in an orderly manner without suspension of work.

"The strike is also an illegal strike under the laws of the organizations to which the strikers belong and has been so characterized by the chief executives of those organizations.

Ample Time Is Given

"The chief executives of these organizations stated that they believed they could induce their men to go back to work and urged that they be given time to enable them to do this. The Railroad Administration has given the time for this purpose. The Director General has also by publication in the newspapers of San Francisco and Los Angeles, urged upon the striker the absence of justification for their action and the importance of returning to work.

"Nevertheless, many of the strikers have not yet returned to work, and to a large extent the public service which the government must render to the public is at a standstill. It follows that the only course which the government can adopt is to exercise its entire power for the purpose of rendering the public service, and the President has so instructed

"All striking employes who do not report for duty on and after 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, August 30, when and as called for duty, will be regarded as having terminated their employment and their places will be filled.

Interference an Offence

"Any one who interferes with or impedes the possession, use, operation or control of any railroad property, or railroad under Federal control, commits an offence against the United States, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and will be arrested and prosecuted accordingly.

"Any one who obstructs or attacks persons assisting or endeavoring to assist in the possession, use, operation or control of any railroad under Federal control will be guilty of the offence described, and will be dealt with accordingly.

"Any one who obstructs or retards the passage of the mail or any vehicle or person carrying the same likewise commits an offence against the United States, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and will be arrested and prosecuted accordingly. Instructions have been issued to the United States District Attorneys and to the United States Marshal to take the necessary steps to enforce these provisions of the statutes of the United States.

Asks Officials for Aid

"The Governors of the states involved, the Mayors of the cities involved, and all other state and local police officers, are relied upon to lend assistance in the performance of the public service as above outlined in every possible manner, including giving aid in the enforcement of the statutory provisions above referred to, and also in enforcing all state statutes, municipal ordinances and other local public regulations which will aid in protecting the railroad property and its operation, and in protecting those assisting or endeavoring to assist in the operation of the railroads."

The strike of the railway workers on the Southern Pacific, Santa Fé & Salt Lake lines, which is tying up transportation in three states, originated several days ago in the demand of the railwaymen that striking employes of the Pacific Electric Company and the Los Angeles Railway interurban lines be taken back without prejudice. When the operating officials of those lines refused to comply with the demand the railwaymen walked out in sympathy. The strike spread gradually until it practically stopped passenger and freight service in the three states affected.

The action of the Director General followed a decision by the railway shopmen's executive committee, who to-day rushed a circular letter to all their local unions urging them not to favor a peremptory strike declaration.

Advise Against Strike

In their letter of advice the leaders admit that with the 4-cent raise conceded by the railway administration they are practically on a par with all other railway employes, and point out that if the shopmen strike now they will be striking for a new general increase in advance of any final decision by other railway employes' organizations as to what they shall do in the way of enforcing their demands for a new general increase all along the line.

"It is conceivable,' 'says the circular, "that the men may decide to do a thing in a manner that will lessen their chances of ultimate success, but common sense dictates that 22 per cent of the railroad employes should not fight the battle for the 78 per cent who have asked for a general wage increase, and who have been denied, as we have been, any further general increases, unless the effort to increase the purchasing power of the dollar by reducing living costs prove unsuccessful.

Would Wait for Wilson

The leaders take the position that President Wilson has promised to get them what they want by reducing living costs instead of by raising nominal pay, and that he should be given a reasonable period, which is placed at ninety days, to get results. After that if results are not forthcoming, they say, will be the time to strike to enforce a wage increase, so they want the men to leave to them the determination of the railway wage problem, the Plumb plan, and the general position of the labor movement were considered by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which began an extraordinary meeting this morning, with President Samuel Gompers, recently returned from Europe, in the chair.

Glenn E. Plumb, author of the Plumb plan, was called in and all the railway organizations were represented in the council room during the day. Before the meeting, Mr. Gompers refused to say whether he was for the Plumb plan or not. At the same time he did not repudiate the Paris interview in which he was quoted as declaring in favor of it in very emphatic terms.

Gompers for Nationalization

It was learned to-day on unquestionable authority, however, that Mr. Gompers, after very mature deliberation, expressly consented to accept the honorary presidency of the Plumb Plan League.

The advocates of the Plumb plan also say there is no question that the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City had the Plumb plan, and it only, in mind when it declared for nationalization of the railways, and that the only reason that that plan was not specifically indorsed was the actual bill embodying it had not yet been introduced in Congress.

Another matter that received much consideration to-day was the effect on employers everywhere of President Wilson's virtual appeal, in connection with his decision in the case of the shopmen, for a suspension of demands for wage increases throughout industry pending the outcome of the effort to reduce the cost of living. The A. F. of L. men fear employers will take advantage of the President's appeal to reject indiscriminately all requests of demands for advances in wages. The case of the steel workers and their threatened strike is cited as being saliently in point.

May Demand Participation

But beyond these specific matters the council will at this session deliberate regarding a definite formulation of labor's position, in the present time of flux and change, respecting a new relation between labor and capital, looking to a larger degree of labor participation in the direction of industry.

This general subject will be considered in connection with direct partisan political action by organized labor, such as that proposed by the new Labor party. One outcome of the council's deliberations may be an indorsement of the suggestion that a national conference of capital and labor be called to lay down new general principles governing their cooperation. Secretary of the Interior Lane to-day made a public statement urging the President to call such a conference at once, and the A. F. of L. council may adopt a resolution favoring such a course.

The letters addressed to the locals by the executive committee of the shopmen begins by quoting the letter recently written to A. O. Wharton, chairman of the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, by Director General Hines, which is held to be of such importance as "warrants the placing of it in the hands of the entire membership."

The Hines letter is interpreted by the committee to mean that "there shall be no further general increase in railroad wages unless the efforts of the United States authorities prove unavailing in reducing the present high living cost," and from it the conclusion is reached that the shopmen will be treated equally with the other 78 per cent of railway employes in the increase of wages that "must and will be made" if the cost of living is not reduced. The letter concludes as follows:

"If the federated shop trades strike now, they carry the full burden of securing the same general increase for the 78 per cent of the railroad employes who have not yet decided what action they propose to take. We do not believe that we should allow ourselves to be placed in that position.

Ninety Days Will Decide

"In our opinion the next ninety days will bring the entire situation to a head, and if a strike is to take place every class of railroad employes should be willing to join in the movement, share their full measure of responsibility and not leave the issue to be decided by the 22 per cent of the railroad employes represented by the federated trades.

"The adjustment in wages that has been offered to the federated shop trades, if accepted, will establish increases that are practically equivalent to the increases granted any other class of railroad employes. This must not be lost sight of in considering the situation we now face. It is conceivable that men may decide to do a thing in a manner that will lessen their chances of ultimate sucess, but common sense dictates that 22 per cent of the railroad employes should not undertake to fight the battle for 78 per cent who have asked for general wage increases, and who have been denied, as we have, any further general increases, unless the effort to increase the purchasing value of the dollar by reducing living costs prove unsuccessful.

Some Unionists Unreasonable

"With a reasonable degree of certainty, we recognize that this letter, coupled with the recommendation we propose to make, will draw criticisms from the individuals in our organizations who have not yet indicated a desire to listen to reason or abide by any criticism not of their own making.

"There is not now, nor has there ever been, objection to honest criticism. Such criticism is not objectionable; on the contrary, it is welcome, and this comment is made for the express purpose of directing the attention of the membership to members who have by various means introduced methods of procedure which must appeal to every right thinking union man as being detrimental to the organization we have perfected as the result of thirty years' untiring effort and generally against every obstacle that could be invented to defeat us.

"In view of the facts as above stated your executive officers and national agreement committee recommended that the question of suspending work be left in our hands, with the understanding that no strike order will be issued unless such action becomes absolutely necessary to meet the conditions arising from the present situation, or in joint action with other railroad organizations for a general wage increase.

"The above recommendation is made after mature deliberation and consideration of all the elements entering into this controversy. It is our honest judgment that a fatal mistake would be made by our members to assume the responsibility of tying up the railroads at this time, when the President is evidently doing all possible to reduce the high cost of living. It is but fair to assume that the President will have the loyal support of a majority of the American public in his effort to procure this much-needed relief. We would, no doubt, be charged with obstructing his efforts.

"It should be understood, however, that if the government fails to effect a substantial reduction in the cost of living within a reasonable time we reserve the right to put the strike vote into effect.

"We sincerely trust that the contents of this letter will be given the consideration that this important subject merits."

Steel Men Confer With Gompers, Then Issue Ultimatum to Gary

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Samuel Gompers took immediate hold of the restless labor situation on his return to American Federation of Labor headquarters to-day from Europe.

Closeted all day with the executive council of the federation, Mr. Gompers declined to make any statement as to what course would be pursued in dealing with the many problems pressing for attention.

In the case of the steel workers, their committee after conferring with Mr. Gompers made public a letter to Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, notifying him that a strike would be called unless an interview was granted the union representatives within the time limit previously fixed.

Officers of the railway shop unions talked over their wage demands and the Administration's compromise offer with the federation president. Representatives of the striking actors in New York also saw Mr. Gompers, but no information as to the conference was given out.

Western Rail Workers Returning to Posts

Obey Behests of Brotherhoods and Will Not Wait for Time Limit Set by Director Hines

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The determination of the government to restore full railroad service in California, Arizona and Nevada by 7 o'clock Saturday morning, announced in Washington to-night by Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, was generally accepted here as meaning the strike situation would be cleared in the West before the time limit set in the ultimatum.

Even before the announcement strikers at practically all points were obeying the orders of chiefs of the international railroad brotherhoods and returning to work.

Union leaders urged the men to consider the consequences of remaining on strike, in view of Mr. Hines's statement that all men who did not return to their posts by the time set would find their positions filled.

The first break in the strike came when Oakland switchmen and yardmen reported for work early to-day, enabling the three transcontinental lines to reëstablish full schedules. Reports throughout the day to the railroad administration here were that the men were returning to work or promising to do so. The freight embargo on the San Francisco Bay was lifted so far as Oakland was concerned, but remained in effect here.

Bolshevism Denounced At Labor Convention

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Denunciation of Bolshevism by President James P. Holland, adoption of a resolution urging United States recognition of Irish independence, a plea for the reduction of the rigors of absolute prohibition by permitting the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines, and advocacy of an eight-hour day and six-day week for electric railway workers, marked to-day's session of the New York State Federation of Labor.

President Holland, questioned regarding his statement before the Lusk Legislative Committee investigating anti-American activities, said he would never stand idly by and see the Bolsheviki get a hold in organized labor. He commended moulders, pattern-makers and united garment workers for their Americanism in fighting the Bolsheviki and Anarchists.

Declaration in favor of recognizing Irish independence was made after an address by Eamonn de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic."

The convention at its business session instructed its executive council to refuse to participate in any further conferences with representatives of the state manufacturers or merchants' associations on matters of legislation or law enforcement until the associations agree to be represented by officers who are actively participating members of the association.

The convention asked that the sale of war savings stamps be made a permanent feature. "The one big union" idea was condemned and organized labor urged to work against it.

Officers were elected to-day as follows: President, James P. Holland, New York; vice-presidents, T. M. Guerin, Troy; Thomas J. Curtis, New York; George C. King, Buffalo; Emanuel Kovelski, Rochester; Joseph A. Mullaney, Elmhurst; Joseph Dehan, New York; Harry A. Engle, Schenectady; Nellie Kelly, Syracuse; Charles C. Shay, New York; John C. Imhoff, New York, and William Kehoe, New York; secretary-treasurer, Edward A. Bates, Utica.

Wilson Wage Ruling Unfair, Bryan Asserts

Nebraskan in Washington; Is Believed Candidate for Nomination for Presidency Next Year

Would Ratify the Treaty

Suggests Senate Resolution Looking to Changes in Future by the League

By Carter Field

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28. — William Jennings Bryan is believed by many politicians here to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President again on a platform appealing strongly to labor. Colonel Bryan was willing to talk on the peace treaty when he arrived in Washington this afternoon, but the moment he concluded his views on that he said he would like to talk about the wage decision of President Wilson. He criticised it more sharply than he has commented on anything President Wilson has done since Mr. Bryan resigned as Secretary of State during the Lusitania controversy.

Mr. Bryan says the workers were not fairly treated in this decision. Promising them something which may not materialize, and on which certainly no guarantee can be given, he said, does not solve their problem. They should be given advance commensurate with the increase in the cost of living, and then if the cost of living is brought down later their wages can be reduced in proportion.

As a result of the rumor that Colonel Bryan was to be a candidate for the Presidency on a platform appealing to labor he was questioned about political conditions.

No Important Information

"I have heard no talk about candidates that I think important enough to repeat," he replied.

"How about your own hat being thrown in the ring again?"

"That is too utterly unimportant to talk about," he smiled.

"Some people here think it quite important."

"Well, you see I said what I had heard about candidacies of other men was too unimportant to mention. It would be very presumptuous for me then to talk about my own candidacy."

Discussing the President's wage scale decision, Mr. Bryan said:

"If the wage decision is based on the theory that the cost of living had advanced more rapidly than the wages, so that when measured by purchasing power the wages are really lower than they were before, it seems to me no reasonable answer has been given the demands of the wage earners.

"The President's proposition does not meet the situation. To say that we hope to reduce the level of prices does not relieve the situation; first, because no guarantee can be given that the cost of living will be reduced; second, because the temporary injustice is not cured and no one is able to say how long the temporary injustice will be continued.

Submits "Fairer" Plan

"A fairer plan would be to find out as quickly as possible the exact change in level of prices and, therefore, the increase in wages needed—that ought not to take many days—and then allow an increase sufficient to cover that on the condition that it is temporary and will be proportionately reduced as the cost of living is reduced. This gives the men an immediate remedy. Yet it makes it only temporary if the level of prices is reduced."

Colonel Bryan said of the fight on the peace treat. :

Would Follow Precedents

"The man whose vote compels the reconvening of the Paris conference or injects new questions into the council of the other nations at this time assumes very grave responsibilities. He may kindle a flame that he cannot put out and the trouble which he may cause will be trouble to the whole people and not to himself alone.

"It is wiser, I think, to follow the precedents than to take a risk of reopening the discussion concluded at Paris.

"If a majority of the Senate desires any change in the treaty or the covenant of the league of nations, the Senate can express its opinon in a resolution looking to future changes by the league—a resolution which would not have to be acted upon by any other nation.

"A majority of Congress can determine, with the concurrence of the President (a two-thirds majority, independent of the President), how the delegates to the league of nations will be appointed and can instruct them. There is no doubt that our delegates, acting under such instructions, can secure within the league any changes that could be assured by reservations unless we assume we can obtain by threats what we cannot procure by argument. This plan will reach the same end without the risk involved in delay in ratification."

Strike Ends Hippodrome's "Happy Days"

Continued from page 1

evidence of the temper of our company is displayed by the fact that every member, from the stars to the last member of the chorus, reported and was eager to give a performance.

"In turning 1,132 working people who are happy and contented into the street the cause which is represented in this injustice wil lnot be benefited, but it is likely to prove an overwhelming boomerang to those who are responsible for it."

Nearly $1,000,000 was invested in the production "Happy Days," it was said.

Affiliated With White Rats

Mr. Stewart, adding later to his protestations of astonishment, declared that the Actors' Equity Association had no jurisdiction over Hippodrome performers. Having two shows a day, he explained, the Hippodrome was classed as vaudeville, and its union players were affiliated with the White Rats, a coördinate branch of the American Federation of Labor organization of actors.

"It would have been a bit ungrateful had the Actors' Equity Association called the strike," said Mr. Stewart, "as we received a check for $1,000 to-day from Mr. Burnside, the author of the play."

Harry Mountford, head of the White Rat branch of the actors' union, likewise firmly disowned the Hippodrome strike. It took place without the sanction or knowledge of the vaudeville organization, he declared. A conference has been called for to-day of both Mr. Stewart's and Mr. Mountford's organizations with the stage hands' union to ascertain who started the strike and why.

While almost every one was disclaiming responsibility for the closing of the Hippodrome and the stage hands whose mysterious strike is thought really to have started the trouble, Marie Dressler was blithely announcing at the Lexington Theatre that she had done it with her little Chorus Girls' Union.

"The Hip has walked out!" cried Miss Dressler from the centre of the stage and the theatre burst into applause. "This is my answer," she continued, "to George M. Cohan and his Fidelity League!"

Later at the Equity ball at the Astor, Miss Dressler was even more emphatic in pressing her claims to the strike. It was true the stage hands were ready to walk out, she said, but they could have done nothing without the chorus girls.

"And I," said Miss Dressler, "am president of the chorus girls!"

"This is war," she continued. "When our boys went overseas to fight Germans they went to fight all Germans, not just a few. I called the strike at the Hippodrome. No, not in person, but some of my men were there. I only expected a few of the girls to go out, but 180 of them leaped forth!"

There are 412 stage hands on the Hippodrome payroll. According to Mr. Luescher the stage hands did not inform the house management that a strike had been called, but simply failed to "punch the clock" at 7:30 p. m.

Across the street from the Hippodrome, in Unity Hall, the Actors' Equity Association established a recruiting station for the enrolment of such of the "Happy Days" performers as cared to join, and numbers of them promptly flocked in to pay their initiation fee and dues.

Among these, according to an announcement by officials of the Actors' Equity Association, was Belle Story, who has been the prima donna in Hippodrome productions since 1915. There were other strike recruits from among the eighty-two principals, 204 chorus girls, 180 ballet people, ninety-four specialty artists and clowns, sixty-nine divers and swimmers, twelve horseback riders and forty-four persons who exhibit, train, feed and groom the Hippodrome animals.

About the time the curtain normally rises at the Hippodrome 180 of the 204 chorus girls lined up in Forty-fourth Street outside the theatre, many of them still wearing their "make-up." Then singing "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here" they marched two abreast to the Lexington Theatre, where the Equity benefit performance is being given. At 9:30 they were led on the stage by Marie Dressler, president of the Chorus Equity Association, and introduced to the cheering audience as her "new girls."

It had been announced by both equity officials and by the managers of the Hippodrome th at its performances would not be interfered with because it was a "two-a-day" house, and therefore classed as vaudeville, coming under the jurisdiction of the vaudeville branch of the Associated Artists and Actors of America, with which the Actors' Equity Association is affiliated.

The closing of the Hippodrome was not the least spectacular act of the day on the programme of the Equity. Their $10 ball began last night at the Hotel Astor at 11 o'clock, and nobody who had paid that much for a ticket and then surrendered a withered straw hat to the checkroom employes had any idea of going home before daylight.

No Managers Seen There

At midnight no managers were reported having passed the doorkeepers, but there were hundreds of representatives of every other branch of the theatrical industry, to say nothing of others whose normal occupation keeps them down in the shadow of Trinity.

Ed Wynn returned yesterday from his first labor convention—the annual meeting of the State Federation of Labor at Saratoga—and in the afternoon he appeared at strike headquarters and told them all about it.

"Don't worry, but sit tight," the comedian told them. "We want recognition, and we're going to get it. Some folks are in for a surprise. I won't say what. Don't press me. I promise the surprise for Monday; perhaps before then. It will be the biggest blow the Fidelity League ever got."

Referring to George M. Cohan's statement to the members of the Actors' Fidelity League that the contract offered by the managers was not due to the Equity strike, Wynn said:

"It's funny. Those were the very things we were fighting for—the things in that contract. And Georgie could have got it for us all the time. Think of it! Oh, why didn't he do it before the strike began?"

The executive committee of the board of governors of the Actors' Fidelity League yesterday issued the following statement:

"The clauses containing the salient points conceded by the managers in the new contract, which were read by George M. Cohan at the mass meeting of the Actors' Fidelity League and which he obtained through his invaluable and generous influence, do not represent the form of this contract in its entirety.

"These advantages are not offered as a temporary bait. They constitute permanent concessions embodied in the contract. This contract is to be made permanent by guarantees stipulated in clauses which will be presented to their entirety at the mass meeting of the Actors' Fidelity League, to be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Saturday evening next.

Equity Members Can Join

"Eligibility for membership in the Actors' Fidelity League is based on the applicant having had twenty-six weeks' continuous or intermittent experience in drama, pantomime, dancing, singing or music, collectively or individually.

"There has been current misapprehension that persons desiring to join the Actors' Fidelity League must sever relations with all other theatrical organizations prior to enrolment in the Actors' Fidelity League. Actors can become members of the Actors' Fidelity League so long as they remain members of the acting profession. The Actors' Fidelity League has no affiliation with any other organization or association."

It was said at the Fidelity headquarters yesterday that the membership was "about 2,000" and that one of these was Joe Weber.

The striking actors gained support from a new quarter yesterday, when William McCarthy, secretary of the International Alliance of Bill Posters, numbering about 9,000 members, announced that none of them will post bills for theatres opposing the striking actors.

Justice Richard P. Lydon signed a temporary restraining order yesterday which forbids De Wolf Hopper from appearing in any performance, either at the Lexington Theatre in the Equity benefit, or elsewhere, during the life of a contract between Hopper and Charles Coburn, member of the Producing Managers' Association and producer of "The Better 'Ole." This contract calls for the appearance of Mr. Hopper for thirty-five weeks at $1,000 a week. Mr. Hopper is striking. He was scheduled to appear in Toronto last Monday, but, according to Mr. Coburn, refused either to rehearse or appear. Mr. Coburn announced that he would sue Mr. Hopper for $200,000.

Actors' Strike Closes Washington Theatre

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The actors' and theatrical employes' strike, which has closed theatres in New York and Chicago, spread to-night to Washington.

Stage hands and musicians at the Shubert-Belasco Theatre here walked out just before the performance of "Up From Nowhere" was to begin.

Call Economic Congress, Lane Tells Wilson

Informs President Labor, Industry, Managers and Public Are Factors To Be Brought Together

Would Move Factories

Interior Secretary Wants Plants Shifted to Small Towns for Cheaper Living

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—President Wilson should call a conference of representatives of capital, labor, industrial managers and the public to meet in Washington in the near future to discuss perplexing economic problems confronting the nation, Secretary of the Interior Lane declared in a statement to-day.

Heretofore only capital and labor has been considered in discussions of vital economic questions, Mr. Lane asserted, but the time has come when the public must be given a voice as well as the business managers and executives who are "the brains of modern industrial organizations."

"There are four sides to the table," said Mr. Lane, "and it is time the public was given a seat in the council chamber and a voice in the proceedings. The problems confronting the United States to-day vitally threaten the welfare of the nations, and the situation is growing worse daily.

Wants General Conference

"I believe the President should call immediately a conference of representatives of the four great factors involved in the present economic situation—labor, capital, business executives and the public. Such a conference would go far toward solving the perplexing and dangerous problems the nation to-day faces."

The proposed conference, the Secretary held, should take up the questions of relations between employer and employe, of labor's proportion of earnings and of improving industrial conditions by calling in executives who have solved these problems successfully in their own organizations.

Mr. Lane declared the word "capital" had come to be considered as representing the actual governing forces of modern industry, when, as a matter of fact, the business executives and managers who direct the destinies of great industrial organizations are men who stand between capital in the strict sense and labor.

Factories in Small Towns

"The concentration of workers in the great cities of the land is one of the chief reasons for the unprecedented high cost of living prevailing to-day," said the secretary. "Shop and mill workers could produce a considerable part of their own food were factories located in smaller communities, with a view to the welfare of the workers as well as the convenience of the workers. More of our people must become producers of foodstuffs, even on a small scale, if the cost of living is to be lowered."

Mr. Lane said that President Wilson should call such a conference at once without waiting for action by Congress on legislation now pending. The economic tangle is too rapidly approaching a climax, he said, to permit of any delay.

Refuse to Recognize Union

Officials of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, at a conference yesterday with a committee representing the 600 striking pipe fitters, refused to recognize the men because of their union affiliation, according to one of the committee. Of the 2,000 workmen employed by the company, 75 per cent, which includes chiefly the firemen and the gas men, have signified secretly their intention of joining the union, it was said. Employes of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, which supplies gas to the Coney Island residents, have joined the union. Their number is 100.

Strike of Waiters Ebbs

The strike called in Manhattan by the 5,000 members of the Waiters' Union, Local No. 1, last Saturday, is almost settled, William Lehman, the business agent, said yesterday. More than 400 restaurant owners, many of whom are affiliated with the New York Restaurant Keepers' Association, have agreed to the increase of $6 weekly, making $20, according to Mr. Lehman. But fifteen more owners remain to accede, he said.

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PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
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The Following Limited Groups Regrouped for Prompt Clear-away To-day Only

A last opportunity to take advantage of the wonderful values being offered in this final sale of the season—

Afternoon and Evening Gowns at $65

Formerly to $165—handsome styles suitable for all occasions—of net, taffeta, chiffon, satin and lace, many styles handsomely embroidered.

Summer Dresses at $35

Formerly to $95—dainty styles in light shades of organdie, net, crepe de chine, Georgette crepe and other sheer materials.

Last of the Country Frocks—of gingham, chintz, cotton crepe, dimity and other light fabrics—at $15.

Silk Tricolette Coats and Wraps at $45

Formerly to $145—an odd group comprising the balance of many high cost styles, made entirely of tricolette or in smart combination effects.

Last of the Sport Coats—Formerly to $65, at $18

Re-assembled Groups of Tricotine Suits at $45

These have been taken from lines which have sold as high as $125, and consist of very desirable styles for wear now.

Small Groups of Handsome Navy and Black Tricotine Suits

Formerly $135 to $175 at $75 and $85

The last of many very smart models, including many styles richly braided or embroidered and beautifully lined.

Last of the Summer Blouses at $5

Regardless of former prices—sheer effects, in net, organdie, batiste and lace.

Higher Cost Blouses at $15

Formerly to $45—of georgette crepe, chiffon, lace, printed silk and other smart materials, including many very smart models suitable for wear with the Autumn Tailored Suit.

Last of the Silk Sweaters $10, $15, $20

Formerly to $50—Remaining styles, comprising an odd group, including slip-over and coat styles, with or without sleeves.

EARLY CHOOSING IS ADVISED AS GROUPS ARE IN MANY INSTANCES VERY SMALL.

The KNOX Sorrenton

A SOFT felt with splendid lines and beautiful texture. The Sorrenton will be favored by men who want a dash of distinction without sacrificing dignity. Its extreme light weight makes it an ideal hat for early fall right after the straw is discarded.

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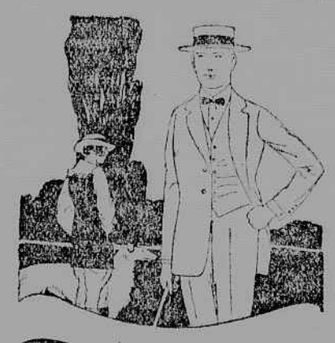

TO what may one trace the large success of these stores? Other stores sell clothing, too. Why have we been chosen by so many well groomed New Yorkers?

Our analysis is simple—by considering carefully *before* we institute a policy—and then *sticking* to the plan.

Satisfactory Wear Guaranteed

What is the plan? Correct Metropolitan style exclusively. All Wool. Expert tailoring. Fair Value.

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*44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
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*CLOTHING AT THESE STORES