FULL TEXT TUFTS' DECISION CAUSING CUTTERS TO QUIT

Chairman of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Board Reviews Long Case in Which Ruling Made Workers Take Case in Own Hands—Hillman on Scene.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Below is complete text of the decision handed down by Prof. James H. Tufits as chairman Hart, Schaffner & Marx arbitration board which precipitated unauthorized stoppage of work by cutters and trimmers. The decision is rendered on the petition of the company to authorize the combining of different fabrics of the same cut, or otherwise stated, the laying up or "piling" of different fabrics in the cutting room. Petition filed Nov. 6, first hearing Nov. 17, second hearing Dec. 28; stay of proceedings granted to the union Dec. 29, set for hearing Jan. 26, but postponed, hearing on application for stay Feb. 6. Both Sidney Hillman and Joseph Schlossberg, international president and secretary of the Amalgamated, respectively, are in the city, and will most likely take a hand in straightening out the trouble. Prof. Tufits, decision follows:

"The company set forth at the first hearing that the inability of the union to supply the necessary number of cutters for the demands of the company's business, and the restriction placed by the board of arbitration upon the number of apprentices, require the company to devise other methods of getting the cutting done. It has been the custom to make separate cuts of each fabric. The company believes that by combining different fabrics in the same cut, a considerable increase, estimated between 10 and 20 per cent in output, may be secured. The company further places in evidence the fact that for several weeks the cutters have been working 18 hours per week of over.

highest quality of cutting, since it would go against his sense of artistic skill; firms of the highest grade do not combine different woolens, and to make the proposed change would be to lower the pride of workmen in their firm; to make this change would cause so much irritation as to lessen greatly the expected gain in output; the firm in the past has frequently anticipated a large expansion of business and hired additional men, only to turn them upon the street any day, and hence, the union distrusts the predictions of the firm as to the continuous need of greater production; if there is no guarantee of security in employment, the union would feel differently about all such proposed changes, but insasmuch as the firm is unwilling to share the risks of unemployment, or make any contract for continuous work, the union feels obliged to protect the interests of the workers in every way and is therefore averse to a measure which might easily result in the laying off of men.

Union Asks Stay.

"At the hearing Dec. 28, the Board announced orally that it would as an emergency measure grant the petition of the company subject to certain provisions, but before a filing of any written decision, the union asked for a stay on the ground that the action of the company on the following day appeared to indicate that the board had acted under a misapprehension of the actual situation. The union stated that on the day following the decision, the requisition by the company to the union for more cutters was cancelled and it was stated by Mr. Kirch that no more men were needed in the cutting room, further, that the overtime was reduced to six hours per week; and finally, that several cutters were laid off and that the total force in the cutting room was reduced. All this, it was claimed by the union, indicated that if the firm were allowed to change the method of cutting, the consequence would be that men would be laid off, contrary to the statements of the company that there was no chance of any such reduction of force.

"At a hearing on Feb. 5, the company replied to these points raised by the union as follows: The requisition was cancelled because the space in the cutting room did not permit the hiring of more cutters; the men who were laid off were laid off because they were not expert and could not be used to advantage under the crowded conditions prevailing; the total force in the cutting room had been reduced from 650 Dec. 28, to 617 at present, but in the other hand, the company had for the past month had a requisition with the union for 50 cutters: the company estimates that if all its orders to June 1, an average of 45,000 yards per week must be cut, and that..."
Rival Unions Join With Mfrs. to Defeat Move of Amalgamated for Raise of 50% in Pay—Recall Last Year's Strike

PASSEIC TEXTILE MEN OPPOSED TO WAGE INCREASES

The Passaic, Feb. 16 (special).—While it was impossible to get direct state aid in the form of $16,000,000 to the Amalgamated Cotton Mills, there was a 10 per cent increase in wages awarded to the workers. The Amalgamated Council of six state cotton mills has reported an increase of 10 per cent in wages now paid. The Amalgamated Council of six state cotton mills has reported an increase of 10 per cent in wages now paid.

Cloth, convalescent $6.944 $771.18 75

Cost

Percentage of recovery to Government

Cotton Duck Leads in Recovery Percentage

Great Savings Expected

While the sale of cotton duck and convalescent, cost the government $6.944, the cost to the government, while the sale of recovery to the government $771.18. The savings expected from the sale of recovery to the government was $771.18. The savings expected from the sale of recovery to the government was 75. The report states that the recovery plan will save the government $771.18. The savings expected from the sale of recovery to the government was $771.18. The savings expected from the sale of recovery to the government was 75.

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First, that all resident foreign commerce activity is to be assigned to the Department of State. Second, that all foreign commerce activity is to be assigned to the Department of State. Second, that all foreign commerce activity is to be assigned to the Department of State. Second, that all foreign commerce activity is to be assigned to the Department of State.

The report states that the recovery plan will save the government $771.18. The savings expected from the sale of recovery to the government was $771.18. The savings expected from the sale of recovery to the government was 75.

While apparently favorable to the Weapons Procurement Department, the report was unfavorable to the Department of State. While apparently favorable to the Weapons Procurement Department, the report was unfavorable to the Department of State. While apparently favorable to the Weapons Procurement Department, the report was unfavorable to the Department of State. While apparently favorable to the Weapons Procurement Department, the report was unfavorable to the Department of State.
Union Demurred.

"The unions, first of all demurred as to the jurisdiction of the board over the matter. It claimed that an agreement had been made between Mr. Hillman representing the union and the representatives of the company prior to the renewal of the general agreement in 1916. It was claimed that at that time the cutters refused to sanction any agreement unless on the understanding that different fabrics were not to be combined. This arrangement between Mr. Hillman and the company was not incorporated in the written agreement, but was the understanding on which the cutters had consented to the renewal of the general agreement.

In reply to this demurrer, the company maintained that inasmuch as there was no written instrument, the company did not consider itself bound. It admitted that there was an understanding that the company would not at that time attempt any change in the method of cutting different fabrics but asserted that conditions were now so different that it did not consider the former understanding to be applicable to the present situation.

On the matter of jurisdiction the board ruled that although it is reluctant to act in a way which implies any discrediting of what either party sincerely believes to be the understanding, it is never the less of its opinion that an emergency exists which justifies the board in taking jurisdiction and hearing arguments on the merits of the case. For reasons stated above the board would in general favor any method which increases efficiency of production and thereby is in the interest of the public, provided that on the one hand such a change in efficiency does not interfere greatly with the quality and interests of good craftsmanship on the workers' part, and provided further that the interests of the workers in the matter of employment and wages are protected. But in view of the feeling of the cutters as above noted, the board thinks it wiser to deal with this situation under an emergency method of combining the demand of the business rather than as a universal principle.

Other Firms Practice Combining Fabrics.

"On the merits of the question, the company, in addition to the arguments cited above, submitted statements from certain of the firms of Chicago as to the practice of combining different fabrics. These statements showed that certain firms have had this practice. The company also stated that two new buildings were under construction which would probably be completed by Feb. 1, and would not be possible to sup..."
The move of the Amalgamated has resulted in a most unusual industrial war, the Independent Union of General Workers’ Textile Industries of Passaic and vicinity, is opposed to it and has already started a campaign to defeat the efforts to bring about a strike. They declare the Amalgamated demands are of such a nature as to foredoom failure, that the majority of workers here are content with their work and pay and the public will not support them in any movement which will mean still higher costs of living.

The following statement, bearing the seal of the Independent Union and the signatures of Alex Domkowsky, president, D. Ivanovitch, vice president and Louis B. Kymack, secretary, was given out today by secretary Kymack:

"The members of the Independent Union of General Workers Textile Industries of Passaic and vicinity will do everything possible to discourage the workers of this city and vicinity from joining any strike movement led by Matthew Plubar and the Amalgamated Union for the following reasons:

"First, because a strike at this time when the country needs a greatly increased production is unthinkable unless wages and working conditions are raised and arbitration is refused by the bosses.

"Second, because the Industrial Conference Board appointed by President Wilson has or will shortly report in favor of a minimum work week of 48 hours and a maximum week of 84 hours.

"Third, because any strike that is not based on just demands is foredoomed to failure, as the public is against strikes that have for their purpose increasing the cost of the necessities of life. What we want is a reduction of prices and not higher prices from the bosses.

"Fourth, because most of our members who are employed in the textile mills in this district have no serious complaints to make regarding the pay they are receiving for their work and refuse to go on strike in the hope of obtaining better pay and conditions.

"The committee has agreed on a favorable report on the chem.

(Continued on Page Nine.)

MONEY NEWS AND INVESTMENTS

By R. E. Edmondson

CALL MONEY VIEWS

"Manipulation of interest rates for call money," says a declaration purporting to emanate from prominent Western wire circles, has been largely responsible for aloofness from the buying side of the stock market lately noted on part of active speculative channels of the interior.

It is asserted that these speculative sources have ample funds and that they believe stocks have declined to a level where they would be attractive were it not for the attitude of the banking element of New York in the recent past—which is taken as a guide to the future—permitting violent fluctuation of money rates for brokerage accommodation in Wall Street.

A pertinent suggestion is made in this connection, viz., perhaps it was for this very purpose of restriction that the banks took no action to stabilize the call money market, which has been subjected to the effect of many sudden shifting of funds. Government withdrawals and deposits, and trade exigencies and readjustments—all of which lend to the market a color of manipulation.

May there not have been a determination that as liquidation in the commercial world is imperative, there should be no stock market demonstration which might lay the banking world open to charges of discrimination in favor of the market and against business men deprived of loans for mercantile activities, or that might check the long overdue deflation in the industrial life of the nation, including labor and the movement back to work, normal production and saving?

The matter offers food for speculative thought as to the immediate future.

STREET TALK

The present rejuvenation of Wilson is looked upon in some parts of the Street as likely to promote unseating in financial and indi.
To increase cheese in shops in the un mixed for cheese.
Why not wear your nasten?

It is paid $100 a shipy.

much is admitted.
In accordance with the recommenda-
tion of the fulltime and the im-
partial chairmen in the Chicago
Clothing Workers Union, the
representing both factions should
investigate the possibility of set-
up of a non-employment fund, for
the purpose of giving the casual
worker in times of prolonged periods of
unemployment a means to support
himself. A committee of the
Chairman, director of the Research
Department of the Amalgamated
Clothing Workers, has been named to
represent both factions.
This committee is expected to
begin its work soon. It was
announced at the general offices
of the union, 21 Union Square, New
York City.

Dr. William M. Leiserson, former
chairman of the publishing indus-
ty in the Brooklyn section, will
probably be the chairman of the
committee. The union announced.
The employment fund has not yet
been named. It was stated
that the investigation for the
creation of the committee to in-
vestigate the possibility of estab-
lishing such a fund was
begun by the Chicago
Chairman in his first union
circles, that the report of the com-
mittee will be made to the employers of
the Amalgamated Clothing
Workers union in the Unit-
ed States and Canada.

The establishment of an unem-
ployment fund in the clothing indus-
try was under the union's
consideration in December, 1915,
when the proposal was presented to
the National Clothing Manu-
facturers Association, which
maintains that the manufacturers
ought to work hand in hand in jointly
creating such a fund which should
be used for workers dur-
ing periods of unemployment,
because of slow times.

Demand Repeated

The demand was repeated by
the unions represented in the
negotiations for wage increases
in the present cycle of
climbing workers. Ex-
tensive arguments were present-
ed by the representatives of
the union, and others in favor of the
establishment of such a
fund. But the board held the data submitted to be insufficient.

Professor Tufts said in the deci-

dation of the board:

"With regard to the creation of
the non-employment fund, the
board is of the opinion that it
may in any case be investigated. It will there-

fore be made a committee of
both parties to make the
investigation. After the
machinery is the subject of
the investigation, the board will
consist of the necessary work.

President Hillman, of the Amal-
gamated Clothing Workers, made the
following statement in regard to
Professor Tufts' recommendation:

To all the operators of the most
important problems of the labor
movement, especially at this time, when hundreds of
thousands are thrown out of
work, and the gains made by
the workers in the past are
lost.

"We are, however, satisfied with
the board's recommendation to
appoint an investigation commis-
sion, because the question of
blunders, once made, will not be
completely solved.

As one realizes, this question is very
complex, and it is very thoro-
ously studied before any definite
action is taken in connection with
it."
POLITICAL

The Enigma of Wilson.

The extraordinary story of hopes, failures, weaknesses, failures and disappointments which the President has been the leading figure, and eponymously here, will interest and perplex mankind as long as history endures and the hearts of the great enemies are the subject of the enigmas. Was Hamlet, or Reing, or the President sick, or cunning? On what a stage he played, and with what perfection? John Maynard Keynes in Everybody's September, p. 36.

The Peace of Versailles.

"A year has passed since it came into existence, and authority has not yet been recognized in my judgment because there has been much sentiment of resentment toward Germany, but because the treaty is not in my case, it is now generally recognized that in fact it is settling. After what has passed, Europe is required above all, a settlement, and this the treaty has not given it. If you pledge a man to perform the impossible, you are not to make a decision as to what is fact he is to do; for his: pledge is necessarily a dead letter." — John Maynard Keynes in Everybody's September, p. 36.

Saving a Sin?

A man who has worked and saved a little, any degree of protection for the rights. "Now, at this moment, but, in my humble opinion, would be as once he was a much. As if, after and carnivorous savage, with a hole in the ground. For a day." — McClure's September, p. 14.

RUSSIA

"Communism but."

"Heribert Fiessel is a family, the Russian phenomenon. The political soviet of Russia are full of people like that. Under the label of Menshevik, Right Social Revolutionaries, and Anarchists they have been setting up the progress of Russian history for the past two years. Their opinions are an old story of complicated idealistic attitudes is well known. All of these arguments have been the answer and an answer of over and over again, until the..."
AGAINST LOWER WAGES.

A dispatch from Chicago says that Professor J. H. Tufts, impartial chairman of the Chicago Arbitration Board, has announced that the board had decided that conditions in the clothing industry are not such as to justify changes in wages at the present time. The decision was on a request from the union for higher pay.
A dispatch from Chicago says that Professor H. Tufts, impartial chairman of the Chicago Arbitration Board, has announced that the board decided that conditions in the clothing industry are not such as to justify changes in wages at the present time. The decision was on a request for higher pay.
The Empress

is given to the fact that the Empress

are therefore large and airy, and

arranged. The maiden
WAGE INCREASES BARRIED IN RULING MADE AT CHICAGO

Clothing Industry Won’t Stand Advances, Professor Tufts Announces — Both Parties Accept Decree as Final.

Chicago, Aug. 18. (Special). — Prof. James H. Tufts, impartial chairman of the Chicago Arbitration Board, this afternoon gave out the decision of the board on the union request for higher wages, to the effect that “conditions in the industry are not such as justify changes in wages at the present time.”

The result was not unexpected by Chicago manufacturers, who maintained higher wages and higher manufacturing costs were not only unnecessary but injurious to the best interests of the industry at this time.

Acceptable to Both Parties. — Commenting on the decision, Sidney Hillman, who with Sam Linn, A. D. Marimpeiti and other local union officials, was at trade board headquarters for the conference on the decision this afternoon said that the union accepts the board’s decision, and its best judgment of the question, and that this decision lends further proof to the claim that this form of industrial government is fully acceptable to both parties. The fact that the decision rendered is favorable to the manufacturers, he said, will not bring about any extended controversy, nor will it affect the relations between the manufacturers and the workers.

Professor Tufts expressed the opinion that the workers themselves are cognizant of the present unusual conditions and will thoroughly understand that higher wages would be detrimental to the industry because the public for some months back has been curtailing clothing purchases in the belief that prices are too high. With the issuance of the Chicago decision the Rochester and Baltimore awards are expected immediately, the probabilities being that the substance of those will be essentially the same as the Chicago decision.

Professor Tufts’ Report. — Professor Tufts’ statement on the decision follows in full:

“The board of arbitration for the Chicago market, consisting of Messrs. Hillman, Meyer and Tufts, met July 1 and 2 to consider the requests of the union for a readjustment of wages under the emergency section of the agreement, and for the creation of a non-employment fund. The first question raised was...
MONTROSE

WORSTED CO.

Woonsocket, R. I.

FABRIC VALUES

New York Office
257 Fourth Avenue

St. George

Overcoatings

Standard of Quality
for
Quality Clothing

DANIEL W. FARNSWORTH,
Selling Agent
230 FIFTH AVENUE.
Chicago, Rochester, Baltimore and New York Clothing Markets Adopt System of Industrial Government

Historical Action Toward Unity and Amity in All Future Labor Arrangements Establishes Machinery Which Should Stabilize Future of the Industry

The first definite step toward the introduction of order and government into the labor situation of the men's clothing industry was taken yesterday when manufacturers representing the markets of New York, Rochester, Chicago and Baltimore met in New York City and established the National Industrial Federation of Clothing Manufacturers.

The principal aim of the new organization will be unified action on all future questions of wages, hours and other working conditions, instead of the separate and individual courses pursued by each of these clothing markets in the past.

Articles of Federation adopted at yesterday's conference of the clothing manufacturers lay the foundation for a representative government for both employers and employees in the clothing industry, and meet a need which has been recognized for some time equally by the leaders of the organized workers, as well as the organized manufacturers.

Hereafter, all labor arrangements will be made for the members of the Federation in the four markets of Chicago, New York, Rochester and Baltimore through the Federation whenever new labor developments arise. Dealings with the representatives of the union will actually be carried on by a board of labor managers, but the policies and final decisions will be made by a committee of four manufacturers representing the four markets.

The board of governors have appointed to the National Board of Labor Managers Professor Earl Dean Howard, chairman; Meyer Jacobstein, B. H. Gitchell, and Kepeele Hall, and have delegated to them authority to negotiate with Sidney Hillman and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
They are our faithful friends
And guardians of the “piece.”

The Buyers.—There have been a number of buyers in the market from time to time during the last few weeks. Some have obtained satisfaction and some have not. All are now watching the market with the same degree of intense interest, although admittedly there are some who feel that, and actually are closer, to sellers than others.

One of the amusing things to the selling end of the industry has been the something almost, approaching affection which many of the more effusive have shown them. This does not apply to buyers who have a substantial position, but to those who have some doubts as to their relations and standing. Those who are confident of their position do not anticipate any difficulty in getting goods.

There are some who were inclined to combat the situation, but they will make little headway. The wiser ones who have a secret resentment, are reserving it for a time when they will be able to chart their own course and act accordingly. Such are taking what they can get and are saying nothing.

The tailors to the trade realize the seriousness of the situation which confronts them and are doing their best to overcome it. Those who have been here, have gone home in most instances and will come back to the market at a time when conditions are more propitious.
whether the present situation justifies action by the board under the emergency section. The union showed that changes were under consideration in other markets, while the manufacturers claimed that no emergency existed of the sort for which the emergency section provides. The board ruled that the purpose of the clause was to provide a safety valve, and that in construing the clause the principle of a broad, rather than a narrow or technical interpretation, should be used. "In any case of doubt it is better to investigate than to refuse to investigate.

"On the question of whether re-adjustments should be made, the union claimed that the cost of living had increased since the award of December 22, 1919, and is still increasing and seems likely to increase further, and that increases are being given in various other industries. The manufacturers urged that, for the best interests of industry, prices should be kept as low as possible, and submitted information as to present conditions in the industry. The board holds that conditions in the industry are not such as to justify a change in wages at the present time.

"With regard to the creation of a non-employment fund, the board believes that the first step in any case is to investigate. It will therefore appoint a commission on which both parties are represented, with a chairman representing the impartial machinery, to investigate the subject and report as promptly as is consistent with the necessary study."

In giving out this statement Professor Tufts said the decision was delayed, not because of any exceptional length of deliberations, but rather by the difficulty of getting the board together to reach a final decision.
Dunmurry Tweeds

British Made

Robert H. Linton
Sole Agent for U.S.A.
230 Fifth Avenue.
New York.

Commodore Woolen Mills

Woolens—Worsted

215 Fourth Ave., New York

Caledonia

Cotton Worsted
Cassimeres
215 Fourth Ave., New York
No Chicago Raise for Clothing Work
Board Says Industry Can’t Stand Increase
Similar Decision Likely in Rochester and Baltimore—
Hillman Approves Finding

Eve. Post New York City
AUG 19 1919

No Chicago Raise for Clothing Work
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Similar Decision Likely in Rochester and Baltimore—
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Similar Decision Likely in Rochester and Baltimore—
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Industry of this city was refused in a decision given out yesterday afternoon by the Chicago Arbitration Board, of which Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, is one of the members.

“Conditions in the industry,” says the decision, “are not such as to justify changes in wages at the present time.” It is expected that pending requests by the Amalgamated for wage increases in the Rochester and Baltimore markets will also be refused in line with yesterday’s decision here.

Commenting on the decision Mr. Hillman said that the union accepts the board’s decision as its best judgment of the question, and that this decision lends further proof to the claim that this form of industrial government is fully acceptable to both parties. The fact that the decision rendered is favorable to the manufacturers, he said, will not bring about any extended controversy, nor will it affect the relations between the manufacturers and the workers.

Prof. James H. Tufts, mprtial chairman and head of the board, said he believed that the workers themselves recognized the present unusual conditions and would thoroughly understand that higher wages would be detrimental to the industry because the public for some months has been curtailing clothing purchases in the belief that prices are too high.

Prof. Tufts’s statement in full is as follows:

“The board of arbitration for the Chicago market, consisting of Messrs. Hillman and Tufts, met July 1 and 2 to consider the requests of the union for a readjustment of wages under the emergency section of the agreement, and for the creation of a non-employment fund.

“The first question raised was whether the present situation justifies action by the board under the emergency section. The union showed that changes were under consideration in other markets, while the manufacturers claimed that no emergency existed of the sort for which the emergency section provides. The board ruled that the purpose of the clause was to provide a safety valve, and that in construing the clause the principle of a broad, rather than a narrow or technical interpretation should be used. In any case of doubt it is better to investigate than to refuse to investigate.

“On the question of whether readjustments should be made, the union claimed that the cost of living had increased since the award of December 22, 1913, and is still increasing and seems likely to increase further, and that increases are being given in various other industries. The manufacturers urged that, for the best interests of industry, prices should be kept as low as possible, and submitted information as to present conditions in the industry. The board holds that conditions in the industry are not such as to justify a change in wages at the present time.”

“With regard to the creation of a non-employment fund, the board believes that the first step in any case is to investigate. It will therefore appoint a commission on which both parties are represented, with a chairman representing the impartial machinery, to investigate the subject and report as promptly as is consistent with the necessary study.”
Tuesday, its function is to draft measures in which uniformity is considered desirable and seek their passage by States.

In his annual address President William B. Blount, Pensacola, Fla., asserted that the attitude of National and State legislative bodies had been an obstacle in the way of obtaining desired law reforms in the past year.

"Congress and the Legislatures, by reason of the prodigality of public expenditures, necessary and unnecessary, of the recent past have, in greatest part, devoted themselves to devising means to wrest from the people small and large, by taxation, direct and indirect, the moneys wherewith to further that prodigality," he said.

The conference will consider tentative drafts of laws on prohibition, incorporation, occupational diseases, and various other subjects covering a wide range.

The report of the committee on scope and programme presented today recommends that special committees be appointed to investigate the practicability of preparing a measure, providing for tribunals to settle labor disputes and of providing uniform laws covering criminal anarchy, standardization and licensing of engineers, and "blue sky" projects.

The report states it is the unanimous opinion of the committee that uniform banking laws are not practical at this time.

Wants Date of State Primaries Changed

Judge Writes Governor Again That Jewish Holiday Will Keep Many From Polls

An extra session of the Legislature called in time to change the date of the State primaries, September 14, would be the means of permitting Jewish citizens to participate who are now hampered in casting their votes because the primary date conflicts with the religious observance of the Jewish New Year, according to a telegram now in the office of Gov. Alfred E. Smith from Judge Gusia Hartman, grand master of the Order of B'rith Abraham.

The message was sent in reply to one from Alfred E. Parsons, counsel to the Governor, notifying Judge Hartman that a previous request for a change in the primary date could not be granted because special elections in districts now unrepresented in the Assembly had been ordered and those could not be held within the thirty days' notice limit required by law if an extraordinary session were called in time to change the primary date.

Judge Hartman's answering suggestion that an extraordinary session of "the Legislature as now constituted" may properly be called between now and September 14 "for the purpose of performing so genuine and typical an American duty and service as is here outlined."

"It cannot be conceived that there can be found anywhere Americans who would deny to other Americans for whatever reason a just and full opportunity for the expression of their thought and judgment at the polls," Judge Hartman continues, "for who would oppose making it possible that they exercise their rights of American citizenship without conflict with their religious beliefs and observances. This, the more so is true of the unrepresented districts, inasmuch as their population to a very large extent is peculiarly and seriously affected by the existing primary date."

Commander Kall to Go to Samoa
BIGGER CLOTHING PRODUCTION SEEN IN NEW METHODS

Rochester Manufacturers Believe Union Will Cooperate Conditionally—Hickey-Freeman Co. Improving System.

Rochester, Feb. 23.—A review of the recent happenings in the Chicago market which led to the stoppage of work at the Hart Schaffner & Marx plant, has led observers here to the conclusion that this was a manifestation of what is taking place generally throughout the clothing industry, in all of the various markets. Faced with the necessity of seriously undertaking to produce clothing unable to secure additional workers because of the scarcity, manufacturers everywhere are casting about for new methods by which they can increase the production of the individual employee. Labor saving machinery of every description is being installed and foremen, superintendents, and designers are racking their brains in an effort to devise new systems of handling work, which it is hoped will prove more efficient.

And it is the cooperation of the workers that is needed if the new machinery and the new systems are to prove effective goes without saying, and it is believed by many here that upon the amount of cooperation which the Amalgamated is willing to extend to the manufacturers depends, to a great extent, the future of the organization. That the majority, at least, of the union officials are in favor of extending such cooperation seems to have no doubt, but these men have a great task on their hands in convincing their members that it will be to their individual benefit and to the benefit of the organization as a whole, to do so. Mr. Hillman seems to have accomplished it in the initial instance in Chicago, but the Amalgamated members are not all as willing.

Hickey-Freeman Increasing Production.

The crisis that caused the Chicago cutters to stop work was caused by Professor Tufts ruling ordering a change in the system of cutting now existing as an emergency measure, but in Rochester at least one of the factories is changing its cutting system as a permanent measure, and if the experiment proves successful, it is probable that it will be tried in other factories. This firm is the Hickey-Freeman Co., which is shifting from "square inch" system, in which the cutter is paid by the number...
No serious opposition to the amendment exists in the House. Addition of the amendment to the South American Trademark Bill by the Senate was decided on as the quickest means of having the amendment written on the statute books. The amendment has the approval of the House Patents Committee and was considered at recent hearings.

(Continued on Page Five)

RADE NEWS

trades revived. — Industrial News, page two.


Expect board of governors to name Abt as executive director of industrial federation early next week. — Industrial News, page two.

Fall River weavers insist Manufacturers' Association pass on grievances. — Cotton Goods, page eight.

PIECE GOODS


The situation: not after export business; will attitude of banks defray its own purpose? — Piece Goods, page three.


WOOL MARKETS

Philadelphia wool prices being maintained at close to January levels. — Wool, page ten.


British association planning to erect modern textile research factory at Huddersfield. — London Bureau.
As yet no crisis has arisen because the union is not yet organized, which is being accomplished slowly. The union has not yet chosen to do an issue over the matter, and, if the union is not yet a powerful body, it has not thrown away any of its members out of work, probably will not. At present all the factories are getting along, but in each case, it is the fear of losing their jobs that makes the workers suspicious of new systems, union officials explain.

We are willing to go the limit with the manufacturers in installing new methods of production, three of the union officials have explained the matter, "as long as these new methods do not mean that our members are going to lose their jobs."

At present there is a surplus of cutters in the Rochester market, not a large surplus, but there are a few members of the union, working. There is also a surplus of cutters in New York, so great a surplus, in fact, that 100 cutters recently were sent to Baltimore. Our members are willing to work, and it is only natural that they should look with suspicion upon a new method of work, and be afraid that it may have an unknown effect upon their means of livelihood. In Chicago, however, there is a surplus of cutters, and they are in trouble.

**Saving on Materials**

The new system which the Hickey-Freeman Co. is installing, it was explained, is probably going to cost the company 30% more than the old plan, as the foreman knows just how many suits each piece of cloth will make. But the new method is expected to save labor, and the cutters are expected to obtain this number.

This makes for a much closer use of the fabric and a considerable saving in material; on the other hand, it compels the workman to give more thought to his work and to plan the layout of his pat- tern more carefully. Furthermore, there is a cut, which naturally is a slower process, especially during the period of transition. Therefore the change is being made very cautiously. In other factories the same process is at work in other operations, some changing over to the new method without impressing others with their methods of trimming, all with the idea of increasing production without increasing their expenditures. It is a necessary alternative which is only beginning to be practiced. How well the Amalgamated is fitted to assume the new, overwrought responsibility of "providing the nation with clothes," as Hillman expressed it will be seen in the next period of transition. As long as the company remains the same, the surface is likely, however, and are fought through the established machinery, no serious trouble is anticipated, and it is felt that an employer may be looked upon merely as evidence that the machinery is functioning. If they are allowed to emblazon, however, the blame that can be caused is unreckonable.
British exports for January were over $500,000,000 — apparel, page seven.

Although the process of reducing furnishings department stocks to a minimum and converting merchandise into cash was not this week as apparent as in previous

The public shows no disposition to refrain from buying and when the fall of 1920 rolls around it will find most consumers to be walloped against all prices that may be asked at that time, so far as the minor items of men's wear are concerned.

A still more vital fact can be said that these sales are neglected, reflecting to many minds the close scrutiny that the consumer is bestowing on the articles for sale and shouting at him through the advertising columns. Many merchants who are not really on the ball are giving an air of guise vision a brisk fire back as a result of this policy next fall when the lines are featured for that period and long. This tendency as one of the elements that will contribute to a possible turn in business predicted for this period.

Jim Bros. yesterday featured to a good following men's woven madras shirts at $2.65.

Stern Bros. furnished department offers at $1.95 cotton union suits in light weight; men's shirts and drawers, woolen mixed at $2.10 each and balbriggan shirts and drawers at $1. Mercerized lisle half-bos are featured here at 40 cents a pair and silk-finished half-bos at $1.

At 79 cents a garment, R. H. Macy & Co. yesterday made short work of a stock of balbriggan underwear at 79 cents a garment. These balbriggans were in light weight and reflect in a measure, the tendency mixed with 30% balbriggan in it.

James McCrcrey & Co. contributed to events yesterday with a sale of men's silk scarfs at 80 cents. These were advertised as an assortment of new colors made up in smart spring patterns.

Well-stocked counters, piled high in the morning, were swept away by mid-afternoon in most cases, unless replenished. There is every indication that the shopping temperature continues above normal, for there is every instance where slight reductions favor the consumer.

Finds Fur-Lined Coat
Prices Prohibitive

Chicago, Feb. 25.—The buyer for one of the State street stores reports that in buying specialty overcoats for next fall, he finds that one of the manufacturers' agents who formerly handled fur-lined overcoats has dis-
Educational Work Expression
Of Workers’ Desire For Culture
Amalgamated Clothing Workers Not Animated Chiefly
by Desire for Immediate Material Betterment, Says
Educational Director—U. of R. Professors Con-
ducting Classes for Local Unions.

(By Mary Gawthrop, director of the Educa-
tional Departments of the Amalgamated Cloth-
ing Workers of America.)

"The struggles of labor have always been
"animated" by a greater idealism and
meaning than the mere immedi-
ateness of the material well-
being of the working class.

"The great underlying idea of the
movement for industrial and political
democracy has always been the aspira-

A. I. PEARLMAN,
Manager Rochester Joint Board, A. C. W. of A.

LUCIE S. WERNER,
Employment Manager.

tion to the fullness and beauty of life,
to the all-sided free, thinking and
strong personality, to a life based on
love, and unhindered by strife or
hatred.

"When labor succeeded. After many
years of united efforts to raise the
level of existence of the working class and
to assure the working masses a
certain standard of material well-
being and a certain measure of liberty,
the thirst for the higher cultural
values of life became ever stronger.

Three opening sentences of the de-
claration of principles of the United
Labor Education Committee, which

Educational Work
An Expression
(Continued From Page Five).

of Rochester are expected in the sec-
tion session, the first session's work
ending May 15.

Regular weekly or bi-monthly
classes and clubs have also been
pioneered. In charge of the Choral
Club and those for men and women
music, are Dr. Fred
erick R. Chamberlin,
Director of the Institute
of Musical Art, and
Professor C. A. W. of A.

English language class, which studies
constructive English and aim-
larly, in charge of Dr. Albertson B. Cran-
per. In charge of J. M. Osman of East
High School for Specialized Work in
English. Mrs. Osman already has two
earnest classes doing activist.

One of the classes is composed wholly
of American Amalgamated

"Hence, work for the cultural
betterment of the Amalgamated
at 476 Clinton avenue north, in their
desire to get more and more English.

At the time of writing, a similar class
for the Polish Amalgamated who have not yet mastered English in contemplation, and as in the case of the
Lithuanian unions by request.

Dr. Grace A. Carter of the "Lave a
little longer" movement, is to be
known to Rochesterians to need in-
troduction. Her class in general
hygiene, for which members have specially
asked, contains some of the "latest"
and most efficient women members of her organization. Personal hygiene,
general hygiene in the home, in the
factory, in public places, social and
home hygiene, are all covered by Dr. Carter's program. Opportunity for
questions and discussion, in which she
actively participates, is a feature at all Amalgamated educational class-
es, follows eoh talk and to fill
the questions come thick and fast.

The Old Adam still persists in ac-
counting for a large part of the cart
women workers, the right to vote
without hindrance.

"During the orchestral intermission
"An Hour of Serenity"
"A Ceremony of Flowers"
"A Dance of Death"
"A Grand Overture"
"Tchaikovsky's 1812"
"The Mountain King"
"Intemperance"
"Selection from Opera "Falstaff"
"Loge'vallo's Dance of Death"
"Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture"
"During the orchestral intermission

"First, the blade, then the ear,
and then the full corn in the ear."
267 East Main Street

Newest Hats for Easter
Just Arrived!

In Maline, Horsehair Braids, Combinations in Lisero
and Maline and Braids.

Any hat cheerfully taken out of window
upon request.

"Dardanel" Sailors,
Droops, Mitzzis, Pokes,
Off-the-Face, Picture
Hats, Ribbon Hats,

Five Hundred Hats to Select From
No Two Alike!

$5.00 to $50.00
Each Hat Distinctive! Original!

To See This
Wonderful Collection
Is To Own One

Our Entire Third Floor Devoted to Millinery Exclusively

The Cold That Hangs On

This is No. 6 of a series of advertisements, prepared by a
competent physician, explaining how certain diseases which
attack the air passages—such as Pneumonia, Influenza, Whoop-
ing Cough, Measles or even a long continued Cold—often leave
these organs in an inflamed, congested state, thus affording a
favorable foothold for invading germs. And how Vick’s Vapo-
Rub may be of value in this condition.

A cold is simply an inflammable and relieve the cough's
opening.
Their subconscious purpose, however, particular to the unemotional eye, was nevertheless for just that more abundant life that all the great ones of the army of prophets and teachers, new and old, have ever aspired was the birthright of all who labor.

As has been said, the beginnings of the new educational movement within the clothing workers of the nation and in the recognition of the Amalgamated Union by the clothing employers of the nation is being carried on with the acceptance of the agreement at present in operation by both sides. It is significant to note the Rochester Joint Board and the different locals lining up for an immediate educational program. The development of classes and clubs within the educational program has a different guise. At almost the same moment, following on our recognition of the Amalgamated Union by the clothing employers of the nation, a våldloft in the hour of the union and on the acceptance of the agreement at present in operation, by both sides, it is significant to note the Rochester Joint Board and the different locals lining up for an immediate educational program.

"What Is Americanism?" was the subject of an address recently given before the Friday night gathering by Dr. Justin W. Nixon of the Rochester Theological Seminary. The audience was in considering the nature and meaning of the classes and clubs already inaugurated by the Rochester Joint Board; what could be more American than the initiative and independence represented by these forward-looking efforts, first-fruits, they are not, that greater, won by so much self-sacrifice and by so many acts of faith by the pioneers of the American citizens, who, from university, school and business life, have given and giving their labor and adventure new venture has done so without remuneration; but the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America propose to build for a future of self-respecting educational enterprise only. As the work developed and following on the initiative and interest and related studies, the workers' university will take no second place among similar educational institutions.

"Too Much 'Welfare Work.'" In a complicated world, and in the midst of an ultra-heterogenous civilization, there is wide field for the educational innovator. What is conventionally called "welfare" work will occupy the hands and minds of many for time to come. But as Miss Mary MacArthur of Detroit pointed out to the students who visited this country and with reference to the "overade in welfare matters," "we are not so very nice after all to done good!" The members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America at least and astute teachers, must think out for an awakened self-knowledge based on knowledge and democracy. It is axiomatic that the only cure for ignorance is knowledge. The only cure for democracy is more of the genuine kind, with responsibility attached.

The best kind of teachers are now working, serving and helping in the Educational Department. On the side of the class, self-government and co-operation are the order of the day. It is understood by all that here is an educational experiment which during its powers from the consent of the government only, and that permanent success is contingent with the degree of self-discipline and social cooperation.

U. S. Professors Assist. Rochester citizens scheduled to speak at the opening of the educational department of the A. C. W. on a variety of educational subjects, the following instructors and include the following instructors and

"Complete Satisfaction" Balmworth Kidney Tablets

Mrs. I. Goddard, 294 Cooper St. Atlanta, Ga. writes: "I have used your Balmworth Tablets (for liver and blood) and your Balmworth Tablets with complete satisfaction. I felt the first stroke of a Paralytic stroke in December. In January I got a tube of the Balmworth Tablets and it was only a few days before I seemed to be alright again, and have had no return of symptoms of Kidney and Bladder Trouble if you would avoid doctor's bills. Used by all doctors. Adv."
In a national election where the old party slogans will be largely discarded and many new issues will present themselves it is especially desirable to have the decision at the polls rest upon the widest possible representation.

Equal suffrage is bound to win in the end. It ought to be established before we elect the next president.

Blindness Cured With Food.

A little foreign boy who was totally blind was brought to a city day nursery. The nurse in charge suspected that undernourishment was responsible, and questioning developed the fact that his diet had been almost entirely confined to black-bread and coffee. A course of proper feeding was started at once, experiments being made until just the right combination was hit upon. In the course of a few months the child could see perfectly.

The value to the public of any organization which reaches out to the poor and ignorant and gives their children a chance at health and proper care can not be overlooked. Such work should be a vital part of the life of every community. Every child rescued from the ravages of malnutrition is saved not only for himself but for society. He has a chance to be an asset instead of a liability.

Much good work along these lines is being done everywhere, but there is still a wide field for further effort. In this connection it should not be forgotten that when carried on among the foreign born this work of saving children is one of the most potent forces for Americanization.

Every married man who has quarrel-in-law will sympathize with Will H. Hays.

Cheer The Cheerful.

"The most cheerful person in Rockville, Ind.," writes a newspaper correspondent, "is Will McLeod; the next is his wife, Mrs. McLeod."

Will no doubt is a rich man, you suggest, with all that man could wish for, healthy, with a good job, nice home, and all that. Not so. This man has been a total invalid since 1885. He is able only to move his head slowly from side to side. For the past 10 years his condition would not permit his being turned over in bed. He lies there rigidly with his arms along the sides of his body, not even being able to raise his head high enough to permit an extra pillow being placed under it.

Yet he is the most cheerful person in his town! Which is wonderful when one considers how many persons, healthy, and wealthier than McLeod, find this world a dreary place.

But which, do you think, should receive greater credit for cheerfulness, the man who has lain there for all these years, or the wife who since 1885 has ceaselessly cared for the stricken husband? The man who couldn't leave his bedside, or the wife, who could have left, but chose a life of sacrifice?

Leonard Wood thinks the secretary of agriculture should be a farmer. And should the secretary of the interior be a middleman?
The Reason Why

Why do I get out of breath when running?

This is also caused by your brain in its efforts to keep up your supply of good blood. We breathe to take air into the lungs, where the blood which has been through the arteries and capillaries on its return trip to the heart, is exposed to the air in the lungs, before going back into the heart. The air which enters the lungs purifies the once-used blood and makes it into good blood again. When you run the heart pumps blood into your arteries faster to enable you to run. Thus the arteries send more much more blood back to the heart through the veins, and this must be purified by the lungs before going back into the heart. To attend to purifying this extra amount of spoiled blood the lungs need more air, and thus you are made to breathe in more air for the purpose.

Unless you are in good training, your body will not use the oxygen. And unless you are in good training, you will get tired, and your lungs will not be able to carry on. This is why you get winded, and why you must rest in order to get strength back again.

The anti-dumping idea, has taken strong hold in Canada. The Canadian government is trying to stop the dumping of goods, which is causing serious problems for the Canadian market. By way of showing impartiality, Canada has also allowed other countries to sell their goods in Canada at prices that are lower than the prices charged in the Canadian market. This may be an attempt to stop the dumping of goods, but it is also a way of protecting Canadian industries from competition from foreign countries.

If the government is successful in stopping the dumping of goods, it is hoped that other countries will also stop dumping goods in Canada. This would be a good thing for the Canadian market, and for the Canadian economy as a whole. It would also help to protect Canadian businesses from the competition of foreign countries.

The next time you hear about a country dumping goods in Canada, you may want to think about the message that the government is trying to send. Is it possible that the government is trying to protect Canadian industries from competition from foreign countries? If so, then it is important to support the government in its efforts to stop the dumping of goods in Canada.
ARTICLES OF FEDERATION

The undersigned delegates representing the clothing manufacturers of Chicago, Rochester and Baltimore under the resolution of the National Board of Clothing Manufacturers and labor managers held in Rochester, July 11, 1913, hereby establish the Industrial Federation of Clothing Manufacturers.

The Federation shall consist of a Board of Governors composed of four members, one member and one alternate from each of the following districts: Eastern, Southern, Central and Western. The Board of Governors shall have the authority to pass upon the credentials of delegates from the various districts in the Federation.

Every manufacturer, house or association, by participating, directly or indirectly, in the selection of the district representatives, shall be entitled to a seat on the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors shall have the authority to bind the participating manufacturers or associations to the agreements of the National Board of Clothing Managers.

The Board of Governors shall make rules and regulations governing the industrial relations between manufacturers and laborers. It shall be responsible for establishing an industrial government with all necessary organizations of administrative, judicial and legislative functions to regulate wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

The Board of Governors shall immediately establish a National Board of Labor Managers as one of its committees, by which any laboring agencies of which it may delegate authority to act shall be approved and receive compensation.

Each district shall nominate a labor manager, who, when approved by the Board of Governors, shall become one of the four members of the National Board of Labor Managers. The Board of Labor Managers shall have the responsibility of making rules for the functioning of the board.

Each participating manufacturer or association, by participating in the above committee, shall be entitled to appoint one labor manager with the above committees of the National Board of Labor Managers. The Board of Governors shall have the authority to appoint the labor managers on the date named.

The committee of manufacturers so created shall confer, when the resolution is adopted, with the above committees of manufacturers, with representatives of the Association of Laborers, on the policies of the National Board, for the benefit of the industry.

The committee of manufacturers, as above created, shall be established as a planning committee to develop a national organization for national collective bargaining and for the solution of the general labor problems of the industry.

The full time in the labor situation of the industry was at hand, and it was hoped that the government would be able to establish a law to protect the workers.

Professor Earl Dean Howard, after the meeting made the following statement:

"For some time it has been apparent to many manufacturers in the men's clothing industry, that some form of unified control over the craft wage scale on a national scale was inevitable. There have recently been such demonstrations, and the effects of such events have been felt in other industries.

There has been a movement to deal with the American United Clothing Workers of America, which has a membership of over 100,000. The industry and the manufacturers were forced to decide whether they would submit their proper share of the responsibility in shaping these labor policies for the industry. Each market independently has been working collectively toward national organization.

The first steps toward national organization to deal with the situation came through conferences of manufacturer and labor managers. The first of these took place in Rochester in April, at which time the labor managers of Chicago, New York, and Baltimore participated. In this conference there was a clear realization of the necessity for a protective action among the labor managers. A second meeting was held in Cleveland in May, including not only the labor managers but also the executive chairmen of the districts of New York and Chicago. A committee was appointed to consider the question of centralizing the committees of labor managers, to define what authority could be given to the labor managers to commit the industry to national action. The joint conference was held in Rochester on June 11, and it was decided to recommend to each manufacturer to centralize his market with the other markets in the region.

Each of the following markets, New York, Chicago, Rochester and Baltimore, shall have the right to appoint one member of the National Board of Labor Managers. The Board of Labor Managers shall have the responsibility of making rules for the functioning of the board.

Each of the above-mentioned markets shall appoint one labor manager with the above committees of manufacturers and labor managers on the date named.

The committee of manufacturers so created shall confer, when the resolution is adopted, with the above committees of manufacturers, with representatives of the National Board of Laborers, on the policies of the National Board, for the benefit of the industry.

The full time in the labor situation of the industry was at hand, and it was hoped that the government would be able to establish a law to protect the workers.
St. George
Overcoatings
STANDARD OF QUALITY
Daniel W. Farnsworth
Selling Agent
230 Fifth Avenue
New York

Cox & Schreiber
225 Fourth Ave.

DIRECT SELLING AGENCIES

ORRILL MILLS
BROAD BROOK CO.

NORTH ADAMS MFG. CO.

COMMODORE WOOLENS

WOOLENS
WORSTEDS
235-7TH AVENUE.

Woollen, Morgan & Singletar

WOOLENS
257-4TH AVENUE.

COTTON
WOOLENS
CASHMERE
ALENODIA
215 Fourth Avenue
New York

J. D. M.

Mens & Woman’s
Fabrics

C. M. HOFF & CO.
225-4TH Ave.
New York
HOYNE RAIDS
UNION IN BIG
GRAFT PLOT

A little meeting of officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—radical and dictatorial union—in the backroom of a saloon last night bore unexpected fruit today. At noon, two automobile loads of detectives swooped down on the union headquarters at Halsted and Van Buren streets and seized all records of the organization. On the heels of the raid came announcements from the office of State’s Attorney Hoyne that the raid had accomplished the following:

- Forestalled an attempt to blackmail business men and the public out of thousands of dollars by calling a "graft" strike.
- Paved the way for the indictment and prosecution of officials of the union on charges of extortion and blackmail.
- Unearthed evidence of huge and far-reaching radical activities on the part of the members.

Led by Radical Wing.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America long ago proved too radical for the American Federation of Labor, and have since maintained their separate organization. It is known to be composed almost solidly of "left wing Socialists" of the most advanced revolutionary type.
Use Strike for Extortion

For some time according to the statements of the union leaders and the workers involved in the strike, labor has been at a standstill. The union leaders and the workers have been saying that the strike is for the purpose of demanding a raise in wages. The union leaders have been demanding a raise in wages for the workers. The workers have been demanding a raise in wages for the union leaders.

A new and improved union leaders have been demanding a raise in wages for the workers. This has been causing a strike among the workers and the union leaders. The union leaders have been demanding a raise in wages for the workers. The workers have been demanding a raise in wages for the union leaders.

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