STEEL STRIKE IS WELL DISCOUNTED

Financial Community More Concerned Over Solution of Obtaining Harmony

LABOR UNREST GROWTH

Stock sales today on the New York exchange, as compiled by the Evening Sun, totaled 490,500 shares.

New York, Sept. 20.—The Evening Sun's weekly financial review today says:

The all-engrossing topic and dominant consideration in Wall street today was, of course, the impending steel strike, and this was reflected in the stock market by cautious and hesitating trading and a general softening of prices.

It would be inaccurate to describe the list as having been weak. In the first place, only the professional traders were in the market, and in the second place, they were not so much bearish as they were prudent in assuming a waiting attitude. Whatever there was remaining in the evening up of accounts against week-end developments was attended to without delay.

Accordingly the situation tended to depress prices, but it was clear that there was some quiet buying going on all the time on the theory that the strike had been fully discounted, that prices were at a low level and that now was the time to pick up some good bargains at a time when everybody was holding back.

Week of Anxiety

Wall street went through another week's trying period of uncertainty with respect to industrial unrest this week, that is to say, it was not until Friday that it was able to make up its mind whether of not there was to be a steel strike. By that time everything which was likely to happen in that direction had been pretty well discounted.

It may be said without exaggeration that the refusal of the labor union representatives assembled in Pittsburgh to rescind the strike call issued for Monday was a positive, constructive market factor; not so much, of course, because the decision was to strike, but because there had been a decision reached.

Perhaps there are gentlemen high in financial and industrial affairs who will welcome the walkout as a test of strength, the issue to which they believe to be quite as crucial to the American Federation of Labor and labor's ranks in general as to the United States Steel Corporation and the whole steel industry.

They have an idea also that Mr. Gompers has more at stake than Judge Gary. Nevertheless, it is manifestly a misrepresentation to assert that the financial community would prefer to have a strike now than to have it deferred until after the industrial conference scheduled to take place in Washington October 6.

There is little concern as to what the test of strength will reveal, but there is concern as to the feeling which will exist between capital and labor should the latter be worsted in the struggle, as seems more than likely.

Those who look at the subject broadly, from a humanitarian as well as an economic point of view, pray for a solution of the problem which will bring about the sort of harmony which can form the basis for a permanent treaty of peace between the two elements and not a truce with both sides stalking in the armor of suspicion and recrimination.

Conference Has Big Task

The character and talents of the score or more prominent men whom the President has invited to assist at the October conference, men representative of all elements which might be supposed to be most interested in solving the problem, promise at least that an earnest attempt will be made to find such a solution with some hope of success.

With a battle intervening, bringing defeat certainly to one side or the other, bitterness on the one hand and elation on the other will be carried into the Washington meeting which will immensely complicate matters and prejudice an early understanding.

Judge Gary's letter to the steel subsidiary companies, explaining his reasons for declining to meet the union leaders when they applied to him last week, was approved not only as maintaining a position which it would be unwise to reverse under the circumstances, but also as indicating a desire on the part of the industrial leaders to deal courteously and openly with labor. Neither can do without the other and it is equally true that the time has long since passed when either should be permitted to deal arbitrarily with the other.

There was not much to quarrel with in Judge Gary's reasons for declining, which were, "First, because I did not believe the gentlemen were authorized to speak for large numbers of our employes, whose interests and wishes are of prime importance; second, because a conference with these men would have been treated by them as a recognition of the 'closed shop' method of employment. We do not combat labor unions as such. We do not negotiate with labor unions because it would indicate the closing of our shops against non-union labor and large numbers of our workmen are not members of unions and do not care to be."

The reply to this in substance was that the men who sought a hearing were authorized to speak for large numbers of steel workmen and that the only way to prove it was to strike.

Small Percentage Unionized

It has been estimated that not more than 10 to 15 per cent of United States Steel employes are affiliated with unions. What the proportion is in other steel companies cannot be known accurately, but the fact remains that the larger steel organizations regard the forthcoming struggle very complacently.

It is problematical whether labor disturbance has reached the peak. A compilation has been prepared, which shows that the number of strikes has increased month by month, with one exception, that of March, from the beginning of January to the close of August; that is to say, there were nearly three times as many walkouts in August as in January.

The American Federation of Labor is credited with an estimate that at present there are 2000 strikes going on or impending.

In the light of this it might well be asked whether the situation has not come to a point when it is imperative that concessions should be made of mutual advantage to both capital and labor. As Wall street understands it, President Wilson's purpose in calling the October conference was to enforce recognition of some such idea.

Threshold of Prosperity

Irrespective of the merits of the peace treaty there are numerous enough indications that the country has become weary of the delay in settling the league-of-nations controversy. Whatever the bases for prosperity may be, and they do not seem to be lacking in solidity, there cannot be full surface activity in business until the Senate determines its course. A notable recruit to the ranks of those who look for thriving business conditions was Charles M. Schwab, who stated that he had been converted to optimism and who declared that the United States is "on the threshold of the greatest era of prosperity in our history."

"We in America," he continued, "have made remarkable progress industrially and financially since the signing of the armistice. We have given a most interesting exhibition of our recuperative powers. It takes a situation such as we have just passed through to weaken us to our actual resources."

The attorney general averred reductions of 10 to 15 per cent in retail prices of foodstuffs have been effected in twelve states; of 2 to 5 per cent in wholesale food prices in four states, and in other states and communities the cost of living is being held about stationary.

Except in a few communities, no cuts have been brought about in clothing or other necessaries. The work is indeed slow, but it is still too early to pass judgment on the government's efforts.

Money continued at ease throughout the week. Only at the closing Thursday did the call loan rate get above 5 per cent. The ruling rate was 4 per cent. Time funds were fairly active at 6 per cent, bids being made at 5¾ per cent in the middle of the week.

United States Treasury expenditures in the first thirteen days of September were $215,000,000 less than in the same period of last year. The payments due last Monday, estimated at $900,000,000, were more than offset by payments due the banks on Treasury certificates of indebtedness, thus obviating tightening of money rates during the shifting of funds. There was little question of redeposit of tax funds with the banks since certificate maturities required the use of them and more.

Interior centers continued to send funds here which were presumed to represent sums which had been reserved for crop-moving. But it now appears that the reserve was bigger than was or will be required for that purpose, since the wheat and some other crops have shown marked deterioration from midsummer estimates. The offering of the new tax certificates has met with pronounced success, the Federal Reserve Bank calculating that the total subscriptions to both issues will be not less than $750,000,000.

Foreign exchange again sought new low levels in the first half of the week. Sterling bills sold down within a fraction of the record low at $4.12¾; francs, lire and marks were at bottoms not heretofore touched. There was moderate recovery in the second half of the week, but the market remained unstable.

There were further signs that little was to be expected from the other side in the way of correcting this situation, one eminent English writer predicting that the pound sterling would go as low as $3.75. He considers that Great Britain's balance of trade will be improved thereby and will result in a redistribution of this country's accumulation of gold in one way or another. This suggests the subject of production in Europe. Mr. Hoover states that there is a population of 100,000,000 on the other side more than the present basis of production can provide for.

Philadelphia Markets

GRAIN AND FLOUR

WHEAT—Receipts, 160,562 bushels. The market was quiet but firm. The quotations: Car lots, in export elevator, government standard inspection, standard prices—No. 1 red winter, $2.39; No. 1 northern spring, $2.39; No. 1 hard winter, $2.39; No. 1 red winter, garlicky, $2.37; No. 1 red, smutty, $2.36; No. 1 red, garlicky and smutty, $2.34. United States Grain Corporation's purchases of wheat are based on the following schedule of discounts: No. 2 wheat, 3c under No. 1; No. 3 wheat, 6c under No. 1; No. 4 wheat, 10c under No. 1.; No. 5 wheat, 14c under No. 1. For all wheat otherwise conforming to the specifications of No. 5, or better, but deficient in test weight, the discount from the No. 5 prices will be 3c per bushel for each one pound deficiency in test weight. Wheat grading below No. 5 for reasons other than deficiency in test weights will be bought on its merits. Smutty wheat will be discounted according to the degree of smut, but in no case less than 2c per bushel under the corresponding regular grade. Garlicky wheat will be discounted just as heretofore, 2c per bushel from the regular grade. Mixed wheat will be discounted from 2c to 5c, according to quality and condition of mixture, but unless otherwise instructed the trade may count on our taking No. 2 mixed wheat at Philadelphia just as heretofore, i. e., 2c under the corresponding regular grade.

CORN—Receipts, 1250 bushels. Supplies were small and trade was quiet at former rates. We quote, to arrive, yellow in car lots for local trade, as to quality and location, at $1.65@1.70 per bushel.

OATS—Receipts, 20,272 bushels. Offerings were light and the market was quiet and unchanged. Quotations: Car lots as to location—No. 1 white, 78½@79½c; No. 2 white, 77½@78½c; No. 3 white, 76½@77½c; No. 4 white, 74½@75½c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 3,580,239 lbs. in sacks. Offerings were light and the market ruled firm, but trade was quiet. The quotations ranged as follows: Per 196 lbs. packed in 140-pound jute sacks: Winter straight, western, new, $10.10@10.40; do, do, nearby, new, $9.75@10; Kansas straight, new, $11@11.25; Kansas short patent, new $11.25@11.75; spring short patent, new, $12@12.25; do, patent, new, $11.50@12; do, first, clear, new, $9.75@9.75.

RYE FLOUR was quiet and unchanged at $7.60@7.90 per barrel in sacks as to quality.

PROVISIONS

There was little trading but values were steadily held. The quotations, ranged as follows: Beef, in sets, smoked and air-dried 54c; beef, knuckles and tenders, smoked and air-dried, 55c; pork, family, $38; hams, S. P. cured, loose, 32@38c; do, skinned, loose, $2@34c; do, do, smoked, 34@36c; hams, boiled, boneless, 49c; picnic shoulders, S. P. cured, loose, 24c; do, smoked, 25@25½c; bellies, in pickle, loose, 31c; breakfast bacon, 39c; lard, 31c.

REFINED SUGARS

The market was quiet on a basis of 9c for fine granulated.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER—Fancy goods were in small supply and firm, but wholesale trade was quiet. The following are the quotations: Solid-packed creamery, fancy, high-scoring goods 60½@62½c; extra, 59½c; extra firsts, 58½c; firsts, 58@57c; seconds, 56@52c; sweet creamery, choice and fancy, 61½@63½c; do, fair to good, 56½@60½c; fancy brands of prints jobbing at 64@66c; fair to good, 54@62c.

EGGS—Fine fresh eggs were scarce and firm, but medium and poor stock plentiful and dull. Quotations: Free cases, nearby, $16.20 per crate; current receipts, that will grade, $15.60; fair to good, $14.40@15; western extra firsts, $16.20 per case; firsts, $15@15.60; nearby and western, seconds, $13.20@14.10; inferior lots lower; fancy selected eggs jobbing at 61@63c per dozen.

CHEESE was quiet and unchanged, with moderate but ample offerings. Quotations: New York, whole-milk, flats, fancy, 31½@32c; specials higher; do, do, fair to good, 30½@31½c; Wisconsin, whole-milk flats, fancy, 31½c; do, do, fair to good, 30@31c; some fancy goods jobbing at 32¼@33c.

POULTRY

LIVE—Fine stock steadily held, but medium and unattractive stock dull and weak. The quotations follow: Fowls, not Leghorns, fancy, fat, weighing 5@7 lbs. apiece and over, via express, 37@38c; fowls, not Leghorns, medium sizes, via express, 33@35c; small sizes, 28@30c; fowls, white Leghorns, via express, 28@30c; spring chickens, broilers, not Leghorns, yellow-skinned, weighing 2½@3 lbs. apiece, 34@36c; spring chickens, broilers, not Leghorns, yellow-skinned, weighing 1½@2 lbs. apiece, 31@33c; white Leghorns, yellow-skinned, weighing 1½@2 lbs. apiece, 28@30c; white Leghorns, yellow-skinned, small sizes, 25@27c; roosters, 23@24c; ducks, spring, 28c; do, Pekin, old, 27@28c; do, Indian Runner, old, 25@27c; pigeons, old, per pair, 35@38c; do, young, per pair, 32@36c.

DRESSED—Fine stock was in small supply and steady, but unattractive stock was liberally offered; dull and weak. Quotations: Fowls, fresh-killed, dry-picked, in boxes—Weighing 4½ lbs. and over apiece, 39c; weighing 4 lbs. apiece, 38c; weighing 3½ lbs., 29@31c; weighing 3 lbs., 26@28c; smaller sizes, 23@25c. Fowls, fresh-killed, in bbls, dry-picked—Weighing 4½ lbs. and over apiece, 38c; weighing 4 lbs. apiece, 35c; weighing 3½ lbs. apiece, 28@30c; weighing 3 lbs. apiece, 25@26c; smaller sizes, 22@24c. Old roosters, dry-picked, 23c; broilers, Jersey, ice-packed, 46@48c; do, other nearby, ice-packed, 39@38c; broilers, western, ice-packed, weighing 1½@2 lbs. apiece, 35@36c; chickens, western, ice-packed, weighing 2½@2¾ lbs. apiece, 30@31c; western, milk-fed chickens, 12 to box, 17 lbs. and under to dozen, per lb., 43@45c; 18 to 24 to dozen, per lb., 43@45c; 25 to 30 lbs. to dozen, per lb., 35@36c; 31 to 36 lbs. to dozen, per lb., 33c; 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen, 33@34c; 43 to 47 lb. to dozen, per lb., 36@37c; 48 lbs. and over to dozen, 38@40c. Spring ducklings, nearby, as to quality, 32@35c. Squabs, per dozen—White, weighing 11 to 12 lbs. per dozen, $8.50@9.25; white, weighing 9 to 10 lbs. per dozen, $7.50@8.25; white, weighing 8 lbs. per dozen, $6@6.75; do, 7 lbs. per dozen, $4.50@5.25; do, do, 6@6½ lbs. per dozen, $2.50@3.50; dark, $1.50@2.25; small and No. 2, 60c@$2.

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

Chicago, Sept. 20.—HOGS—Receipts, 2000 head. Mostly steady with yesterday average. Heavy $16.50@18; medium, $16.75@18.25; light, $17.25@18.25; light lights, $16@17.75; heavy packing sows, smooth, $16@16.50; packing sows, rough, $15.25@15.75; pigs, $15@16.50.

CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head. Compared with week ago, beef steers, stockers and feeders steady to 25c lower. "She" stock steady to 25c higher; bulls, 50c to 75c lower; calves, 50c to $1 higher.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2500 head. Compared with week ago, killing grades irregularly $1 to $2 lower. Choice western lambs declining least; breeding and feeding sheep and lambs, $1.00@2.50.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20.—HOGS—Receipts, 200 head. Higher. Heavies, $17.75@18; heavy yorkers, $19@19.10; light yorkers, $17.50@17.55; pigs, $17@17.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 500 head. Steady and higher. Top sheep, $11; top lambs, $15.

CALVES—Receipts, 50 head. Steady. Top, $22.50.

Kansas City, Sept. 20.—HOGS—Receipts, 500 head. Higher. Bulk, $17.10@17.40; medium weights, $17.10@17.40.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1500 head and 200 calves. Market for the week: Beef steers, 75c lower; butcher cattle, 35c to 75c lower; canners stockers and feeders, 50c to $1 lower; best calves, 50c higher; heavy calves, $1 lower; others, 25c to 75c lower.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head. Market for the week: Westerns steady to 25c lower; fat sheep, 50c lower; breeding stock, steady; native lambs, $1 lower; feeders, $1 to $1.25 lower.

South Omaha, Sept. 20.—HOGS—Receipts, 3200. Slow no early trading, few bids, strong, 10@15c higher.

CATTLE—Receipts, 300.

SHEEP—Receipts, none.

East St. Louis, Sept. 20.—HOGS—Receipts, 3500. Steady. Top, $18.30; bulk, $17.75@18.25; heavy, $17.75@18; medium, $17.75@18.25; light, $16.75@1830; light lights, $16@1675; heavy packing sows, smooth, $14@15; packing sows, rough, $12.25@13.75; pigs, $13@16.

CATTLE—Receipts, 600. Week's review: Killing steers, 25 to 75 cents lower; butcher grades, 25c to 50c lower; stocker steers, 50c lower.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600. Sheep and lambs, $1 to $1.25 lower for week.

CHICAGO BUTTER AND EGGS

Chicago, Sept. 20.—BUTTER—Receipts, 6537. Firm. Extra, 56c; firsts, 49@54c; seconds, 47@48½c.

EGGS—Receipts, 7049 cases. Firm. Firsts, 45½@46½c; ordinary firsts, 39@41c; miscellaneous, 39@45½c.

INTEREST IN STEEL CENTERED ON LABOR

Belief Prevails That Companies Will Defeat Unions in Efforts for "Closed Shop"

New York, Sept. 20.—Virtually all the interest in the steel trade during the last week was centered around the labor situation. The various reports which were received in this city were closely studied and as a result little attention was given to the different markets, so that not much can be said about conditions.

On the labor situation there are many opinions with regard to details, but it appears to be the unanimous belief that the steel companies will defeat the unions in their efforts to bring about the "closed shop" through having their organizations recognized by the leading concerns, including the United States Steel Corporation.

The attitude of Judge Gary on the matter is being followed by all the others, both large and small, and although there was some fear early in the week that the judge might possible weaken a little in his attitude toward the radicals in the labor unions, the letter which he sent to the presidents of the subsidiaries, showed conclusively hat he would stand firm.

Many of the smaller interests in the ndustry are elated over this fact, and maintain that there will be no difficulty in overcoming the strike. There has been no change in the estimates as to the number of men that belong to the unions, namely from 10 to 15 per cent, but in the financial district there is a belief that possibly 25 per cent of the men might have become affiliated with he various organizations.

The various rather irresponsible charges which were made by the labor leaders in their statements to the public ness during the last week are refuted by all the highest authorities in the ndustry. There has been reference abqut "humane" working and living conditions in these statements. In this connection one official of a steel company said:

"When this fight is over and the companies have been victorious it will be seen on what side the so-called humane conditions predominate. The record of all strikes has been that when the unions have lost the fight the agitators and labor leaders who started the trouble have left the vicinity of the walkouts and allowed the workers, who are the chief sufferers in the end, to get along the best they can.

"It will be the policy of our company to treat the men fairly, even after they have been defeated. We will not hold against them the fact that they have made a mistake at this time, because none of us is infallible and we all have made blunders in the past. The men naturally have been misled by the promises which have been made to them. They have been told that after this fight has been won a 50-50 profit-sharing basis will be insisted upon.

"Foreigners naturally have become interested in the movement because of these promises, but this must not be taken to mean that all the foreign element is connected with the union. As a matter of fact there will prove to be many loyal foreigners in the various plants—men with families who hope to make their homes here for all time. These men will work as long as they are allowed to.

"Intimidations will be practiced by the pickets at some plants and this might bring out more men than the unions control, but at the moment it appears as though those who are willing to continue to work will be given the proper protection, and if this is done there is no doubt in my mind that the strike will fizzle out in less time than many believe possible at present.

"So far as the American workers are concerned, they are loyal almost to a man. They are willing to continue as in the past, and have no imaginary grievances. Their futures depend upon the steel industry and we will see to it that they are not interfered with so far as our company's mills are concerned."

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Alhambra 12th, Morris & Passyunk Ave. Mat. Daily at 2; Evgs. 6:45 & 9. HAROLD LOCKWOOD in "A MAN OF HONOR"

APOLLO 52D & THOMPSON STS. MATINEE DAILY WILLIAM S. HART in "THE COLD DECK"

ARCADIA CHESTNUT Below 16TH 10 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. BILLIE BURKE in "THE MISLEADING WIDOW"

BLUEBIRD BROAD STREET AND SUSQUEHANNA AVE. ETHEL CLAYTON in "A SPORTING CHANCE"

BROADWAY Broad & Snyder Ave. 2, 6:45 & 9 P. M. WALLACE REID in "THE VALLEY OF THE GIANTS"

CAPITOL 722 MARKET STREET 10 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. ELSIE FERGUSON in "WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE"

COLONIAL Gtn. & Maplewood Aves. 2:15 and 8:15 P. M. TOM MOORE in "LORD AND LADY ALGY"

EMPRESS MAIN ST., MANAYUNK MATINEE DAILY HALE HAMILTON in "THE FOUR-FLUSHER"

FAIRMOUNT 20th & GIRARD AV. MATINEE DAILY FRANK KEENAN in "THE WORLD AFLAME"

FAMILY THEATRE—1211 Market St. 9 A. M. to Midnight. MADELAINE TRAVERS in "THE SPLENDID SIN"

56TH ST. THEATRE—Below Spruce. MATINEE DAILY SESSUE HAYAKAWA in "THE MAN BENEATH"

FRANKLIN THIRD & FITZWATER ORGAN MUSIC MARION DAVIES in "THE DARK STAR"

GREAT NORTHERN Broad St. at Erie 2, 7 & 9 P. M. NAZIMOVA in "THE RED LANTERN"

IMPERIAL 60TH & WALNUT STS. Mats. 2:30. Evgs. 7 & 9. NAZIMOVA in "THE RED LANTERN"

LEADER 41ST & LANCASTER AVE. MATINEE DAILY LOUISE GLAUM in "SAHARA"

LIBERTY BROAD & COLUMBIA AV. MATINEE DAILY HARRY MOREY in "THE GAMBLERS"

333 MARKET STREET THEATRE 9 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. HARRY MOREY in "THE GAMBLERS"

MODEL 425 SOUTH ST. Orchestra. Continuous 1 to 11. HAROLD LOCKWOOD in "A MAN OF HONOR"

OVERBROOK 63D & HAVERFORD AVE. NORMA TALMADGE in "THE WAY OF A WOMAN"

PALACE 1214 MARKET STREET 10 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. GERALDINE FARRAR in "THE WORLD AND ITS WOMAN"

PRINCESS 1018 MARKET STREET 8:30 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. BESSIE BARRISCALE in "HER PURCHASE PRICE"

REGENT MARKET ST. Below 17TH 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. MINNA GREY in "CHOOSING A WIFE"

RIALTO GERMANTOWN AVE. AT TULPEHOCKEN ST. WILLIAM S. HART in "WAGON TRACKS"

RUBY MARKET ST. BELOW 7TH 10 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. ELSIE FERGUSON in "A SOCIETY EXILE"

SAVOY 1211 MARKET STREET 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT DUSTIN FARNUM in "A MAN'S FIGHT"

STANLEY MARKET ABOVE 16TH 11:15 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. MARY PICKFORD in "THE HOODLUM"

VICTORIA MARKET ST. AB. 9TH 9 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. WILLIAM FARNUM in "WOLVES OF THE NIGHT"

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BELMONT 52D ABOVE MARKET BESSIE LOVE in "OVER THE GARDEN WALL"

BROAD ST. AUDITORIUM Broad & Rockland H. B. WARNER in "THE MAN WHO TURNED WHITE"

CEDAR 60TH AND CEDAR AVENUE CHARLES RAY in "BILL HENRY"

COLISEUM MARKET BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH EUGENE O'BRIEN in "FIRES OF FAITH"

EUREKA 40TH & MARKET STS. MATINEE DAILY EARLE WILLIAMS in "A ROGUE'S ROMANCE"

FRANKFORD 4715 Frankford Av ELSIE FERGUSON in "A SOCIETY EXILE"

JEFFERSON 22ND AND DAUPHIN STS. MAT. DAILY TOM MOORE in "THE CITY OF COMRADES"

JUMBO FRONT ST. & GIRARD AVE. Jumbo Junction on Frankford "L" OLIVE THOMAS in "THE FOLLIES GIRL"

LOCUST 52D AND LOCUST STREETS Mats. 1:30, 3:30. Evgs. 6:30 to 11. FANNIE WARD in "COMMON CLAY"

NIXON 52D AND MARKET STS. 2:15, 7 and 9. HERBERT RAWLINSON in "THE CARTER CASE"

PARK RIDGE AVE. & DAUPHIN ST. Mat. 2:15. Evg. 6:45 to 11. DOROTHY GISH in "NOBODY HOME"

RIVOLI 52D AND SANSOM STS. MATINEE DAILY MABEL NORMAND in "MICKEY"

STRAND GERMANTOWN AVE. AT VENANGO ELSIE FERGUSON in "THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE"

WEST ALLEGHENY 26th and Allegheny H. B. WARNER in "THE PAGAN GOD"

The Tailoring Situation in Philadelphia and Vicinity

Since September 18th, the Journeymen Tailors in Philadelphia and vicinity have been "on strike" because of the inability of the Merchant Tailors to become a party to the following agreement demanded by the Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 56.

AGREEMENT AND SCALE OF WAGES OF LOCAL UNION 56.

This agreement, made this.....day of.....by and between .....of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, party of the first part, and Local Union No. 56, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, of the same city and State, party of the second part, WITNESSETH:

That the party of the first part agrees to the following conditions and scale of minimum wages:

Tailors $36.00 per week
Operators $36.00 per week
Pressers $36.00 per week
Helpers $25.00 per week

Women shall be paid the same scale as men, providing they do the same class of work.

1. One helper allowed for every three skilled workmen.

2. All employees, including, foreman, engaged in the manufacture of garments in the shops of the party of the first part, shall be members in good standing of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. When non-union people are employed, however, they shall be required to become members of the union within ten days after their employment.

HOURS OF WORK

3. Not more than forty-four (44) hours shall constitute a week's work in any one week. Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one half on regular working days, and double time for Sundays and holidays, and weekly system shall prevail in all departments, coats, pants, vests and busheling.

The hours of labor shall be from 8 a. m. until 12 noon, and from 1 to 5 p. m. Saturday, 8 a. m. until noon.

HOLIDAYS OBLIGATORY

4. New Year's Day, Labor Day, Decoration Day, July 4th, Christmas Day and Thanksgiving Day.

5. The party of the first part agrees that no reduction shall be made in the wages of any person working by the day or week for any of the above holidays.

6. The party of the second part agrees that, when any disagreement arises, as to hours and wages, that there shall be no cessation of work until the matter is investigated, according to the constitution of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

7. The party of the first part agrees that work shall be equally divided, as near as possible, at all times—particularly in the slack months; and that a representative of the union shall have free access to the shops during working hours; and that no person shall be discharged through scarcity of work during the slack season.

TIME OFF

8. Employees requiring time off shall be required to give one day's notice, if they require one day. If only half day is required, half day's notice must be given. Employees working by the week shall be entitled to half day's pay, if laid off, half day without notice.

9. In consideration of the faithful compliance with the foregoing rules, the party of the second part agrees to furnish the Union Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America to the party of the first part, in such quantities as his business may require; but in no case shall the Union Label be distributed by other than a member of the union.

It is hereby agreed by the parties of this agreement that the terms fixed in the foregoing rules go into effect on the.....day of September, 1919, and remain in force until the..... day of September, 1920.

It is further agreed that fifteen days' notice shall be given by either party of any change in the agreement; and that, if no notice be given, the agreement stands renewed for one year longer.

Pres.

(Seal of Union) On behalf of the Union.

On behalf of the Firm.

Note—Coatmakers, Pantsmakers, Vestmakers and Bushelmen are covered under the head, "Tailors."

In declining to become a party to the above agreement, we believe that the public, the third party in this controversy, should be informed regarding the chief objections to these demands.

First: The demands of paragraph 3 clearly limits production and this arbitrarily increases costs. The Merchant Tailor does not control production, due to the fact that the Public purchases clothes by seasons. Necessarily, because of this fact, much of the work would be produced by the **overtime system,** adding an extra 50% to the cost of making.

Second: The piece system now in vogue more adequately serves the purpose of determining definite costs than the weekly system demanded by the Union. As an example—if a customer should require a garment in the busy season it would be necessary to charge him extra if the garment could not be made on regular time. Thus the customer would be a victim of the system the Union proposes. The Merchant Tailor must, necessarily, quote a definite price for a garment which must be based on a definite cost. The weekly system would add materially to the already high cost of clothes. Naturally, the buying Public would be called upon to bear the burden of this increased cost.

At a meeting of the Merchant Tailors of Philadelphia and vicinity it was voted to adopt and to publish the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES:

We, the Merchant Tailors of the city of Philadelphia and vicinity, declare the following to be the principles and objects for which we stand:

We stand primarily for law, order and personal liberty, but oppose all oppressive restrictions which retard progress and interfere with the individual labor of the employer as well as the employee.

We stand for the open shop and oppose limitation of output. We oppose limitation of the number of apprentices and helpers when of proper age.

We oppose the boycott, the sympathetic strike and the compulsory use of the union label.

We recognize the right of the emyloyee to organize, but hold that any such organization should not interfere with the right of the individual to work as he sees fit.

Declaring our belief in the above, we, the undersigned, after carefully considering the demands made upon us by the Tailors' Union, do hereby jointly and severally agree that we will not enter into any contract or agreement which annuls the above principles.

We further agree that we will abide by this position as outlined above and will not make any individual settlement with the Union, but will hire our help as individuals without regard to whether they belong to a Union or not.

Boyd & Zeller	Kendig-Whelan-Mason	Priest, Harry S.
Casaccio, Michael	Kean, Samuel	Pyle, Innes & Barbieri
Cunningham, Thos. J.	Kresge, D. H.	Reier & Scheufele
Degerberg, P. N.	Lipschutz, Jack L.	Rienzi, Luigi
Devereaux, W. B.	Little & Golze	Rienzi, Michael & Co.
Dixon, W. H.	Lindberg & Kohout	Savin, McKinney & DiTullio
Embick, W. H. & Sons	Lawrence & Bovaird	Sembello, A. E. & F.
Ermilio, L. R. & Co.	Magerl & Co., J. E.	Sempliner, D. D.
Fern, Thomas	Matthews, A. B. & Co.	Stewart, Robert
Gansert, George & Co.	Mosko, Louis	Stafford & Co., T. J.
Halpin, Boyd & Turner	Mlasovsky & Wagner	Tartaglia, Frank L.
Henderson & Co.	McNeill, H. W. & Co.	Thomson, Peter
Holly & Fritsch	Nelson Co., John W.	Waters, W. H.
Holzhauer, H. A. & Co.	Osborn & Osborn	Weiser & Hendricks
Hughes & Muller	Paige, Roch & Dorner	Williams, Edward R.

Peterson & Co., E. H. Witlin & Gallagher