for a breach of the rule governing such a situation was given. This member accepted a separate contract for the iron shutters on the Mail Service Building at Forty-fourth street and Lexington avenue when another contractor had the architectural iron work, and was promptly disciplined.

Mr. Steckenreiter agreed with Mr. Untermyer that it was about time his organization disbanded. He could see things in a different light, he said, since the Lockwood committee had begun its investigations, and he thought that already the organization was pretty well disintegrated. He said he thought the comparison of estimates of the members had been something "of a joke on the general contractors."

"What do you think about it now?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I think the joke's been on me," replied the witness.

Finishing his investigation of the Cumberland Street Hospital job Mr. Untermyer reviewed the disclosures as they have been described in THE NEW YORK HERALD and recommended the submission of the record to the prosecuting authority of Kings County. He said, in part:

"In my opinion it is scandal of the first magnitude. The whole atmosphere reeks with fraud in which the city of New York has been and continues to be the victim. In my opinion this transaction contains the germ of one of the most brazen swindles exposed by this committee."

Mr. Untermyer referred to the appeal of Albert Winternitz, the original contractor, on Wednesday that he had not been treated fairly, and that the committee was "trying to make him out a crook," as nothing more than a bid for sympathy from an unusually clever man.

Sheet Metal Club Had Rakeoff.

Herman Weinberger, secretary of the Employers Association of Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers, and also of the Sheet Metal Business Men's Club, refused on advice of counsel to waive immunity. The last named organization, he said, was maintained by contributions of a 2 per cent. rakeoff from contracts obtained by members. Mr. Untermyer showed that it was, in effect, a central clearing house for the exchange of information regarding bids, operated on much the same line as similar combinations the committee has exposed. Mr. Weinberger insisted that a number of white cards introduced bearing figures relative to certain jobs were costs. Mr. Untermyer was equally certain they were estimates submitted.

Much of Weinberger's examination centred about the club's suspension "for a temporary period only" of a provision of its bylaws that 28 per cent. should be added to estimates. In reply to Mr. Untermyer the witness admitted that this rule had been suspended in April, 1919, by advice of counsel. Weinberger assumed that the advice was given because the practice was a violation of the anti-trust law.

Mr. Untermyer developed that the usual agreements between this employers' association and labor unions existed whereby members of the association received the preference in cases of labor difficulties. There were the customary penalties of fines or expulsion if any member-employer violated the organization's rules.

Weinberger was accustomed, he said, to keep the records of his committee meetings on loose sheets and occasionally references to "attached" papers and circulars disclosed the fact that the papers in question were not to be found. There was one, however, dated November 12, 1919, that instructed members preparing bids and estimates to add 50 per cent. on each item of labor and material, and 10 per cent. on each item of insurance.

Mr. Untermyer showed that in 1917 the percentage of advance was 45 per cent., then had the witness admit that with the greatly increased cost of labor and material between 1917 and 1919 the additional 5 per cent. advancement meant actually a much more substantial increase in the contractors' profits.

The witness said that members of his organization issued a uniform guarantee good for two years for roofing jobs, but admitted that the usual guarantee used to be for ten years. He was excused until next Wednesday, when the committee meets again.

MRS. COURTLANDT MOSS GOES INTO BUSINESS

Opens Shop for Women's Sport Clothes in Cedarhurst.

Mrs. Courtlandt D. Moss has added her name to the lengthening list of women of society who, responding to the utilitarianism of the hour, have entered trade. Mrs. Moss's specialty in merchandising is to be sports clothes for women, and in applying her idea to trade she is making herself an exception to the rule by opening her shop in a country club colony rather than in the Fifth avenue shopping district.

To-day Mrs. Moss will open her shop in Cedarhurst avenue, Cedarhurst, L. I., near the Rockaway Hunting Club and hang over the door a green sign bearing her name only and informing the local feminine public that she is able to furnish at a moment's notice any sort of sporting attire. From persons with more time she takes orders for suits made to measure. There will be a childrens' department that will, as a matter of course, run to toys.

Mrs. Moss, who is a daughter-in-law of the late Courtlandt D. Moss, was Miss Katharine Hazard and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ayrault Hazard, who long have been residents of the Cedarhurst colony. Her father is secretary of the International Polo Association, and with Mrs. Hazard soon will start for England to witness the international polo games. Mrs. Moss is a sister of Mrs. Johnston Livingston and Mrs. Charles R. Leonard and a niece of Mrs. Frederick O. Beach.

T. H. WELLS GETS DIVORCE.

WARREN, Ohio, May 12.—Judge A. S. Cole to-day granted a decree of absolute divorce to Thomas H. Wells, "millionaire sergeant," member of an old and wealthy Youngstown family, from Stacia Welsh Wells, a Youngstown steel worker, who married Wells in New York while she was a manicurist there.

U. S. HAS MONTHLY 'ADVERSE BALANCE'

April Trade Discloses America Debtor $7,000,000 on Excess Imports.

SHOWS EUROPE'S GAIN

Beginning to Pay Debts and Interest on Huge Credit of $18,000,000,000.

FRANCE FORGES AHEAD

Germany Jumps to Second Place in French Trade, but America Leads.

America has entered definitely, after five years of war prosperity and one of readjustment, a sphere of international trade relations entirely new to this generation. Authorities on international commerce were deeply interested yesterday in this disclosure which came in the Department of Commerce report on American foreign trade for April recording the United States as an actual debtor of $7,000,000 on the balance of trade, representing excess imports of gold and merchandise.

This condition of an unfavorable balance of total trade has occurred only a comparatively few times in the history of the Republic. It happened in April because Europe, no longer able to get adequate loans here, was compelled to supplement her shipments of merchandise to us with large shipments of gold. Our exports in April were $340,000,000 in goods and our imports of the same nature were $255,000,000. This would have resulted in a balance of $85,000,000 in our favor, but we received $92,000,000 in gold from abroad which left us with an actual adverse balance of visible trade amounting to $7,000,000.

In tabular form the balance of goods and gold in April was as follows:

Goods imports	$255,000,000	
Gold imports	92,000,000	
		$347,000,000
Total exports		340,000,000
Adverse balance		$7,000,000

Only Twice Before.

In the returns for past years as a whole, but not by months, this state of our trade balance has occurred only twice since the end of the civil war reconstruction period. These two instances were in 1887 and 1888. In 1887 our excess of goods exports of $23,000,000 was offset by net gold imports of $33,000,000 leaving us a debtor of $10,000,000 on balance. In 1888 we had an excess of $28,000,000 goods imports as well as $25,000,000 net gold imports which made us a debtor of $53,000,000 on the year's trade, but this was quickly erased and in the following year, 1889, we had $237,000,000 excess of goods exports and $49,000,000 excess of gold exports, making us a total creditor of $286,000,000 for the year.

Since that time the annual balance of visible trade has always been in our favor. There have been months when the gold and goods imports slightly exceeded exports, but the general trend of excess exports was soon reestablished.

So far as its size is concerned the unfavorable balance for April is insignificant compared with the immense wealth of this country, it was explained, and could be wiped out instantly by a shipment of gold if that were called for. What students of international trade are watching is the general trend of our trade relations with Europe, modified by our trade with the rest of the world. In pre-war years, it is estimated, America owed Europe more than $5,000,000,000. This country was forced to maintain a large annual excess of exports not alone to Europe but to all other parts of the world, to liquidate interest and principal on this debt. During the war this debt was entirely paid off and our exports reached a figure so far above the value of goods we imported that we became Europe's creditor for about $18,000,000,000.

Europe's Surplus to Pay Debts.

It will not only be largely through the shipment of goods and partly by the shipment of gold that Europe will in the future have to pay for what she buys from us, but she also will have to provide besides a surplus of gold or goods to pay her debt charges here. That this process has begun is indicated in the April trade figures. It is thought probable that this surplus reflects a degree of progress in European reconstruction and trade recovery not fully appreciated on this side. The foreign trade in gold and goods for this country in coming months may not continue without exception to show a balance in Europe's favor, it is believed, but recent official figures and estimates of the foreign trade of the Entente nations and of Germany show results far better than had been anticipated even by the closest observers.

England's trade strength is a matter of common report. But it had not been expected that either France or Germany would be able for several years to come to balance their imports with an equal value in exports. But both have done it, France in the first three months of this year reporting an excess of exports of 100,000,000 francs, and Germany in the first five months of last year reporting an excess of exports of 5,000,000,000 marks. In American money these two favorable trade balances amount to about $70,000,000 combined.

In addition to this, an indication of the progress of trade and the resumption of peace time relations between Germany and France contained in the official reports of the two countries is considered indicative of Europe's gathering stamina and her determination to build up a surplus to pay America. In the German report covering part of last year the volume of trade between Germany and France is shown to be larger than between Germany and any other country.

Country.	Exports to Germany.	Imports from Germany.
France	$256,000,000	$118,000,000
England	115,000,000	190,000
United States	92,700,000	10,600,000
Switzerland	189,000,000	96,000,000
Czecho-Slovakia	168,000,000	157,000,000

The official French report for the first two months of this year also makes the amazing revelation that Germany has likewise taken a forward bound in French trade and from fifth place in exports and imports in 1920 has jumped to second place in 1921, and is exceeded only by the United States. The figures for the principal nations follow (in French francs):

Imports from	—First two months— 1921.	1920.
United States	771,056,000	1,289,640,000
Germany	573,043,000	257,731,000
Britain	484,208,000	1,218,832,000
Belgium	253,032,000	268,957,000
Argentina	128,913,000	297,150,000
Exports to	**—First two months— 1920.**	**1921.**
Belgium	792,617,000	427,140,000
Germany	442,280,000	180,070,000
Britain	437,802,000	477,948,000
United States	296,544,000	227,909,000
Switzerland	244,474,000	233,810,000

This increase in commerce between Germany and France has helped both of them to cut down their purchases from America and thus balance their trade. Either France nor Germany was accustomed to export as much as they imported prior to the war. They were able to buy more than they sold because of their invisible revenue arising from foreign investments and earnings of their ships. This invisible revenue disappeared when France sold her foreign securities and real estate during the war, and Germany's merchant fleet and her foreign investments have been confiscated.

But the invisible revenue accruing to England from the foreign investments of English subjects and the earnings of the British merchant marine, which is the largest in the world, are still in excess of $2,000,000,000 a year. This not only increases England's buying power abroad but also her lending power in Europe. England's trade strength, her large invisible revenue, together with the improvement in the trade balances of Germany and France and a reduction of $200,000,000 in Italy's adverse trade balance last year, it is explained, accounts for the ability of Europe to send us enough goods and gold to turn our balance from favorable to unfavorable, so far as visible factors are concerned.

This is only part of the whole trade truth, however, for this country itself has an enormous invisible revenue, much of it consisting of interest due on the European debt, and to pay which Europe must each year provide a surplus of actual goods exports, or gold or invisible payments like freights and insurance. Last year the estimated total of European exports was $11,000,000,000 and imports $15,000,000,000 leaving a deficit of $4,000,000,000. To this must be added about $700,000,000 interest due but only partly paid to the United States, and from it must be deducted the invisible revenue from Europe's foreign investments and from other sources. This revenue may be conservatively estimated at $3,000,000,000, since the British Board of Trade estimates that England alone has invisible revenues of $2,500,000,000. A balance sheet of Europe for 1920, on the basis of the above figures, would look like this:

Imports	$15,000,000,000	
Exports	11,000,000,000	
Excess imports		$4,000,000,000
Invisible revenue		3,000,000,000
Net deficit		$1,000,000,000

If that was the condition of European financial and commercial affairs last year, the balancing of French trade, reducing the deficit by about $500,000,000, and a similar reduction in the English unfavorable balance, which from official reports on her trade will easily be accomplished, the European deficit on current trade will be entirely eliminated. This will not of course include the payment of any of the principal of the European debt, but it will provide for the discharge of interest obligations both on the loans sold to the public and those granted by the Treasury at Washington.

What progress Europe makes in balancing her accounts with us this year, it is explained, will be revealed with the trade figures each month. Although Europe as an individual continent may not export more to America than she imports from here, if the total trade of the United States shows a continued excess of imports from all sources it will mean that Europe has finally turned the corner and succeeded in balancing one international market against another and by her shrewd trade tactics concentrated enough goods and gold to begin paying America what for years to come will be her dues as a creditor nation.

America will, in other words, do what Europe did prior to the war, live partly off its own production and partly off its capital represented by accumulated American savings invested abroad.

20 Meatless Days for Bulgars as War Penalty

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 12.—Fourteen thousand head of cattle are waiting at the Bulgarian frontier for Serbia to accept delivery of them, in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty. Owing to the shipment of this cattle the Bulgarian Government has ordered the observance of twenty meatless days throughout Bulgaria.

ALBANY PROBERS TAKE CITY DATA

Carry Documents Away From Office of Commissioner of Accounts.

Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, chairman of the joint legislative committee charged with the examination of the affairs of the New York city government, made the first move in the investigation yesterday when he went to the office of David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, to ask for some reports and other official documents.

With Senator Meyer was Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel for the Citizens Union and associate counsel to the committee. He was Mr. Hirshfield's predecessor as Commissioner of Accounts.

Several bundles of letters and documents relating to the affairs of Mr. Hirshfield's office were taken to the headquarters of the committee in an automobile. These data, it was said afterward, were given up without opposition on the part of the Commissioner of Accounts when the purpose of the visit was explained to him.

When the visit of Senator Meyer and Mr. Wallstein became known the charge was renewed in some quarters that the committee already had abandoned its announced purpose of "an investigation to correct duplication in municipal departments," and had gone straight into a "graft hunt." It also was charged that the visit was made over the protests of a part of the committee and that a stormy session had been held.

"The visit was not a 'raid' in any sense," said Senator Meyer last night in denying the charges. "Neither does it mean that the committee has forgotten the purpose for which it was created. We wanted a few reports which were in Mr. Hirshfield's office and we went to him to ask for them. He gave them to us. The whole transaction was informal, required only a few minutes, and was friendly in every particular.

"The committee has held no meeting since its organization. It did not discuss the reports sought or the manner of getting them."

BRITAIN TO CUT LEVY ON GERMAN IMPORTS

25 Per Cent. Tax Will Supersede 50 Per Cent. Impost.

LONDON, May 12.—A Berlin despatch to Reuter's says that while the British Government will retain the act empowering a levy of 50 per cent. on German exports, the levy will virtually be suspended in favor of the collection of the 25 per cent. tax prescribed in the ultimatum to Germany.

It is pointed out in London that the law does not stipulate the precise percentage to be collected, which is left to the discretion of the Government, hence this act can easily be accommodated to new circumstances.

52 CONVICTS BATTLE GUARDS, ESCAPE

Mortally Wound Arsenal Keeper in Huntsville, Tex., Penitentiary.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 12.—Led by George R. Anderson, twenty-five year term Harrisburg bank robber, fifty-two convicts, most of them long term men, escaped from the Huntsville penitentiary this morning after overpowering the guard to the arsenal and supplying themselves with revolvers and rifles. Seven have been recaptured, one wounded in a battle with a posse and six submitted to arrest when surrounded.

The remaining forty-five convicts are believed to have scattered pretty well. More than one hundred posses are searching for seventy-five miles in every direction.

In making their getaway the convicts shot Lee Anders, a wall guard, and he is not expected to live.

That the escape was engineered along prearranged plans is evident from the manner in which it was carried out. At 10:45 A. M., when most of the convicts were at their duties, Anderson, Ed Connolly and Jesse Bonds, both murderers, entered that part of the prison known as "the bull pen." They were followed by more than a score of other convicts. They went from the bull pen to the armory.

J. B. Evans, the armory keeper, received his first inkling of the approach of the men when Felix Jones, a twenty-five year term convict, shouted. Evans turned and looked into the revolvers of the three leaders. He backed into the armory and opened fire, emptying his revolver at the advancing convicts. After firing his last shot he hid behind a cabinet.

Then the men rushed the arsenal, supplying themselves with weapons and ammunition. The prisoners then turned upon Jones, who had warned Evans, and threatened to kill him.

Leaving Jones in the bull pen they rushed back into the main section of the prison, released additional men, overpowered a guard and forced him, at the point of revolvers, to open the main gate for them.

LABOR MEN FROSTY TO McNAMARA, OUT OF JAIL

Dynamiter Leaves San Francisco When Meetings Fail.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The conservative element in the San Francisco labor unions, now in control, has ignored the presence here of John J. McNamara, recently released from San Quentin prison, where he served ten years for a dynamiting plot in Los Angeles.

His reception committee on arrival here consisted of three members of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' union, of which he was formerly secretary of the international association. When it was announced that he intended to hold a series of meetings in the Labor Temple officials of the San Francisco Labor Council declared such gatherings would not have the support of that body.

Then McNamara changed his plans and left San Francisco to-day after making a brief address last night to a few members of his own union behind closed doors.

BOSTON INVITES FOCH.

BOSTON, May 12.—Mayor Peters today cabled Marshal Foch an invitation to land at this port if he makes the trip to the United States that he has been reported recently to have under consideration.

PRIEST ARRESTED IN BOND ROBBERY

Rev. Anthony Gorek of New Chicago, Ind., Said to Have Confessed.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The Rev. Anthony Gorek, pastor of the Assumption Roman Catholic Church of New Chicago, Ind., was arrested by United States agents to-day in the Federal Building, where he had been summoned to explain the presence of $60,000 worth of Liberty bonds and coupons found in cans concealed in the coal shed adjoining the parsonage.

The bonds are said to bear the same serial numbers as those taken in the $1,000,000 mail robbery in Toledo February 17. Following his arrest the priest was taken to the office of Capt. Thomas I. Porter, head of the Chicago secret service bureau, where he was questioned for several hours.

Suspicion was first directed against the Rev. Mr. Gorek when it was learned he had cashed many Liberty bond coupons at banks in Chicago and Hammond. The agents made a secret search of the church, the parsonage and outlying buildings, finally locating the $60,000 worth concealed in boxes and tin cans in the coal shed. It is stated that several thousand dollars worth of Federal Reserve Bank notes, part of the Toledo loot, may be buried near the church.

Father Gorek is said to have made this statement to the postal inspector:

"I got off a Pennsylvania train at the Englewood station in Chicago some time ago and met Wanda Urbatis. I had known her in Toledo when I first came to America. She seemed frightened and in a great hurry.

"I want you to hide this package for me. Keep it until I call for it. But don't open it," she said.

"I took the package. I brought it to my home in New Chicago. Several days later I read that Wanda had been arrested as a suspect in the Toledo mail robbery. I knew what was in the package then.

"I didn't know what to do. The thing kept preying on my mind. Finally I weakened. In all I cashed $1,140 worth. I spent the money in aiding my people. They were hungry—my people—men, women and little children. Poverty ruled throughout the district. Of all the hundreds only seven men had been able to obtain steady employment. And all the while, day after day, the thought was with me constantly that there, hidden in my own house, was a fortune in Liberty bonds, enough to assuage all their sufferings. It was too much, and so I started to cash some of the coupons.

Miss Urbatis was arrested some time ago and taken to Toledo, where she was released on her own recognizance. She disappeared and efforts to find her are being made again. Gorek was held in bonds of $10,000.

The arrest of Father Gorek is the second arrest of a clergyman in connection with mail robberies which occurred within six weeks of each other. Guy Kyle, an ex-minister of the Free Methodist Church, turned State's evidence in the $212,000 robbery at Mount Vernon, Ill., January 14.

STREET CLEANERS TO FIGHT.

Union Seeks to Force Reinstatement of Discharged Men.

James F. Anderson, business agent of the Street Cleaners' Union, announced yesterday that the union will begin court action at once to compel John R. Leo, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, to reinstate several hundred men whom he discharged for failure to report for duty at the time of the last snow.

The union contends that the Commissioner failed to serve the customary notice by police that the men were wanted and that when they woke late in the morning they tried to get to work. The Commissioner is seeking to break up the union, the officials charge.

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at $65—$95—$125

Formerly $195 to $295

Day Coats Capes and Wraps

Fashionable models and materials suitable for street, travel or motor wear

at $95—$125

Formerly $125 to $175

Town and Country Hats

A wide variety of very attractive styles for street, semi-dress or dressy wear

at $10—$15—$20

Formerly $25 to $45

Tailored and Dressy Blouses

Sport Styles in tucked and frilled effects of crepe de chine and dimity—*French Hand-made Styles* of batiste and voile in dainty lace trimmed effects

at $10—$15

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THREE ONE POUND BOXES OF UNRIVALED CANDY EXCELLENCE: The Biggest Combination of QUALITY, VARIETY and QUANTITY ever placed before the candy buying public. Don't forget to lay in your Week-end supply of Candy for 99c.

One Pound Box of Chocolate Covered Ice Creams (Lemon, Orange and Chocolate flavors) Elsewhere 50c

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75 Model Coats

for Afternoon, Motor and Travel, hand tailored of the finest cloths and silks like Evora, Bolivia, Duvetyn, Canton Crepe, best silk linings.

65 Tailleur Suits & Dresses

including original Models of the Season's favored cloths and silks.

AT $20

45 French Summer Dresses

all hand made, drawn work and embroidery on Batiste, French Voile, Organdie, etc.

35 Exceedingly Smart Sport Capes & Coats

Heretofore up to $95.

AT $7.50 & $10

All Sport & Street Hats

Heretofore $18 to $30.

All French Blouses

Hand made, hand embroidered.

Heretofore $22 to $35.

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MEN'S Brogue Oxfords as illustrated—Cordovan and Scotch grain in tan—Norwegian grain in tan or black. 11.10

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