

Four of Jury Chosen to Try Brindell Case

Court of Appeals Show Cause Order Obtained by Littleton Fails to Act as a Stay to Proceeding

Writ Returnable Friday

Untermeyer Says He Will Go to Albany and Argue Change of Venue Plea

The trial of Robert P. Brindell, indicted labor leader and so-called czar of the building trades in this city, started yesterday in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court before Justice John V. McAvoy.

The work of selecting a jury from the special panel began after Brindell's counsel had exhausted practically every legal avenue to obtain a change of venue for him. Only a few moments before Justice McAvoy ordered the trial to begin Martin W. Littleton, chief counsel for Brindell, served Samuel Untermeyer, leading counsel for the state, with an order to show cause why a stay should not be granted. This order was issued by the Court of Appeals in Albany and is returnable Friday.

Wire Chief Is Foreman

It was not until late in the afternoon session that the first juror was selected and agreed upon by both sides. He is Ambrose C. Linnard, of 75 East Ninety-second Street, a wire chief in the employ of the New York Telephone Company, and will be foreman of the jury.

The other three jurors were accepted somewhat more quickly. They are: George W. B. Fallon, of 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, secretary of the City and Suburban Homes Company, was accepted as the third juror, and his selection was followed shortly by that of Thomas A. McKerrrow, a motion picture actor, of 408 St. Nicholas Avenue.

At the time court adjourned seven talesmen had been challenged for cause and excused by Justice McAvoy, eleven had been peremptorily challenged by Mr. Littleton for the defense and seven by Mr. Untermeyer for the prosecution. Each side has an allowance of twenty peremptory challenges. The jurors are being drawn from a special panel of 100, 67 of whom appeared in court yesterday morning.

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jury began, it was announced that the trial would be confined to the charge that Brindell extorted \$5,000 from Max Aronson, president of the No. 225 West Thirty-sixth Street Corporation, on September 27, 1920, by threatening to call a strike of employees engaged in working for the corporation. The penalty upon conviction is imprisonment for a maximum of fifteen years without a fine.

Lockwood Committee May Be Refused More Power

Senator's Request for Immunity Clause to Aid in Uncovering Craft Also Is Opposed

From a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Legislative leaders are not inclined to grant the Lockwood committee the broad powers it has asked to enable it to investigate the financial institutions and insurance companies. These leaders also are opposed to approving the immunity clause which Senator Charles C. Lockwood declared on the floor of the Senate would enable the committee to produce witnesses who would testify to the manner in which \$1,000,000 in graft was to be split among certain Tammany men and their friends interested in the new courthouse site.

This immunity clause, which has precedent in the Lexow committee investigation and in other committees appointed by the Legislature to ferret out graft, is declared to be absolutely necessary to the Lockwood committee's success in showing up the criminal combines which have made building so unnecessarily costly that tenants are forced to pay exorbitant rents.

The principal reason given for the opposition to the extension of the powers of the Lockwood committee to permit it to investigate banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions which lend money on mortgages is that the clause in the resolution offered by Senator Lockwood is too sweeping.

A hearing has been asked on the Lockwood resolution by leading citizens who want the Legislature to grant the powers asked by Senator Lockwood and Samuel Untermeyer. It is said that Mr. Untermeyer will appear before the committee and give pertinent reasons why the powers of the Lockwood committee should be broadened in the manner outlined by Senator Lockwood.

The resolution is before the Senate Finance Committee. It is not unlikely that a hearing will be held jointly by this committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. It is said here that action will not be taken on the request for an extension of the Lockwood committee's powers until next week.

No Crime Wave in City Since He Took Office, Says Enright

Tells Truckmen Lawlessness Has Not Increased During His Administration; Smith Praises Hylan Regime

Police Commissioner Enright told members of the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau, meeting last night in the assembly room of the Merchants Association in the Woolworth Building, that there is not and has not been at any time during his administration, any semblance of a crime wave.

Ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith, who made his official debut as a business man and truck operator at the meeting, gave his unqualified indorsement to the official acts of Mr. Enright and to the rest of the municipal administration. He said:

"It is a man man who is willing to stand up and say that New York is not the best governed city in the United States at this time, despite the obstacles that have been placed in the way of the administration."

In support of his contention that crime has not increased during his regime as commissioner, Mr. Enright compared figures purporting to represent the total of crimes committed in December, 1920, with those for the same month in 1916 and 1917, when the records of the department were available for examination by the public. He said:

"In the last month of 1920 there were only 1,035 crimes of the four classes most feared by society, as against 1,134 for the same month in 1917 and 1,195 in 1916. But in the two years last mentioned, these greater totals did not constitute a crime wave, because the interests did not want them to."

Mr. Enright told his hearers he was not sure the Police Department was confronted by any problem, but a moment later he said the rapid growth of New York traffic was a problem that was rapidly getting beyond police control. He then discussed traffic conditions and proposed improvements by which the commerce of the city might be facilitated.

The Police Commissioner especially emphasized the benefits that have accrued to the trucking interests from changes inaugurated during one of his terms of office. He held of breaking up one of his squads at the instigation of Chief Inspector Lahey, in order that a group

of detectives might be created to specialize in preventing theft of goods from trucks in transit. At the conclusion of the Commissioner's address, resolutions expressing confidence in his administration of the department were adopted by the 100 truck operators present.

Hospital Job, First Let for \$500,000, Costing City Million

Evidence to show that the city is paying more than \$1,000,000 for the construction of the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, which was to have been built for \$500,000 under the original contract, was brought out yesterday at the resumption of the investigation of city contracts by the Board of Estimate.

Ignatz Roth, a contractor, head of the 174th Street Corporation, testified that he had the present contract for building the hospital. According to Roth, the original contract was let for \$500,000, and after the work had been 55 per cent completed the contractor defaulted. Roth said the \$500,000 presumably had been used up for that part of the work. He said he was then given the contract on a bid for \$663,000 to finish the job.

Roth charged that sub-contractors boosted their prices for work on the building. One of these, he said, was a roofing contractor, by the name of James, who originally agreed to do the roofing on the entire building for \$17,000. When the new contract was given to Roth he asked \$53,000 for the same work, but finally agreed to do the work for \$35,000, Roth said.

Roth testified that he had agreed to give Albert Winteritz, the original contractor, \$1,000 for helping him prepare a contract for the completion of the work.

Irish Politics

Read **MRS. ASQUITH'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY**

Appears Daily in the **Brooklyn Daily Eagle**

Beginning January 16

Policeman Seizes Argonne Comrade in Burglar Chase

Patrolman Recognizes Former 'Buddy' While Sitting Upon Him on Roof; Two Other Suspects Taken

Patrolman Patrick English, of the East Twenty-second Street station, captured two alleged burglars on the roof of a house at 136 East Sixteenth Street yesterday afternoon, and was sitting on one of them when he and the suspect simultaneously discovered that they had been buddies in the "Lost Battalion" in France, and had gone through several of the principal battles in the Argonne Forest together.

The suspect was Robert Miller, twenty-four years old, of 86 Avenue B, who, with Henry Klinger, twenty-six years old, of 428 East Eighty-eighth Street, and

Max Scheer, twenty-six years old, of 300 East Eighty-sixth Street, was charged with having ransacked the apartment of Rufus K. Schultz on the fourth floor of the house in East Sixteenth Street. Valuable jewelry and silverware were recovered, the police say, when the men were searched. Scheer was captured by Lieutenant Cornelius Willemse at 140 East Sixteenth Street.

Employees of the Doubleday-Page Company, Mrs. Emma Ditel, of 136 East Sixteenth Street, her pet bulldog and the three suspects. Patrolman English ran to the roof of the building, handcuffed one of the men and sat on him and kept the other one from descending the fire escape by covering him with a revolver. Scheer showed fight, the police said, when cornered by Lieutenant Willemse, and the officer struck him.

The three men were seen to enter Mrs. Ditel's house by employees of the Doubleday-Page Company, just across the street, according to the police. Mrs. Ditel says she had reached the stairs leading from the first to the second floor when she met the men. She told them if they came near her the bulldog would attack them, but just at that time Patrolman English came in and the men fled to the roof. Then the dog and others joined the chase.



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PERSONAL

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This Is Letter Number Eleven of a Series Written to All of You About a Matter Which Is Vital to Your Success.

If You Missed Any of the Previous Letters and Would Like to Have Copies, I Will Mail Them to You



The above is a very good likeness of MR. HENRY L. DOHERTY Head of Henry L. Doherty & Company, 60 Wall Street.

When I told Mr. Doherty I intended to print his picture with this letter, he protested vigorously, but when I reminded him of our agreement that my judgment was to prevail as to how to present this Thrift and Investment campaign to the public, he said:

"Yes, I know I told you you were to have your own way, but I don't get the idea of using my picture. I don't like this kind of publicity. I know some men do, but I don't."

I answered him that I don't know of any man in New York City who is more in the public mind at the moment than himself and that I wanted to use his picture to get him in the PUBLIC EYE.

My theory is that a photograph mirrors a man's character pretty accurately.

The reader will notice the almost snow-white hair and beard of Mr. Doherty, which indicates pretty clearly the strenuous work-a-day life he has led. Considering that he is only in his 51st year. But if you think his vigor is impaired, you ought to live with him as I have during the past eight weeks. I have seen a lot of him during this period—night and day—and I want to tell you that I have never met a man in my whole life who works harder or more hours every day, or who is so willing at all times to give his time and ability so freely and unselfishly for the public's good.

Perhaps there are some who think he is inspired by selfish motives in this Thrift and Investment campaign, but if any do, they are wrong about it. I know that he is heart and soul for the National Thrift Movement and is taking time out of a very busy life to help the cause, even though his friends and business associates know that he is taxing his strength to the limit. But nobody can stop him from going through with anything he undertakes.

Now let me tell you about the strenuous day he put in on Monday of this week:

He was up bright and early—ate his customary light breakfast, a roll and cup of coffee—transacted some important business over the telephone from his home—then visited his offices, where he took part in numerous conferences which lasted until 1:35 p. m.

At this time he was reminded by his secretary, Thomas Hardy Fair, that he and Dr. L. F. Fuld (who has charge of the Doherty School for Security Salesmen) had accepted an invitation from Joseph F. Griffin, Principal of Public School 114, at Oak and Oliver Sts., on the East Side, to talk to 1,200 of the 3,000 boys who attend this school on the subject of "HONESTY AND THRIFT."

As Mr. Doherty was putting on his overcoat, Mr. Fair suggested that he had better take a taxicab on account of the inaccessibility of the school from his office. But Mr. Doherty said, "No, if I can't get there by trolley-car I will walk." He walked, and was at the school promptly at 2 o'clock, and immediately started his talk to the boys, which lasted about 20 minutes. He then remained in the school for another 40 minutes, listening to several of the boys recite and declaim, and when he left Mr. Griffin asked him if he had enjoyed being with the boys. He answered, "I certainly have. This hour has been one of the pleasantest vacations I have had in some time."

He walked back to his office, immediately taking up the threads of business once more. Mind you, he had had no luncheon.

About 10 minutes of 5 o'clock he dropped into the office where I do my work, and said, "I am going into an important executive conference which starts at 5 o'clock. I don't know how long it will last. I wish you would please wait for me."

I did wait. It was 8:30 before the conference ended. Then we went down to his home on Bridge Street and had a bite to eat, which he prepared himself. It developed that Mr. Doherty had telephoned during the conference to his man, Charles, that he wouldn't be home for dinner—that he could go out for the evening if he wanted to.

I left him at 11 o'clock, and then he had started to do some more work, his secretary being there to take dictation and instructions as to what to do on Tuesday.

I tell you these things because I think they pretty clearly indicate what manner of man Mr. Doherty is.

There is no doubt about his loving work, and I know that the 20,000 workers in his organization love their work and go through with their tasks with the same energy and zeal that Mr. Doherty applies to himself.

Neither he nor they have any use for slackers or shifters. They are all REAL workers—Not make-believe.

You can understand, I think, why the Doherty organization is one of the most useful and constructive forces in American industry.

Now let me tell you what Mr. Doherty is scheduled to do today. At the noon hour he will talk to the members of the Advertising Club of New York. He will do his best to persuade them that they should join in the National Thrift Movement just as whole-heartedly and as patriotically as they engaged in war work.

These business men—there are over 1,000 members of the club—come in close contact with heads of big industrial groups, and Mr. Doherty believes that the Thrift Movement, in order to take deep root, must get a good start among the workers employed in the great industrial plants of the country.

To-night at 8:15 Mr. Doherty will address the New York Electrical Society in the auditorium of the Engineering Societies Building, on the subject:

"BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND MODERN IDEAS OF THRIFT"

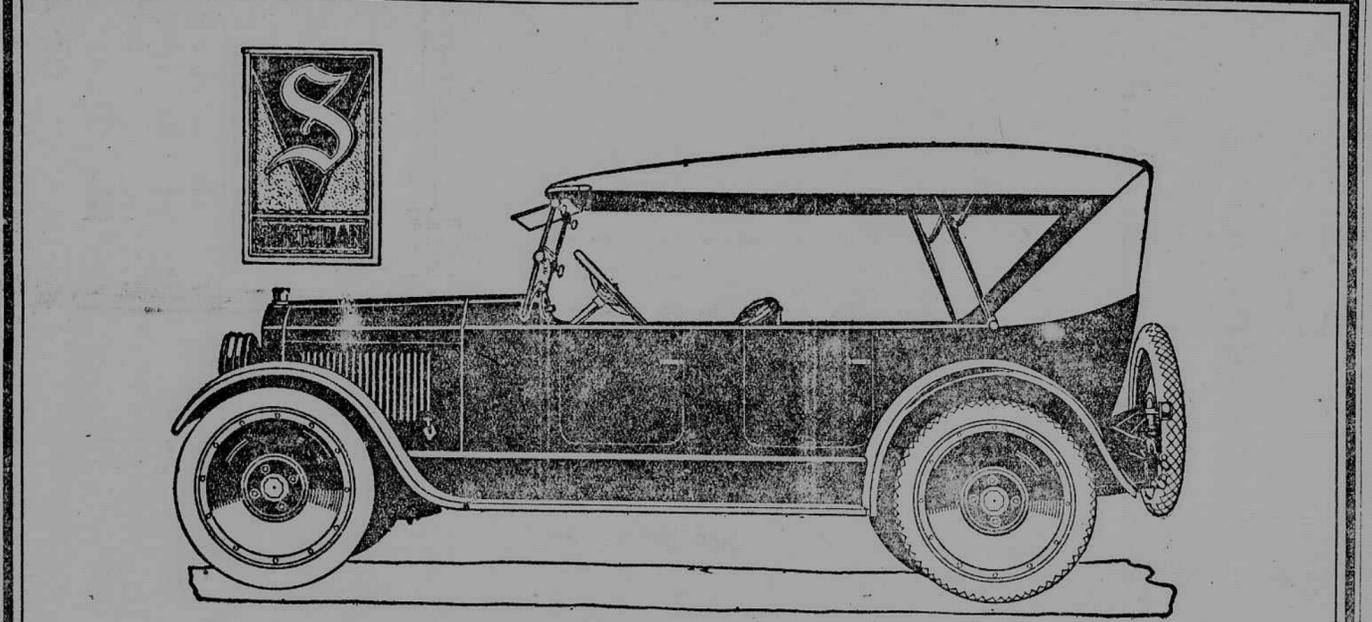
Mr. Doherty makes no pretensions to being a public speaker, but he feels it to be a supreme duty on his part to do all he can to spread the GOSPEL OF THRIFT, which he regards as very vital to the permanent prosperity of the Nation. He just talks to his audiences, but he talks straight-from-the-shoulder and very convincingly; they know they have heard something to think about very seriously when he has finished talking to them.

His one and only ambition is to build up during his life-time an organization that will live through all time as a strong contributing force to the prosperity of America and that will bring happiness and independence to his army of associate workers, which is rapidly increasing in number, because Doherty activities in business interests are continually increasing.

He has already taught thousands of his fellow-workers how much Thrift means to their country and to them, and they are so enthusiastic in joining their leader that they are supporting him in teaching other workers that the surest road to comfortable and useful existence in the world of work is to continuously practice Thrift.

Letter No. 12 will appear in morning and evening newspapers tomorrow.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM C. FREEMAN,
117 West 46th St., New York City.



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