

Building Trades Plan Tie-Up of Independents

Threaten to Extend Strike Against the Association to All the Contractors Employers Won't Parley

Unions Agree to Work if Granted Mediation; Federal Agents Seek Peace

The strike of 100,000 craftsmen in the building trades throughout the country, which has been ordered by union leaders for this morning, will probably be extended to many independent operators, it was learned yesterday, in order to make the tie-up complete.

Labor officials at the Hotel Continental yesterday pointed out that many independent contractors throughout the United States are known to be assisting builders affiliated with the Building Trades Employers' Association, against whom the walkout is directed. It was in order to cut off this source of relief from the contractors involved that the new step will be taken by the carpenters. The action will throw out several more thousand workers in addition to the 100,000 affected by the original order.

Henry J. Skellington, one of the two mediators named by the Department of Labor, stated that despite the preparations being made by both sides for a long fight, a speedy settlement will be effected, either by the War Labor Board or by the contestants themselves. He took this view because of the interest taken in the affair by the government and the public. Then, mounting costs both to the employees and employers as the strike progresses, he declared, also will have an important bearing on a quick settlement of the matter.

Employer Delegates Lacked Authority to Arbitrate the Dispute, he said, proved unavailing, because of the contention by four members of the building's association, who when in conference, that they did not have the necessary authority to render a decision, and that the question would have to be settled at a more largely attended meeting.

Roland Taylor, president of the contractors' organization, took the stand yesterday that there would be no arbitration until the employers returned to work. He stated that they had violated an agreement made with the builders, but that differences could be adjusted if the latter went back on the jobs. No special meeting, he said, would be called to take up the matter of arbitration, although the members probably would discuss the question informally.

Mr. Skellington, before his return to Washington, pointed out that the employers are taking a firm stand against the increase of \$1 a day demanded by the carpenters. They now get \$5.50. He asserted that the employers claim they can't afford to grant the extra money. It was shown, however, that approximately 75 per cent of the contractors in the country have wanted the increase.

William Dobson, president of the International Union of Bricklayers, one of the organizations involved in the fight, announced that if the employers agreed to mediation the workers would return to their jobs immediately pending the settlement of their differences. He said that one of the big questions at issue in the present dispute is the right of the employers to get together in secret convalesce and fix the financial condition of the workman without a representation of the latter. The trouble, he felt, would have been settled with the builders individually long ago if the association had not decided upon the fixed wage last November for the coming year.

The work of organizing the fight and clearing up the details was taken up yesterday by William L. Hutcheson, international president of the carpenters; William J. Bowen, of the bricklayers' union, and representatives of the thirty other bodies affected. The walkout also is expected to come up before the regular meeting of the executive council of the International Federation of Labor at the Hotel Continental today. The council, however, it was explained by Daniel J. Doherty, one of the members, has only advisory powers. It suggests, on the other hand, have invariably been carried out.

William O. Davidge, the other Federal mediator, will return to New York to-morrow with Mr. Skellington. They will make further efforts, then, to bring about an understanding.

Girl a Human Poker Chip

Says She and 15 Others Were to Be Poker Game Stakes

Pauline Coleman, seventeen years old, identified herself as a sort of human poker chip yesterday when she was arraigned in the West Side police court by detectives who said that a charge of larceny was pending against her in Baltimore.

She told Magistrate Gray that she traveled with great difficulty from a camp in Baltimore where she and fifteen other girls were to have been the stakes in a gambling game. She came to New York to visit friends and become a motion picture actress, she said.

Maid Finds Woman Dead

Mrs. Natalie Fellowes Stricken With Heart Disease

Stricken by heart disease while on the way to get a drink of water, Mrs. Natalie Fellowes was found dead yesterday in her ninth floor apartment at the Hotel Algonquin. A maid discovered the body.

Backbone of Strike In Butte Is Broken

Mine Hoisting Engineers Vote Two to One to Remain on Job

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 16.—The backbone of the strike here was broken last night when the hoisting engineers of the mines voted by a majority of two to one not to join the walkout and the electricians reentered themselves and voted to return to work. It is believed that the collapse of the strike is now a matter of a few days. The strikers resumed operation yesterday afternoon.

President Thomas Campbell, of the Miners' Union, declared to-night that the metal mine workers had never declared a strike despite the fact that some members of their union joined hands with the I. W. W. and struck. Brigadier General Frank B. Watson, commander of the 13th Infantry Brigade of the 13th Division, arrived here last night, and Major General J. S. Morrison, commander of the Department of the West, left the city for the Coast.

It is believed that the deportations of a number of aliens is imminent. The workers will be employed at the yard gates at the rate of pay that was in force when they quit.

Payments to Idle Blamed for Labor Unrest in Britain

Work Take Advantage of Insurance Plan, Causing Discontent Among Poor

A recently discharged American aviator who has just returned here from England declares that more than 50 per cent of Great Britain's workers are either idle or on strike, and the percentage is daily growing larger. The situation, he says, has arisen out of the government's plan of dealing with unemployment following the cessation of hostilities.

Shortly after the armistice was signed the British government announced its unemployment insurance scheme. This consisted of a series of weekly payments to all munition and governmental employees intended to carry them over the transitional period while changing from one employment to another.

The administration of this scheme has proved to be the direct cause of the strike epidemic now sweeping over the British Isles. All men engaged in munition factories, or employed in civilian capacity under the government were guaranteed thirteen weeks' unemployment insurance at the rate of twenty-nine shillings a week. These payments could be intermittent and could be spread over a period of six months after ceasing war work. The only condition was that the man must be discharged from his employment.

Women Cared For, Too

All women engaged in similar work obtained the same conditions, except the rate of pay during unemployment was twenty-five shillings. Soldiers and women discharged from the army, navy and auxiliary services received similar conditions except the insurance extended over a period of one year.

The administration of this scheme was placed in the hands of the Board of Trade and aided directly by the government labor exchanges. Difficulties that precipitated the strikes are due to the fact that the comparatively wealthy persons have been drawing these payments while bona fide labor has been denied the privilege.

The Labor Unions say that men who have patriotically gone back to their present employment rather than lead the government's expense have been unfairly treated. They point out that several employers, taking advantage of the clause that no man who quits his employment voluntarily is entitled to unemployment insurance, have lowered the men's wages to a point where they are receiving only the same pay as men who are not working.

Wealthy Women Accused

Another point of grievance with the Labor Unions is the fact that hundreds of wealthy women who took on clerical work under the government during the war are drawing this unemployment money every week. These women, they say, go every week to the labor exchanges and register as "domestic servants" to obtain the weekly payments, but refuse every position offered them.

The women of Great Britain have refused, practically en masse, to enter domestic service or any other employment that pays less than the government insurance scheme. This has retarded directly upon the male population, and has seriously affected British industries which rely chiefly upon female labor.

Paterson Silk Mills Open To-day Under 5-Day Week Terms

17,000 Workers Go Back to 405 Factories After Two Weeks' Strike; Await Final Decision on Hours

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 16.—After two weeks of idleness, during which time the most orderly strike in the history of Paterson took place, 17,000 operatives employed in the city's 405 silk mills will go back to work to-morrow morning. Their time of starting will be at 7:30 o'clock, a half hour later than the time in force before the strike, and there will be no work on Saturday.

Under the agreement to abide by the decision of the War Board, the mills will be operated forty-two and a half hours a week, eight and a half hours a day for five days and a whole holiday on Saturday.

These hours were decided by the National War Labor Board and will be in force temporarily until that body makes a final settlement of hours, which will be within two months. Both the manufacturers and workers are desirous of the Federal board making a final permanent decision that will result in a standardization of hours in the silk industry throughout the country.

Estimates by both manufacturers and labor leaders to-night indicated that at least 90 per cent of the workers would report to the mills to-morrow morning. The I. W. W. and the W. I. U. are making efforts to prevent a general return of the workers to the mills, but inasmuch as their combined membership is less than 1,000 of the 17,000 strikers, little fear is felt of their influence in the situation. The former organization announced yesterday that its workers accept the forty-two and a half hours a week only on condition that they be permitted to work eight hours for five days and two and a half hours on Saturdays. They declare that they will not report to work before 8 o'clock.

Henry J. Tynan, chairman of the conference committee, which is composed of manufacturers and workers, said to-night that a wrong impression had been made regarding the new working hours for employees. There is no forty-two and one-half-hour week, but the only agreement being that a part time schedule shall obtain pending negotiations with the War Labor Board. It has been agreed to give the workers at least that much time each week.

Lawrence Police Break Up "Comrades" Welcome

Twenty men calling themselves "Comrades of the World" arrived here today and were met by large numbers of strikers from the textile mills. The police department had received information of the expected arrival of the "comrades" and reserves sent to the railway station broke up a parade formed on the sidewalk to escort the visitors to a hall.

Bernard M. Allen, an instructor at Phillips-Andover Academy, who was with the strikers, was chased by the police to the postoffice, where he evaded his pursuers by running up the steps, through the building and out of a back door. Mr. Allen wore in his hat a card upon which the figures "5-4-8" were conspicuously displayed. This is the emblem adopted by the strikers to symbolize their demand for a 48-hour week with 24 hours' pay.

Boatmen Criticize Taft Say He Disparaged Demands Before War Labor Board

Thomas L. Delahanty, president of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, and William A. Maher, vice-president, issued a statement yesterday reviewing the affiliation's grievances against the boat owners and criticizing William Howard Taft for his attitude when the dispute was referred to the National War Labor Board. The demands of the marine workers will be submitted to-day to V. Everit Macy, the umpire selector.

The two officers of the affiliation expressed their indignation over the attitude assumed by William Howard Taft. They complain that Mr. Taft devoted only a few minutes to the case in Chicago. Before he left the session of the labor board, they continue, he put into the record "an entirely unfair statement in which he disparaged our demand for the eight-hour day."

5,000 Girls to Strike

Five thousand girl makers of kimono and other articles voted yesterday to strike for an increase in wages, a 41-hour week and full recognition of their union, which is a branch of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union. The strike vote was announced, it was said circulars in six languages would be issued to-day calling for a walkout.

Nearly 2,000 members of the White Goods Workers' Union, who also announced, had empowered union officials to call a strike in that branch of the clothing industry to force a 41-hour week, and a 25 per cent increase in pay for piece work.

Court Will Move to Hospital To Naturalize Wounded Men

NEW CITY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Supreme Court Justice A. H. Seeger, of Orange County, has been instructed by the Appellate Division, Second Department, of Brooklyn, to move his court to General Hospital No. 8 Friday to naturalize several alien soldiers who are convalescing there.

Hospital Internes Balk On Beef and Cabbage

SEVENTEEN internes at the Kings County Hospital, at 541 Clarkson Street, failed to appear at breakfast, luncheon, dinner or midnight supper at the hospital Saturday. Instead they gorged themselves at a restaurant, consuming among them \$13.70 worth of food. They declared their intention of presenting a bill for this amount to the hospital, saying they no longer could eat frankfurters, corned beef and cabbage and bread and milk in dismal procession.

They declared they were going to continue their riotous method of life, guzzling cup custards and cheese cake to their hearts' content until the bill of fare at the hospital was amended. But yesterday none of them appeared at the restaurant, and hospital authorities declined to say whether the prodigal sons had returned to the institutional husks. The only person at the hospital who offered any explanation of the situation was Dr. Price, the assistant superintendent.

"Corned beef and cabbage is a wholesome dish," was Dr. Price's explanation, "and bread and milk is most nutritious."

Better Office Conditions For Girls Is Aim of Bill

State Senator Black Sponsors Measure to Regulate Hours and Sanitation

"What's the matter with giving the American girl some legislative protection? Why isn't it just as important for the American girl in our offices to have short hours and wholesome working conditions as it is for the foreign-born factory girl to have such protection?"

In this statement State Senator Loring M. Black, jr., who will introduce the office workers' bill in the Legislature to-night, calls attention to the fact that the present labor laws of the state regulating the hours and working conditions of women must be extended to cover office workers.

The bill which Senator Black will introduce was drawn up by women office workers, and is one of six bills included in the woman's programme which the Women's Joint Legislative conference expects to have passed at this session of the Legislature. Wilfred E. Youker will sponsor the bill in the Assembly.

The bill prohibits night work after 10 o'clock, makes a one-day rest in seven compulsory, limits the number of hours the girls can be worked at most to nine a day and brings office buildings under the same sanitary regulations as stores and factories. Professional offices are excepted from the provisions of this bill because of the irregular conditions of work in professional occupations.

"I was amazed when I first learned that our labor laws did not protect office workers," said Senator Black. "Like most people, I imagined that office work was an ideal occupation for women. Then I read a report of the State Industrial Commission and found conditions generally to be quite the reverse. Investigations showed that in many offices the girls are worked at night and frequently on Sundays, and that the sanitary conditions are so bad as to be a menace to health."

The Democrats have put forward candidates for the jobs of both Warden W. Homer, of Great Meadow prison, and John B. Twombly, of Clinton. Homer, who is a Republican, undoubtedly will go, but Twombly will be saved through the efforts of former Lieutenant Governor Thomas F. Conway, Democratic boss of Clinton County. Twombly is a Democrat, but was a person non grata with the present Administration until Conway interceded for him. Although there had been a belief that the record of Warden William H. Moyer, of Sing Sing, would be his undoing, no doubt now that he is slated to look for another job. Warden Harry R. Kidney, of Auburn, will be succeeded by Colonel Edgar S. Jennings, who was in France in case Jennings wants his old job back.

Other morsels of prison patronage which job-hungry Democrats are looking for are General Prison Industrial Agent, \$4,000 a year; Confidential Agent, \$3,000, and Transfer Clerk, \$2,400. These jobs are all now vacant by the resignations of their Republican incumbents.

Rattigan's prison trip undoubtedly will result in Democratic successors to Harry Mitchell, of Odena, Industrial Agent at Clinton; Charles J. Markey and Frank Olson, who held the same jobs at Auburn and Sing Sing respectively. Outside of laborers most of the other prison jobs are protected by civil service. All the prison patronage Democrats can secure will amount to only about \$40,000. But the Democratic leaders have been so determined in their demands that not even this is to be overlooked.

Jersey Men Held as Slayers

Three Taken to Hartford to Answer Murder Charge

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16.—William Bessler, Michael McDonald and John Neuss, of Jersey City, were brought here from that city to-night and will be arraigned to-morrow on a charge of murder. They are accused of participation in the shooting of Captain William Madden, a guard at the Cheney Silk Mills, at Manchester. He was killed January 31 while attempting to drive thieves away.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Spring's Most Distinctive Style Notes are Sounded Today in a Special Exhibit and Sale of

Women's New Spring Suits

Two as Pictured At \$39.50 and \$45



At each price the styles are the very newest introduced, beautifully man-tailored throughout. Shoulders are narrow and sleeves close-fitting. Smart Vestees are of Silk or Tricotelette, and collars are in notch and Tuxedo styles, just as Paris dictates.

The Materials are Tricotelette, Poiret Twill, Gabardine, Novelty Checks, Fine Serges and Hair Line Suitings. Their Equals Have Yet to be Seen!

300 Cotton Crepe Kimonos

Very Special at \$2

None like them anywhere at this low price. Made of fine quality Cotton Crepe, with embroidered White organdy collar and cuffs. Obtainable in Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Lavender, Light Blue, and Wisteria. Illustrated.



Women's and Misses' Boots

Regularly \$8 to \$14 Reduced to \$5.95

This sale is the more important when you consider the great scarcity of fine leathers and the upward tendency of prices. Every shoe in this sale is perfect, strictly correct, and made according to our usual high standard in Brown and Mouse Color Kidskin—the most successful leathers for present wear—with Cuban or Louis XV leather heels. All sizes in the collection, but not in each leather.

Also included are 212 Pairs of Fashionable Boots in Novelty Leathers

Now Assembled on the Third Floor

New Lyra and American Lady Corsets for Spring

Lyra and American Lady Corsets not only afford ease and comfort under all conditions, but also give to the figure that perfection of line so necessary to the proper draping of the new gowns. Our expert corsetiers will gladly show you the model best suited for your figure, and make individual fittings if desired. Prices: American Lady—\$1.50 to \$5; Lyra—\$4 to \$12

Way Hair Transformations

Monday at \$5.95 and \$8.95

One of these Transformations will give your hair the necessary fullness in arranging the new coiffure. They are made of carefully selected hair, and at this price are exceptional value.

