JUDGE GARY SAYS HE WON'T ARBITRATE

Continued from First Page.

not. In principle, we agreed to collective bargaining through committees of our men. We don't object to the men organizing; anybody that likes can form a union or belong to one."

"Mr. Fitzpatrick said the unions were not seeking to get all the men into the unions and to enforce the closed shop rule," said Senator Jones (N. M.). "You seem to agree, at any rate you don't object, to the unions as such; you are willing that anybody who likes may belong to a union, and they don't insist that everybody must belong or the shop be made a closed one."

"It's a question of facts," was the reply. "The unions will get in all the employees they can. It is not true that they seek to get only a representation of them. Whenever they have the power they will compel the owners to contract with the unions, as they do all over the world, wherever it is in their power. Then the non-union men cannot work except through the union.

"I wish you gentlemen would learn the facts, in this and other countries, where the unions have claimed that those not members can still get employment in union establishments. If that is true anywhere it is a new plan that I have not known of. The shop that is partly union and partly non-union will soon be made a closed shop, in their opinion. That is the intention."

"You have no objection to men belonging to the union," said Senator Jones, "by which I assume that you mean that a proportion of them, but not all, may belong to the union?"

Affiliations Not Questioned.

"No, we do not question whether men belong to the union. We don't know the number who belong except as the men have said that they did not want to strike and wanted to work. We do not ask who belongs. I couldn't even have told you whether the witnesses from among our employees who appeared here yesterday were union men or not."

"You recognize the right to organize and you have no objection to your men belonging to unions, but you refuse to meet and negotiate with the representatives of unions. Of what use, then, is the union?" asked Senator Walsh.

"If 10 per cent. of the men could join the union and secure a contract with the employer dealing with the labor of that 10 per cent., that minority would have the right to force the remaining 90 per cent. to join. That is the inevitable result."

"But why should you not say to the leaders of this 10 per cent. of union men, 'You represent only 10 per cent.; I want the 90 per cent. also to be represented,' pursued Senator Walsh.

"I said in my letter that I didn't think the committee represented our men. With ordinary intelligence, the foreman, if the men came to him saying that they did not belong to the union, would be justified in believing that they didn't."

"Would you refuse to recognize the union if 90 per cent. of the men were in it? You have said that you won't not meet Mr. Gompers. Do you refuse because he represents a minority or because those he represents are organized? It must be one thing or the other."

Closed Shop Is Big Question.

"I refuse to substitute the closed for the open shop," replied Judge Gary.

"And if 90 per cent. of the men belonged to the union, you would not negotiate with them?"

"I have not said that," rejoined Judge Gary quickly. "That case has not been presented to me."

"Will you confer with the representatives of organized labor to settle this strike?" demanded Senator Walsh.

"I will not," replied Judge Gary shortly.

"Will you arbitrate the matter? If not, why not? You say they represent a minority. They say they do not. If you would agree to arbitrate this point would you not stand better before the country? If it proves that they have a large number of members—if it should develop that they have over 50 per cent. of the men—would you confer with them?"

"No. I am not called upon to answer what I would do in different circumstances than those actually existing. I am sorry, Senator, that it is not possible for me to meet these men. I dislike to disagree with those people who think I should meet them.

"We stand squarely on the issue of the open or the closed shop, and we must decide on the facts as they appear to us. At present there are many things to consider. The public interest, I agree, is the highest consideration.

"At present, according to my information, the union labor leaders, or some of them, acting under existing circumstances, are utilizing a small minority in order to secure control over the interests of the majority of the workers and of the employers."

"But they say that they do represent a majority. Why not arbitrate whether they do or do not represent a majority? Will you meet the representatives of labor under any circumstances? Yes or no?"

Will Not Answer "Yes or No."

"I will not answer yes or no," replied Judge Gary. "I was interrupted in answering your former question. The rest of my answer is that if the unions had forcibly got control that would have meant the closed shop.

"At this time conditions in this country are different from any heretofore. I doubt if many of our people realize the danger that confronts us of forcible control of our industries. I am willing to meet our men but not to deal with outsiders."

"You decline because you consider it would be a step toward the closed shop?" asked Senator Walsh.

"I cannot answer that in the affirmative."

"But you said it would be a step to the closed shop," insisted Mr. Walsh.

"These men were outsiders," declared Judge Gary. "Only a minority were in the union. The majority of our men were perfectly satisfied and happy with their conditions, and did not want to have the union leaders represent them."

"I have a high opinion of you, Judge Gary, and of your ability, sincerity and frankness," declared Mr. Walsh. "But wouldn't it have avoided this strike had you been willing to meet the men? In that case you could have said that you had seen them, that you had learned that they represented only a minority, that in your judgment it would be bad for the country and for the industry and for a majority of the men to deal with them and could have refused to go further. You rather anticipate what you think might have happened if you had done that."

"There is no difference between you and me as to the public interest in this matter," said Judge Gary. "I have reached my determination as a result of wide experience and am confident of its correctness."

"It is my experience that nothing is ever lost by giving even a personal enemy a personal interview," replied Mr. Walsh.

What Union Men Threatened.

"Nevertheless, there are times when you can't do it," replied Judge Gary. "These people had said at the St. Paul and the Atlantic City meetings that they were going to attempt to unionize the iron and steel industry. That was their only proposition. I know, and I believe this was a step toward it. I know that they did not represent our men. If they did come, why was it necessary to carry on a long and arduous campaign in an effort to organize our mills, in which threats, promises and intimidation were employed?"

"But if as they claim they are not attempting to unionize all your men and enforce the closed shop, then the situation is different from that which was presented to you at the time they asked you for a conference," suggested Senator Jones.

"If they say that now, why didn't they say it then?" demanded Judge Gary. "I wish your committee would ascertain where in any place the unions are operating and have contracts with the owners of plants, and where only a minority are union men. I don't know a place where the unions acquiesce in the rule of partly union and partly non-union employees."

"It seems to me there is a chance for us to reach a common ground of agreement here," persisted Senator Jones. "If the men disclaim, as they do, their intention to enforce the closed shop rule, would you consider, on that basis a discussion of their twelve points of grievance and other matters that they want to take up?"

"That would not satisfy me," replied Judge Gary. "It is contrary to all experience, and if these leaders make such a proposition in good faith, it would mean that before long they would be eliminated from their leaderships and others substituted who would be expected to organize all the men into the unions. A mere statement of that sort would not satisfy me. I have been informed that their plan is to unionize the entire industry. I don't know how accurate my information is, but it comes from an important member of their organization."

"Nevertheless, the men have said that the closed shop was not even suggested by them," said Senator Jones. "You object because, first, you say they represent only a minority of your men; and second, because you believe they are attempting to establish the closed shop. If we now eliminate the question of the closed shop, it seems to me that we might reach a basis for discussion and agreement on the other matters."

Gary Gives Jones a Poser.

"Will you tell me how you could eliminate the closed shop proposition?" asked Judge Gary.

"Not being an authority on such matters, I do not know the practical workings," replied Senator Jones.

"A mere statement doesn't eliminate it," insisted Judge Gary. "The history of unions and of strikes shows that it can't be done. I have no good opinion of the conduct of strikes by unions, nor of some of the demands that are advanced by unions. I have no faith in the union claims concerning the present strike.

"My information is that there are two elements at work in the American Federation of Labor, and from the manner in which this strike was started in the effort to unionize the steel industry by getting a minority of the men into the union, then calling the strike and handling the situation through threats, intimidation and assaults—which, I may say, except for the courage of the officers of the law in vindicating the community's right to proper protection, would have developed conditions in this country that we would have greatly regretted—I must say that I cannot deal with this subject from the point of view which you take. I believe in the exceptional circumstances now existing every fair union man should have said: 'There must be no strike at this time.'

"We cannot talk compromise or arbitration now. I am compelled to say that, though I dislike to differ with the apparent sentiment of this committee."

"On the record that has been made here the representatives of the unions have said that the closed shop was not an issue," said Senator Jones. "You have said that you were willing to maintain the open shop, with union and non-union men working together. The public is profoundly interested to have this strike settled.

"It is unfortunate for the public and for the steel corporation as well, I judge. We are seeking for ground on which all interests can be protected. This committee is not taking sides. If I understand you, there is only one solution that seems possible to you.

"If I understand you correctly we might as well end this examination right here. If we can only permit this strike to wear itself out, if no other solution can be considered, then we might as well quit this examination now."

Sees No Result to the Inquiry.

"That is a clear and comprehensive statement of the situation," replied Judge Gary. "You and I may differ as to the interpretation of existing public sentiment. You may be right and I wrong. But we are acting on our best judgment and information and we believe we are as loyal and faithful in considering the rights and interests of the public as are you gentlemen.

"True, we are not as disinterested as you are. The natural method of settlement is to leave everything open and free, everybody at liberty to act on natural laws and regulations as long as all shall observe the law. I believe that if the attitude of the public shall be to insist on strict observance of the law and rigid prevention of breaches of the peace, so that all shall be protected in their rights, this difficulty will work itself out.

"If either side is transcendently in error public sentiment will ultimately correct it. The fullest publicity has always been our policy. I am sure that one of the reasons for the public confidence that has been reposed in our corporation is that we have always given the fullest information to the public, and that we voluntarily allowed the Government's representatives to examine all our books and accounts. Public opinion is our strongest support.

"If gentlemen like yourselves want to accord special consideration to particular interests, you can accomplish your purpose by passing general laws. Speaking for myself alone, not for the corporation—for although I have very much power I use it very sparingly—I would not object to a law providing for incorporation and license, requiring the appointment of a disinterested commission of qualified members to determine the conditions on which a corporation should get its charter or license, and to supervise the management, even to the conduct of the labor; provided, that questions of fundamental principle, the fundamentals fixed by law, could be dealt with by a court of law; preferably a Federal court of ample authority and jurisdiction.

Final Decision With Courts.

"The final decision must be left to the courts, which are disinterested, impartial and qualified to represent and execute the constitution and laws. I have no sympathy with the disposition in some quarters to condemn the courts. Such charges are as false as they could be when they allege that decisions of the courts have been partial and influenced."

"It is certainly encouraging to hear you say something favorable to the plan of licensing great business," observed Senator Kenyon, adding:

"It seems to me, Judge Gary, that in making this suggestion you certainly are not representing the general opinion of big business. We have had bills introduced here looking to the license plan, and they have brought down upon us the most insistent condemnation."

"Oh, they don't represent my views if they provide for a license plan," replied Judge Gary. "Federal incorporation would be preferable. If there is objection, it is because the people and the industries ought to be left free so long as they operate within the law.

"Such a plan might bring increased prosperity temporarily, but it would not permanently. The power of concentrated capital involves the power to do some harm. Concentrated capital has the advantage over the individual if it is in the hands of men disposed to be unfair.

"For that reason concentrated capital should be supervised and controlled to prevent wrongs. Prosperity depends upon enforcing right policies. To the same extent that concentrated capital is controlled concentrated labor should also be controlled. There is no difference. Discrimination is the real evil. Equal rights for all is our proper aim.

"I want you to know that I claim to wish for the same beneficial results that you desire. I am no different from you. On the basis of our experience of what is practicable and workable, I simply see dangers that one of less experience perhaps could not see. I do not desire to evade or to antagonize.

"You have suggested an interesting and possible basis of legislation," said Senator Jones, "but it does not include a settlement of this strike. Have you any proposal for reaching that settlement?"

"Yes, I have," replied Judge Gary. "See to it that nowhere is the law violated, and that the peace is maintained, that men are free to do as they please within the law. Then employers and employees will settle it for themselves. Leave it for them. If at any time you think the United States Steel Corporation is doing wrong, come and see me and I will satisfy you if I can."

"Then, Judge, you would be willing to meet the committee?" suggested Senator Kenyon.

How He'd Meet Labor Leaders.

"Yes, and I would be willing to meet union labor leaders in the way that I do your committee."

"Certainly you would," replied Senator Kenyon. "So, why did not you answer the letter Mr. Gompers wrote you two months ago?"

"Because he knew I would not answer him in his capacity as a union labor leader. He was asking for something I had just refused, and he knew why I had refused it."

"Isn't that a good deal like the attitude of some labor people who refused to recognize you because you are a representative of organized capital?" said Senator Walsh.

"I don't think it is," replied Judge Gary.

"Have not capital and labor made some mistakes? When that is so, is not arbitration the right procedure?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"That depends upon the circumstances," replied Judge Gary. "If I should come to you, Senator, and say I think you have been making a mistake in the training of your family, and you should deny it, suppose I should then propose that we arbitrate. I imagine you would pretty promptly refuse."

"You don't consider then," Senator Walsh replied, "that the relation of the Steel Corporation to its employees is parallel to the relation of the parent to the child?"

"No, but it is an intimate and a friendly relationship and constantly becomes more so. We treat our employees fairly, in no patronizing way, but as our associates in the industry. In 1908, when our general solicitor called our casualty managers together to organize for the prevention of accidents, I addressed them. I said we would like to take a part in any movement for the better condition of employees and that if money was needed it would be provided to carry out recommendations looking to the greater safety of workers. I told our legal department that we should expect it to do everything possible to promote safety and prevent accidents. We wanted recommendations made that would furnish a basis for action in this direction.

Efforts to Prevent Accidents.

"Later, in 1912, in a letter I stated that we expected every effort to be made to prevent injuries in the works. If new types of machinery were needed for this purpose we would furnish them, and the need of money would not stand in the way of achieving greater safety.

"As a result of that policy there has been a wonderful decrease in the number of accidents. In my talks with our managers and presidents I have always put forward the consideration of our employees' interests. I do not say this boastingly. It is simply our policy, as it is to our interest."

"On yesterday, Judge Gary, you said something about a plan of maintaining relations between employers and employees through a scheme of shop committees," suggested Senator Kenyon. "These committees were to represent the men in their dealings and presentation of grievances and suggest them to the employers. Can you develop that plan somewhat further for us?"

"I said that some of our companies have plans which the unions oppose along that line, and that we are watching their development in the hope of learning what will be beneficial to the men, in order that we may be guided in determining what we may do."

"You recognize, Judge Gary, that we are living in a new and greatly changed world," suggested Senator Kenyon.

"I hope the changes will represent improvement," replied Judge Gary. "I am a great optimist, but not an optimist to the degree that I can shut my eyes to the dangers around us."

"In your opinion is the present industrial and social unrest the symptom of a disease or merely sporadic?" asked Senator Kenyon.

Gary's View of Cause of Unrest.

"It is both. There have been wrongs and they are being corrected. The war disturbed the minds of many people. Elements that I may call vicious are seeking, we are told, to bring about revolution."

"Are you familiar with the legislation pending in the British Parliament for the creation of a royal industrial commission?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"Yes, I have heard something of it," replied Judge Gary. "I think there is danger of going to extremes. Lloyd George, as you know, has a good deal changed his views in recent years."

"Yes, wise men do change their minds at times," replied Senator Kenyon.

"And some men never do," retorted Judge Gary. "I would like to know just what you think of Lloyd George of today."

"Well, as for me, I think he comes near to being the man who saved the world," replied Senator Kenyon emphatically.

"This bill to which I refer has been the outgrowth of war time conditions in England. The commission it established is endowed with very great powers—powers to enforce eight hour laws, to establish and enforce minimum wages, to administer the old age pension laws, to determine the conditions of labor, and many other matters. And the most significant thing about it is that the majority of the commissioners are to be chosen by labor, through the unions of labor."

"Yes, it is true that the labor unions apparently are in control of industrial England," replied Judge Gary, "and if that is the case it is a great misfortune to England. England is now doing the things it is compelled to do. Adoption of such legislation would mean the closed shop with non-union men left out; it would involve increased costs and would add to the high cost of living.

"Of course when there are various evils from which to choose it is desirable to do that which is least bad. England is going further than the United States is going because it is compelled to do so. But I do not wish to be drawn into expressing any opinion on present conditions in England."

"Do you not think it would be wise, however, to meet the situation before it develops into one similar to that in England?" asked Mr. Kenyon.

Influence on the Future.

"There is no situation here that we need to meet with a radical programme. If this matter that is before your committee is allowed to solve itself without breaches of the law and violation of the public interest it will have a very great influence on strikes in the future."

"Do you mean that it will prevent strikes in the future?" asked Mr. Kenyon.

"It would have a strong influence toward preventing them when they are instigated by bad motives. To encourage this would be to play into the hands of vicious elements which do not deserve the support and encouragement of such men as yourself," declared Judge Gary.

"I hope you do not think the committee is playing into the hands of that sort of element," said Mr. Kenyon.

"No, I do not," quickly replied Judge Gary.

"Well, do you think we have come to the point where Congress cannot even investigate a great public question for fear trouble may result?"

"The committee and its proceedings thus far have not been objectionable," replied Judge Gary. "There is no reason to presume that they will be. Nevertheless, this investigation does give an opportunity for people with extreme views to air them and to get publicity for a propaganda that is vicious."

"Do you think there is danger that free and open discussion will have vicious results?" asked Mr. Kenyon. "Do you think it should be presented when it is not dangerous or seditious?"

"Vicious Doctrines" Explained.

"The preaching of anarchy, sedition, the destruction of property, the ruin of homes is certainly vicious doctrine," replied Judge Gary. "And it is undesirable to call the preacher of such doctrine before a committee such as this to discuss any subject."

"On the floor of the Senate the other day your own views, Judge Gary, were criticised in a speech by Senator Borah, in which he quoted an address of yours as suggesting that the doctrines of Washington and Jefferson had gone out of fashion," suggested Senator Kenyon.

"Oh, he was discussing the League of Nations," laughed Judge Gary. "Well, I am for some League of Nations as a means to preserve peace."

"Senator Borah suggested in substance that you had expressed the opinion that the doctrines of Washington were out of fashion and he observed that thirty days after you made that speech Mr. Foster knocked at the door of your industry and announced that he had a new system to substitute for that of Washington."

"Senator, you may regard that as a fair illustration even in Senatorial debate," replied Judge Gary tartly. "What I said was that I was inclined to believe that a large proportion of people nowadays thought that the doctrines of Washington had become unfashionable, because we had become involved in foreign entanglements and were trying to get ourselves untangled. And let me say right here about this matter——"

"Please don't make a League of Nations speech now, Judge Gary," suggested Senator Kenyon with a tone of appeal. But Judge Gary went right on.

"——that the country wants this matter settleld just as soon as possible."

"Judge Gary, speaking of the undesirability of having improper views too much aired, I have heard it charged that the Steel Corporation has itself been circulating this little red book of Foster's in which he deals with syndicalism and sabotage."

Hard to Get Foster's Book.

"This is the first time my attention has been called to it," said Judge Gary. "Individuals may have circulated it but I have no information. I understand it is getting to be very difficult to get copies of that book."

At this point Mr. Lindabury, Judge Gary's counsel, interrupted with the remark that he had shown his copy of the book to a good many people and asked them what they thought of it.

"I think even that ought not to be done," declared Senator McKellar.

"No, I would not care to have it done either," said Judge Gary. "I would not give the encouragement to even noticing it."

Resuming briefly the testimony he had given to the committee Judge Gary said:

"During the war we raised wages repeatedly because prices were high and profits were high with them. We were disposed to divide the prosperity with the men. Those who earned the lower grades of wages got the largest proportionate increases. Of course we considered the increase in cost of living and it was our intention that the advances in wages should more than keep pace. As I recollect we increased wages eight times during the war, every time voluntarily."

"During the present strike have there been any places where peace and order have not been maintained by the local authorities, so far as you know?" asked Senator Walsh.

Not Asking Government Aid.

Judge Gary replied by saying he had received a telegram from Steubenville, Ohio, where the striking workers had met to discuss whether they would return to work. They all wanted to go back, but a crowd of men from the neighboring town of Mingo marched over to Steubenville and broke up their meeting. Generally, however, he said the local authorities were providing satisfactory protection and the company had nothing to ask of the Federal Government.

Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers, followed Judge Gary. His organization, he said, is one of the twenty-four that called the strike.

Mr. Tighe had just started on a resume of the history of labor conditions in the steel industry during the thirty years he had been in it when the committee was forced to adjourn for the day.

Mr. Tighe will continue to-morrow.

STRIKE LEADERS MEET BROTHERHOOD MEN

Sympathetic Strike May Be Discussed Later.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A conference between leaders of the steel strike and representatives of three railroad brotherhoods was held here to-night. Participants said that the question of cooperation by the brotherhoods by a sympathetic strike or refusing to carry ore or steel products was not discussed, although it might come up probably at a later meeting. Cases in which members of the railroad unions become involved in the strike were considered, it was said, and the brotherhood representatives agreed to take up the matter with its membership.

John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the organizing committee in the steel industry; William Z. Foster, secretary; William Hannon, representative of the International Association of Machinists, and David Davis, assistant president of the Amalgamated Association, were present, as were H. E. Wills of the locomotive engineers, P. J. McNamara, vice-president Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and W. N. Doak, vice-president Brotherhood of Railway trainmen.

Mr. Wills said the only way the railroad organizations could take action would be for complaints to originate with locals and then be referred for vote. He said it was contrary to the long established policy of the brotherhood to go out on sympathetic strikes.

1,000 MORE MEN GO BACK AT GARY MILLS

Union Officers Say Returning Workers Are Unskilled.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The steel strike in this district was broken to-day, company officers believe, when more than 1,000 men returned for duty in the Gary mills, bringing the total of non-union men to almost 5,000. Union officers admitted that many unskilled workers had gone back to the mills, but denied that 1,000 men had deserted the strikers. The skilled men, they said, are standing pat.

South Chicago is the only mill town in this district where the ranks of the strikers have not been dented. The civil authorities are concentrating their main efforts to protecting the workers there. Chief of Police Garrity announced that 300 ex-soldiers go on duty in that district.

From all other mill towns came reports that favored the companies. The American Steel and Wire Company in Waukegan started its rolling mills for the first time since the beginning of the strike. Officers said 500 of the 1,800 employees are at work.

MORE PICKETS AT STEELTON.

But Force of Workers Increases at Bethlehem Plant.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—Bethlehem Steel Company officials said to-night that greater inroads in the strikers' ranks had been made to-day than on any other day since the Steelton strike began. All departments of the plant are in operation, some of them on nearly full scale.

Strikers began closer picketing of the plant to-day but failed to prevent some of the men from returning to work.

FOREIGNERS DESERT MAHONING VALLEY

Thousands Go Eastward as Strikers Lose Steadily.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The Carnegie Steel Company was preparing to-night to start two of its six blast furnaces at the Ohio works, banked when the strike commenced September 22. Twelve hundred men were working in the plant this afternoon. Shipments of accumulated steel are being made daily. Other mills are getting ready to start when the Carnegie plant resumes.

To all appearances the backbone of the strike has been broken in the Mahoning Valley, though it may be months before schedules reach normal. Thousands of foreigners have left the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, going eastward, and their departure will seriously cripple the labor supply.

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SHUBERT W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15 Mat. To-m'w 2:15 Musical Comedy Triumph OH, WHAT A GIRL Moves to Central Theatre Next Monday. Shubert Theatre, NEXT MON. Seats Now.

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Eugene Walter's Powerful Story of the World Gone Mad HOLBROOK BLINN in The CHALLENGE SELWYN W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO HAS THE BIGGEST HIT IN TOWN!—ASK ANYBODY CIVILIAN CLOTHES with OLIVE TELL & THURSTON HALL.

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:40. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:40. CHARLES CHERRY SCANDAL FRANCINE LARRIMORE

COMEDY 41st St. East of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20 BOOTH TARKINGTON and HARRY LEON WILSON'S NEW COMEDY UP FROM NOWHERE with NORMAN TREVOR

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Last Mat. To-m'w 2:30. LAST WEEK The Better Ole with MR. & MRS. COBURN

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. 2:20. THE CRIMSON ALIBI

Beginning TUESDAY EVE., OCT. 7 SEATS NOW. A. H. WOODS Presents Too Many Husbands A New Comedy by W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM With Kenneth Douglas, Estelle Winwood, Lawrence Grossmith, Fritz Williams

PLYMOUTH W. 45, Bry. 4283. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. JOHN & LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST."

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REPUBLIC Theatre, 42 St., west of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:15. DAVID BELASCO Presents DARK ROSALEEN With the Original Belasco Theatre Cast. Evs. 25c to $1.50. 500 Orch. Seats $1.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. LEW FIELDS in "A LONELY ROMEO."

VANDERBILT 48th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. GRACE GEORGE IN SHE WOULD AND SHE DID

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