

The price of the paper will be 1 cent copy or \$3 a year. Communications will be welcomed from everyone with an idea or bit of news interesting to the women's wear industries of the United States.

Mass meetings of members of both the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the Associated Manufacturers of Ladies' and Children's Apparel will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 10, at the Hotel Hamilton. The purpose of the meetings is to discuss plans for opposing the demands of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union for recognition of the union, 25 per cent increase in wages and a 40-hour week. The Associated Manufacturers' Protective Association will meet at the Hotel Hamilton at 4 o'clock and the Associated Manufacturers will gather at the Teutonic Assembly Hall at 7:30 p.m. The committee of the Protective Association will be present at the meeting of the Associated Manufacturers with a view of combining the two general policies of the two organizations and stronger front to the union. As a result of these meetings, it is said a policy will be adopted whereby shops will be gradually opened with non-union help and non-union operators who choose to start on their own.

The sudden change in the policy of the union, the representative of this paper was informed late yesterday afternoon by one of the leading officials of the union, because of a secret conference being held between the settlement committee and committee of a group of about 150 manufacturers, including, it was said, some of the largest employers in the city. It was stated that some of the manufacturers represented by this committee are members of both manufacturers' association and that others have no association affiliations. The report of this conference was

The rejection by the union of the offer to arbitrate the dispute has caused the latter to feel free and somewhat bitterly yesterday to accuse the union of being "unfriendly" to employers and union officials to freedom of the settlements. The contention of some of them was that they could see no change of policy, especially at a time when the union is so anxious to have the manufacturers settle. It looked to them, they charged, that some arrangement would be made between the manufacturers and the union to delay the settlement of the dispute, which would be to the detriment of the workers in a position which would be to their disadvantage. The larger manufacturers, they held, are in a better position to stand. The claim of the larger employers that they have been "hampered" by the union has hampered their business by being able to turn out goods a great deal cheaper because they are not hampered by the union. For this reason, several of the smaller manufacturers have been forced to close. Save something to do with the delaying of the settlements with the union, during the past few days, the manufacturers and other fixed expenses continue with

Members of Chak, Solt and Skirt Manufacturing Protective Association emphatically deny any knowledge of the report. "We are manufacturers and the union and we are surprised that the union should confirm the report," says Solt. "We are not negotiating pending. They knew nothing about it," he says, said and did not believe there was any truth in it.

Chak, Solt and Skirt Manufacturing Protective Association of A. Beller & Co. says relative to the report: "It is all poppycock. We are all working for the same interest, and the large manufacturers, especially, are not interested in the introduction of holding out to the end."

In connection with this matter, it was said that the union had been told that which R. Sadowy has his place of business, a sign has been posted to the effect that a business in his shop will be dis-

Max Rindskopf, chairman of the committee of the Associated Manufacturers of New York, issued the following statement relative to the strike of the Ladies' and Misses' Garment Workers Union:

"The strike of the L. & M. G. W. U. was formed for the purpose of protecting ourselves, and this includes any man who sells at wholesale ladies' and misses' coats, suits and skirts, regardless of the size of the lot. The L. & M. G. W. U. organization is thrown over the shoulder of the manufacturer, and the L. & M. G. W. U. cooperation of those manufacturers who are not members of our organization. The L. & M. G. W. U. is a union of manufacturers are in any way negotiating with the L. & M. G. W. U. The L. & M. G. W. U. statement is in behalf of the individual manufacturers as well as the association. The L. & M. G. W. U. is a union of manufacturers together now and settle with the strikers on a peaceful fashion."

The committee of the Associated Manufacturers of Ladies' and Misses' Garments of New York, will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the New York Hotel, 120 East Sixteenth street. They expect full attendance from the L. & M. G. W. U. Suits and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association will meet about the same time.

Steps were taken yesterday looking to an amalgamation of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association and Associated Manufacturers of Ladies' and Misses' Garments of New York. Prominent members of both bodies met at the headquarters of the Protective Association in the Hoffman House and discussed plans for the combination. At the invitation of the Associated Manufacturers, a committee of four of the Protective Association will attend the mass meeting of the former body.

All the union officials interviewed earlier yesterday voiced the opinion that they were glad to see the manufacturers organizing, as the unions very much preferred to treat with the organized, instead

of the individual manufacturers. This was in direct contrast to the statements of the union forces the day before that all settlements would be made with the manufacturers individually. The change in the sentiment, as regards the manufacturers, is supposed to be occasioned by the rumors of secret negotiations being held with a group of manufacturers, as admitted by the union late yesterday.

"We want to see the manufacturers get together, and we want to see them with them, a body than individually," said President Rosenberg, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The only statement made by President Gompers yesterday afternoon was: "I am much impressed with the situation." A statement from union headquarters yesterday read:

The settlement committee has adopted the policy of sending price committees to the employers who have manifested desire to sign the agreement. As soon as the prices will be determined, the applications will be taken up in the order in which they have been made. The most reputable firms seem to have no opposition to the union, as such. As a matter of fact, they seem to be delighted with the prospect that conditions in the trade will be equalized."

[illegible]

A prominent manufacturer, and a member of the Associated Manufacturers, in speaking of the possibility of filling present orders and those which will come in from the new saws, says that with three or four cutters, operating large capacity cutting machines, a good quantity of material could be cut and made ready for finishing. He said that at the present time there are about 50 shops working in this condition, and that with three cutters will do everything possible to help them, and that different members of the association will gradually open their shops and take in such work as they can handle, with men and men that apply for work. He said that he believed that in the near season it will be possible to turn out enough to fill the demand.

"With pension men coming into the shops," he continued, "gradually filling the vacancies caused by the general walk-out, and with no hope for employment of union operators, the latter will be forced to leave their business and will, sooner or later, arrive at the fact that they do not go back to work their chances of employment will be slim. It will be then that they will begin to think," said the speaker, "of their families and their wages, and will seek with united mind and voice that no such condition as this can exist. When this condition is brought about," he continued, "there is no doubt that the union will lose a large army of its members, who will prefer to work for a good living and be contented, rather than under union jurisdiction and unemployment."

The union forces have found it necessary to double the number of members of the settlement committee. This has been occasioned by the fact that the applications for settlements have been numerous, according to the union, that the present committee has been unable to adequately handle the amount of business confronting it. The union statement relative to the increase in their settlement

(Continued on Page Two)

"Much has been said of the Black Ascot," says The Hystander, London. "The obvious fact, however, that the peculiar beauty of the Englishwoman, particularly the blonde, is never seen to better advantage than in mourning, has not been generally admitted. Certainly, rarely or never have the well known beauties of London society been better appreciated than by their admirers of 1910. Foreign visitors are said to have been particularly impressed on this occasion, and there is already talk of *une mode noire* in Paris."

It will be recalled that John Wanamaker some three weeks ago called attention to the remarkable vogue of black and white combination in Paris, and it is only logical to conclude that the fashion will have its influence here.

"As for hats, the prospect is much more certain than in the case of skirts," says the miller. "The mill is now turning out in for hats of medium size quite bon. Indeed, many are wearing them already. The warm and fairly high crown. In the tailoring department we may not fear the coming of the 'poodle' or the 'poodle' or the artificially lengthened fronts that droop over the face. The popples, or tulips, or lilies, have still to pass from the exclusive to the popular. The mill is turning out a great quantity of hats without unseasons. As far as ribbon is concerned, for the moment wide ribbon is not in vogue. The mill is turning out come in useful for frocks as well as for hats, as they make so prettily though the mill is turning out a great quantity of skirts, of which the day is by no means over. It is possible that the mill is turning out a great quantity of white bon will run for a little longer, and therefore examples of the mill is turning out a great quantity of long lengths of wide white ribbon for the renewing of that very perishable item, the

"The fashionable scarf of today greatly enhances the charm of any gown," says a writer in *The Tatler*, "and no toilette, no matter whether destined for day or evening, is complete without the graceful touch. The accepted satin scarfs are fashioned of the softest silken chermesse imaginable, which is as light as the protean material from which the moderns make wear lined with oyster gray or white, weighted at the ends with heavy tassels, range in price from 15s. 6d. for the plainest to 100s. for the most expensive. A pair of the latter is a valuable possession of a wide shawl scarf for 2s. 6d. Swandown trimming is employed for the adornment of these charming accessories, and they are usually carried out in embroidered net. Students of dress regard this as the most becoming idea. Mode also sanctions the long, long scarf."

A writer in *The Bystander* calls attention to the "Iverny" sweater coat which is made in eight designs and the "Iverny" trousers, both of which are made in a variety of different handed coats, notably one with what is known as the polo collar. The firm who make the Iverny garments is located in Switzerland and aimed at producing a garment superior to the Swiss article and at a lower price. They discovered that the people of the county of Wick, north of Ireland could produce equally good work and opened schools for their children. The Iverny people were very busy and it is said, transformed a poverty-stricken district into comparative prosperity. The Swiss garment, as it is made of the very best wool, modeled by the best tailors, carefully finished, the pockets are made of the best wool, the buttons instead of being put on in patch style, and the buttons and buttonholes displaying the Iverny trademark, the collar is made to fit closer to the figure.

"Although we talk of the skirt bandage in from the knees as if it were the only feature of fashion, and the only thing to be considered, the whimsically draped skirt and the tunic or double skirt are still worn," says the Gentlewoman. "I have noticed that the skirts of several frocks I have seen lately, and from very distinguished Parisian quarters, that seem to me to be compromises between the three fashionable forms, pointing the way to some sort of elegance that will be an evolution rather than a radical change."