too old to be in any way fit for use and needs painting throughout."

Conditions as found in each of the forty schools were:

MANHATTAN

Public School 10, 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue—Badly in need of repairs. Has had a leaky roof for two years.

Public School 11, 314 West Seventeenth Street—Erected ninety years ago, this building is still in service. It has had no repairs for three years. It is dingy and dark. The sanitary equipment is old and in shocking condition.

Public School 13, 289 East Houston Street—Built eighty years ago, with an annex added twenty-five years ago, this school serves 2,400 children. The rooms in the old building are crowded, but the general conditions and repair are not bad. Play space both inside and outside the school is quite inadequate.

Public School 15, 728 Fifth Street—Built eighty-five years ago, with another building added seventeen years ago. The old building should be torn down, as it is unsuitable in every particular. The school is much overcrowded, having 2,800 children and double session from 8:30 to 4.

Insanitary Plumbing Found

Public School 16, 208 West Thirteenth Street—Built sixty-three years ago. The school is not overcrowded, mainly because there are six parochial schools in the vicinity. There have been only superficial repairs made for several years and the plumbing is in very bad condition, being wet and foul smelling. The rooms are small and all of them dirty and dingy.

Public School 18, 121 East Fifty-first Street—Built sixty-six years ago, and making use of two one-story buildings in the next street, this school accommodates 1,200 boys. Too many children crowded into small, ill-lighted rooms, in antiquated, unsuitable seats. Plumbing old and out of repair. Repairs of all kinds have been utterly neglected for several years and the building is in a deplorable condition.

Public School 19, 344 East Fourteenth Street—Built seventy years ago, this ancient school serves 2,700 children. It is very much overcrowded and has ten part-time classes. It has inadequate and very poor sanitary equipment.

Public School 22, 104 Sheriff Street—Built almost seventy years ago, this school is very much overcrowded, having sixty-two rooms for about 3,000 children and ten classes on part time. It is located in a fast growing foreign neighborhood. The building is in very bad repair and has inadequate and wretched sanitary equipment.

Public School 39, 235 East 125th Street—Built seventy-two years ago, this school serves 2,000 children. There are 400 more children than there are seats, which makes duplicate sessions necessary. The school has a sanitary squad which keeps the sanitary standards high. There have been no repairs in three years.

Public School 51, 519 West Forty-fourth Street—Built sixty-three years ago, the school serves about 2,000 boys and girls. Fire protection is good. Plumbing poor, out of repair and dirty. Is really beyond repair and a modern system should be installed.

Public School 57, 176 East 115th Street—This school, in an uptown growing neighborhood, has a registration of 3,000. The building is about twenty-five years old, with an annex built fifteen years later. It is very much overcrowded. Three sessions are necessary daily and then the school rooms are crowded; as many as seventy pupils put in one room. The kindergarten, supposed to accommodate twenty-seven, has a class of sixty. What play yard there is cannot be used, as there are four classrooms in the yard and it is constantly used by the changing classes.

Public School 106, Lafayette Street—Built eighty years ago on loaned land, this school is in as bad condition as any in the city. Rooms are small, badly lighted and ventilated, opening on courts, many of them, and all artificially lighted. There is a large percentage of defective eyesight among the children. Condition of walls is fearful, in spite of efforts of teachers to cover up dirt and dilapidation. Fire escapes are inadequate. The plumbing is of the oldest variety and is poor and evil smelling.

Public School 127, 515 West Thirty-seventh Street—Accommodating 800 children, this building has had only temporary repairs for many years. Walls are peeling and the ceilings are leaking in many places. The sanitation is in a very bad condition in some places.

Julia Richman High School, 60 West Thirteenth Street—This school is so notoriously bad that it is scarcely necessary to describe it. The building is in terrible condition, very badly lighted and a fire trap. It should be condemned.

School for the Deaf, 225 East Twenty-third Street—Built fifty-five years ago, this school is most antiquated and unsuitable for the use of the deaf. Is very badly lighted, sanitation is inadequate and has no decent play space. As this is the only school for the deaf in the five boroughs, it should be housed in a new and well equipped building, where the necessarily specialized instruction can be given.

The Bronx

Public School 1, 145th Street and College Avenue—Built fifty-five years ago, the school serves approximately 1,000 children. It is so overcrowded that it has eleven classes on double time and two on part time. The building is in as good shape as possible, considering that it is old and of antiquated construction.

Public School 5, 2436 Webster Avenue—Built about fifty years ago, the school serves 1,500 children, is crowded and in bad repair. The plumbing is very old and the roof in very bad repair. The whole school is on double session.

Public School 38, 157th Street and Third Avenue—This school has been condemned and will not be used after this term.

Public School 48, Hunt's Point—A fine new school, in good surroundings, save for the existence of a huge dump, three hundred feet away, which should be eliminated, as it is unbearable both because of the odor and because of the flies. It is a constant menace to the health of the teachers and children.

Brooklyn

Girls' Commercial High, St. Mark's Avenue—Built fifty years ago, this school serves about 1,700 girls, is very much overcrowded and badly in need of repairs. The sanitation is impossible. Old, inadequate, dirty; can't be condemned too strongly. Lighting is poor; needs artificial light in most of the rooms. There are almost no recreation facilities. No rooms for the use of teachers. School is on double session. In impossible condition for a school building.

Public School 10, Seventeenth Street and Seventh Avenue—Built seventy years ago and added to thirty and forty years later, this old building accommodates 1,600 children. It is in fair condition, but the plumbing is antique and in bad shape.

Public School 13, Degraw Street—This building is of more recent construction and accommodates 1,600 children. The plumbing is old-fashioned and inadequate.

Public School 15, Third and State streets—Built sixty-five years ago and added to forty-five years later, this school serves about 1,200 children. Inadequate and insanitary plumbing. Absolutely no provisions for play space.

Public School 16, 157 Wilson Street—Built sixty-three years ago, this school is located in a growing school neighborhood, has a registration of 3,000, and is so overcrowded that it has twenty-eight classes in double session. The only recreation space available, either in or near the school building, is a nearby street which is closed off for the use of the children. The building is in bad repair and the sanitation both inadequate and in bad condition. The lighting is poor in about one-fourth of the rooms.

Public School 18, Maujer Street—Built seventy-five years ago, the building is in bad repair. Has not been painted in twenty years. The fire protection is inadequate, aisle space too narrow and cluttered with cupboards, etc. In old building the fire alarm rings only on the top floor. The plumbing is old and very insanitary, and in poor repair. There are two annexes to the old building.

Public School 22, Java Street—Built sixty-five years ago and serving about 100 children; this building is in fairly good condition.

Public School 25, Lafayette and Sumner avenue—Built forty-five years ago, this school serves 3,000 children and is overcrowded because one of its buildings was damaged by fire last year. The rooms are dark and overcrowded, the stairways are dangerous and there is practically no play space, inside or out. There are no decent accommodations for the teachers.

Public School 50, South Fourth Street—An old building, which is out of repair, has outdoor and very insanitary plumbing and is a firetrap. The school is on double session, from 8 to 4. There are no adequate play facilities, inside or out.

Public School 54, 151 Walworth Street—Built eighty years ago, the building is out of repair, not having been overhauled in three years. There is a registration of almost 1,900 pupils and the school is so overcrowded that twenty-eight classes are on part time. The fire protection is not adequate and the rooms too crowded to be easily emptied. Classes are held in three store rooms near the school. These are heated by stoves, from which is considerable escaping coal gas, their roofs leak badly and the sewage system is poor. It is said that the sewage frequently backs up and the stench becomes unbearable.

Public School 75, Evergreen Avenue—This school has two buildings, one erected thirty-five years ago and the other thirteen years ago. The conditions in the new building are excellent; in the old building fair. There is a gymnasium in one building, but it is used as an annex for sixteen classes from Bushwick High School.

Public School 102, Seventy-first Street and Second Avenue—The school consists of a new building and an old wooden annex. Sanitary condition is very bad, due to bad janitor, who has been up on four charges, but still holds his job. Condition of the annex is very bad.

Public School 121, East Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue C—This is a district school, built ninety years ago. It has one room and accommodates about forty children. Has no plumbing, is heated by a stove, has no artificial light.

Public School 139, Cortelyou Road—School is only thirteen years old, but is very dirty, insanitary and vermin-ridden, because of a poor janitor.

Queens

Public School 9, Astoria—This is a small school in an old stone house, accommodating about 160 children. Is old-fashioned in equipment, but in fair condition, except the plumbing, which is out of order a good part of the time.

Public School 20, Sanford Avenue, Flushing—Built about fifty years ago, this school has been kept in repair and is in fairly good condition. Plumbing good, but it not kept clean.

Public School 25, Jamaica Avenue, near Flushing—About 175 children attend this school in a country-like district. The building is wooden, but is in good condition and well equipped.

Public School 28, 115th Street and College Point—Built sixty-five years ago, this building accommodates 200 children. Has been kept in good repair.

Public School 98, Douglaston, L. I.—Converted from an old house into a school. Is in generally good condition.

Richmond

Public School 1, Tottenville, S. I.—Building in good condition.

Public School 27, New Springville, S. I.—This is a small one-story two-room country schoolhouse, in an isolated farming district. The school conditions are fair, on the whole.

Schoolgirl Tries to Die

Parents Refuse to Allow Her to Go to Work

An attempt at suicide was made yesterday morning by sixteen-year-old Martha Korn, of 99 Willett Street, because her parents insisted that she remain in school instead of going to work. The girl inhaled gas, but was discovered soon after adjusting the tube and speedily revived by an ambulance surgeon. A truant officer took her into custody.

When a truant officer called at the Korn home Thursday afternoon, Martha was out, and he told the parents to hide her clothes so that she would have to remain in the house. It was after she discovered her clothing was missing yesterday morning that the girl tried to end her life.

Grand Jury to Seek Collusion In School Sites

Craig to Present Charges Against Shallow and Hylan Officials in Brooklyn and Demand Inquiry

Mayor Has Nothing to Say

Comptroller Uncertain if Board of Education Man Is "Stupid or Knavish"

Charges of alleged collusion in the selection of a public school site on Neptune Avenue, Coney Island, will be investigated by a grand jury. Comptroller Charles L. Craig, who made the charges at the last meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission and incurred the wrath of Mayor Hylan and Edward B. Shallow, Associate Superintendent of Schools, who has charge of building operations of the Board of Education, made the announcement last night.

"This matter calls for a grand jury investigation," said the Comptroller. "All of the information in my possession relative to the school site at Twenty-ninth Street and Neptune Avenue, Coney Island, selected by Associate Superintendent Shallow for the Board of Education, will be turned over to the District Attorney of Kings County Monday. I am taking it to the Brooklyn District Attorney, because I believe he has jurisdiction, but, to make sure, it is quite possible that I may present the data to District Attorney Swann also."

Hylan Stops Talking

The furor created in Hylan administration circles by the Comptroller's charges was tempered yesterday by the silence of Mayor Hylan and other city officials, who declared at the last meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission that they had personally visited the Neptune Avenue sites and found the situation as Dr. Shallow had stated it—that the city-owned land, which the Comptroller said should be used for the site instead of paying $80,000 for a site on private property, was under water. Unofficial investigators who looked over the district yesterday maintained that the lay of the land was exactly as the Comptroller contended, and that there was ample room for several school sites on property filled in by the city.

The Comptroller's office is interested in the circumstances surrounding the selection of other school sites, aside from the Coney Island sites. Comptroller Craig directed severe criticism at the Board of Education on the selection of sites, and particularly at Associate Superintendent Shallow.

"I don't pretend to say whether Shallow is stupid or knavish," said the Comptroller, "but in either event his action in selecting certain sites is indefensible."

Need Ladder to Reach Sites

The Comptroller referred to two sites selected at 170th Street and Grant Avenue, the Bronx, both of which he said were twenty feet or more below grade, so that "you would have to use a ladder to get out of the school playground." He said that one of these sites was "sinking ground," with no bottom, as far as any one knew. He declared there were other available and more useful sites in the neighborhood.

The Comptroller told of another instance where the residents of Rosedale, L. I., located at the border line of the city, in Queens, wanted their school enlarged, and, despite the fact that there was vacant and available land on either side of the school, the Board of Education selected a site on the opposite side of Merrick Road. The Comptroller said that he communicated with real estate operators interested in a development at Rosedale, and found that they would be willing to give the city a school site in their development free of charge.

Retail Food Prices Drop 4.8 P. C. in Month

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Retail food prices to the average family declined 4.8 per cent in May, as compared with April, while wholesale food prices dropped 5¾ per cent in the same period, according to statistics made public to-day by the Department of Labor. General wholesale prices, including farm products, food, building materials, metals, house furnishings and miscellaneous commodities, declined approximately 2 per cent during the month.

"I Saw Judge Kill Kagy, but Shielded Him," Girl Swears

Witness in Cleveland Murder Trial Says McGannon Coached Her on Story at a Midnight Meeting

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CLEVELAND, June 17.—Every detail of a midnight conference in a hotel here, at which Miss Mary Neely claims Judge McGannon induced her to refuse to testify against him in his second trial for the murder of Harold Kagy, was laid bare before the jury in Judge Florence Allen's Criminal Court this morning, when Miss Neely took the stand in the trial of McGannon for perjury.

"I saw Judge McGannon shoot Harold Kagy," said the witness.

This statement was especially startling in view of the fact that in all of her previous statements concerning the shooting she had gone no further than to say she saw McGannon "pull something shiny from his pocket," after which she had heard a shot.

Miss Neely's repeated assertion that McGannon was present at the death corner was borne out by the testimony of John Joyce, who preceded her on the stand.

Calm and self-possessed, Miss Neely related the occurrences on that night in February when, she charges, through McGannon's interference the state's murder case against him was practically wrecked by her promise to refuse to give damaging testimony.

The testimony she gave at McGannon's first trial when she said she saw him shoot Kagy—the testimony she refused to give at his second trial when he was acquitted—she swore today was true. In minutest detail the woman traced McGannon's movements on the fatal night. She denied that he left the automobile before it reached the death corner, and a severe cross-examination by Attorney William H. Boyd for the defense failed to shake any of the major parts of her testimony.

Her refusal to testify in the second trial, when she surprised state's attorneys and spectators by denying McGannon's guilt, and by refusing to answer other questions put to her by Prosecutor Stanton, she swore came as a direct result of the conference with McGannon on the previous night in the hotel.

"Judge McGannon started to tell me how to avoid answering the questions asked by the prosecutor," she said. "He said, 'Start out, Judge McGannon did not kill Harold Kagy.' Then I asked him what to say to the prosecutor's questions. He told me to say, 'I don't remember,' and also to say, 'I refuse to answer because I might disgrace or incriminate myself.'

"I asked him to go over it again and he did."

Wadsworth In 20% Bonus Mortgage Co.

(Continued from page one)

mortgages was from 2 per cent up, meaning in addition to the 6 per cent interest.

"All legal and business matters of the Smoot Corporation," said one of the prospectuses, "have been investigated and approved by General Counsel Charles D. Newton, Attorney General of the State of New York."

"Don't you consider," asked Mr. Untermyer, "20 per cent and upward on mortgage loans a great burden on construction?"

"It would be, sir," replied Hunt, "but our rates are not 20 per cent. They are from 10 to 20 per cent, depending on the term of the mortgage."

"Are your prospectuses show your profits are from 20 per cent up," replied Mr. Untermyer.

It was figured out that the 6 per cent interest and the 20 per cent bonus for a three-year mortgage averaged a return of about 16 per cent a year.

It is known that Attorney General Newton had been in conference with Mr. Untermyer here yesterday, and it is believed that the mortgage loan company was the subject of the conversation.

The plaster monopoly was shown to be one of the strangest and strongest in the entire range of combinations uncovered by the committee. According to the testimony of William H. Hoffman, office manager of the Niagara Gypsum Company, the national control of gypsum, which is the chief ingredient of wall plaster, was in the grip of two companies, the United States Gypsum Company, of Chicago, and the Niagara Gypsum Company. The Chicago concern, he said, supplies the bulk of the country's plaster needs, with the Niagara company taking care of the Eastern district. From Hoffman's testimony it was shown that Menno A. Reeb, a Buffalo building supply dealer, owned with his family the controlling share of stock in the Niagara concern.

Gypsum Combine Uncovered

The Niagara company, which mined the product, sold the bulk of it to the Peerless Purchasing Sales Company, a theoretical concern which had neither books nor clerks, but which Mr. Untermyer insisted served merely to conceal the profits of the Niagara company. The controlling factor in this concern was also Reeb.

The Peerless firm merely billed the material to the M. A. Reeb Corporation, a wholesale concern of which Reeb was also the moving power, which in turn turned the product over to the Niagara Falls Builders' Supply Company, a retail firm. Reeb, according to the testimony, is also the biggest power in the last named company. The officers of all these occupied three floors of one building and one set of employees kept all the records.

From Hoffman, Mr. Untermyer learned that there was a boost in price every time the goods were passed from one of these firms to the other. Reeb's profits, on the basis of the cost of mining the product, is said to have been about 700 per cent.

Without rendering the slightest service, according to the testimony, the Peerless Company in 1919 divided $92,121 in profits, and in 1920 divided $139,846 in profits. Figures introduced showed that the price of $3.40 a ton for gypsum at the mine became $18 when it finally reached Reeb's retailing firm. It was declared that there were practically no other sources in the east from which to obtain the product.

When Reeb was placed on the stand some days ago and asked if he would waive immunity from criminal prosecution, he shouted out at the top of his voice, "I should say not."

In closing the inquiry here, Mr. Untermyer declared the evidence did not show all the work that had to be done; that the city was honeycombed with combinations affiliated with nation-wide organizations which could be reached only through Federal action.

Deutschland Is Sunk At Target Practice

CHERBOURG, France, June 17 (By The Associated Press).—The former German super-submarine Deutschland, which in 1916 slipped into Baltimore Harbor from Germany after daringly running the gantlet of British and French cruisers standing guard off the Virginia Capes, was sunk by gunfire to-day during target practice. The submarine had served as a target for a series of submarine attack experiments carried out by the French armored cruiser Gueydon, seven miles off shore.

The combinations should be prosecuted by the local authorities and their leaders punished. He said that the cost of fire insurance should be reduced at least 25 per cent. If this group does not dissolve or mend its ways, he said, he would prosecute the members for criminal conspiracy. He touched upon the loan market, declaring that unless the banks were more liberal in their loans on building the situation would be very little improved.

Poison Kills Nurse WhoBalkedDoctors' Efforts to Save Her

Phoned Wife of Physician She Is Declared to Have Loved After Taking Potion, Police Are Told

Alice Julia Carrahan, twenty-four years old, a trained nurse, said to have come to New York from Canada two years ago, died last night at the Manhattan Square Sanitarium, 36 West Seventy-seventh Street, of mercurial poisoning.

Dr. James M. West, of 71 West Forty-ninth Street, reported the death. Police of the West Sixty-eighth Street station described the case as one of suicide. Miss Carrahan took bichloride of mercury tablets last Sunday with suicidal intent, the police say, and from then to the moment of her death fought against efforts of physicians to save her life.

According to the police Miss Carrahan became infatuated, while engaged as a nurse at the Knickerbocker Hospital, with a surgeon said to have been attached to a hospital staff. The doctor's wife learned of the affair, it was declared, and reproached Miss Carrahan, who is said to have admitted her affection for the doctor.

Last Sunday Miss Carrahan called the telephone number of the physician. The summons was answered by his wife, who was informed by the nurse that she had taken poison and would soon be dead.

The wife immediately called Dr. West, a neighbor, also notifying the authorities of Knickerbocker Hospital, whence an ambulance was dispatched to Miss Carrahan's apartment, 130 West Seventy-third Street.

Four doctors worked over the girl for several hours in an effort to use the stomach pump, but she fought so desperately that it was found impossible to take effective means for elimination of the poison. At the instance of the doctor's wife Miss Carrahan was removed to the sanatorium, where, despite unremitting effort to save her, she sank into a coma, which ended in death.

Prohibition To Be Enforced by State Directors

Plan for Reorganization of Dry Enforcement Is Laid Before Senators; to Abolish Many Supervisors

Would Cut "Red Tape"

Present Scheme of Field Force To Be Abandoned to Consolidate Activity

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Prohibition enforcement officials have completed a program for the reorganization of the Federal enforcing units and revision of enforcement methods. The suggested changes, which include abolishment of about half of the supervisory jobs and the establishment of a system of state directors, to be held wholly responsible for enforcement and administrative work, were submitted to-day by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes to Chairman Penrose and Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, of the Senate Finance Committee.

Senators who studied the plans declared the changes would tighten the lid on liquor and would result also in a saving in the money cost of enforcing the Volstead act. Mr. Haynes and Commissioner Blair, of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, who had approved the program, explained to the Senators that they had sought to eliminate "red tape" and make the enforcement corps more responsive to its various duties.

Mr. Haynes said it had been "clearly demonstrated after a thorough trial" that the present plan of organization of the field force should be abandoned. He wanted, he said, a centralized authority, coördination in the handling of permissive and enforcement features and elimination of uncertainty, friction and confusion as a result of present methods.

In addition to the creation of a single enforcement and administrative unit for each of the states, Mr. Haynes proposed abolishment of the offices of supervising Federal prohibition agents, elimination of prohibition inspectors and the designation of all enforcing and administrative officers under the state directors to "logical and accessible" locations, creation of a mobile field force, organized to operate directly under the Federal Commissioner, and the consolidation of all records to avoid duplication and, at the same time, to provide a closer check on leaks which may be sprung in the liquor supply.

Mr. Haynes's reorganization program was worked out on the assumption that the prohibition unit will remain in the Treasury Department, it was said. The proposed changes, it was added, had the approval of every officer, both in the bureau and in the field work of enforcement.

Agreement on Peace Measure Likely Soon

Full Conference Committee Expected to Act Quickly on Resolutions This Week

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senate and House Republican conferees on the peace resolution held another meeting to-day and later reported that progress was being made toward an agreement.

The House formally sent the bill to conference. This was done without debate. Representatives Porter and Rogers were named as the Republicans and Representative Flood as the Democrat on the conference committee.

It was decided to call the full conference committee together next week. The meeting, however, will await the return to the city of Senator Lodge, who goes to Harvard to attend the fiftieth anniversary of his class.

Republican conferees after the meeting to-day expressed optimism about reaching an agreement. They said the Knox reservations intended to protect American property rights would be agreed to. The differences between the Senate and House as to repealing the war declaration or declaring the state of war at an end were not taken up and remain unsettled.

Indications point to little delay in arriving at a complete agreement when the full conference committee meets, according to statements of conferees.

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The Happiness pound is 16 ounces of candy—weight does not include container.

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1 lb. Brazil Nut Caramels
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Both Pounds for $1

Candy Suggestions—For Today
Selected from more than 200 other delicious candy varieties

Cocoanut Kisses Freshly shredded cocoanut and the best cane sugar are used in these delicious kisses. Vanilla and Chocolate flavored.. 50c lb.	**Chocolate Italian Creams** Vanilla flavored, sugar cream centers, beaten light with egg whites and dipped in bitter sweet chocolate ..... 60c lb.	**Chocolate Covered Verithin Mints** Dainty thin discs of peppermint creams, covered with bitter sweet chocolate... 79c lb.
Viennese Crystal Mixed Our finest assortment of hard gloss candies. Pure sugar, fruit flavored Satinettes, Butter Cups, Dainties, Chocolate Straws and Stuffed Confections. Packed in decorated tin boxes.... 75c lb.	***Special*—Home Made Combination** Good "homey" candies—fudges, pecan rolls, stuffed fruits and apricot mallows—14 kinds in all. Special, Two Pounds... $1.39	**"Evangeline" Chocolates** The greatest value in dollar chocolates—fruit and nut cream and hard centers—21 different kinds ..... $1.00 lb

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The White 5-ton truck is now sold at its 1914 price of $4,500. Other models are proportionately adjusted.

During the period of abnormal increases, White Truck prices were held down. Their average advance was the smallest in the industry.

Now White Trucks take the lead in establishing a rock-bottom price level upon which truck purchasers can rely.

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