man, menacing Whorley with his blackjack, drove the Newark man into the bathroom anad slammed the door on him. Handiboe, swinging his blackjack at the two women, ordered them to stand behind the table, and while they stood there he emptied their handbags and then began stripping the jewelry from their throats and fingers.

The bandit with the pistol approached Linthwaite. He patted the Newark man's pockets and discovered the existence of a roll of bills in his right hand trousers pocket. The bandit leaned forward, thrust his hand into the pocket and drew out $92 in cash. But as he did so his eyes left Linthwaite's face and the gun wavered for an instant. And in that instant Linthwaite struck downward with all his force, his fist striking the wrist which held the gun. The weapon leaped from the man's grasp and clattered across the floor.

With the bandit unarmed Linthwaite leaped at him and they plunged to the floor in a desperate struggle. Linthwaite struck the bandit several times and was fast overpowering the man when Handiboe abandoned his task of robbing the women and jumped to his confederate's aid. He struck Linthwaite twice, once across the bridge of the nose and once on the back of the head. The second bandit was busy trying to keep Worley in the bathroom and he was having difficulty in doing so. It required all of his strength to keep the Newark man from pushing the door open.

As soon as Handiboe left them and struck Linthwaite, Mrs. Linthwaite and Mrs. Worley began screaming. But they did not confine themselves to screaming. They rushed around the table and threw themselves upon Handiboe, kicking and striking him and trying to wrench the blackjack from his hand. Handiboe tried to slug them with his weapon, but the best he could do was to kick Mrs. Linthwaite in the shins. Meanwhile the screams of the women had been heard and from adjoining rooms there came a great pounding on the wall, although no one appeared to help them.

Mrs. Linthwaite finally extricated herself from the struggling group on the floor and made her way to the telephone, dodging several blows from Handiboe's blackjack. She seized the instrument, but for some reason she was unable to get the operator, and after a moment or so at the phone she was dragged away by one of the bandits. She then ran to the window and in spite of the fact that one of the bandits was trying to strike her she smashed the glass with her fist and then thrust her hand through the broken pane and waved it frantically. It was Mrs. Linthwaite's hand that Patrolman Tiffany saw from his post at Broadway and Forty-fifth street.

Long Battle Rages On.

The smashing of the glass spelled defeat to the bandits. One of them scrambled to his feet and yelled:

"Beat it, Shorty! The cops is here!"

The man who had been keeping the bathroom door shut leaped for the door and fled along the hallway without any booty at all, closely followed by the man who had been the leader of the gang and whose revolver had been knocked from his hand by Linthwaite. Handiboe was unable to get away from Linthwaite and finally he squirmed loose and jumped for the door. But as he passed the bathroom door it burst wide open and Worley, angry and hot, leaped out at him and jumped squarely on his shoulders. Handiboe went down, but got up, fighting and slashing with his blackjack. Linthwaite was almost senseless on the floor, but he crawled over and seized the bandit by the ankles, throwing him.

The next instant Worley jumped upon Handiboe and began pummelling him, but again the bandit fought to his feet. But Worley gripped the wrist that held the blackjack and by twisting the man's arm behind him forced him over to the bed. There, with the aid of his wife and Mrs. Linthwaite, Worley threw the man across the bed and pounced on him, holding Handiboe's hand under him so that the bandit could not use his blackjack. Handiboe was getting rather a bad beating when Tiffany and Burns came into the room and placed him under arrest. The blackjack was still in his hand when the police got there, but the hand was cramped, and he could not even let go of the weapon, much less use it in attack.

In the West Forty-seventh street station Handiboe told the police that he knew the other two men only as Al and Shorty and that he had met them two weeks ago in a saloon at Eighth avenue and Forty-third street.

"We decided to stick up some place," he said, "and we decided that the Astor was about the best we could find."

Handiboe told Detective Flarity that he and Shorty and Al went to the Astor shortly before 8 o'clock and made their way to the second floor, the first on which there are sleeping quarters. They wandered about the corridors, he said, and presently came to a room in which the key had been left in the door.

"That looked pretty soft," said Handiboe, "so in we went. But, say, there wasn't much soft about it!"

WOMEN DEMANDED ON JURY IN MURDER CASE

Trial for Death of Bank Messenger in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 15.—Attorneys for Frank L. James, whose trial for the murder of David S. Paul, aged bank messenger, began here to-day in the Supreme Court before Justice Katzenback, made an attempt to overturn the jury panel drawn for the case on the ground that no women had been on the list of prospective jurors. They held that since women have been given the ballot they should serve on juries and their names should appear on the jury lists. Justice Katzenback, however, overruled their motion to dismiss, holding that "no constitutional or other rights of the defendant have been withheld by the omission of women as jurors." An exception to the ruling was noted by the defence and allowed by the court.

Nine of the twelve jurors who are to hear the trial were selected. Twice during the process of selecting the jurors James became ill and had to be removed from the court room until he had recovered. More than 5,000 persons tried to get into the court room, where the prosecution had brought a number of exhibits, including the stained floor boards of the automobile in which Paul is supposed to have been killed, the seat cushion which was thrown away, and the spring leaf, fashioned into a tire iron, which the State charges was used to beat the old man to death.

Raymond W. Schuck, also indicted in connection with the murder, is expected to be a witness in the present trial. Schuck's case is set for January 4. Alienists probably will figure in the trial, three of them having recently examined James in the Camden county jail. This has given rise to a report that the question of the accused man's sanity might be brought into the case and that his defence may be along that line.

Paul was killed October 5, according to statements said by the county authorities to have been made by James and Schuck after their arrest. Paul was taking $40,000 in cash and $30,000 in checks to a Philadelphia bank when he disappeared. Eleven days later his body was found in a shallow grave in the Jersey pine belt in Burlington county. The cash was missing, but virtually all the checks were found on the body. He had been killed by a blow on the head.

James and Schuck are alleged to have made statements in the Burlington county jail implicating each other, according to the prosecuting authorities. The men admitted Paul was killed in James's automobile and the body buried. They hid most of the money in a Camden cemetery and went on a five day debauch, the police said, during which they spent nearly $1,000 a day.

PASTOR'S WORDS LED TO WORSHIPPER'S DEATH

Man of 78 Succumbed as Parson Quotes.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15.—"In the midst of life we are in death," quoted the Rev. Abel Tidd to a group of worshippers at the Star of Bethlehem Mission, 79 Clinton street, last night.

As the preacher uttered the words William Quick, 78 years old, 517 Elm street, who with his wife, Anna, 79 years old, was attending the services, swayed in his seat and dropped dead to the floor.

Medical Examiner Danser said death was due to heart disease.

BANDITS SENTENCED 2 DAYS AFTER CRIME

Speed Record for Justice Is Broken in Cases of Men Who Robbed Inn.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEWBURGH, Dec. 15.—All records for meting out justice in New York State were broken in the Supreme Court here to-day when the four men who held up Glenwood Inn Monday afternoon and stabbed Frank Goroff, the proprietor, after robbing him of $10,000, were arraigned on indictments charging robbery, permitted to plead guilty, and sentenced to from nine and a half to nineteen and a half years each in Sing Sing prison. Just forty-eight hours elapsed between the staging of the robbery and the sentencing of the bandits. They were speechless as they were led out of Justice Morschauser's court room and taken to Goshen to be locked up in jail.

The prisoners, Eugene Ryer, John G. Verri, Joseph D. Veprizio and James Carro, all of New York city, will not be sent to Sing Sing immediately. Goroff, who is in St. Luke's Hospital here, is in a serious condition. He was stabbed in the abdomen and the surgeons who are in charge of his case do not believe he has better than a fifty-fifty chance of recovery.

Each of the four men was indicted on two counts. Their sentences will not run concurrently, and they face the possibility of spending thirty-nine years each at hard labor.

Monday afternoon they descended on Glenwood Inn in a cloud of dust, and leaving their automobile entered the place as patrons would be expected to enter. Goroff found himself looking into the barrels of four revolvers before he could leave the dining room. One of the men pressed close to him when he began an argument, and a knife, concealed at the side of one of the revolvers, was stuck into him.

Jewelry, bonds and cash, totalling $10,000, were taken and the men made away in the automobile. The police in cities nearby were notified and State troopers took the trail. Late in the afternoon Trooper Boyce, Capt. Bush of the Tuxedo Park police and a posse of eight men took places along the road near the park gates. They carried shotguns with sawed off barrels.

They were in ambuscade only a few minutes when the roar of the bandits' car was heard. Twenty yards from the point where the posse lay concealed the engine stalled. Before the car could be started, Boyce and one of the civilians had leaped into it and disarmed the bandits. They were taken to Goshen.

In the car when the men were arrested were found a diamond ring worth $6,000, the property of Goroff, some bonds and much cash. The bandits made no attempt to defend themselves against the charges.

Since the arrests the police of Newburgh have been informed that the four convicted men were in league with six others to commit the robbery. Three men known to have been at the inn several days ago have been detained for questioning by the police of Nyack.

WOMAN REVEALS SUPPRESSED THEFT

Mrs. Gittler Robbed of $7,000 on December 4.

Mrs. Abraham Gittler of 644 Riverside Drive, who reported yesterday that she was bound and robbed of jewelry and cash valued at $7,000 in her apartment December 4, said last night that except for a visit of two detectives, who called three hours after the robbery, neither she nor Mr. Gittler had heard anything from the police. Mrs. Gittler had been cautioned against making public a report of the robbery.

The apartment is on the eighth floor, and the manner in which the man got out after the robbery has proved puzzling. The elevator operator recalled answering a ring from the eighth floor, but found no one there, and returned directly to the first floor and no one was in the hall. It was not believed the man could have escaped while the car made the two trips.

According to Mrs. Gittler a man posing as a detective rang at the door and pushed in, drawing a revolver. She said he snatched her rings and purse and then tied her and locked her in a closet. She was released by an ice man who heard her calls. Mr. Gittler is a member of Gittler & Harzfeld, coat and suit manufacturers of 7 West Thirtieth street.

Edward Marks, 20, of 111 East 116th street, arrested in connection with the robbery on Tuesday of $4,000 in jewelry from the shop of Henry Davidoff, 1744 Madison avenue, was held yesterday in $75,000 bail in Harlem court. Charles Gilinski, 23, of 4838 Third avenue, who was arrested in the same case, was held in $25,000 bail. Magistrate Mancuso commended Katberg, 12, of 115 East 104th street, for giving the alarm which led to the arrests.

A conviction of grand larceny in the second degree was returned in Kings County Court yesterday against Elias Bosch, 28, a Russian, of 329 Thatford avenue, who admitted to Judge Dike last spring that he was an anarchist and asked to be deported.

Bosch was convicted in March of petty larceny after a series of "dinner burglaries" in Flatbush, and Judge Dike tried to arrange for deportation, but failed because there was no international agreement with Russia. Bosch will be sentenced next Tuesday on the present conviction.

COUZENS'S HOME ROBBED.

Detroit Police Sought to Hide Mayor's $10,000 Loss.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DETROIT, Dec. 15.—Notwithstanding secrecy which surrounds a report on file in Police Headquarters that thieves Tuesday night robbed the residence of Detroit's Mayor, James Couzens, in Longfellow avenue, and the denial of such robbery, a list of articles taken was in the hands of the police to-day. The value of the missing articles is estimated at $10,000.

The robbery was reported to the police with instructions that no information about the affair be furnished to the newspapers.

GRACE WOULD END ALL BUILDING HERE TO FIGHT UNIONISM

Bethlehem Co. Steel Sold Only to Erectors Hiring Open Shop Labor.

PHILADELPHIA BAN TOO

Untermyer at Hearing Rakes Concern of Which He Is Largest Holder.

F. A. VANDERLIP QUERY UP

Retirement of Bank Head Is Coupled With His Holdings in George A. Fuller Co.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is prepared to carry through to the finish its fight for the principle of the open shop in American industry, convinced firmly that such a policy holds the greatest promise for both labor and capital in the future. The position of the corporation was defined clearly and fearlessly yesterday by Eugene G. Grace, its president, on the witness stand before the Lockwood Committee on Housing.

Even if it meant stopping all building in New York, regardless of how far reaching the immediate results might be, Mr. Grace declared he believed his company would maintain its position—that its product should not be sold to builders to be erected by union labor.

He and his directors, who control the output of more than 70,000 workmen, believe firmly that employees should have representation in dealing with employers, but not the right of unionism and dictation, Mr. Grace said. On the other hand, he insisted upon the right of the employer to negotiate with other units in industry.

Grace Grilled for Two Hurs.

Mr. Grace was on the stand for almost two hours under rigid cross-examination by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee. The lawyer is the largest individual holder of Bethlehem stock and the dramatic situation presented by his clashes with the president of the corporation on questions of policy was one of the most stirring witnessed at the committee's sessions.

No witness during the entire proceeding has undergone more rigid examination than has Mr. Grace. Alert and aggressive, the youthful president of the great corporation, said to be one of the highest salaried men in the world, held his own in the rapid cross fire, and not once did he trip over the double barrelled questions popped at him by the cross-examiner.

The crowd was impressed with Mr. Grace's evident force and energy. He appeared to be having all he could do to hold himself in restraint. He insisted upon driving home his own point and not standing merely on the yes or no demanded in the legal answer. Part of the time he leaned forward eagerly; then he was back in the big chair, his arms folded.

There was nothing defiant in his attitude, but he defended his ground doggely. Mr. Untermyer sat on one leg on the edge of the table as he assailed bitterly the policies of the corporation from which he derives a big income.

The Bethlehem corporation acted upon its own initiative in its campaign for the open shop, and was not influenced by the stand taken by the National Steel Fabricators Association in November, 1919, urging all members so to adjust business that steel construction could be done by the open shop method, the witness said. Although his company is represented in that association, Mr. Grace denied most emphatically there was conspiracy in carrying out his policy.

Untermyer Asks About Dictation.

"Do you think it is a proper thing for the manufacturers to get together and dictate to the builders in different cities whether they shall erect the steel on union or open shop principles; that the builders cannot have the produce unless they use it in the manner dictated?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"In my opinion it is a good thing for the country for the manufacturer to sustain the open shop principle," Mr. Grace said. "I believe firmly that any character of association that gets together for the protection of the open shop principle would be a good thing for the country."

Other testimony during the day developed important facts on several phases of the investigation. Correspondence which passed in 1916 between Frank A. Vanderlip, then president of the National City Bank; Walter Drew, counsel for the National Erectors Association, and others showed that Mr. Vanderlip then owned a controlling interest in the Fuller Construction Company, one of the largest concerns in the country.

That had not been understood by members of the committee. It led to considerable speculation regarding the retirement of Mr. Vanderlip from the presidency of the National City Bank.

The Fuller company was not in sympathy with the open shop policy of the steel corporation and was trying hard to get a footing against the Iron League as a steel erector. It is well known that prominent steel men were interested in the National City Bank and the clash of interests over this open shop policy and all it meant was regarded as possibly having had an important bearing on Mr. Vanderlip's retirement.

Several witnesses testified they were blacklisted and unable to obtain work under the open shop method because they were known as union men. A system of espionage was maintained through a detective agency, they declared, whereby their clothes were searched, and if they were found to be union members they were discharged. The open shop was a "joke," they insisted; it was non-union, not open, and union men could not get work.

Mr. Untermyer informed the committee he had written to Charles M. Schwab offering the chairman of the Bethlehem board the opportunity to take the witness stand if he wished to answer testimony given Tuesday relating to a conference at which he was quoted as saying steel would not be sold except under the closed shop restrictions. In answer Mr. Schwab stated Mr. Grace would take the stand and give all the information the committee might desire.

Mr. Grace said he was president of some of the subsidiary companies controlled by the Bethlehem, but could not tell which ones except the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Bethlerem Shipbuilding Corporation. He did not know how many subsidiaries there are, but said they all function through the main corporation. He had read the testimony given by Harry Black, Louis Horowitz and Paul Starrett and remembered the conference to which they referred with himself and Mr. Schwab. The Bethlehem Bridge Corporation is a member of the National Erectors Association, he said, but is not a member of the Iron League.

"Do you know when, if at all, the policy was adopted by your association in common with other steel fabricators of declining to sell steel f. o. b. unless it was to be erected through the Iron League in New York on the closed shop principle?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

Bethlehem Not in Agreement.

"The Bethlehem Steel Company or its subsidiaries never had any such agreement with any other interest," Mr. Grace answered.

"You define the policies of your corporation, don't you?"

"I take part in it, yes."

Mr. Untermyer recited the testimony of Messrs. Starrett and Black, and Mr. Grace said he recalled that he had stated he would not sell steel to Mr. Horowitz under particular circumstances of a union shop basis, but that was not because of an agreement with others. The witness said he did not know about the bylaws of the National Steel Fabricators Association, declaring "unreservedly in favor of the open shop in all plants, and recommending that the policy of the members of that Association be to adjust their businesses so that the steel fabricated by them is erected in open shop," and further that the executive commitee of the association "use all influences in its power in mills with manufacturers and business associates to bring about that policy." The witness said that was news to him.

"It is not news to you that you followed out that policy?"

"We were not following the policy of any resolution."

"You are a party to the resolution," Mr. Untermyer said. "Are you repudiating the resolution?"

In No Position to Repudiation.

"I am not in a position to repudiate it."

"Who represented you in voting for that resolution?"

"The president of the Bethlehem Bridge Corporation represented us in those meetings.'

"How many presidents have you?"

"I don't know."

"You have stopped trying to keep track of them; but you don't repudiate his action in voting for the resolution?"

"I don't know what his action was."

"You know the resolution was passed and you have observed it?"

"I have told you what our policy is."

"No, you will have to answer that question; you are not in the office of the Bethlehem company now, you are before a Legislative Committee under oath, just remember that."

"I don't know what the resolution means."

Mr. Untermyer handed the resolution to the witness and asked him to study it and then answer.

"If this means putting into operation the policy of selling fabricated material to the open shop, we have followed it," the witness said.

"So that your corporation, since the passage of that resolution, has adopted the policy, has it, of selling fabricated steel only to be erected on what you call the open shop principle?"

Policy of the Corporation.

"That is the policy of our corporation. I do not know whether it was decided before or after that particular resolution."

"But don't you see that this particular policy, evidenced by the resolution, has been decided, not by one steel fabricator, but by the Fabricators Association. You realize that, don't you?"

"From that action I believe it had, yes."

"What I am trying to get at is whether, being a member of the association and the association having laid down that policy, you followed that policy as a member of the association?"

"Not because we were a member, no."

"Wouldn't you obey the resolution of your association?"

"We would obey or withdraw."

"So you are obeying that resolution?"

"We are carrying out the policy that I have defined."

"You see, the difference between us, Mr. Grace, is that you want to have it appear that you are acting on your own independent initiative, and I want to know whether or not you are acting in concert with the members of this association pursuant to a resolution passed by an association of which you were a member and from which you have not withdrawn?"

"We would act in keeping with what I have said, irrespective of membership in that association; that is all."

"Never mind what you might do. You don't know what you might do if you were alone. The point is that what you have done, is it not, has been like a law abiding member of that association to abide by the policy there laid down?"

Wouldn't Accept Dictation.

"Our action in reference to the policy of selling our fabricated steel to the open shop erector would not be dictated to us by that resolution."

"You think the Bethlehem Steel Company is big enough to carry out an open shop principle if every other steel company decided otherwise?"

"Personally I think it is a good policy."

"What are you fencing about? Is it because there is something in the question of conspiracy if you acted with others, and no conspiracy if you did not act with others?"

"I am not fencing about anything. I want to tell you the truth."

The witness insisted over and over that his company did not act because of the resolution, but because of its established policy.

"You are trying to inaugurate this same closed shop policy in Philadelphia and other cities, aren't you?"

The steel president first answered no, but added the "company's particular interest might require the adoption of the policy in Philadelphia." He said he was not giving the question attention outside of the two cities.

Reverting to the conference wih Mr. Starrett and Mr. Black, Mr. Untermyer asked:

"So that you, as a manufacturer of steel, were undertaking, were you, to tell the builders and owners of property in this city who are erecting buildings, that they can't have any steel unless they will erect it as you may dictate?"

"No, I told them they cannot have our fabricated steels."

"And do you realize that when every other fabricator member of the association joins with you in a resolution and tells them the same thing exactly, what that means to the city and its builders?"

"I don't know what you mean. I don't really know—"

"I think you know what I want to know, and I think I am going to find out. Assuming that all manufacturers of fabricated steel in the United States joined together, and say to all the men who use steel in construction in the United States, that they can't have any steel unless they will erect it a manner dictated by the manufacturers or steel fabricators, do you think that would be the proper thing?"

"I didn't know there was any such thing. I do not know what the results of that would be."

"Do you think it would be proper?"

"It would depend entirely, I should say, on what they expected to accomplish by the purpose of getting together. There might be some very good reasons."

Where Steel Can Be Had.

"Do you know of any man, any builder, who can get fabricated steel for construction in New York without subscribing to that resolution?"

"I do not know, Mr. Untermyer."

"Do you know of any place where he can get it?"

"I don't know."

"Assuming that he can't get it except by subscribing to the conditions that he would not erect it in union shop, do you think that is a proper thing?"

"I think it is a proper thing, yes, to protect the open shop."

"You are going to give me a direct answer. Do you believe that it would be a good thing for this country, if, in any line of industry, the manufacturers could get together, and for any reason, could dictate whether the people using their product should use it with union labor, or on what you call the open shop principle?"

"I firmly believe that any character of relations or association, to support and protect the open shop principle of giving service by any character of laboring man in this country, is a good thing, yes."

"We did not care for that speech, and it has nothing to do with the question."

"You asked me, and I say yes."

"Then your answer is yes?"

"I thought I answered it. The word 'dictate' is rather a difficult thing to understand."

Tells Grace to Keep Dodging.

"Keep dodging, but you will answer the question when you get through."

"No, I am trying to analyze why—"

"Your mind is too analytical for the witness stand."

"I have my mind and can't help it."

"But it has to accustom itself to the limitations of the witness stand," Mr. Untermyer said, repeating his question.

"Don't you know that when the manufacturers of fabricated steel in this country do get together and say they won't sell steel unless it is constructed on a principle other than the union shop basis that they are dictating?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"I do not know whether you would call that dictation or not," Mr. Grace said.

"That is just what you are doing."

"Not that I know of."

"That is what you are doing?"

"Not around the country, no."

"But in New York you are doing it?"

"Yes."

"And trying to do it around the country?"

"No."

"You are going into Philadelphia to do it?"

"Yes."

Spread of Plan Lies With Labor.

Whether or not the company goes further depends on the effect on labor, the witness said. Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Grace whether he recognized there might be two points of view on the labor question and the open shop. There may be, but he was giving his, the witness said. The counsel asked:

"Can't you see what an arrogant and indefensible attitude it would be for the manufacturers of this country to try to force their point of view of what you call the open shop in the erection of their steel when other people might believe it was to their best interest to erect it by the union shop?"

"Well—it seems to me if they thought it was to protect their interest in line with what they considered the right policy for their interest I would not consider it arrogant, but self-protection."

"Self-protection may sometimes reach the point of arrogance?"

"I don't know."

"You don't care whether it does or not?"

"If it was for self-protection."

"How arrogant and inexcusable it may be would not make any difference to you unless the law stepped in to stop it; that's your attitude, isn't it?"

"That is not my attitude."

There are several associations in which the steel corporations have membership, the witness said, but he could not name them or how they operate. He was asked about the Bridge Builders and Structural Society, in which, Mr. Untermyer stated, bids on work were exchanged. Mr. Grace said he knew nothing about that.

Unions Didn't Blacklist Steel.

There has never been a case, the witness said, where the union refused to handle the Bethlehem products because they came from a non-union shop, yet he thought it might happen. Mr. Untermyer said he was not concerned with Mr. Grace's "hopes or expectations, but wanted facts." The witness knew nothing about the Iron League or its affiliations. The Bethlehem company itself does steel erecting.

"But you will not sell steel unless it is erected through a member of the Iron League, will you?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"That is not our position, not at all," Mr. Grace said, adding that he did not know the membership of the league or that its policy was exclusively open shop.

Senator Kaplan asked Mr. Grace a series of questions.

"What is your definition of an open shop?"

"Where any man can work, where there is no discrimination against employment of any man to do any kind of work."

"With respect to the effort of the Thompson-Starrett Company to purchase steel to be erected by them under a closed shop policy, would you still persist in your decision not to sell any steel to them?"

"Yes, unless it was willing to stop discriminating against the non-union men."

"It would not make any difference to you whether they did not get any steel anywhere else?"

"Not as far as I am concerned, because I don't believe in the closed shop principle."

How He Would Stifle New York.

"It would make no difference if operations in New York were caused to cease, you would continue in your policy to refuse to give them steel?"

"That is what I would recommend to my associates."

"That is what you think your associates would follow?"

"I should hope they would."

Mr. Grace said his company employs upward of 70,000 men, sometimes as many as 120,000.

"You think it is better for the steel workers in the United States not to be banded together in a single organization and recognized as a union?"

"Yes, I think it is better for them."

"It is not on your account you do not recognize the union; it is on their account?"

"It is better for both."

Not once during his long examination did Mr. Grace intimate that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation had or would entertain a suggestion to change its policy not to sell steel excepting under strict non-union rules. He was the last witness, and when he left the stand he thanked the committee cordially for hearing him, then stopped and leaned down in front of Mr. Untermyer and for ten minutes the two conversed in low tones.

The earlier part of the day was divided among many witnesses, who gave further testimony tending to show that building costs in New York had been increased greatly by the action of the steel fabricators in demanding that all erecting be done by the Iron League. Books and records of the National Erectors Association were taken over by the committee.

Henry W. Lazette, Coney Sunday and Thomas and Mike Corcoran, all structural steel workers and members of Ironworkers Union 314, known as the open shop union, made up of union men seeking open shop jobs, told of being discharged by the American Bridge Company because they were blacklisted.

Paul Starrett, president of the George A. Fuller Construction Company, was recalled to furnish the committee with figures regarding the comparative cost of steel work as done by the builder and by the Iron League with the open shop policy. The league's costs were much higher, he said.

STOVE PLANT BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Fire of undetermined origin early to-day destroyed the plant of the C. Heinz Stove Company in the business section here. The damage was estimated at $150,000.

The Colony Restaurant
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Useful articles of refined taste will be unusually popular for *Holiday Gifts* this year. Dobbs & Co, New York's leading *HATTERS,* suggest a selection from the following list. The name of Dobbs is a guarantee of correctness and quality.
For Men
at 620 Fifth Avenue & 244 Fifth Avenue
Dobbs Derbies — Dobbs Velour Hats
Dobbs Soft Hats — Dobbs Cloth Hats
Dobbs Caps — Dobbs Mufflers
Dobbs Canes — Dobbs Umbrellas
Dobbs Gloves — Dobbs Hat Boxes
Dobbscoats — Dobbs Motor Rugs
For Women
at 620 Fifth Avenue & 2 West 50th Street
Dobbs Sweaters (models exclusive)
Dobbs Mufflers — Dobbs Umbrellas
Dobbs Waists — Dobbs Skirts
Dobbs Sport Hats — Dobbscoats
DOBBS HOLIDAY ORDERS *afford the opportunity for personal selection of specific Gifts, or of articles of specified value*
Exclusive Representatives in Many of the Principal Cities

J. M. Gidding & Co.
664-666 AND 668 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS
HOLIDAY FURS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
The *following items* in most cases comprise *one of a kind* and are listed for *immediate sale,* therefore it is impossible for us to *guarantee* having same *on hand after to-day; early selection is accordingly advised.*
DAY COATS
Short Black Russian Pony Coat $175
(Hudson Seal Collar and Cuffs, $295 Value)
Leopard and Hudson Seal Coat $250
(Short Sport Model, $450 Value)
Short Grey Squirrel Sport Coat $295
($550 Value)
Short Mole Coat $395
(Imported model, $750 Value)
Hudson Seal Coat $500
(Extra Fine Skins, $875 Value)
SCARFS
Natural Stone Marten Scarfs $35
(Single skin effects, $75 Value)
Natural Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs $65
(Single skin effects, $150 Value)
Cross Fox Scarfs $95
(Animal effects, $150 Value)
Russian Sable Scarfs $295
(Beautiful dark skins, $550 Value)
EXQUISITE
FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS
of metallic brocades and velvets.
Formerly to $550—at $195—$245—$350
HANDSOME EVENING GOWNS
of lace, brocade, velvet and sequins.
Formerly to $295—at $95—$125—$195