

WHY CLOTHING PRICES ARE HIGH PROFITEERS ALL ALONG THE LINE FROM THE SHEEP TO WEARER BOOST COST OF MEN'S SUITS

Wool Grower, Speculator,
Manufacturer, Dealer and
Labor All "Grab."

WEARER PAYS THE BILL.

Federal Taxes Used as Lever
for Boosting Prices—Book-
keeping Hides Figures.

By Martin Green.

Leaving Boston and coming down to New York in pursuit of the intrinsic value of a suit of clothes sold to the wearer at from \$50 to \$65 is something like traversing Broadway from City Hall Park to 110th Street in an endeavor to find who is profiteering on prohibition booze sold at from 35 cents to \$1 a drink. At the end of the trip the net result is confusion.

I have taken the first trip and as soon as I get the conclusions therefrom off my chest I am going to take the second. I shall obtain more mental relaxation in the society of illegal manufacturers and merchants who are skinning me individually and admitting it than in the society of legal manufacturers and merchants who are skinning everybody and denying it.

Profiteering is, I am convinced, at the base of the high cost of living as it affects men's clothes—profiteering, from the man who handles the wool and speculates in it, to the man who makes the cloth and speculates in it; the man who handles the cloth and speculates in it, to the man who handles the manufactured product and speculates in it, and finally to the worker who produces the cloth and the finished garment and speculates in his productive ability. And the profiteering is hidden behind expert bookkeeping and "trade secrets."

I can't say what the profiteering percentage is because in my investigations as a newspaper reporter I have no powers of subpoena. A competent United States District Attorney, with all the resources of the Government at his command, could start where I started—in the wool market of Boston and the mills of New England and come down to the factories of New York City and Rochester, and go further, to the factories of Chicago and Baltimore and drag out to public light just what is taken in taxes, business and government off the bare backs of wearers of clothes before said wearers put upon their flayed skins the garments they purchase.

THE PROFITEERING LEVERAGE OF FEDERAL TAXES.

Taxes! Federal taxes! They comprise the multipowered jugg that is boosting the cost of living as to men's clothing and everything else. Take my case as an illustration.

I pay in Federal and State income taxes an amount equal to my earning capacity for over two weeks in the year. I work physically two weeks out of the fifty-two for Uncle Sam and the State of New York because I am a salaried man; I am not a producer, and I don't sell any material thing. I sell the words you are reading now to an employer who pays me a wage that is, to me, satisfactory.

In my contributing capacity I pay also the taxes of my landlord, of the New York Telephone Company, of the Edison Electric Light Company, of my grocer, my meat dealer, my tailor, my barber. I contribute to the taxes of everybody from whom I or my wife buys anything in the way of comfort or luxury. My only comeback is a rebuke I get every year on my life insurance premiums because the gentlemen who run the insurance companies make so much money that, after they have taken off their incomes and taxes, they can afford to hand me back something to the accomplishment of felicitations to themselves on their business ability.

We are wandering from the proposition of profiteering in clothes, but I think we are wandering along a trail that cannot be followed by any profiteer seeking to prove that we are headed in the wrong direction.

Yesterday I spoke to the labor-cost man of a big New York clothing factory. He said that the labor expense on a suit of clothes in his establishment had gone up 65 per cent. in two years, and that since 1917 the productive capacity of the factory had been reduced 40 per cent. because the workmen lie down on the job and refuse to toil to the limit of their capacity.

"The 65 per cent. of labor cost increase," I said, "is, of course, taken care of in the selling price of your goods."

"Obviously," he replied, "We wouldn't be here otherwise."
"Now," I continued, "on the matter of your production just say in 1917 you produced 1,000 suits a week and

HENRY J. SPARROW, BUSINESS MANAGER OF "YANKEES," DIES



HENRY SPARROW

New York Baseball Official a
Victim of Heart
Disease.

Henry J. (Harry) Sparrow died at his residence in the Gramercy Park Apartments, No. 411 West 47th Street, of heart disease this morning.

Mr. Sparrow had been business manager for the Yankees since the present owners, Cois, Ruppert and Huston, purchased the club in January, 1915. He was at the Yankees' office up to 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon when he left for home, where at 1:30 this morning he complained of a pain over his heart. His sister sent for a doctor, but before the physician had arrived Mr. Sparrow had died.

Your profit on each suit was \$10. Your gross profit was \$10,000 for the week.

"This year, with your same working force, you having added to your selling cost the increasing percentage of wage expense and your average profit on a 1918 basis remaining at 20 a suit, you find yourself because of losing workmen, reduced to an output of 600 suits a week. Do you still figure on and realize the old profit of \$10,000 a week on a 40 per cent. reduced output?"

"Sure," replied the labor-cost man. **HIGH FINANCING BY THE PROFITEERS.**

So the situation bursts right in the consumer's face, as it were. The illustration to follow is good because this manufacturer sells direct to customers from his own retail stores.

Since 1918 he has added 65 per cent. to the price of his goods because of his increased expenditures for labor.

Since 1918 he has added 40 per cent. to the price of his goods because his labor is 40 per cent. minus efficient.

A total of 105 per cent., a little more than doubling the price of a suit of clothes on the labor item alone.

But this is not all. In 1918 his extra Federal taxes were probably a little more than they are now. He added those taxes to the selling price of his commodity.

He had to raise, in 1918, and probably will have to raise again before long, the pay of the salesmen in his stores and everybody else connected with his selling organization. He has put that additional expense on the cost of the consumer of his goods.

EX-BANK MANAGER IS INDICTED IN \$98,000 SHORTAGE STOCK LOSS TO-DAY

Moran Charged With Falsifying
Records of Long Island
Institution—Ex-Teller Held.

Robert D. Moran, Great Neck Hills, Great Neck, L. I., formerly assistant manager of the Long Island City Branch of the Queens County Trust Company, to-day surrendered to District Attorney O'Leary of Queens County on an indictment found yesterday in connection with alleged shortages aggregating \$98,000.

Moran, according to the District Attorney, was interested in the Paramount Motors Corporation, No. 253 West 64th Street, Manhattan, while he was assistant manager of the Trust Company, when the motors concern borrowed \$40,000 of the Trust Company's money. The motors concern was liquidated last December by the American Trust Company, according to O'Leary.

The formal charge against Moran is falsifying bank records. Justice Laskansky fixed his bail at \$10,000 which was furnished by Henry Muff, a North Beach hotel keeper.

William E. Eldridge, Cashier for the Long Island City branch, which has been taken over by the American Trust Company, against whom an indictment was returned at the same time as that against Moran was out on \$25,000 bail. The specific charge against Eldridge is that on Dec. 2, 1919, he accepted a deposit of \$3,850 from Henry M. Deitz and credited it to the account of R. M. Dunton.

He left the employ of the bank in December, and said he was working for a large downtown trust company when arrested. He expressed surprise, and told the detective he could not understand why he was arrested, as he had done nothing against the law, and only had obeyed instructions when he was in the bank. It was said in support of his assertion there is evidence that he has lived modestly at No. 33 Forley Avenue, Elmhurst.

Harry A. Kahler, President of the Trust Company, said: "There is no question about the defalcation. Our situation is that we are covered by a surety company's bond, and the American Trust Company has recovered fully the amount of the defalcation. We no longer are interested from a financial standpoint."

Information that came to-day indicated that when the defalcations were discovered they ran above \$100,000, but some of the loss was retrieved by seizure of property in which one of the men under indictment was interested.

75 WOMEN TO GO TO G. O. P. CONVENTION

To Fight at Chicago for Equal
Representation on the
National Committee.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Reports to Republican Headquarters show that seventy-five women have already been chosen as delegates to the National Convention. This number will be increased somewhat by later primaries and conventions.

Five of the women are delegates-at-large. Of the States sending women, New York leads with twenty-two. Missouri is second with nineteen. Other States are: Minnesota, seven; Kansas, six; Oklahoma, four; Kentucky, three; Utah, two; Michigan, four; Iowa, two; Illinois, one; Arizona, one; Tennessee, two; South Dakota, one, and North Carolina, one.

Equal rights for all will be one of the issues to confront Republican leaders when they meet here Monday to straighten out the knots in the Republican party in preparation for the national convention.

Women, it was stated, will make a stand at Monday's meeting of the committee for "fifty-fifty" representation on the national committee. Two women now are allowed the privilege of sitting in meetings of the committee but without voting power.

Spokane's Population Falls Off.
WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Census Bureau to-day announced the population of Spokane, Wash., as 104,294. Spokane is the only large city so far announced which suffered a population decrease since 1919. The loss was 121 persons or 0.2 per cent.

MILLER "Better Chocolates at a Lower Price" CANDIES

Jujube Jelly Mounds—Absolutely mounds of super-deliciousness! Portions of the very clearest, pure jelly, moulded and then daintily studded with a coating of glistening, crystal sugar granules—a royal confection. **29c** Found Box Net Weight

Sugar Rolled Dates—You'd think a caravan had just come from the hazy lands and deposited a priceless load of gem dates. And we get them. Cleaned them, rolled them, and then powdered them. **39c** Extra Special Found Box Net Weight

Milk Chocolate Dates—Milk Chocolate—rich, creamy, utterly and entirely delectable—in a word, Miller's superior brand—forms the cost of these plump, pulpy Dates. A product of the very finest quality. **49c** Extra Special Found Box Net Weight

Milk Chocolate Marshmallows—A puff of soft, silky, light-as-a-puff marshmallow artfully structured with a dash of vanilla and then encased in a blanket of Miller's supreme Milk Chocolate. You'll relish this confection! **54c** Found Box Net Weight

EX-JUDGE COWING DIES SUDDENLY AT AGE OF 80

Disposed of Noted Cases During
His Twenty-eight Years
On the Bench.

Former Judge Rufus B. Cowing, for many years a leading figure on the bench in this city, died at 8:30 o'clock this morning at his home, No. 202 Central Park West. He was taken ill suddenly at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, falling to the floor, and never regained consciousness.

The funeral will probably be held Monday morning at the First Baptist Church, Broadway and 79th Street, and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

Judge Cowing was a member of the Finance Committee of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company of East 42d Street. He had also been a member of the Union League Club since its founding. He leaves a widow, five sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Edward K. Cowing, is Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions.

Judge Cowing, who came of a family of judicial officers, three of his nearest relatives having served in the high courts of other States, sat on the bench of the Court of General Sessions in this city for twenty-eight years. In that time he disposed of many cases, some of them of great importance, such as those of the Manhattan Bank robbers, the Chaastine Cox murder trial and the cases of three firebugs sent to prison for life.

He was born in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1840, was educated at Dartmouth College and in 1865 was graduated from Harvard Law School. In politics he

was always a Republican and in 1875 he came within 40 votes of defeating the Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first District, which had previously gone Democratic by 3,000. By a large majority he was elected Alderman-at-large in 1876 and was the Republican member of that body appointed to investigate the Tweed "Ring."

By reason of failure at re-election to the Court of General Sessions, Judge Cowing returned to the practice of law in January, 1907, with his son, Rufus B. Cowing Jr.

LATEST BOOZE QUOTATIONS IN THREE CAPITOLS

Whiskey 20 Cents in London; Highballs 30 Cents in Cuba, and "Hooch" \$1 in "Dry" N. Y.

London wine. Whiskey sells there at 20 cents a drink; cocktails, 30 cents; white and red wine, \$2 a bottle; good champagne, \$1 a bottle.

In Havana cocktails are 35 cents; highballs, 30 cents; champagne, \$6 a bottle; Bacardi rum, 30 cents.

In "Prohibition" New York whiskey is available at 75 cents a drink, with a diluted concoction at 60 cents to \$1; in many high class restaurants they charge \$3 for "highballs" that contain only about 20 cents worth of whiskey, even at present prices.

Platt on Federal Reserve Board. WASHINGTON, May 7.—Edmund Platt, Representative from New York, was nominated by President Wilson to-day to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

ANCRE
With the Genuine Roquefort Flavor
CHEESE
"Sue wouldn't tell us the name of that fascinating cheese she serves on nut salad—you'll guess it when you read this ad."
Made by SHARPLESS, PHILADELPHIA

47-49-51 West 42d St.

Renard

Inaugurate Tomorrow a
**GENUINE ECONOMY
SALE**

in the
Millinery Dept.

MAIN FLOOR

750 HIGH CLASS TWO TONE BANDED SAILORS AND MUSHROOM HATS. GOOD VALUE AT \$7.50.

Tomorrow's Economy Price

500 OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL SUMMERY CHAINSTRAW FLATS. IN ALL THE SPORT SHADES. SOLD UP TO NOW AT \$5.50.

Reduced for Tomorrow's Economy Day

3⁴⁵

2⁶⁵

Stanley & MacGibbons

5TH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET
Second Floor—Take Elevator

Clearance

150 High Class
SUITS
for Women and Misses

Actual Values to \$57.50

Tomorrow \$25 Saturday

TRICOTINE POIRET TWILL
VELOUR CHECKS

2d Floor 15 W. 34th St.

The Home of 40 Famous Brands of Men's and Young Men's Clothes

Georges

Above LIGGETT'S Drug Store

(Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway)
Opposite Waldorf Hotel

"Senior" "Junior"

The Predicted Break Has Come!
Sale of 4100 Suits
AND 312 TOPCOATS,
At Nearly 40% From Regular Prices

\$26.50

For Suits and Topcoats Originally Made to Sell at \$40

\$33.50

For Suits and Topcoats Originally Made to Sell at \$50

\$41.50

For Suits and Topcoats Originally Made to Sell at \$65

At the very outset let us correct any wrong impressions which the headlines of this advertisement might convey that the day of lower prices is here. Existing conditions prove that nothing could be farther from the truth.

It is a positive fact—much as it is to be regretted—that the identical grade of Suits offered in this sale at \$26.50 are quoted at \$35 wholesale for Fall, and those at \$41.50 are costing \$50 at wholesale. This statement will stand the closest investigation.

But for the moment an upheaval in the wholesale market, due to vastly decreased demand, has caused prices to drop almost 40%. Realizing that this was only a temporary condition, we seized upon the chance and purchased over 4,000 garments to sell at the above amazingly low prices. If you act quickly, you can save enormously.

Stanley & MacGibbons

15 West 34th Street

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR

Over Liggett's Drug Store (Between 5th Ave. and Broadway) Opp. Waldorf Hotel

Open Daily Till 6 P. M. — Saturday Till 9 P. M.