

STEEL COMPROMISE REFUSED BY GARY

Official Tells Senators Closed Shop Is Issue.

TESTIMONY IS COMPLETE

Charge That Corporation Employed Foreigners to Prevent Unionization Is Denied.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—After standing squarely on his assertion that the issue in the pending strike throughout the steel industry is the open shop, Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States steel corporation, completed his testimony today before the senate labor committee investigating the steel controversy.

During colloquy with members, particularly with Senator Walsh, democrat, Massachusetts, Judge Gary flatly declared that he could not now consent to compromise or arbitration, or meet with strikers' representatives.

Nonunion Move Denied. Charges of union labor leaders that the United States Steel corporation employed many of its men to prevent the unionizing of its men were denied by Mr. Gary.

"But you think foreigners are responsible largely for precipitating this strike," asked Chairman Kenyon. "Yes, but if we had known there was a substantial number of the kind of foreigners who are resorting to violence and who, I believe, are under the leadership of outsiders, we would not have employed them."

Senator Phipps, republican, Colorado, asked if it was possible before the war to secure necessary labor without resorting to foreigners.

Mr. Gary replied in the negative, adding: "At no time would we employ a man who believed in disloyalty to this country, even if it would have been necessary to close down our manufacturing."

Questions Asked of Gary. Mr. Gary said that before the contract labor law became effective it was possible, but not probable, that foreign labor had been imported.

Confidence Is Declined. "What good is it for men to belong to unions," asked Senator Walsh, democrat, Massachusetts, "if when they join you refuse to do anything with their representatives?"

"Let's settle this point right here," Senator Walsh said. "Will you confer with any representative of the organized labor today to help settle this strike?"

Asked if he had any suggestion for settlement of the strike, Mr. Gary said if peace were maintained, the law upheld and individuals left free, the employees would settle it themselves.

Employees Organized. "If you were convinced that 50 per cent of your men were organized and represented would you confer with them," asked Senator Kenyon. "No," said Mr. Gary. "I'm sorry if I differ with you, or with others."

Closed Shop Held Issue. Mr. Gary protested that his position had not been fairly explained, and added, with careful choice of words: "We put ourselves squarely upon the issue that this is a question of the open or closed shop. Now as to what will bring about a settlement, that is for you to decide, from time to time, depending upon the facts presented."

"At the present time the union leaders have brought about this strike, which is no more or less than an attempt of a minority to secure control of the interests of the large majority, including their own employees, and the employees."

Minority Control Charged. "I want to know," said Mr. Gary, "whether you will see any representatives of organized labor. Please answer that yes or no."

"With all due respect," said Judge Gary, "with flushed face, 'I cannot answer yes or no.'"

"If the minority could succeed in securing control," Judge Walsh rejoined, "that would bring about the closed shop. Therefore at this particular time the circumstances are different than ever existed before in this country. I doubt if you realize the danger of the minority securing control."

"I appreciate that," Senator Walsh rejoined, "but I also appreciate the danger of employers refusing to see their workmen."

"I haven't," Judge Gary protested vigorously. "I have refused only to meet outsiders who are trying to organize the steel industry."

"If the union leaders should disclaim any intention to establish what you call the closed shop, would you discuss the situation with them now?" asked Senator Jones, democrat, New Mexico.

Compromise Flatly Opposed. "If they should make such a disclaimer, in good faith, even if it would not satisfy me," Judge Gary said, "because I know that leaders who promise that would be shortly displaced, and their positions taken over by men who would continue progress toward the closed shop."

"I can't discuss the situation from the viewpoint of the members of this committee take. I can't talk about arbitration or compromise at this time."

Concentration Harm Seen. "I recognize," Gary said, "that the power of concentrated capital necessarily involves the power to more or

LEADERS AND COUNSEL FOR STEEL STRIKERS, AND HEAD OF U. S. STEEL CORPORATION, PORTLAND WOMAN GAINS 15 POUNDS



Top—John J. Fitzpatrick, chairman of the national committee of organized steel workers (left) and William B. Rubin, counsel for the strikers, leaving the senate office building after a grilling by the senate labor committee, which is investigating the steel strike. Below—Mrs. Sarah E. H. Parker, chairman of the United States steel corporation, who refused to accept Leader Fitzpatrick's offer of arbitration.

less harm, I recognize the fact, personally, that concentrated capital is in the hands of dishonest or unfair men. Therefore, I think concentrated capital should be under control and supervision against wrong.

England's Example Cited. Judge Gary said unions in England controlled industry to the great damage of the country and she is compelled to do things that are not good for the country.

CORVALLIS HAS ROBBERY

Western Union Office and Meat Market Entered. CORVALLIS, Or., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—The Western Union office of this city was broken into last night and robbed of \$230. The money was in a cash drawer under the counter.

36 AMENDMENTS DOWNS

The day's work and the opposition leaders also were claiming a victory on the showing made for their amendments. They mustered a maximum strength of 21, with absentees, would be sufficient, they declared, to insure the treaty's defeat unless satisfactory qualifications are accepted.

North Dakota Cheered. Under a special agreement, speeches on the amendments were limited to five minutes and nearly half the senate membership got into the running debate, which occupied most of the day. Only a few senators were absent.

Once during the debate the rule against handclapping followed a speech by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, a republican member of the committee, who pleaded against amendment of the treaty and concluded by declaring that no harm could come of America's doing its full duty to the very end.

There were only four rollcalls, all

CHAMBER RATIFIES PACT

FRENCH SENATE SOON TO VOTE ON PEACE DOCUMENT. Franco-American and Franco-British Treaties Are Unanimously Adopted.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The chamber of deputies today ratified the German peace treaty by a vote of 372 to 38. Seventy-three members did not vote. The chamber then took up the treaties between France and the United States and France and Great Britain. The Franco-American and Franco-British treaties were unanimously ratified.

Discussion Not Lively. The last day's discussion of the treaty in the chamber was without incident or even interest. Sixteen speakers occupied two hours in giving reasons for the votes they were about to cast.

Logic Statements Recalled. To this Senators McCumber, Pomerehne, Ohio; Williams, Mississippi; and Fletcher, Florida, replied, all of them declaring the peace treaty had been approved after the peace treaty was negotiated.

The Saar basin amendment developed a lively discussion, during which Senator McCormick, republican, Illinois, declared the Saar coal fields to be a public trust to be conducted there, the result would have no effect and the league council would decide the ultimate sovereignty of the territory.

Senator Underwood, democrat, Alabama, replied that so far as he could see, there could be no objection, even if the Saar basin were to be given to France outright. He reminded senators that "France and not Germany was our ally in the war," and said that for the senate to interfere with the Saar settlement would be to "contaminate the effort of the German armies to freeze to death the people of France."

Senator Fall rejoined that while this plea for France was very touching, it must be remembered that in addition to the Saar, the coal fields of East Prussia and upper Silesia likewise had been taken away from Germany.

NO SURPRISE, SAYS JOHNSON

California Senator Expected Fall Proposals to Fall. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—United States Senator Hiram Johnson, in commenting here on the voting down of Senator Fall's amendments to the peace treaty by the senate today, said: "It was a foregone conclusion that the Fall amendments would be rejected. I expected their defeat by a two to one vote."

FOCH'S APPEAL EFFECTIVE

Address to British Soldiers Dictated by Frenchman Wins. PARIS.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—An appeal to the British soldiers dictated by the General Foch asking them to remember their forefathers' victory over Napoleon was extended to the British and German soldiers who were at the second battle of Ypres, writes Colonel Feyler in the journal to which the appeal was addressed.

"ITCHING PALMS" FOUND

Rome Vendors, "Gides," Beggars "Work" Pershing Staff. ROME, Sept. 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"Itching palms" were found in the entangled personnel attached to General Pershing's staff during the American commander-in-chief's visit to Rome. Cash vendors, professional beggars, professional beggars, novelty vendors and guide book sellers preyed upon the American doughboys with avidity.

BELGIAN ROYALTIES LAND

American soil, the king of the Belgians desire to express to the people of the United States the great pleasure with which the queen and himself are coming to its shores at the invitation of President Wilson.

Japan Awaits U. S. Action

The approval of three of the great powers, in addition to that of Germany, is needed to put the treaty into effect. There seems likely to be a halt in the process of making the treaty effective, however, for, aside from Great Britain and France, none of the powers who signed the treaty has yet furnished the necessary third ratification.

Big Majority Notable

A notable feature of the vote by the French chamber was the majority of 213 for ratification. The opposition to various clauses of the document which was voiced in the parliamentary debate largely melted away when the time for a vote arrived and Premier Clemenceau scored his biggest majority of his career.

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