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URGE OPEN SHOP AS SOLUTION OF LABOR PROBLEM

Manufacturers Told It Is the Only True American Standard.

UNITED ACTION SOUGHT

Head of National Association on Tour to Press Solution of Labor Problems.

SALES TAX IS FAVORED

National Budget and Selective Immigration Measure on Campaign Programme.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—An appeal for a vigorous campaign on behalf of Americanism, the open shop and for an American solution of the problems of industrial relations, taxation, immigration and other business issues was made to-day by Stephen C. Mason of Pittsburg before five hundred delegates of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Besides Mr. Mason the principal officers of the association were on hand to rally Chicago manufacturers to united effort for the solution of the open shop problem.

Their visit is part of a get together pilgrimage that includes meetings at Chattanooga, Nashville and St. Louis. The party consists of Stephen C. Mason of McConley & Tornley, metal manufacturers, Pittsburg, president of the association; James A. Emery of Washington, its general counsel, and J. Philip Bird, its general manager. They were joined here by F. F. Porter of New York, an executive of the association, who has just been touring the Pacific Coast on the same mission.

"The solution of our industrial problems to-day," Mr. Mason said, "is more dependent on the organized effectiveness and influence of the nation's business men than ever before in our history.

"Our association has stood for years squarely for the preservation of the open shop, the only true American standard, with equal opportunity for all and special privileges for none. The time has arrived when organized labor in the United States had better take stock of its policy and practices from a thoroughly American standpoint.

"We are urging on every State manufacturers' association the enactment by their respective legislatures of statutes specifically requiring voluntary associations to establish legal responsibility and the right to sue and be sued. Dealings between employees and labor unions have too often represented contracts between a responsible and an irresponsible party. A contract that cannot be enforced on both parties is a farce.

"We are seeking the formulation of national legislation containing selective immigration features as opposed to pending proposals to limit or prohibit immigration.

"We are also striving to obtain some measure of relief from present heavy and disproportionate Federal taxation on industrial enterprise, and the people as a whole, by fostering the enactment of a national budget system.

"Our association is favoring and urging a direct sales tax, to be collected and paid by the seller, as one of the simplest forms of taxation ever devised.

"These are some of the constructive activities which this association, as the largest single and national medium of business, desires to promote. Through such a programme we can give tangible evidence of the wishes and purposes of American business to make America safe for Americans."

B. AND O. SHOWS DATA ON PIECE WORK PLEA

Points to Lower Output Under Present Wage.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Railroad representatives made slow progress to-day in presenting their argument for restoration of the piece work plan in their general appeal for abrogation of the national agreements between the roads and employees before the Railroad Labor Board. Statistics compiled on the Baltimore and Ohio were the basis of the testimony.

F. H. Lee, supervisor of freight car maintenance, offered exhibits to show decreased output in various shops of the Baltimore and Ohio. One instance presented by Mr. Lee represented earnings in July, 1918, when the wage rate averaged 51 cents an hour under the piece work system. In August, after being guaranteed a minimum rate under the national agreements, the production, if paid for at the piece work rate, would have averaged but 44 cents an hour, according to the witness.

STEELWORKERS TAKE CUT.

Indiana Harbor, Ind., Workers Agree to Reduction.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—At a secret meeting of inland steelworkers held at Indiana Harbor, Ind., it was decided to accept the wage reduction offered by the company until a future date. Many of the men wanted to remain out, but American Federation of Labor organizers counselled the workers against hasty action.

The company has announced wage cuts ranging from 17 to 32 per cent., depending upon the departments.

BOSTON BUILDERS QUIT.

12,000 More Strike in Dispute Over Wages.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The building trades in this city were without workers to-day as a result of a strike over a question of wages. It was estimated that about 12,000 men actually laid down their tools. Approximately 18,000 others nominally engaged on building jobs have been out of work for some time. The walkout left the few buildings that have been under construction, with only the watchman on the job.

The Building Trades Employers' Association, which several weeks ago refused a demand by the men for a wage advance to journeymen carpenters, bricklayers, masons and others from $1 to $1.50 a day, now offers for their acceptance an agreement in which 90 cents an hour is the basic wage. The Building Trades Council has refused the offer and declared a strike.

WOMEN ASK JURY STATUTE AND LIBERAL DIVORCE LAW

Conference Soon at Albany to Formulate Demands on Legislature—Drunkenness and Drug Addiction Proposed as Additions to Other Causes

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, Jan. 20.

The New York State League of Woman Voters at its annual convention here January 27 and 28 is expected to adopt a resolution calling upon the Legislature to enact a law making women eligible for jury duty. The recommendation will be made by Miss Katherine Starbuck of Saratoga, chairman of the committee on the unification of laws concerning the civil status of women. She is a practising attorney and a member of the State Bar Association. She declares that women would make as good jurors as men and that in many cases they would be preferable.

The State organization is cooperating with the National League of Women Voters in working a plan to unify the laws such as those relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance, voting and guardianship of children. The plan will be discussed at the meeting here. The women seek to embody the best points in the laws of the several States into a model code and have it adopted in all States. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Nathan Miller, wife of the Governor, will be among the speakers at the conference.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MEN FIGHT PRICE TILT

Convention Favors Conserving Public's Buying Power.

Any attempt to lift present price levels will be strongly resisted by the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association. It was evident at the association's annual convention in the Waldorf yesterday that its members would regard any such trend in the primary markets as calamitous.

"The purchasing powers of the consumers in this country must be conserved," said M. G. Cooper, president of the association. "We have heard that foreign markets are not in a position to purchase our surplus stock, and consequently we are faced with disposition of our entire stock in this country. If the primary markets attempt to advance their prices in the face of this condition this should meet with the stern disapproval of this organization.

"We cannot afford to have the retailer withhold his stocks from the buying public in the hope that he can meet the rising market."

The association adopted resolutions conveying a threat to retailers who throw back purchased goods upon the wholesalers.

Mr. Cooper said he believed that business in general needed to bring its overhead down to a point where the percentage is not a great deal larger than it was before the war.

"Many of our expenses," he said, "have been increased to conform with the higher cost of living, but as the cost of living comes down the expenses likewise must come down."

SCHENECTADY WAGES CUT.

Locomotive Company Makes Reduction of 15 Per Cent.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 20.—John Margarvey, manager of the American Locomotive Company here, announced today that a wage reduction of 15 per cent. for all piece and day work would become effective March 1. The matter already had been discussed with heads of departments, and the same action will be taken in all plants of the company.

It was stated that the company had only enough new work to keep the plants running until March 1, and a small amount of repair work. It was also stated that while the company regretted the necessity for the reduction, it is in line with what is taking place throughout the country.

The company has acted in the hope that reduced labor costs, together with decreased costs of material would permit lower prices on locomotives, thus enabling the company to obtain a volume of business that would keep a full force busy on full time.

RIOT CALLS AT THE CRAMPS'.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Seven riot calls were turned in to-night from widely scattered districts after workmen from the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, where a strike is in progress, had left for home. In most cases the crowds were dispersed without difficulty.

One man, Sicklen Entrikin, was beaten unconscious by supposed strike sympathizers. Two other workmen were beaten and several reported having been attacked. Blackjacks were used.

The extra police force guarding the plant was increased to-day by seventy patrolmen and ten mounted men.

CHAMBER APPROVES IMMIGRATION BILLS

Long Debate Extends Meeting of Commerce Body.

When the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York yesterday took up the executive committee's report on the immigration problem a debate took place which protracted the meeting far beyond its usual length. Many arguments both in favor of immediately shutting off immigration pending a thorough study of the situation, and against such a policy, were made by members of the chamber, and the problem was gone into from almost every conceivable angle, including health, education, unemployment and the psychological effect of stringent immigration legislation on foreigners in this country as well as on foreign countries.

The report of the committee, which was adopted, recommended the amendment of the immigration laws of the country so as to restrict reasonably and regulate the tide of immigration. It called for support of the Johnson and Sterling immigration bills in Congress, but it was on the former that a greater part of the opposition to the report developed. It was argued that the Johnson bill stops all immigration with a few exceptions, and that such action would be entirely against the interests of the country, industrially and agriculturally.

TO FIGHT 44 HOUR WEEK.

Job and Commercial Printing Firms May Organize.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Employers of job and commercial printers throughout the middle West have been asked to organize against the demands of the International Typographical Union and allied unions for inauguration of the forty-four hour working week plan, it was announced to-night by the advisory committee of the St. Louis branch of the Printers' League of America.

A conference of representatives of these concerns has been called here for February 3.

The movement was prompted, it was said, by the action of what was called a "minority group" of printers in the East, who have agreed to operate on a forty-four hour week, beginning May 1.

STRIKE INJUNCTION ASKED.

Springfield Firm Claims Interference With Business.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Jan. 20.—Notices were served to-day on officers and members of the International Metal Polishers and Buffers Union in action begun in Supreme Court by the Moore Drop Forging Company, which seeks to enjoin members of the union from interference with the company's business.

A strike of several hundred workmen has been in progress since December 9 in protest against the company's efforts to maintain the individual contract system and a closed shop.

RADCLIFFE HAS A FIRE.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Jan. 20.—Examinations are coming on apace at Radcliffe College, but firemen called to put out a blaze in Bertram Hall, a dormitory, today had little respect for students' class notes, most of which were spoiled by water. Considerable clothing was soaked also.

The fire started in a maid's room, and the property loss was slight.

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in a variety of cloths including plain black and imported mixtures, with a selection of fur linings and collars, all made in our workrooms
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WEINSTEIN ORDERED TO GO WITH MARTENS

Soviet "Chancellor" Will Sail To-morrow With Forty Other Russians.

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative in the United States of the Russian Soviet Government since March, 1919, and forty members of his staff, including Gregory Weinstein, his secretary and "Chancellor" of the Soviet Bureau, will sail for Russia Saturday on the Swedish-American liner Stockholm. Weinstein was ordered deported by the Government yesterday just in time to make the journey with his chief. Secretary of Labor Wilson signed the Martens deportation order December 15.

The third floor of the World's Tower Building, 110 West Fortieth street, where the bureau has its headquarters, was a scene of confusion, disorder and animation yesterday. Of the twelve women who will sail with the Martens party Saturday six are bureau stenographers and clerks, and they were engaged in an excited Slavic conversation concerning details of the voyage to the Soviet Republic. The office was stripped of all the records collected by the Societ "Foreign Minister" during his sojourn here. They will be used in Russia by the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs in dealing with future American matters.

All of the forty who leave America Saturday are Russian citizens. A majority of the bureau staff came to this country as refugees or exiles under the Czarist regime. Weinstein was exiled and has been in America about ten years. He was for a time on the editorial staff of *Novy Mir*. A deportation charge was brought against him about a year ago.

Martens, it is said, requested the Secretary of Labor to permit Weinstein to accompany him to Russia, and yesterday's order was signed, according to the Soviet Bureau, so Weinsten's departure might not be delayed by a hearing under the immigration act after the Stockholm had sailed.

Mrs. Martens and her children, William, 9, and Svielana, a girl of three, will sail with Martens. Col. Boris Roustan Bek, military attache of the bureau, and Mrs. Bek; Dr. Leo Huebsch, treasurer of the bureau, and Walter Adams, technical expert for Martens, and Mrs. Adams are included in the party.

After arrival at Gothenburg, Sweden, the party will transship to Libau, completing the journey by an overland trip to Moscow.

This will be Martens's second deportation, according to the Soviet Bureau, as he was exiled from Russia at the time of the Czar, living in Germany, Switzerland and England before coming to America on January 2, 1916. He said then he represented the Demidon Steel Works of Perm, Russia. On January 2, three years later, he was appointed "Foreign Minister" of the Russian Federal Soviet Republic with instructions to establish friendly economic relations with the United States. He filed his credentials in March, 1919.

L. F. POST DEFENDED FOR POLICY ON 'REDS'

Has Faithfully Carried Out Instructions, Asserts Secretary Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The policy of the Department of Labor with respect to the arrest and deportation of radical aliens, concerning which it has had clashes with the Department of Justice, is announced for the first time by Secretary Wilson in a statement made public to-day at the White House. It was summarized as follows:

"Louis F. Post is one of the truest Americans I have ever come in contact with. He is a thorough believer in democracy. He has no sympathy with any alien or American who believes in, advocates or teaches the use of force to overthrow the Government of the United States. He has, however, a profound belief in and reverence for the Constitution of the United States, including that part which provides for its own amendment. He has, therefore, faithfully carried out the instructions given by me as Secretary of Labor concerning deportation cases. They are in substance as follows:

"'1. No person shall be arrested except upon sworn affidavit based upon information and belief.

"'2. No person when arrested shall be held incommunicado.

"'3. Every person arrested shall be entitled to counsel immediately upon being taken into custody.

"'4. They shall be confronted with the evidence and shall be permitted to furnish testimony and be heard in their own behalf.

"'5. Excessive bail shall not be required.'

"These safeguards of American liberty having been provided, if it is then shown by the evidence that any alien is deportable under the so-called anarchistic laws, we will deport him with as little compunction as we would attack an invading enemy. We will not deport any one simply because he has been accused or because he is suspected of being a 'red.' We have no authority to do so under the law."

The Labor Secretary's statement was embodied in a letter sent by Secretary Tumulty to Col. Henry D. Lindsley, chairman of the executive committee of the American Legion, who presented at the White House last October resolutions adopted by the legion and formally asking for the dismissal of Mr. Post from office because of his attitude with regard to deportations of radicals.

It is understood that the legion's request was referred by the White House to Secretary Wilson and that the statement by him was sent to the White House in reply. It also is accepted as the President's reply to the legion's request for Post's dismissal.

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At Palm Beach in winter, at Newport in summer
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ARCOLA wins December bride for Ted—
[DIALOGUED FROM STORIES OF ARCOLA USERS]
"Ted wanted a December wedding. Lila said they'd wait till June, but didn't tell Ted the reason.
"'Why Mother, I'd freeze in that stove-heated bungalow,' she said. 'If we wait six months I'll have one less winter in it anyway.'
"In our house we had a big hot-water system, but Ted couldn't afford such a plant.
"Not knowing much about girls, he thought Lila didn't love him any more. But I saw an ARCOLA exhibit at the steamfitter's; and then I told Ted the honest truth:
"'In theory, Ted, a wife should go even to the North Pole with her husband. In practice, an ARCOLA would be better. Besides, you'd save a lot of coal and labor; and you don't need a cellar. The men'll set it up in a couple of days.'
"Ted said I was a brick to put him next. That's how the ARCOLA brought him a December wedding."
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The water-jacketed ARCOLA is of itself a radiator. Replaces stoves, wastes no heat up chimneys, leaks no coal gas. Each tenant may have a separate ARCOLA. If used to heat part of building, extra sections and radiators may be added later.
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