

could get into the sacred fold once he had underbid a member. "I did everything under heaven to try to make anything, but it was no use," Pettig testified and related, and related how he had begged to be allowed to become a member of the association and continue in business. It did him no good. The iron hand of discipline was laid heavily upon him and he went down.

Check Thief Defrauds Restaurants of \$10,000

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Stolen lunch checks, punched to indicate the purchase of frugal meals and tendered lunch room clerks with the corresponding few cents cash in place of authentic checks for bountiful feasts, are said by the police to have cost chain lunches in this city \$10,000 in the last three months. Chester A. Smith, an employee of the Waldorf lunch system, was arrested to-day charged with larceny and conspiracy to defraud and inspectors said he had sold to them a roll of 1,000 lunch checks.

30 CONTRACTORS INDICTED UNDER ANTI-TRUST LAW

Cut Stone Organization Disbands and Offers Help in Baring Deals.

\$5,000 BAIL FOR 29

John T. Hettrick Named as Behind Agreement to Restrict Competition.

HE VISED EACH CONTRACT Counsel Explains Combination Sought Only to Save Their Business.

Two new indictments handed up yesterday by the Extraordinary Grand Jury investigating conditions in the building trades named twenty-nine members of the Cut Stone Contractors Association, which John T. Hettrick directed from his office at 165 Broadway. They are all charged with violating the Donnelly anti-trust law, and according to their attorney, Clarence J. Shearn, and Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood committee, all of the defendants will turn State's evidence and aid the investigators.

As secretary of the Marble Association Mr. Fertig gets a salary of \$10,000 a year. He explained the relations of the national organization of the marble trade and of the local organization and said there was a perfect understanding between them. The national rule is that none of its members except those recognized in New York can come within the territory of the city to do work.

Under this system 100 potential competitors were excluded from the New York market? Mr. Untermyer asked. "Yes," the witness said.

The New York association has working agreements with the bricklayers, masons and plasterers' unions, the White Stone Association, which takes in the polishes, and the Compact Labor Club, president of the Thompson-Starratt Company, for taking "a high and fearless conception" of public duty in testifying concerning the activities of the Iron League.

Any one who wishes to challenge testimony has a perfect right to do so by asking the witness stand, Mr. Untermyer said, but he said he had no intention of attacking the witness stand, from the security of an office chair, on those who risk much in a business way to tell the truth regarding bad situations in the building trades. This he said he had done for weeks on books of the financial institutions.

Intermyer Praises Horowitz. In his attack on the propaganda which he asserted had been started by the financial interests and the Iron League, Mr. Untermyer praised Horowitz, president of the Thompson-Starratt Company, for taking "a high and fearless conception" of public duty in testifying concerning the activities of the Iron League.

Another evidence of the approaching storm of opposition comes from the ranks of the life insurance companies. They have been for weeks in possession of forms to be filled in by them. They know what we are doing and I had hoped and expected that most of them would cooperate with us, and still believe that they will do so. All these clever gentlemen are going to have a just and fair chance to state and exploit their views, but under oath. Why will they insist upon now starting this propaganda to anticipate and deflect the issue?

In the course of his soda fountain construction business Mr. Pettig organized the Oceanic Marble Company and the Howland Manufacturing Company as an outlet for the by-products of his main business. Trouble started the first time he tried to get outside work. The Masonic Employers' Association passed a resolution forbidding, under penalty of \$500, labor working for his company. Delegates of the Marble Cutters' Association told him, the witness said, he would be his interest to join the Employers' Trade Association.

\$500 Initiation Fee Rejected. Pettig went after a contract for the marble work on a building at Fifth avenue and Seventy-fourth street. The delegates told him he could not go ahead, he said, and he asked if he could get into the Employers' Association. He declined to be admitted and sent a check for the \$500 initiation fee, but it was returned.

They would not admit me into the Employers' Association because I had taken the contract," Pettig said. "I could not carry out the contract because the combinations would not allow me to have men and they would not let the regular union men I employed do the work."

"That was because you had taken the contract below the figures of the Marble Association crowd?" Mr. Untermyer asked. "Exactly."

And, further, because you were not in the Employers' Association?" "Yes."

Mr. Untermyer read a letter Pettig had received from the Bricklayers', Masons and Plasterers' International Union saying the executive board had not in fairness to other employers, permit the Pettig firm to employ that union's men.

Being between the devil and the sea, the witness said he had to turn over the contract to a member of the association and stand a loss of 48 per cent. Pettig got another contract and made another attempt through his marble companies to get into either the employers' or marble association, but did not succeed. He went up against a blind wall in every effort he made. The second contract was for a loft building in Thirty-sixth street. Finally he had to sign a contract to use only the union labor designated, even in the soda fountain work. Soon that labor was taken away from him. His third experience was on a contract for the Holland Building, Fifth avenue and Thirtieth street.

Threat Made to Ruin Him. "All of a sudden we struck a snag," the witness said. "We soon found out why. Thomas J. Kelly, chairman of the executive committee of the employers' association, in partnership with the firm of Depoe & Kelly. A delegate came and demanded we turn over the contract to Kelly. I told them I would not do it and they said there was a delegate named Price—that if I did not they would put me out of the business. Price said 'You know our word goes.' "What happened to you?" "We could not get labor. We reasoned with everybody, all the time we were employing regular union men."

"What effect has all this had on your marble, tile and mosaic business?" "It ruined me. I am wiped out."

Donnelly anti-trust law, prohibiting any combination or arrangement whereby competition may be restrained. "Most of these concerns have been established here from forty to sixty years. All the time they have maintained a reputation throughout their careers. Under these circumstances it is due both to the public and to these business men that a brief statement be made of the circumstances under which they find themselves in conflict with the law.

"Unlike the granite trade, the cutting of limestone marble is done in and about the city of New York, instead of at the distant quarries. This requires the maintenance of large yards within the metropolitan area, extensive machinery and plant and the performance of work under union labor conditions, all of which make the business a costly one to conduct.

"By 1912 the condition of the business had become so unprofitable that it was due in part to the competition of cheap artificial stone and terra cotta and in part to the fact that a great excess of capacity had been developed by the twenty-five or more firms engaged in the stone business, thus leading to cutthroat competition and taking on work under cost to keep the yards going.

"By 1912 the condition of the business had become so unprofitable that it was due in part to the competition of cheap artificial stone and terra cotta and in part to the fact that a great excess of capacity had been developed by the twenty-five or more firms engaged in the stone business, thus leading to cutthroat competition and taking on work under cost to keep the yards going.

"In entering into this arrangement, into which they were driven by labor conditions and falling business, the whole purpose of these contractors was to keep their heads above water and maintain a business which was threatened with destruction. There has been no profiting from this arrangement and not one shows a net profit for the period of the last five years.

"My clients have no desire to dodge the law, but they have no alternative. They have testified frankly, produced their books and papers and have gone before the Grand Jury, waiving immunity. If it turns out that they have violated a law that has seldom been enforced they will face the consequences. In any event, they did only what larger interests have done for a generation with the same result and at least fifty-four. This gure does not take into account the indictment, which was not made public until the arraignment of George Z. Madalle and Martin Conboy, attorneys for the indicted members of the Builders' Supply Bureau.

At the time of the arraignment of George Z. Madalle and Martin Conboy, attorneys for the indicted members of the Builders' Supply Bureau, the resolution of the Extraordinary Grand Jury relating to the indictment of Panny and Philbrick. Justice McAvoy reserved decision upon this application.

The charges against him are similar to those made by the same Grand Jury against John A. Philbrick and Joseph Penny of the Builders Supply Bureau; that he refused to answer pertinent questions relating to the bureau's business and was called as a witness before the Lockwood committee.

Just before these defendants appeared in court the identity of the man was indicated by the name Grand Jury had kept secret became known when he presented himself in court and entered a plea of not guilty before Justice McAvoy. He is Wright D. Goss, president of the Empire Brick Supply Company of 103 Park avenue and a member of the Builders Supply Bureau.

The charges against him are similar to those made by the same Grand Jury against John A. Philbrick and Joseph Penny of the Builders Supply Bureau; that he refused to answer pertinent questions relating to the bureau's business and was called as a witness before the Lockwood committee.

The defendants are Edwin Shuttleworth Company, Edwin Shuttleworth, Rudolph Sues, James Gillies & Son, Inc., H. J. Jones & Son, Piers, J. Horner, Barr, Thorne & Fraser Company, George G. Barr, Monahan Stone Company, John F. Monahan, William Bradley & Son, E. J. Kelly, B. A. and G. N. Williams, Inc.; Herbert D. Brown, George Brown & Co., Gilbert C. Brown, James McLaren & Sons, James McLaren, J. J. Spurr & Sons, Edwin R. Spurr, Henry Hankins, Durie Davidson, John Davidson, Jr.; David Miller Company, John E. Miller, John R. Smith's Son, Inc., Clarence P. Smith, Nelson Bros. Company, and James Nelson.

The text of the indictment against these individuals and corporations was not made public because of the failure of one of the defendants to appear, but it is charged that he was made known through official channels.

It alleges that prior to October 1, 1919, the defendants, whose names were made public, were engaged in competition with one another in the business of finishing, cutting and setting marble and freestone, but that on the date mentioned they organized to restrain competition in price and supply.

It is charged that they entered into an agreement to the effect that no one should submit a bid or estimate for stone work unless such bid was first approved by the members of the association, and that they agreed to raise the amounts of their bids to amounts suggested by Hettrick.

By this process, it is alleged, Hettrick selected the concern that was to make the lowest bid for a big job, and the submission of bids by the others was merely a sort of theatrical performance arranged for the purpose of deceiving the public into thinking that the others were still in competition with one another.

Also, it is charged, the defendants, whose names were made public, agreed to close no contract unless it was approved by Hettrick, who was to receive 1 per cent. on the price of all contracts made by members of the association. Three per cent. on each contract was to be paid into the association for consolation of those members who were not parties to the contract.

Mr. Untermyer appeared in court together with Samuel A. Berger, Special Deputy Attorney-General, and other counsel when the defendants were arraigned and said to Justice McAvoy: "In view of the fact that the defendants' organization has already disbanded and that these people have expressed a willingness to aid the prosecution I will only ask for \$5,000 bail in each case." This bill was furnished by each of the individuals who appeared.

When the court formalities were concluded Mr. Shearn issued a public statement on behalf of his clients. It was as follows: "In justice to these indicted men I wish to emphasize that none of the cut stone contractors has been involved or connected in any way, shape or form with the revelations of labor graft and extortion that have stirred the community. They stand charged with a misdemeanor, consisting of the violation of a trade law of regulation, known as the

SCIENTIST SPIES ARE ACCUSED IN CHURCH

Continued from First Page.

had been subjected to a campaign of defamation and falsehood. "All this was due," he said, "to the efforts of an organized spy system established in the church and which has for its object the dragging of any one who may object to the intolerant and autocratic methods of the high officials of the church. 85 percent have these attacks been of late that on November 20 last I was compelled to address a sharp letter to the members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, following which action I resigned from the church in which I held office as first reader. In my letter of resignation I found it necessary to state that when Christian Scientists resort to burglary, conspiracy and libel in their efforts to injure a fellow being it is time for the adoption of such methods as will give such practices pause."

Boston Troubles Shift Here. The statement continues: "The present situation in the church of New York is but an outgrowth of the situation in Boston, where a great legal battle is now being fought in the Supreme court, which is being conducted by the directors of the church shall remain in supreme autocratic control of the tremendous revenues and activities of the church throughout the world. The church has in excess of a million dollars a year, and the five directors have been in absolute control of it. A tremendous amount of money has been hoarded and built up, and any one who falls under its displeasure will be disciplined in a manner that can only be compared to the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world only lacks the more venous material features of the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church. The auto da fe is absent, but only because the laws forbid it.

"There is no doubt whatever that the Christian Science church, as headed by Martin F. Jackson, a former chaplain, is a voluntary agent of the directors of the church in Boston. Mr. Jackson is active in the disciplinary methods adopted by the directors of the church, and is an apologist for the authorities of the church in Boston. Some months ago it was necessary for me to complain to the church authorities of his conduct and the principled attacks made upon the Roman Catholic Church, in plain violation of the by-laws and principles of the Christian Science Church, but only an evasive reply was returned. Albert F. Gilmore, the publication committee for this State, is of course a paid agent of the authorities in Boston.

The trouble in First Church has been brewing for ten years. It has little or nothing to do with the situation in Boston, save that it was carried out by the direct instigation of those authorities. I have objected to the charges, and are well known. I have been unalterably opposed to the policies which resulted in her dismissal from the First Church and to the charges against her in Boston, and I am still opposed to them.

The attack made upon me, and upon others in this city, is due solely because I have objected to the charges against her in Boston, and I am still opposed to them.

The democratic government of the church has been recklessly cast aside and an absolutism which would make the Russian regime blush with shame has taken its place. To-day the high crime of difference of opinion becomes heresy, and in each church in this city to-day there is a small group under fire because they refuse to bow their necks to the yoke of the autocrats. I have objected to the autocratic demand. Years ago Mark Twain forecasted the autocratic nature of the church, and in time the Christian Science Church would establish an organization machine more autocratic than anything yet known to religion.

"There is no question but that the Christian Science organization is split, and the split will continue until the present regime is cleared out of the church in Boston and the interference with the democratic conduct of the church is ended. The church is being thrown out of the world abandoned by the directors."

In his letter of November 2 to the trustees of the First Church Mr. MacCulloch said that he had only been made an object of "character assassination" but that members of his family in no way connected with the situation were subjected to "public and personal persecution." Continuing, Mr. MacCulloch spoke of a spurious communication being circulated in the church and notified the trustees that unless the malicious attacks on him ceased he would give publicity to his letter. He also wrote:

"I have in my possession the names of two members of your board and sixteen members of this church against whom I may find it necessary to bring action for criminal libel should these pernicious and reckless attacks upon me continue."

In all disputes or controversies we must have a voice in the adjustments. This right we have established and whenever or wherever it is challenged the entire organization will be found behind the section of place attacked. We have nothing to gain by disturbances. We are for peace in the industry and ready to confer, but if war is made on us we are prepared to fight.

A. Miller, manager of the Joint board of the Boston branch, spoke along similar lines. "Capital, he said, has seized what it believes to be the opportune time to break down the labor movement and has given us the honor of being the first to be attacked. With the present depression in the world they believe they will be able to smash the open shop. We want peace, but if they stand committed to the open shop they are going to have one of the biggest labor fights in the history of this or any other country."

Arturo Giovannitti, who was prominent in the activities of textile strikers in Lawrence and in cities in recent years, told the members of the union that they were gathered "not as a pack of slaves, but as free men, to show any disillusioned fools that the workers refuse to accept the terms of any conditions, which they considered those of the past and buried forever."

The Manufacturers Association in a letter to the members of the Amalgamated union, charged that its agreements with the union, which it had decided to break off relations with the union, broke its agreements with its members. They stand charged with a misdemeanor, consisting of the violation of a trade law of regulation, known as the

AS AN individual not cease promptly. Your attorney will doubtless be able to inform you that the law of libel in this State is far reaching and sufficiently comprehensive to cover such an offense as that permitted in your corporate organization."

On November 27 Mr. MacCulloch sent the trustees his formal notice of resignation from the church which was strongly influenced by the Stetson element, knowingly or unknowingly.

Clarence A. Barnes, the Boston lawyer who assisted the twenty-six Stetsons to regain their membership in the church here by virtue of a mandamus writ issued by the Supreme Court with the consent of the trustees, went to Providence yesterday.

Informing that the other followers of Mrs. Stetson ousted for "non-attendance" would now try to get back, George C. Francis said last night that they would not have to take legal action. For, he said, if the ousted members made formal application for reinstatement and gave assurance that they had observed the rules of the church, the trustees would accept their word without question and would reinstate them. He also said that the twenty-six who won reinstatement on Thursday could have gained their point without going to the courts.

In behalf of the Christian Science Committee on Publication, of 52 Vanderbilt avenue, Albert F. Gilmore sent to The New York Herald yesterday a letter which he said corrected assertions in the statement of Mr. Barnes, published yesterday. He wrote:

"The allegation that Mrs. Stetson was removed from membership in the Mother Church because she stood for certain fundamental teachings of Christian Science has no basis in fact. The charges upon which she was removed are as follows: 'First, working against the interests and influencing others so to act.' He said that the church had been weakened financially by the withdrawal of many wealthy members who took sides with Mrs. Stetson, and that perhaps some of the trustees felt that his salary, \$2,500 a year, was too large for them to pay. He also believed, he said, that one or two members of the board were 'strongly influenced by the Stetson element, knowingly or unknowingly.'

"From that time there has been evidence of no change of thought upon the part of the board of directors as to the character of Mrs. Stetson's teachings. 'That the action of the board of trustees of First Church in dismissing a considerable number of inactive members is another evidence of the uses employed by the material heads of the church, to interfere with the efforts to preserve the true spiritual import of the teachings of Christian Science, as is also the action of the board of trustees of the Mother Church, which has been equally untrue. It is asserted by the trustees that these persons were part of a considerable body of members who were dropped because of inactivity and infrequent attendance upon church services, in accordance with the by-laws of the church, and without reference to previous church affiliations.'

"I am credibly informed that the Christian Science board of directors, an authoritative governing body of this denomination, had no knowledge whatsoever that any action was to be taken regarding the removal of members of this branch church. It may be stated, however, that manifestly it is the bounded duty of this board to protect the cause of Christian Science from whatsoever encroachment, and the teachings of Mrs. Eddy in their original form and meaning from misrepresentation or misapprehension through any source."

Gifts of Distinction for the Holiday Season. PEARLS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, GOLDWARE, STATIONERY, LEATHER GOODS. Customers Served by Mail.

BLACK STARR AND FROST ESTABLISHED 110 YEARS. FIFTH AVENUE CORNER FORTYEIGHTH.

Growing Children Thrive on Baker's Cocoa. Healthy children do everything strenuously, they play hard, and study hard, and they need nourishment and a lot of it, and not one of the popular beverages meets their requirements so well as good and well made cocoa.

Pure and delicious. BOOKLET OF CHOICE RECIPES SENT FREE. Walter Baker & Co. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1780 - DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRENTANO'S Holiday Gifts. Our Stationery Department offers a fascinating variety— attractive as well as practical. Stationery in every pleasing form and variety. Beautiful Desk Sets, Book Ends, Writing Portfolios, Diaries, Address and Telephone Books, Fountain Pens in large assortments.

To assist you to select a gift see the above suggestion.

520 Pairs Women's High Shoes. \$7.75. Formerly \$15.50 & 16.50. Black Norwegian Grain Brogues and Tan Cordovans.

Every pair of shoes in this sale exemplifies the best there is in shoemaking. Any man who knows anything at all about shoes can tell this the moment he looks them over. They are "ALL LEATHER" from top to toe and have got a quality of workmanship behind them that belongs only in shoes of the custom class. Widths AA to D. Sizes 6 to 11.

He had it served in dainty porcelain cups with napkins fringed with gold. And it was presented on bended knee by beautiful slaves resplendent in oriental trappings. Yet, with all this ostentation, the coffee itself was hardly as delicious as that served at

COFFEE. In 1668 the Turkish ambassador to France succeeded in making coffee the fashionable beverage of Parisians.

COFFEE. In 1668 the Turkish ambassador to France succeeded in making coffee the fashionable beverage of Parisians.

For CHILDS coffee is followed and refined by the aromatic rich, creamy milk.

AS AN individual not cease promptly. Your attorney will doubtless be able to inform you that the law of libel in this State is far reaching and sufficiently comprehensive to cover such an offense as that permitted in your corporate organization."

On November 27 Mr. MacCulloch sent the trustees his formal notice of resignation from the church which was strongly influenced by the Stetson element, knowingly or unknowingly.

Clarence A. Barnes, the Boston lawyer who assisted the twenty-six Stetsons to regain their membership in the church here by virtue of a mandamus writ issued by the Supreme Court with the consent of the trustees, went to Providence yesterday.

Informing that the other followers of Mrs. Stetson ousted for "non-attendance" would now try to get back, George C. Francis said last night that they would not have to take legal action. For, he said, if the ousted members made formal application for reinstatement and gave assurance that they had observed the rules of the church, the trustees would accept their word without question and would reinstate them. He also said that the twenty-six who won reinstatement on Thursday could have gained their point without going to the courts.

In behalf of the Christian Science Committee on Publication, of 52 Vanderbilt avenue, Albert F. Gilmore sent to The New York Herald yesterday a letter which he said corrected assertions in the statement of Mr. Barnes, published yesterday. He wrote:

"The allegation that Mrs. Stetson was removed from membership in the Mother Church because she stood for certain fundamental teachings of Christian Science has no basis in fact. The charges upon which she was removed are as follows: 'First, working against the interests and influencing others so to act.' He said that the church had been weakened financially by the withdrawal of many wealthy members who took sides with Mrs. Stetson, and that perhaps some of the trustees felt that his salary, \$2,500 a year, was too large for them to pay. He also believed, he said, that one or two members of the board were 'strongly influenced by the Stetson element, knowingly or unknowingly.'

"From that time there has been evidence of no change of thought upon the part of the board of directors as to the character of Mrs. Stetson's teachings. 'That the action of the board of trustees of First Church in dismissing a considerable number of inactive members is another evidence of the uses employed by the material heads of the church, to interfere with the efforts to preserve the true spiritual import of the teachings of Christian Science, as is also the action of the board of trustees of the Mother Church, which has been equally untrue. It is asserted by the trustees that these persons were part of a considerable body of members who were dropped because of inactivity and infrequent attendance upon church services, in accordance with the by-laws of the church, and without reference to previous church affiliations.'

"I am credibly informed that the Christian Science board of directors, an authoritative governing body of this denomination, had no knowledge whatsoever that any action was to be taken regarding the removal of members of this branch church. It may be stated, however, that manifestly it is the bounded duty of this board to protect the cause of Christian Science from whatsoever encroachment, and the teachings of Mrs. Eddy in their original form and meaning from misrepresentation or misapprehension through any source."

Gifts of Distinction for the Holiday Season. PEARLS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, GOLDWARE, STATIONERY, LEATHER GOODS. Customers Served by Mail.

BLACK STARR AND FROST ESTABLISHED 110 YEARS. FIFTH AVENUE CORNER FORTYEIGHTH.

Growing Children Thrive on Baker's Cocoa. Healthy children do everything strenuously, they play hard, and study hard, and they need nourishment and a lot of it, and not one of the popular beverages meets their requirements so well as good and well made cocoa.

Pure and delicious. BOOKLET OF CHOICE RECIPES SENT FREE. Walter Baker & Co. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1780 - DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRENTANO'S Holiday Gifts. Our Stationery Department offers a fascinating variety— attractive as well as practical. Stationery in every pleasing form and variety. Beautiful Desk Sets, Book Ends, Writing Portfolios, Diaries, Address and Telephone Books, Fountain Pens in large assortments.

To assist you to select a gift see the above suggestion.

520 Pairs Women's High Shoes. \$7.75. Formerly \$15.50 & 16.50. Black Norwegian Grain Brogues and Tan Cordovans.

Every pair of shoes in this sale exemplifies the best there is in shoemaking. Any man who knows anything at all about shoes can tell this the moment he looks them over. They are "ALL LEATHER" from top to toe and have got a quality of workmanship behind them that belongs only in shoes of the custom class. Widths AA to D. Sizes 6 to 11.

AS AN individual not cease promptly. Your attorney will doubtless be able to inform you that the law of libel in this State is far reaching and sufficiently comprehensive to cover such an offense as that permitted in your corporate organization."

On November 27 Mr. MacCulloch sent the trustees his formal notice of resignation from the church which was strongly influenced by the Stetson element, knowingly or unknowingly.

Clarence A. Barnes, the Boston lawyer who assisted the twenty-six Stetsons to regain their membership in the church here by virtue of a mandamus writ issued by the Supreme Court with the consent of the trustees, went to Providence yesterday.

Informing that the other followers of Mrs. Stetson ousted for "non-attendance" would now try to get back, George C. Francis said last night that they would not have to take legal action. For, he said, if the ousted members made formal application for reinstatement and gave assurance that they had observed the rules of the church, the trustees would accept their word without question and would reinstate them. He also said that the twenty-six who won reinstatement on Thursday could have gained their point without going to the courts.

In behalf of the Christian Science Committee on Publication, of 52 Vanderbilt avenue, Albert F. Gilmore sent to The New York Herald yesterday a letter which he said corrected assertions in the statement of Mr. Barnes, published yesterday. He wrote:

"The allegation that Mrs. Stetson was removed from membership in the Mother Church because she stood for certain fundamental teachings of Christian Science has no basis in fact. The charges upon which she was removed are as follows: 'First, working against the interests and influencing others so to act.' He said that the church had been weakened financially by the withdrawal of many wealthy members who took sides with Mrs. Stetson, and that perhaps some of the trustees felt that his salary, \$2,500 a year, was too large for them to pay. He also believed, he said, that one or two members of the board were 'strongly influenced by the Stetson element, knowingly or unknowingly.'

"From that time there has been evidence of no change of thought upon the part of the board of directors as to the character of Mrs. Stetson's teachings. 'That the action of the board of trustees of First Church in dismissing a considerable number of inactive members is another evidence of the uses employed by the material heads of the church, to interfere with the efforts to preserve the true spiritual import of the teachings of Christian Science, as is also the action of the board of trustees of the Mother Church, which has been equally untrue. It is asserted by the trustees that these persons were part of a considerable body of members who were dropped because of inactivity and infrequent attendance upon church services, in accordance with the by-laws of the church, and without reference to previous church affiliations.'

"I am credibly informed that the Christian Science board of directors, an authoritative governing body of this denomination, had no knowledge whatsoever that any action was to be taken regarding the removal of members of this branch church. It may be stated, however, that manifestly it is the bounded duty of this board to protect the cause of Christian Science from whatsoever encroachment, and the teachings of Mrs. Eddy in their original form and meaning from misrepresentation or misapprehension through any source."

Gifts of Distinction for the Holiday Season. PEARLS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, GOLDWARE, STATIONERY, LEATHER GOODS. Customers Served by Mail.

BLACK STARR AND FROST ESTABLISHED 110 YEARS. FIFTH AVENUE CORNER FORTYEIGHTH.

Growing Children Thrive on Baker's Cocoa. Healthy children do everything strenuously, they play hard, and study hard, and they need nourishment and a lot of it, and not one of the popular beverages meets their requirements so well as good and well made cocoa.

Pure and delicious. BOOKLET OF CHOICE RECIPES SENT FREE. Walter Baker & Co. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1780 - DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRENTANO'S Holiday Gifts. Our Stationery Department offers a fascinating variety— attractive as well as practical. Stationery in every pleasing form and variety. Beautiful Desk Sets, Book Ends, Writing Portfolios, Diaries, Address and Telephone Books, Fountain Pens in large assortments.

To assist you to select a gift see the above suggestion.

520 Pairs Women's High Shoes. \$7.75. Formerly \$15.50 & 16.50. Black Norwegian Grain Brogues and Tan Cordovans.

Every pair of shoes in this sale exemplifies the best there is in shoemaking. Any man who knows anything at all about shoes can tell this the moment he looks them over. They are "ALL LEATHER" from top to toe and have got a quality of workmanship behind them that belongs only in shoes of the custom class. Widths AA to D. Sizes 6 to 11.