

ORGANIZED LABOR TO FIGHT PENDING IMMIGRATION BILL

Federation to Urge Year's Bar in Place of Percentage Basis.

STRIKE INQUIRY ASKED

Will Press for Exemption of Unions From Liability Under Sherman Law.

PLANNING FOR PUBLICITY

Legislation Sought to Legalize Union Organization in Industries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Organized labor will endeavor to prevent the final passage of the pending Dillingham bill restricting immigration to 3 per cent. of the number of aliens of each nationality in the country in 1910, as the first move under the new legislative programme adopted here by representatives of the national and international unions affiliated in the American Federation of Labor.

Announcement was made to-day at the federation headquarters that the legislative representatives of the organization would attempt to obtain substitution of the Johnson bill virtually prohibiting immigration for one year, for the Dillingham proposal. The latter was passed by the Senate and House conference is now pending in the House.

Legislative representatives of organized labor also have been instructed to press their efforts to obtain a Congressional investigation into conditions in the strike area in West Virginia.

Whether labor will attempt to bring about introduction of a bill at the extra session of Congress for the repeal of the Sherman anti-trust act will depend, according to information to-day, upon what action is taken to exempt labor organizations from liability under that law.

Counsel for the United Mine Workers and other international organizations were said to have begun preparation of final details of a bill to be introduced in the extra session that would legalize union organization work in all lines of industry, despite any individual contracts made between employer and employee not to join a trades union.

Plans for the new publicity campaign to be waged by the federation were being completed to-day, while the executive council was in session discussing means for raising the money necessary for the movement.

A proposal made by representatives of the typographical union at the labor conference yesterday that a fund of one million dollars be raised for propaganda work, it was learned to-day, was voted down and it was decided that no special fund would be advisable for this work.

WINSLOW RAILROAD BILL DEFENDED BY DUNN

'Railway Age' Editor Says It Will Help Labor.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Efforts of labor leaders to get President Wilson to veto the Winslow railroad bill, said Samuel Dunn, editor of the Railway Age, in an address to-day, "are an indefensible attempt to hold up and ruin the railroads, which if successful would injure workmen, and especially railway employees, more than any other class of people."

"The indebtedness of the Government to the railroads on account of the guarantees from March 1 to September 1," said Mr. Dunn, "amounts to from \$250,000,000 to \$400,000,000. Because of inability to set a reasonable price of the money the railroads have been unable to pay hundreds of millions of dollars that they owe equipment and supply, coal, lumber and other concerns for materials bought from them."

Failure of the President to sign the Winslow bill, he declared, would postpone indefinitely the time when the railroads could get most of this money, and would force them to continue and intensify their policy of retrenchment of expenditures and force out of employment many thousands more employees.

CHARGES BANK HELD BACK SALARY DATA

Comptroller Accuses Pittsburgh Clearing House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Pittsburgh Clearing House Association was accused by Comptroller Williams of the Currency to-day of having forbidden its member banks to furnish data asked for in the national bank call issued yesterday by the Comptroller.

Several items not heretofore given on the face of the reports were requested in the current call, the Comptroller explained. These items, he said, included a statement as to the amount of money which was being loaned on bond and stock collateral in New York city, a statement showing the aggregate amount of salaries paid to the executive officers of banks and the number of such officers, and the amount of salaries paid all other employees of the banks and the number of such employees.

Comptroller Williams' statement was followed closely by introduction in the House by Chairman McFadden of the Banking Committee of a resolution to declare the Comptroller to be without authority to require national banks to publish the salaries paid to their officials and employees in their financial reports.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—When informed to-night that Comptroller of the Currency Williams had accused the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association of having forbidden member banks to furnish data in connection with yesterday's bank call, John R. MacSine, president of the association, said to-night that the information asked by the Comptroller was being given to the Comptroller, but not incorporated in bank statements for publication.

LUMBER COSTS TO RISE IN JUNE

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Building costs will advance after June, because of an advance in the price of lumber, according to W. R. Jones of Rockford, newly elected president of the Illinois Lumber and Builders Association, in session here.

Williams Tells Gary to Cut Extortion Prices

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Declaring prices of steel and iron products "are excessive and unjustifiable," Comptroller Williams has urged the United States Steel Corporation in a letter to its chairman, Elbert H. Gary, to reduce prices.

Comptroller Williams explained to-night that his letter was in reply to a statement made by Mr. Gary in connection with the Comptroller's annual report, which declared the United States Steel Corporation in 1918 could have doubled wages or reduced prices of steel \$25 a ton and still paid dividends.

STEEL MEN NOT IN STRIKE MOOD

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more anxious to find work than to indulge in a strike. There is a general rush on the employment offices of the United States Steel Corporation due to its ability to keep the plants going, and it is reported that skilled men—at least the best of them—would be taken on by the corporation if it were not operating on a reduced schedule with practically no new business in sight.

A significant factor in the commencement of wage reductions is that they started in towns which were isolated, so far as chances of other employment are concerned, as in Johnstown, where the Cambria Steel Company is the only big industry.

Labor in Youngstown has not yet decided to accept the wage cut recently announced there by the independent companies. Neither labor has decided to reject the wage cut, but there is a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction which does not indicate that the reduction may not be accepted without some sort of a demonstration.

Various meetings have been held by employees of the mills, and the trend thus far has been to reject the reduction and remain away from the plants in the event of a general resumption. This, of course, means a strike, but it is believed that before the general resumption comes labor in general will fall into line. Many steel workers in the Youngstown district have been out of work for several weeks now, and are willing to return to work at any price.

There is a general belief among some steel workers that the suspension of plants is for no other reason than to effect a wage reduction in a peaceable way. These persons point out that with plants working in full the workers never would have "stood for a cut," but with the plants closed down and no signs of any resumption, it would be an easy matter to say: "We can give you work, but not at the same wages you received before." Steel men discount this theory, however, and say the general tieup was forced upon them by the buying public, which hoped by its "strike" to force down cost of material.

While none of the United States Steel Corporation's mills have announced any reduction in wages, they have in many plants cut the working day down to five a week, and in some cases as low as three and four, owing to lack of new business. At Rankin and Braddock the American Steel and Wire Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, is working three days a week; Schoenberger plant of the same company in this city, four days a week, and at Homera, they have not resumed operation this week at all, as they had orders for only 1,200 tons and would not start the mill.

The steel workers employed in the independent plants do not like the idea of a cut in wages, but are willing now to work at any wage scale as long as they get some work to do. If the corporation does not reduce wages and prices of steel and a general resumption comes the independents will restore the operation price and wages.

There are 20,000 steel workers idle in the Youngstown district this week, 20,000 in the Pittsburgh district and 12,000 at Johnstown and Wheeling. Next week many of these men will be put back to work in Youngstown, as operating schedules indicate it.

FACTORY WAGES SHOW CONTINUED DECREASE

Definite Downward Trend Indicated in Late Reports.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—A definite downward trend of factory workers' earnings is recorded in the January reports to the State Industrial Commission here. The January average weekly earnings of employees engaged in all the manufacturing industries of the State was \$27.61, or 74 cents below the average reported in December. This is the third consecutive decrease and brings the total reduction in average weekly earnings since the high mark of October to \$1.32.

The reduction in earnings during the latter part of 1920 was due almost entirely to part time work, as but few decreases in wage rates were reported prior to 1921. Evidence is now seen of a general downward revision in order to meet the decrease in prices of manufactured articles. Although pay time wages were still the chief factor responsible for the drop in earnings in January, a large number of reports for the first time showed reduced earnings due to a lowering of wage scales.

PAPER MEN CONFER ON WAGES.

International Brotherhood Presents Demand for Increase.

Manufacturers and representative delegates of the International Brotherhood of Paper Workers ended yesterday their informal conference at the Murray Hill Hotel, at which demands for increased wages were discussed. Officially the meeting was said to have been routine, in accordance with contracts between manufacturers and the union of their employees, which require that a notice of proposed alterations be given sixty days before the expiration of existing agreements. A new contract will go into effect May 1.

Unofficially it was reported that the workers had demanded a wage increase ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. Unemployment insurance also was recommended. Manufacturers will meet next month to consider the proposals.

MACHINE PLANT CUTS PAY.

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., Feb. 25.—The Whittin Machine Works, makers of cotton mill machinery and employers of 3,000 hands, announced to-day a notice adjustment of wages, effective next Monday. The new scale was not made known.

MANY professional women secured their first positions through Herald Want ads. An ad. of yours in tomorrow's issue should be worth your while.—Ad.

INDICT 226 COAL MEN AND MINERS FOR PRICE FIXING

Operators' Associations and Union Officials Charged With Conspiracy.

SIX STATES COVERED

Mutual Aid in Increasing Prices, Wages and Strikes Alleged.

PRODUCTION IS LIMITED

Fictitious Shortage and Manipulation of Spot Market on Deliveries Charged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—Cooperation between coal operators and miners in six States to force high prices for soft coal by restricting production was charged to-day by a Federal Grand Jury indictment returned in court here. Two hundred and twenty-six defendants, including 127 operators and miners and 99 operators' associations or companies, were accused of conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law. The defendants live in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Judge A. B. Anderson, who received the indictment, set May 3 for arraignment, and in issuing capias for arrest of the defendants he fixed the bond of each at \$10,000. Names of all defendants, except twelve, were made public by District Attorney Van Nuys. Prominent operators, including Thomas T. Brewster, Edward C. Searls, Johnson Dering, Phil Penna and William K. Kavanaugh, and high officials of the United Mine Workers' Union, including its president, John L. Lewis, and secretary, William Green, were among the defendants. The National Coal Association was among the corporate defendants.

The indictment covers specifically the last three years in the coal industry, and follows an investigation that has been conducted almost continuously by the Federal Department of Justice. The charge is made by the indictment that at various joint conferences the miners and operators agreed to be partners in mining and distributing coal, and that they would also enter into plans to increase wages, increase prices, create a shortage and otherwise limit production and distribution. Creation of fictitious market prices and the provocation of miners' strikes by operators also was charged by the indictment.

The charge is made that the agreements entered into between the operators and miners provided that coal should not be sold at any time for a price that did not yield a profit to the operator; that increases of wages to miners should be added to the price of coal; that competition among operators should be eliminated; that no coal should be sold below the cost of production, and that the means of increasing cost and production in the price of coal should be by closing and keeping idle the mines.

Creation of "high and fictitious market prices" for coal was brought about by the operators, according to the indictment, by an agreement following suspension of the national fuel regulations in February, 1919, not to contract for the future delivery of coal and not to sell coal unless they were able to obtain a price equal to or above the price that had been fixed by the National Fuel Administration.

Another charge is made that the operators by a concerted plan made various reports to the mine bureaus of the several States and to the Government that there was no market for coal and that this plan caused the price to increase until it was higher than the prices fixed and maintained by the National Fuel Administration prior to its suspension. Regarding the activities of the National Coal Association, the indictment charges that this organization is engaged in marking out zones into which coal may be shipped and that reports on production and prices in each zone enable operators to govern the supply and price of fuel.

The indictment charges that in the plan to increase the price of coal the operators refused to sell fuel to any one not a member of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association and allied organizations and that they refused to sell coal to any one for purposes beyond their immediate needs, thus preventing the storage of coal for future use. Another plan for increasing fuel prices, it is charged, was to sell it through sales agencies which were separate in name only from the operating and producing companies. Profits were thereby increased, the indictment says.

The operators also created the "spot" market, the indictment charges, by agreeing to sell coal only for immediate delivery at prices agreed upon at the time of delivery. In carrying out their plan to cause a scarcity of coal the Grand Jury said the operators published broadcast during 1920 articles pointing out that there was a shortage of coal and urged people to purchase.

WOOLLEN MILLS TO RESUME.

Bloomfield Plant to Run on 48 Hours a Week Basis.

Starting Monday the Thomas Oakes Woollen Mills in Bloomfield, N. J., will resume operations on a forty-eight hours a week basis, with a 20 per cent. reduction in wages. The plant has been closed Saturdays since December. The decrease in pay was announced three weeks ago and 350 workers went on strike. It is said the extra working hours will enable the men to make up part of the loss and most of them have signified their intention to return to work on Monday.

The Lincoln Novel A MAN FOR THE AGES By Irving Bacheller At all Booksellers

INDICTMENTS CHARGE COAL PROFITEERING

One New York and One Pennsylvania Company Accused.

An indictment charging two coal companies with profiteering was returned yesterday to Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court. The companies are Madala, Hill & Co. of 143 Liberty street, one of the largest coal concerns in this city, and the Colonial Colliery Company, a Pennsylvania corporation. The officers indicted were Percy C. Madala, Hill & Co. of 143 Liberty street, one of the largest coal concerns in this city, and the Colonial Colliery Company, a Pennsylvania corporation. The officers indicted were Percy C. Madala, Hill & Co. of 143 Liberty street, one of the largest coal concerns in this city, and the Colonial Colliery Company, a Pennsylvania corporation.

According to the indictment, which contains seven counts, the defendants sold in October and November, 1920, various shipments of coal to Rubel Brothers, East New York, for \$11 and \$12.50 per ton, when a fair price would have been \$3.90 per ton. In November the firm of Siraan Brothers, Inc., Fifth street and East River, purchased 900 tons of coal from the defendants at \$16.60 per ton. The Government alleges that \$10.00 per ton would have been a reasonable price. The other sales at alleged unfair prices were made to the Weber-Bunke-Lang Coal Company, 288 West Ninety-sixth street. It is charged that the company had to pay as high as \$16.11, f. o. b. South Amboy, for 80 tons when a fair price would have been \$10.55, according to the Government.

This indictment resulted from an investigation conducted by Armin W. Riley and Frank J. Crogg, special assistants to the Attorney-General.

PENNSYLVANIA WILL MAKE ANOTHER CUT

General Operating and Maintenance Expenses to Be Reduced 10 Per Cent.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The Pennsylvania Railroad plans another sharp cut in general operating and maintenance expenses. This was announced here to-day. A conference of general superintendents with C. S. Krick, general manager, will take place here tomorrow.

"The new cut is made necessary by the continued low ratio of freight earnings to general expenses," it was stated at the general offices. "Whatever measures are decided upon, there will be no cut in the wage rate. Following the conference here a programme will be drawn up for the additional cut. This will be about 10 per cent. The entire Pennsylvania system will share in whatever cuts are made."

Despatches from Williamsport report the prospect of an all around curtailment, starting March 1. Some curtailment of passenger service is considered. Boston, Feb. 25.—Wages on the lines of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company, which serves a large territory outside Boston, will be reduced 20 per

cent. May 2 to the scale existing prior to May 1, 1920, it was announced to-night. Car fare also will be lowered to an extent not specified.

Notice of the plans was sent to-night by the public trustees of the system to the Joint Conference Board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America and the fifteen local unions affected.

"The company will take up with your association at any time the subject of a new agreement much simpler in form than the present agreement," the Amalgamated was told. "According to the United States Labor Bureau of Statistics and other authorities, the cost of living has declined more than 20 per cent. since May 1, 1920.

"Wages in practically every industry have been and are being reduced in accordance with the decrease in the cost of living and the public naturally has the right to expect that the wages of street railway employees shall be no exception.

"If street railway wages remain at high war levels while the wages of every one else are being reduced, substantially lower car fares will be impossible. Fare will be reduced in every district on the system on the day when this change in wages takes effect."

CARPET WAGES CUT.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 25.—The Biscow-Earford Carpet Company to-day announced a wage reduction of approximately 20 per cent, effective next Monday. About 2,000 employees are affected. The brasserie workers union here, numbering 200 members, recently voted to reject any wage reduction of more than 10 per cent.

Stern Brothers West 42nd St. (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West 43rd St. Announcing a continuation to-day for the especial advantage of those who have not already participated in our SALE of MEN'S FINE SUITS \$39.50 \$45.00 (Tailored by the Kirschbaum Shops) Finished Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, Serges, Cheviots and Pencil Stripes—mostly year-round weights in a comprehensive display of patterns and colorings. Single and Double-Breasted. Regulars, Stouts, Shorts and Longs. Men's Spring Topcoats - SPECIAL at \$28.50 A slight charge will be made for alterations.

B. Altman & Co. MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street Beginning to-day (Saturday) A Special Offering of 1,000 Women's All-wool Jersey Suits comprising 500 Suits at \$15.00 and 500 Suits at \$17.75 Sizes 34 to 44 These Suits are carefully tailored, and may be obtained in desirable plain colors as well as in the smart heather mixtures. The Sale will be held on the SIXTH FLOOR

"World No Wickedder Than Before—Only More Frank" contends BISHOP GAILOR in exclusive interview NEXT SUNDAY in the NEW YORK HERALD

"Ace of Aces" Lieut. Charles Nungesser of French Army Grants Illuminating Interview on Airplane Development NEXT SUNDAY in the NEW YORK HERALD

Wave of Divorce Sweeping Nation Survey Discloses Startling Figures and Surprising "REASONS WHY" NEXT SUNDAY in the NEW YORK HERALD

Character Study of Judge K.M. LANDIS Humanist and Baseball Fan By one who has known him for over 30 years NEXT SUNDAY in the NEW YORK HERALD

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