoken to; that it could win allegiance from men who knew the oppressions rather than the opportunities of American life. America's opportunity to Americanize its many millions of immigrants had gone by. There was a change in the world's play that was against it; what would have been easily accomplished in 1913, became impossible in 1916 with the coming of the war. School rooms were emptied and classes in English were silenced and naturalization fell off. Men who had never expected to see their home countries again, lined their faces toward the sea and began to dream of going back. Why?

During all of the years when Americans ignored and neglected the alien, he was solidifying his ranks here. He joined his own societies, he opened his own shops to serve his countrymen. He

imported goods from home that they liked. The racial bank became as powerful an institution as the racial employment agency. Eight million immigrants subscribe to 1,500 foreign language papers and many millions more read them. There is no need in an immigrant's life that cannot be satisfied by one of his own countrymen, or from his own country.

#### Racial Influences Strong

Every foreign born male adult speaking a foreign language belongs to

ity was encouraged by Washington authority to help win the war. Very well, racial solidarity would use its power to settle political matters abroad and to see that the home country got a square deal.

Americanization found itself blocked by a stone wall of racial solidarity intensified a thousand fold by the war. A million men suddenly saw their future in their own native land with all the freedom and opportunity that they had hoped to find in America. They saw the market for their investments



a racial society, and in social and economic life the racial cleavage is complete. When the war came, each racial group wanted to become a better "foreign republic" vitally interested in winning the war for its home land. Each group followed the fortunes of its home land. Whenever racial antagonisms broke out abroad, they were duplicated here. America, except as a land in which to earn money and help the homeland was forgotten and ignored as completely as America had long ago forgotten and ignored them. They worked overtime. They bought Liberty Bonds. They saved money. They helped win the war. For America? Not at all. They helped win for their native lands across the sea, and we ourselves found it necessary to use these arguments to secure their cooperation during the war.

When peace came there was no change in the situation. Racial solidar-

transferred from Liberty Bonds to the securities of their native land. They saw their labor not in American dollars but in upbuilding the homes and industries of their native land. They were deaf to the appeals to learn English, to become citizens and to stay in America. They were cold to American advances and suspicious of American friendship.

#### Bolshevist Propaganda

Now there enters into this scene the Bolshevist with his plan for giving the workers control of the world. Thousands of members of the Communist Party have no interest in the American government. They joined in order to return to Europe and to see their dreams realized in their home land. This explains one of the reasons why the immigrants have responded to the propaganda.

The weakest spot in American industry is unskilled labor. More than 50 per cent of this labor in basic industries is foreign born. The Bolshevist knew that housing conditions and wages and hours and working conditions, plus the early experience of the immigrant in America, were just had enough to give him the hearing he wanted and he got it.

The result, however, among the immigrants was not what he expected. Instead of uprising against the Government, he decided to return home. A million of them are waiting to get out as soon as there are ships enough and passports enough to let them go home. The delay in settling affairs in his home land has unsettled him here; caused a slump in his production and made him lose heart and interest.

Following the Bolshevist, enters the "Red Hunter." The growth of the Communist party and the spread of propaganda which flourished during the war, but against which the vast war powers were never used, have caused alarm in many quarters. The immigrant workmen became the object of the hunt. According to the Attorney General "there are no laws to reach the citizen."

There is begun a campaign of raiding and deportation which, whether intentionally or not, strengthens the hands of labor, checks future immigration and starts thousands of other aliens not only thinking about going back but fleeing from a land where they are not to be permitted, it seems, to use their native language, to read their newspapers and magazines, to express their own traditions and culture, or have the respect and friendship of Americans.

Americanization as carried on in the past by desultory civic and social agencies, by spasmodic campaigns of imposition, by drives for new Americans, is clearly no match for the forces of social solidarity, of Bolshevism and of "Red Hunters" that block its path and negative its efforts.

The same scene necessarily shifts from philanthropy and patriotism and politics to economics. Daily through the fog, Americans are beginning to see that the only answer to Bolshevism is production and thrift and the only agency that can make it successful is organized business.

#### Seeing the Light

Likewise Business is beginning to see that it must pay the toll exacted by the "Red Hunters" in lower production, higher cost of production and loss of manpower. Needing as it does 4,000,000 men and facing a 40 per cent reduction in output, the toll may be said to be fairly heavy, especially when it may eventually be reckoned up in lost markets. Immigrants can be interested to stay in America; they can bring over their fellow countrymen. It is not to be done in a day; nor by stereotyped commercial methods. As an illustration of how delicate and complicated this international question of keeping men in America is, may I give you one instance? Those who think that high wages and luxuries are the best appeal do not know the immigrant.

More than anything else in the world the immigrant wants to hear from

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Calco

Shortage of stocks began to show itself some months ago with the result that quotations soared until at the end of the year prompt shipment brought 30 cents, as compared with the January, 1919, price of 16 cents.

#### Price Declines

Prominent among the chemicals featured by sharp declines during the year was acetone. This dropped from 25 to 15 cents. A similar depreciation occurred on sal ammoniac, the white granular easing from 23 @ 25 cents to 14 @ 15 cents. Acetate of chrome, 20 degree, reflected the decreased output of mineral khaki and fell from 10 @ 11 cents to 5 @ 5½ cents. Copperas was in the same class, going from 2 @ 2½ cents to 1½ @ 1¼ cents. Less marked business was noted in sugar of lead, the brown going from 15½ @ 16½ cents to 12½ @ 13 cents, and the white from 17 @ 17½ cents to 14 @ 14½ cents.

#### Potassium Salts

In the potassium salts, the bichromate which was quoted at 39 to 41 cents at the beginning of the year was priced at 30 to 32 cents the last week of December. A sharp advance in November, however, brought this material up to the previous levels, after which readjustment took place.

The chlorate declined during the year from 39 @ 41 cents to 15 @ 16 cents.

Potassium permanganate dropped from its record level of \$1.35 @ \$1.60 to 65 @ 70 cents at the year's end.

#### Soda Salts

In soda materials, the acetate broke sharply during the year, being quoted at 20 to 25 cents in January and at 7 cents in December.

The bichromate experienced an unusual year. Extremely low prices were made by producers in the early fall, contracts being taken at 8¼ to 9 cents. Later scarcity developed, however, forcing prices up so that quotations at the end of the year were 18 to 20 cents, as compared with 17 to 18 cents at the beginning. This does not represent the full fluctuation of the year, however, since a wild flurry in November brought the price up above that of bichromate of potash.

Bisulphite of soda, 35 degrees fell during the year from 6 @ 8 cents to 1½ @ 2 cents.

Nitrite of soda which was quoted at 28 to 30 cents in January, 1919, was priced at 14½ to 16 cents in December. During part of the year, however, scarcity had forced prices on this material to a normal condition.

Yellow prussiate of soda had a year of ups and downs finally closing at 24 to 26 cents as compared with the initial figures of 40 to 42 cents.

#### Cream of Tartar

A price decline accompanied by a closing of the gap between inside and outside quotations featured cream of tartar. The price at the end of the year was 55 to 56 cents, as compared with the opening figures of 64 to 78 cents.

#### Tin Materials

Declines also featured tin, bichloride, 30 degree, and tin crystals, the former going from 28 @ 29 cents to 21 @ 22 cents, and the latter from 65 @ 70 cents to 42 @ 42½ cents.

#### Acids

Acetic acid, which was quoted in January, 1919, at \$4.91 to \$5.16 per hundred pounds, carried a price of \$2.75 @ \$3.50 in December. The latter figures, how-

ever, represented an approximation of the prices ruling during most of the fall when \$3.00 was the outside quotation.

Citric acid declined by slow stages from \$1.25 @ \$1.26 in January, 1919, to 84 @ 85 cents in December.

Tartaric Acid at the end was quoted at 70 cents as compared with 85 cents at the beginning.

December prices on the important acids—muratic, nitric, and sulphuric—showed little change from January levels. Sulphuric acid, however, experienced a wild flurry in the fall when the 66 per cent. material soared to \$40.00 a ton and better, later dropping to its normal level.

#### Alkalies

In addition to the strength in caustic soda and soda ash previously mentioned, aqua ammonia and borax have enjoyed a firm year with prices at the end stronger than those at the beginning. Caustic potash, 70-75 per cent. dropped from 55 @ 66 cents to 23 @ 25 cents. Sal soda eased from \$1.60 @ \$2.10 per hundred pounds to \$1.35 @ \$1.60.

#### Earths and Pigments

Chrome yellow sagged during the year from 30 @ 32 cents to 24 @ 25 cents. Fuller's earth, powdered, appreciated by 50 cents being quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hundred pounds at the year's end.

#### Oils

Little change is noted in December, 1919, prices on oils as compared with those of January, 1919. The exception to this rule is olive oil, denatured, which was priced at the end of the year at \$2.50 per gallon as compared with initial quotations of \$4.00 to \$4.25. Within the past few weeks, however, an upward movement has started again bringing the material up to \$3.00 or better.

#### Adhesives and Sizing Materials

During the year corn dextrine dropped from \$8.00 @ \$8.50 per hundred pounds to \$6.20 @ \$6.40. Corn starch showed little change. British gum sagged from \$7.35 to \$6.50 @ \$6.70. Tapioca flour declined from 15 @ 15½ cents to 6 @ 9 cents. Potato starch eased from 11 @ 12½ cents to 7 @ 8 cents. Wheat starch depreciated from 10½ cents to 7½ cents. Sago flour eased from 9½ @ 10 cents to 6 @ 7 cents.

Blood albumen became nominal at the end of the year while egg albumen shows little change.

Gum arabic which was quoted at 29 to 30 cents in Jan., 1919, for amber sorts carried price levels of 16 to 16½ cents in December.

#### The Future

The general sentiment in the chemical market as the new year came in was one of confidence. Adjustment from war conditions appears to have come much more rapidly in this industry than in others, and a normally healthy year is looked for.

#### Americanism Fostered by Industry

(Continued from page 197)

home and to send food and clothing to his friends and relatives. So long as he feels he is doing something for his people abroad, he is happy, and will work harder. Up to the present time the only way he could do this was to send money through his banker which could buy nothing when it got there, or to trust his precious parcel to an export company which had little assurance of delivery.

with Mr. Hoover, is now able to say to the immigrant:

Buy a Hoover food draft at the nearest bank, send it to a relative or friend abroad and for every dollar paid for it, your relative or friend can get the quantity of food designated at the nearest warehouse.

Every industry that wants to get the good will of its workmen by helping them do the things nearest their hearts, will start a racial committee in its plant and will contribute to a fund and buy warehouse checks to help starving friends and relatives of its workmen. Is it a good investment? It has a raise in wages and the glad hand heaten all hollow, because it shows a genuine human interest in the men themselves. The Inter-racial Council will gladly send full details of the plan.

#### Selling Americanism

The question is, Can the industries of America sell Americanism to the foreign born workmen so that they will prefer to work in America and send for their families and friends? To do it, it must become Bolshevik-proof by eliminating every cause of Bolshevism; it must treat its immigrant workmen squarely, without discrimination, and see that they get fair remuneration, an opportunity for advancement and the respect that is due any and every workman.

The next question is, Can the banks of America sell Americanism to the foreign born so they will buy homes in America, put their deposits in American banks, buy American securities and want to live in America? If not, then the American job will not keep those workmen here after they have saved enough money.

Can the American public school sell Americanism to the foreign born, so its advantages for his children and its opportunities for success with its story of American institutions, history and achievement overbalance the influence of his home and build in his heart the aspirations and ideals of the new land?

These will all fail unless the laws and officials of America can sell Americanism to the foreign born in terms of justice. It is the history of mankind that they will lay down the best jobs, and forsake their homes and sacrifice their comforts to live under a reign of justice.

To sell Americanism in terms of justice, opportunity and rewards, is a wholly practical matter. It is a salesmanship proposition. It is a part of the responsibility of business.

#### Aims of Inter-Racial Council

The Inter-Racial Council is the first trade organization on Americanism. It is frankly in the field to submit information and measures to industries by which they can get and keep immigrant workmen. It seeks to interest bankers in the saving of immigrants as a means of stabilizing production and of maintaining law and order, as well as increasing American prosperity.

It believes in applying American business efficiency to the foreign language press.

It believes the moving picture screen is one of the greatest means of Americanization in this country and is engaged in putting on pictures, which explain America and are pro-American throughout, in the moving picture houses in this country.

The Council sees in the various racial societies, numbering some 42,000, a

suppressed, but to be used for the good of America. They helped win the war. They helped restore order in the new republics. They can help build America and are ready to do so with the cooperation of Americans.

There is nothing inimical to American interests in the immigrant life of America. There is a great deal that can be misused by the wrong agencies; there is much that can be wasted by neglect; there is much that can be turned against American progress by injustices.

There is a great potentiality for Americanism in the press, the societies, the business organizations and the social life of our immigrants. It will respond to economic opportunity and rewards and to genuine friendships that are the outgrowth of business relationship.

American business holds in its grasp the one effective answer to Bolshevism—it is not Americanization. It is Americanism pitted against all of the forces of the old world—to win.

#### LACE COMPANY ENLARGES

The American Fabrics Company, manufacturers of laces, embroidery trimmings and tapes, at Bridgeport, Conn., are having additions of two stories each placed upon two separate buildings by the Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston. The types of construction in the two buildings are totally different, one being reinforced concrete of massive design, while the other is mill construction, consisting of brick walls and heavy timber interior.

The concrete building, which is used for the manufacture of lace curtains, measures 80 feet 2 inches in width by about 200 feet in length. It has brick trim around the windows and cornices and is fitted with steel sash. The bay dimensions inside the building are 15 feet 6 inches x 25 feet 6 inches, mushroom concrete columns being placed at each intersection. The floor slabs are 12 inches thick, while the roof slab of the same thickness is covered by a cinder concrete fill supporting the three-ply roofing.

#### Office and Shipping Building

The other building, which is used partly for office and partly for inspection and shipping purposes, measures 66 feet by about 190 feet in length, besides the stair tower at one end. This building, which has story heights of 16 feet between finished floors, and which is planned for a fifth floor at some later date, has brick walls with arched windows. The column spacing inside is 20 feet 4 inches x 10 feet from center to center, the columns and floor beams being of southern pine. Trusses in each case measure 12 x 16 inches in section, while the columns in the third and fourth stories are 10 inches square and 9 inches square, respectively. The roof consists of 2 x 12 plank, laid upon the roof beams and covered successively by ¾ inch matched pine and four-ply tar and slag roofing. It is expected to turn the buildings over to their owners shortly after the first of the year.

It may be remembered that this plant, which before the war was owned and operated by German interests, was taken over by the alien property custodian and is now in American hands, having been purchased by interests connected with the American Chain Company of Bridgeport.

Calco