By A. H. RASKIN

The drama industry's first strike in a quarter century ended yesterday with wage increases that seemed likely to result in higher price tags on most spring and summer dresses.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union gave back-to-work orders to about a quarter of the 105,000 striking dressmakers in New York and six near-by states.

The return of most of the other workers was delayed for a day or two pending the settlement of complex financial arrangements on the employers' side between jobbers and the contractors who do their manufacturing.

Stability Is Sought

The returning dressmakers will start production this morning under a three-year peace pact intended to promote stability in the highly competitive industry. Management and union leaders expressed hope that the agreement would curb nonunion penetration.

The pact will bring the work- ers a direct pay rise of 8 per cent, their first in five years. The union also won concessions on severance pay, overtime and holidays for piece workers and minimum wages.

Pre-strike wages averaged $2.10 an hour in New York, but were $1.45 to 25 cents an hour lower in some parts of the United States.

The union said a dozen manufacturers who used to have special agreements giving them preferred wage treatment would be required to raise their pay rates 8 per cent, or 2 per cent more than the general increase.

This move was designed to answer a major complaint by the retail dealers. They had argued that it was impossible for their members to compete successfully when some of the industry's most substantial producers got a green light from the union to operate at lower scales.

The new pay package will apply in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, part of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Delaware. Nearly two-thirds of the workers are in this city.

The employers also agreed to increases of $4 to $7 a week for the 30,000 Pennsylvania workers and 8,000 in other outlying areas who are to stay on strike until their employers accepted the industry-wide pattern.

The ranks of the holdout manufacturers began crumbling at once. Nine large jobbers who had seceded from two established employer associations re- fused to open their books to union accountants. Damage proced- ures were set up to discourage nonunion work.

The employers also agreed to revise a union label into all garments made under union conditions and to permit strikers against shops that failed to make pension or welfare pay- ments on time or balked at opening their books to union accountants. Damage proced- ures were set up to discourage nonunion work.

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Mr. Dubinsky, the union's president, estimated the direct rise in labor costs at 11½ per cent each year—only $20,000,000. However, Louis Rubin, executive chairman of the Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers Group, said that the five principal associations required to raise their pay scales would lose at least $10,000,000 through his report. The 66- member board of directors discussed the union's demand for pension and welfare programs for the two contractor associations—The United Better Dress Manufacturers and the United Affiliated Dress Manufacturers—after called ratification sessions for this afternoon. Little difficulty was anticipated in approval of the agreement by these groups.

They were scheduled for separate meetings.

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Mr. Rubinsky said the gains in severance pay for workers under jobbers' pension and welfare plans would enable them to spend $1,000,000 this year on the campaign against strikes.

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