

CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE'S COST

WOMEN BUYERS NOW PAYING IT AND THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

General Advance From Ten to Twelve and One-half Per Cent. in Price of Garments New Rules Have Been Stock Depleted Shoppers Pay Bill.

Ladies, will you make your own cloaks now? Or will you have them made at your homes instead of buying them at the shops? Or will you pay the advanced prices that you who are shoppers have seen on the tags of the restricted stocks of tailors' goods which latterly you have been able to inspect in the greater and the lesser stores alike in the metropolis?

If you elect to make them at home you will justify once more that wonderful Providence which moves in a mysterious way its wonders to perform, for one of the demands which the cloakmakers now in their recent long strike in New York have made is that no home maker should be allowed to buy a garment at a price lower than that which the store would have been able to pay for it.

And the result of it all, with the specific increase in wages, is that all the ladies' cloaks, the coats and skirts which are to be found these days in the stores are much higher in price than they were last season or even than the corresponding goods of last spring. The cost of living for the classed ladies, as for the uncloaked, is nowadays ever onward, it seems.

The fall shopping has only just begun and yet the women folk, acute in their peculiar preserve, have discovered promptly and declared the ill just spoken of.

"Here we traverse the heart of the metropolis," they have said to THE SUN, "the metropolis of this whole glorious country in search of our attire, and we find that stocks are short, are limited or incomplete, and that prices are way up, what about it?"

"The SUN endeavored yesterday afternoon to find out what about it. Its reporter found, alas, the tale too true. Like that early immauculate financier who first gave the world paper money in bringing the green back to Noah, the messenger returned with the news that it was money, the question of money, that was written on the face of the waters, mere vulgar but unmistakable money that caused the shoppers' tears to flood; not money that the shopkeepers wanted to get out of them to put into their own tills, but money that must be passed on to the cloakmakers lately on strike.

In Fifth avenue and Broadway and Thirty-fourth street and the other cross-town shopping streets of New York, there was no argument. "We admit it," said the tradesmen. "It is the way that collectively they talked.

"The cloakmakers were on strike for more than two months. They have resumed work with the provision that not only shall they receive higher wages but that they shall not work more than two hours overtime and that there shall be no home work. The price of goods for two months will never be made up, can never be made up. It matters not that we have not recognized the union. Why, there were times, busy times, when we slept? and were answered cheerfully and happily. After the first of July.

"The workers were busy early turning out the fall styles. Then orders were given and brought in. The stores were so busy that people were enabled to know early what styles would prove acceptable and the orders could be repeated, duplicated, the acceptable many times repeated.

"The strike, sent everything back. Orders from the West were cancelled, many because nobody knew where he was at. Nobody knew what was coming. And do you know those cloakmakers were getting more than college people are getting? They were going out of here, many of them, with \$25, \$30 or \$35 a week. Now that they are up to \$45 a week there is no telling what next will be coming.

"But while the strike was on no goods were made up. It was primarily a strike of what we might call the 'retail' side. The effect was broader than that could indicate. For example, the special order workers of one of the largest shops in the West were forced out of the city. The cloakmakers had it in their heads that the special order workers were doing the repairs work. We learned for instance, that the unions hanging on a party up the curtains even, charging him with doing cloakmakers' repairing or making, and he had to undo his kit and show them that he was not a party to it. And you know it wasn't gowns that were affected; they are made by women and didn't figure in the strike. It was cloaks.

"Well, with no goods made up while the strike was on there could be no stock on hand nor for the fall trade at all customary. It takes time to get the stock on the cutter's knife to the shop where the customers may see the goods. But more than that, this is not a business where there is a steady stream of the flat sum an hour or a day for the workman's wages, as might be the case away with the bricklayer, when the employer could figure actually on the mere cost. In this business it is piece work and each firm has to figure for itself what the increased cost will be under the new conditions for its output. This is a matter of some little time and after that there must elapse the time required for the remodeling of the stock before the stock can be ready for the retail customer.

"As a consequence we all acknowledge that the fall stock will be a large one, so full as is usual at this season. We haven't been able to get the suits. And the increased price to us is of course reflected in the price to the retail customer. This is perhaps on the average from ten per cent to 12 per cent over what prices for similar goods have been. The ladies do not like it. They do not like either the increased cost or the incomplete assortments, but when the specialists tell them the whole story they have in the most part taken the matter philosophically, although some of the Southern customers cannot refrain from saying that it seems strange, inasmuch as heretofore they have been able to get what they wanted in New York at this time of year.

"The New York stock will fare a little better than the distant cities, as having the first call on the goods turned out. We really look for full stocks within about another week, but as to prices, they must maintain the advance made. For the body of the season has got to pay the increased wages. The cost of repairs has advanced, and the cost of the materials used in the repairs will be no advance in repair cost charged to the customers, that will be in cases where the repairs are such as were covered by the original contract.

"But in the matter of small repairs, which are so common, the cost of overhauling the extra expense, we are now in a position where we cannot overlook any such thing, and the customer will have to pay for the larger repairs, however small, as the cost of the material used will be advanced.

"As to the matter of the cloakmakers' strike, we look for a continuation of the advance in the price of garments, as the rumor that the strike will be continued for some time, and the repairs against the cloakmakers, in the event of the strike, will be a heavy one. There is a feeling here that as soon as any more of them believe

THEY CAN DO SO SUCCESSFULLY THEY WILL STRIKE AND AS A MATTER OF FACT THERE HAS BEEN CIRCULATED A RUMOR AMONG THEM THAT THEY WILL STRIKE EARLY NEXT WEEK.

THE ONLY NAME MENTIONED AT THE CABINET MEETING.

Consideration Given Senator Sutherland, Chancellor Pitman, Justice Swayne and R. V. Lindabury of New Jersey for Vacancies on Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Gov. Hughes's name was the only one mentioned for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The Governor's qualifications were discussed at considerable length, but nothing definite came from it.

The names of several other men were taken under consideration as possibilities for other vacancies on the Supreme Court bench. These included United States Senator George Sutherland of Utah, Chancellor Pitman of New Jersey and Justice Swayne and R. V. Lindabury, also of New Jersey. Among the names of these names would seem to indicate that the President desires to give the Third and the Eighth judicial circuits direct representation on the Supreme bench. Justice Brewer, who died recently, was from the Eighth circuit. Senator Sutherland's State is in that circuit. The Third circuit, which is made up of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, has not been represented directly on the bench for several years.

To-day is the first time that Senator Sutherland has been mentioned as a possibility. The Senator is a Republican and has been one of Mr. Taft's loyal supporters. He is a member of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1904 and his term will expire next March. Since the retirement of John C. Spooner from the Senate Mr. Sutherland, together with Elihu Root, has been acknowledged as the mainstay of the Republican side in the argument of constitutional questions.

To-day also is the first time that Mr. Lindabury's name has been seriously considered. He is well known as a lawyer both in New York State and in New Jersey. He is said to have a record of having tried more cases in court than any other lawyer in the country except John G. Johnson of Philadelphia. He was one of the counsel for the New Jersey insurance companies in the Armstrong committee investigation conducted by Mr. Hughes, and it was commented on at the time that Mr. Lindabury succeeded better than any of the other lawyers in combating Mr. Hughes and protecting the interests of his clients. Mr. Lindabury's name has been under consideration by President Taft for some time and so also has Chancellor Pitman's.

Justice Swayne's name was the only one mentioned for Chief Justice, it is known that some members of the Cabinet were inclined to question whether or not he was qualified to take office at that place. Those members, it is understood, expressed the opinion that Gov. Hughes's own record shows that he is not qualified to take office at that place. President Taft considers the appointment of the Justices of the Supreme Court as the most important duty now confronting him, and he has been busy with the discussion of the available candidates to-day was only a beginning of the suggestions along the same line.

The President will discuss the three days Cabinet session. The President himself is approaching the Supreme Court appointments with an open mind. He has expressed his own opinion to the Cabinet and will turn their views under consideration. In the last analysis, however, the President will give his own opinion in the matter of these appointments. It is not likely that he will have made up his mind definitely until after the end of the Cabinet session, and possibly not until shortly before Congress convenes.

If Gov. Hughes is appointed Chief Justice, he will have to take office at once. The discussion of the Supreme Court appointments will be held during the three days Cabinet session at the White House. In addition to the Supreme Court matter, however, the President had such other official business to attend to that the other members of the Cabinet had such other official business to attend to that the President's attention was not given to the matter.

The President's attitude, as his advisers outline it since his return to Washington, is that the President is not inclined to resign. In addition to the fact that the President is the victim of a conspiracy and that it is time for the President to show to the American people that an official resignation is not a resignation, the facts warrant it and a case has been proved against him. While Mr. Taft's friends have never doubted that he would resign if he were asked to do so, to the end there have been many reports that the Secretary would resign of his own volition.

The President's attitude that the President has assumed in this matter means of course that Mr. Ballinger has no thought of resigning. Just when the report of the resignation of the Ballinger-Pinchot committee will be made public is uncertain. Nothing can be done until Senator Flint returns from abroad, and as the report will not come out until after election.

One of the other things that President Taft and his advisers have been considering is the Alaska situation. Attorney-General Wickham and Secretary Nagel made a trip to Alaska for the purpose of investigating conditions there. It is understood that the result of their trip probably will be a renewal by President Taft of the recommendation of the Board of Alaska, which was made in 1907, of a new form of government for Alaska. The President's former recommendation contemplated the appointment of a Governor and a council of advisers. The new form should be held directly accountable to the Department of the Interior in Washington. His recommendations aroused considerable opposition in Alaska and in Congress. They were finally laid aside until the President should have an opportunity to investigate conditions thoroughly.

The Cabinet discussions in the White House continued from 8 o'clock in the morning until about 11 o'clock, with the exception of a few hours in the afternoon, when members of the official family hurried around to their departments and offices.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of Gov. Hughes, and the other members of the Hughes family, except the Governor, left Albany for Washington to take up residence in the new family home. The exact date of the Governor's departure is uncertain, but he will go on the 27th or 28th of October.

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Wardlaw Sister's Examination Put Off. The inquiry as to the sanity of Mrs. Caroline B. Martin, who is a prisoner in the New York jail with her sister, Mrs. Mary W. Stow, awaiting trial for the murder of Governor M. Stewart, was put off for two weeks by Judge Ten Eyck yesterday because of the illness of the sister. The lawyers engaged to defend Mrs. Martin and her sister, will be absent from the city.

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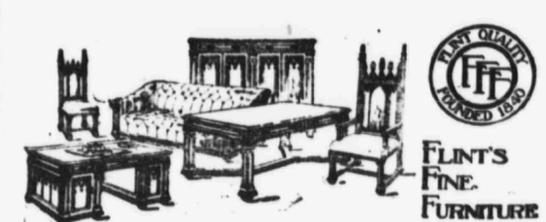
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FALL SHOWING OF FURNITURE AND INTERIOR DECORATION

How artistically the home may be furnished does not depend upon the amount of the expenditure, but upon the care and taste displayed in the selecting of the furniture and decorations.

Many persons have no sufficient knowledge of the History of Furniture and the art of Interior Decoration to rely solely upon their own judgment, and those who may refer any question to our experienced artists, and avail themselves of every accommodation and assistance afforded by our Decorative Department, will attain most satisfactory results at the minimum of cost.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

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TO DISSOLVE SUGAR TRUST

GOVERNMENT SUIT TO BE FILED IN ABOUT A WEEK.

Officials Have Strong Hopes of Prosecuting It Successfully. Government Will Charge That a Monopoly Has Been Established Through Rebates.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The suit of the Federal Government for the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining Company under the Sherman anti-trust law will be filed in the Federal Court in New York city in about a week. It is understood that the Government officials have strong hopes of being able to prosecute the suit successfully.

The Government will attempt to prove that the sugar trust now controls more than 70 per cent of the output of the best and one sugar in this country and will charge that the monopoly has been established through rebates and unjust discriminations.

It was learned to-day also that the Federal authorities have strong hopes of being able to convict some of the Chicago packers who recently were indicted under the Sherman anti-trust law. In Administration circles the prosecution of the best trust indictments is regarded as the greatest importance, for it is believed that this case will largely determine whether the Sherman anti-trust law can ever be applied successfully against individuals.

Up to this time the case of the officers of the so-called license trust has stood as the chief example of the application of the Sherman anti-trust law against individuals.

In the case of the license trust, indictments were returned against the corporation and also against its officers. A jury in the Federal court in New York found the corporation guilty, but refused to accept the indictments against the officers. The Government authorities believe they had the strongest kind of a case against the officers and were inclined to accept the indictments against them.

The Sherman anti-trust law in the case of the license trust, the corporation is not being indicted in the prosecution.

So far as is known, the sugar trust suit and the best trust cases are the only ones in which big corporations are involved that the Federal Government will undertake until the Supreme Court hands down its decision in the Standard Oil case against the American Sugar Refining Company and that against the packers were considered so important that they were given priority in the prosecution.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Arrived: Colfax at Newport News, cruiser Washington at Takahama, battleship North Dakota at Hampton Roads, cruiser Tacoma at Bluefields, battleships Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, Louisiana, Kansas, Nevada, Hampshire and South Carolina, supply ship Vulcan, collier Crescent, patrol tug and collier Leonidas at Hampton Roads.

Left: Collier Brutus from Norfolk for Bradford, R. I., submarine Nautilus from Boston for navy yard, New York; collier Lebanon from Iona Island for St. John's Creek, Va., gunboat the USS Cristobal from Bluefields, cruiser North Carolina from Boston for Guantanamo, gunboat Yorktown from Buenavista, Puerto Rico, acting Assistant Surgeon, cruiser Dixie from Boston for Newport, battleship Michigan from Hampton Roads for New York.

Chinese Prince in Washington. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Prince Sun, the uncle of the infant Emperor of China, arrived in Washington to-night. He was met at the station by Capt. Archibald W. Butt, military aid to the President, who accompanied him to the New Willard hotel. The Prince is in the city on a visit to the President and is to be accompanied by his military aid, who will be in the city for the purpose of attending to the Prince's military affairs during his visit to this country, and has completed an inspection of the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company. During his stay in Washington he will visit the gun foundry of the Washington Navy Yard. The Prince was accompanied by Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Capt. Templem M. Potts, U. S. N. The Prince will call on President Taft at the White House to-morrow.

Ten's Plain, The Plane. The most striking feature in the curriculum of a Jersey City business college as set forth in its recently issued catalogue is the announcement of a special course in "geometry, plain and solid."

Hats and Gloves

Our special Derby Hat at \$3.00 has met with splendid success. We show it in several shapes. Stetson Hats at \$3.50 and \$5.00 in soft grays and black derbies.

Traveling and College Caps from \$1.00 to \$2.50. Fall stock of Men's Gloves is complete in both foreign and domestic makes, at prices from \$1 to \$3.

Our special Glove, domestic-made, which we retail at \$1.15, has no equal at the price.

Browning King & Company

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CLIFTON

CLIFTON, 2 1/2 in. high BEDFORD, 2 1/2 in. high The New ARROW Notch COLLARS

Sit snugly to the neck, the tops meet in front and there is ample space for the cravat.

Population of Cities. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Census Bureau to-day announced the population as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City, 1910, 1900. Includes Dubuque Ia., New Bedford Mass., Salem Mass., Warren Mass., Westwood N.J., Lancaster Pa.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—These army orders were issued to-day:

The following Second Lieutenants, recently appointed from civil life, were assigned to regiments as indicated after their respective names: Lieut. Collins, Fourth Cavalry, to Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. J. H. Pringle, from the Massachusetts to the Idaho to the Iowa as navigator; Lieut. H. Thomas, from the Connecticut to the Mississippi as senior engineer officer; Lieut. J. H. Rodgers and Lieut. H. H. Mitchell, from the Connecticut to the Mississippi as medical inspectors; A. H. Wentworth, from the Connecticut to the Mississippi as medical inspector; A. H. Wentworth, from the Connecticut to the Mississippi as medical inspector.

These navy orders were issued: Commander J. H. Gibbons and Lieutenant Commander C. M. Torrey from Charleston to home and wait orders; Lieutenant Commander J. T. Tompkins from the Iowa to the Massachusetts to command the Perle; Lieutenant Commander W. H. Reynolds, from the Idaho to the Iowa as navigator; Lieut. J. H. Rodgers and Lieut. H. H. Mitchell, from the Connecticut to the Mississippi as medical inspectors; A. H. Wentworth, from the Connecticut to the Mississippi as medical inspector; A. H. Wentworth, from the Connecticut to the Mississippi as medical inspector.

GOTHAM MOTOR CAR COMPANY

2 Seat Runabout, \$2500 4 Seat Touring Car, \$2500 Limousine, \$3500

Every part built in our own factory and each detail a little better than necessary. Not big cars—not high priced cars—but all cars of distinction that expert buyers appreciate.

Kennedy

4-ply Collars 9c, Worth 15c All Styles and Sizes 50c Lisle Socks 25c Pair

Half Price—Because Fancy Color—When Imported Black Cotton Socks (White Feet) 25c

Crystal Domino Sugar

2lb and 5lb SEALED BOXES! A TRIUMPH IN SUGAR MAKING! BEST SUGAR FOR TEA AND COFFEE!

AMUSEMENTS. NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES. EMPIRE, JOHN DREW SMITH, LYCEUM, HENRIETTA CROSMAN, GARRICK, KNICKERBOCKER, OUR MISS GIBBS, HUDSON, HELEN WARE, THE DESERTERS, CRITERION, GLOBE, BESSIE MCCOY, COMMUTERS, BUJO, MADAME SHERRY, GAIETY, LIBERTY, NEW YORK, JOE WEBER'S, HIPPODROME, DALY'S, THE 3 BIG HITS!, THE LITTLE DAMOZEL, CON. LAUGHING TRIUMPH & CO., LYRIC, MADAME X, ASTOR, SEVEN DAYS, WALLACK'S, H. B. WARNER, ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE, THE NEW THEATRE, THE BLUE BIRD, VANDERBILT CUP RACE, MANNHATTAN, HANS THE FLUTE PLAYER, CITY, DENHAM, THE OLD THOMPSON, GRAND 3 TWINS.