

"11"
ONE-ELEVEN
 20 cigarettes 15¢

GUARANTEED BY
The American Cigarette Co.

NON-ALCOHOLIC
French
Vermouth

YOUR "private stock" will last longer and taste better if blended with this new non-alcoholic French Vermouth. Unequaled in flavor and quality.

Ask for **MOUQUIN** beverages by name. Imitations are unsatisfactory.

Try our Sparkling Champagnes.

Mouquin
 Restaurant & Wine Co.,
 134 Prince St., N. Y. Tel. Spring 5845

Season End Reductions

Affording unusual opportunities to procure invaluable I. Jacobs & Co. models at important reductions from the regular prices. An early visit is advised.

Gowns—Tailors—Wraps—Originalities. To Order and for Immediate Wear. Never Extravagantly Priced.

I. JACOBS & CO.
 Creators of Gowns.
 49 WEST 46TH ST., N. Y.

Discounts of 10% to 50% obtain on everything.

FOR unusual gifts now is the time and Ovington's the place to purchase. For, prior to moving to our new home, discounts of 10% to 50% obtain on everything.

OVINGTON'S
 "The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
 314 Fifth Ave., nr. 32d St.

Salesmanagers!

HOW much do your salesmen spend a month for stenographer hire? Give each man a Corona! You'll quickly save its cost, and you'll get neater, more accurate reports!

Try it out by renting a few Coronas for a month! Phone us.

Corona Typewriter Co., Inc.
 129 W. 42nd St., New York
 Also Two Brooklyn Stores:
 531 Fulton St., 1260 Broadway

Weights 6 1/2 lbs. Folds and fits in a neat carrying case.

\$50 with case

CORONA
 The Personal Writing Machine

GLOVES
 MO-CO FABRIC and MILANESE SILK For Men and Women

The World's Greatest Leather Stores
 404 Fifth Ave., New York, 231 Broadway
 Boston—145 Tremont Street
 London—30 Regent Street
 Dealers Throughout the World

STILLMANS BREAK OFF NEGOTIATIONS

Banker's Insistence on Wife's Exile for 5 Years Bars Settlement.

WOULD RECOGNIZE GUY

He Is Said to Have Been Willing to Retract Infidelity Charge.

HEARING ON WEDNESDAY

Defence Plans to Call 6 Women Witnesses, Including Florence Lawlor Leeds.

Negotiations toward the abandonment of the Stillman divorce action have come to naught. They were definitely discontinued yesterday, and one of Mrs. Stillman's counsel said that unless the banker came to his wife's lawyers in a complete surrender there was no reason to suspect that the hearing of the testimony upon which he bases his hopes for divorce would not be resumed on Wednesday as scheduled.

On all those points of Mrs. Stillman's ultimatum at which the banker would have seemed most likely to balk there was excellent chance of agreement. It was said yesterday by an authority in the case that the banker appeared willing to retract his charges against his wife; that he was equally agreeable to acknowledge publicly the percentage of Guy Stillman, and that he would even renew his suit for divorce anywhere in the future. The question of money was not a serious hitch in the negotiations at any time.

But Mr. Stillman took the stand that his wife should agree to leave America after her overwhelming victory and stay away five years. He was adamant upon this point. It became known that he insisted upon this because he understood that his wife would proceed to divorce him at once, and he did not want that suit to be instituted in America. Abroad there would be less publicity. If newspapers were required to get the details from Europe, he is alleged to have figured, they would print fewer of them.

Responsibility Disclaimed.

And it was upon that one point that the negotiations failed, it was said. When told that the failure meant a resumption of the hearings and the continuation of the case throughout the summer he is said to have said: "Well, I can't help that."

John M. Mack, legal guardian for Guy Stillman, let it be known that no matter what statement Mr. Stillman made regarding the boy, the latter's status would be settled by the court. Mr. Mack said that he intended that no doubt would be left concerning the parentage of the child. A court order would make the banker's acknowledgment final and legally binding, the lawyer pointed out.

So there is every reason to expect that the hearing will be continued Wednesday and Thursday. The first witness will be Dr. Hugh L. Russell, the Buffalo osteopath, who will continue his direct examination and then be subjected to a terrific cross examination by John B. Stanchfield. Next Bernard Kelly, former superintendent of the Pleasantville estate of the Stillmans, will come in for cross examination. It is thought that Mr. Stillman's case will be completed Thursday night.

Then Mrs. Stillman will begin producing her witness. It was said that it is a possibility that Mr. Stillman will be called to face several of these women and to gaze upon letters and coded telegrams alleged to have passed between him and Florence Leeds.

Simplicity of the Code.

The code is quite simple, merely substituting the numbers from one to twenty-six for the corresponding letters in the alphabet. The telegrams from Florence Leeds are alleged to have come to George L. J. Easton, Sr., N. Y.; Southport, Conn., and Miami, Fla. They will be subpoenaed from the telegraph companies. These telegrams are alleged to indicate that the former chorus girl was spurring the banker on to divorce his wife.

A person identified with Mrs. Stillman's interests predicted that Mrs. Stillman was about to try her hand at journalism. It was said that she has almost accepted a large amount of money to write for certain newspapers her own version of the divorce hearings. In a relation to this she is said to be hastening the conversion of her diary into manuscript, which is to be published in serial form.

The news that his wife was seriously considering a proposition of going into the movies and enriching herself by \$100,000 thereby gave the banker another headache. But Mrs. Stillman's likelihood of Mrs. Stillman signing any such contract was shown to be rather remote by a statement made yesterday by one of the most prominent moving picture officials in New York.

This man said that all the large movie producers in New York and officials of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry would meet to-night at Delmonico's, and there, along with other subjects, take up the matter of Mrs. Stillman's possible entry into the cinema. "The authority making this known declared that it was almost a certainty that the movie men would condemn any effort to put Mrs. Stillman on the screen. In the first place," he said, "we would be bronzed by doing the spirit of the new censorship bill were we to condone such a thing and in the second place the producer trying to put on such a picture would not only meet with the public condemnation experienced by the company desiring to film Clara Smith Harmon, but would have mighty slim chances of getting his picture released."

INVESTMENT BROKER HELD.

George North Charged With Suspicion of Forgery.

George North, 25, president of the North Company, investment brokers, of 29 Broad street, was charged yesterday in the West Side Court with suspicion of forgery by George Sanborn, president of the Flanders Hotel, 22 West Forty-seventh street, because of a check for \$125 which North presented in payment of his hotel bill.

Detective McGinn said that North lived at the Flanders Hotel under the name of George Avery, and the check was signed Edward Walsh, attorney, of 20 Broadway. Mr. Walsh denied that the signature was his. North was held in \$1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

FRANK J. GOULD MUST PAY DIVORCED WIFE'S HAT BILLS

Parisian Modiste Wins Suit for 8,000 Francs, Evidence Showing Purchases Were Made Before Decree Was Granted, Though Couple Were Separated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 25.

Frank J. Gould must pay 8,000 francs for hats ordered from a prominent Parisian modiste by Edith Kelly Gould in May, 1918, before Mrs. Gould was divorced, according to a decision by the sixth chamber of the civil tribunal here to-day. The evidence showed that Mrs. Edith Kelly Gould ordered as many as twenty hats a month. The modiste's attorney held that the Goulds were not divorced when the hats were purchased and that Mr. Gould was responsible for his wife's bills in that he had failed to advertise that he would not pay them.

The court ruled that although the Gould divorce was granted here and that the couple while married lived apart and maintained separate establishments, the suit should be settled according to the American custom of the husband being civilly responsible for debts contracted by his wife when they did not exceed his resources.

Testimony was to the effect that Mr. Gould in refusing to pay the modiste's bill declared he married Miss Kelly under a separation of property agreement.

UNTERMAYER BARES LABOR COMBINE WITH EMPLOYERS

Continued from First Page.

vat industries of the United States outside of the building trades. Their activities should receive the same kind of attention that the Secret Service gives to counterfeiters or that the expert safe-crackers receive at the hands of the police."

Mr. Untermeyer characterized the Building Trades Employers' Association as the "breeding nest" for local combinations operating in violation of the law. "What a pity," he said, "this cancer upon the building trade cannot be treated like an ordinary gambling den or liquor still and be raided and broken up by the police."

With the approval of the committee Mr. Untermeyer proposes to address communications to the Attorney-General of the United States, the Federal Trade Commission and the Attorney-General of the State, with lists of the combinations already investigated and recommendations that investigators be put on their trails to report on their activities, particularly with respect to those that have promised the committee they would disband. Some of these, Mr. Untermeyer says, have acted in good faith, while others have only pretended to disband. Mr. Untermeyer is also willing to prepare a communication to Gov. Miller advising a special session of the legislature to enact such remedial legislation as may be deemed necessary.

Personal Word of Warning.

Concluding Mr. Untermeyer's address: "May I be permitted a personal word of warning? I am no alarmist and have unbounded confidence in the soundness of our institutions, but my great fear is that the country either does not sufficiently realize or has become careless of the perils that lurk in the social unrest that is being accentuated by the greed and piracy of these combinations that infest the land from end to end. They are all powerful. It is still possible to reach the little fellows, but the biggest and most dangerous of them apparently are already above and beyond the law as it now stands."

Herman Petri of 123 East Twenty-ninth street, former president of the Atlantic Coast District Association of Tile and Mantel Contractors, was the chief witness yesterday. In his capacity as head of the Atlantic coast organization, Mr. Petri was a vice-president, director and member of the executive committee of the National Tile and Mantel Contractors Association of America, the parent organization that embraces more than 250 members.

Proves Unwilling Witness.

through its affiliation with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, extends to every village, hamlet and crossroads in the United States where the work is done, and even into Canada and Cuba.

Mr. Petri was an unwilling witness. Time and again he refused to admit the existence of a copper riveted contract between the national tile and mantel organization and the bricklayers' union which it was shown that much of the strength of the employers' organization came from the workers' union. He described a copy of the contract shown him as a "tentative arrangement," but admitted, reluctantly, that it had been entered into in April, 1918, and was effective until April, 1920.

The system of coercion was rigorous and effective. It presented the somewhat unusual feature of a union of workmen prescribing conditions under which their employing contractors should undertake jobs and sending copies of those conditions out to the O. K. of the employers. An illustration was in a circular issued in 1913 by the Masons, Bricklayers and Plasterers International union which provided that all tile and mantel work should be done under the jurisdiction of the National Tile and Mantel Contractors Association; that no tile layer should work for other than a bona fide contractor; that contractors for labor only should not be recognized, but that they should in all cases include material and that the workmen were opposed to the peddling of contracts and insisted on contracts being awarded to an original bidder.

The committee's investigators discovered the rough penmanship draft of this circular attached to a letter from William Dobson, secretary of the bricklayers' organization, addressed to Petri and asking his approval. They could find no copy of Petri's reply to the bricklayers' union and this was stated to be the case in connection with other letters shown to have been written or received by Petri. It caused Mr. Untermeyer to ask if it was not a fact that the witness's files had been rifled and letters received and despatched destroyed?

CHILDS DE LUXE

Announcement is made of the opening of another CHILDS restaurant on Fifth Avenue, near 30th Street, New York.

This new CHILDS is situated in the former Holland House, for years the meeting place of the world's elite.

New and novel features have been introduced, appointments that combine beauty with comfort and add an irresistible charm to the gentle art of dining.

Wholesome, nutritious foods, cooked with one object in view—the enhancement of their palatability and digestibility.

Childs

BRINDELL'S CHIEF GRAFTER CONVICTED

Stadtmuller Found Guilty of Extorting \$1,000 From Contractor.

TRIED TO SHIFT BLAME

Lawyer Makes Vain Appeal That Union Man Was Merely Part of System.

Peter Stadtmuller, chief lieutenant of Robert P. Brindell, labor czar now serving a term in Sing Sing for extortion, was convicted last night of the same offense by a jury before Supreme Court Justice McAvoy. Justice McAvoy will hear the usual motions of Stadtmuller's counsel this morning and directed that the defendant be brought before him to-morrow for sentence. The conviction was reached in forty-five minutes. The sum involved in the extortion was \$1,000.

In charging the jury Justice McAvoy drew the jurors' attention to the fact that two charges were involved in the indictment—extortion and coercion—and that they might find him innocent of guilty of either or both, or of attempting either or both. "If the defendant is not guilty it would be a travesty of justice to convict him for the sake of the good it would do in the building trades," the justice said. "If he is guilty, it would be a mockery of justice to acquit him on the ground that he is only a cog in the machine."

Stadtmuller was accused of having extorted \$1,000 on September 23 last from Max Minnison, head of the Interstate Wrecking Company of Maspeth, Queens, Minnison had bought a contract for the wrecking of a building in Madison lane, but on attempting to execute it found out he would not be permitted to proceed unless he had Brindell's check. He found out through Stadtmuller, who he alleged, had been introduced to him by Walter Melton, one of the Brindell ring, as partner. This was made the basis of the coercion charge.

The case went to the jury after the second day of defence, in which Stadtmuller was the only witness in his own behalf. Arthur P. Murray, his counsel, in summing up, insisted that his client was an innocent participant in the transaction and that he merely was an employee of the Brindell system, without power himself. Minnison, far from being intimidated by Stadtmuller, could not have been threatened even by Satan himself," he asserted. The lawyer attacked Melton, whom he called the prosecution's star witness, as a perjurer in the Lockwood Committee, whose testimony in this case should not be given much credence against the "self made young man accused."

Stadtmuller said he was instructed by Louis Klotz, who had been intermediary between Minnison and Brindell in the former's efforts to obtain wreckers belonging to the Brindell union, to turn the money over to Brindell when he received it. Brindell, not being around at the time, he turned the \$1,000 over to a Mr. Nielson, secretary of the Dock Builders and House Shoppers Union, Local No. 1426, he stated.

BACKER LEAVES ESTATE IN TRUST TO HIS WIFE

Builder's Death Avoids Retrial on Perjury Charge.

The will of George L. Backer, builder, of 137 Riverside Drive, whose death on May 8 occurred before he was to be retried on an indictment charging perjury before the Lockwood committee, was filed yesterday. The petition seeking the probate recites his estate is "over \$10,000 in real and over \$10,000 in personal property," but does not give the exact value. At the time of his appearance before the Lockwood committee and subsequent trial at which the jurors disagreed it was common report, however, that he was worth more than \$1,000,000.

The will leaves this estate to his wife in trust, and on her death the principal is to be distributed equally among four sons and one daughter. The stipulation is made that if the girl marries before her mother's death she is to receive \$25,000 out of this prospective share. Backer son also is to have a \$25,000 "advance" when he attains 25 years of age.

Backer's perjury was alleged to have been about a \$25,000 bribe he paid a Brindell agent in order to have a strike called off on a building he was erecting.

John Golden Critically Ill.

John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, is critically ill at his home in Brooklyn, it was learned yesterday. He has been in bed since a meeting of the organization a week ago.

FINES ONLY IMPOSED IN LOCKWOOD CASES

Justice Davis Refuses to Sentence Convicted Building Material Dealers to Jail.

PENALTIES TOTAL \$25,150

Ten Individuals and Nine Corporations Punished for Unlawful Combination.

When Justice Vernon M. Davis, in the Supreme Court yesterday, fined ten individuals and nine corporations, members of the Association of Dealers in Masons' Building Materials, who pleaded guilty last week, he rebuked sharply certain individuals whom he accused of having tried to influence the decision of the court.

His remarks were regarded by those in the courtroom as referring distinctly to recent utterances of Samuel Untermeyer, in which the special counsel for the Lockwood committee threatened to resign unless guilty material dealers were jailed instead of fined.

Justice Davis said he decided to impose the fines, "uninfluenced absolutely by the private interests of those who would like to see some other sentence imposed, and notwithstanding the public effort made by certain individuals improperly and unlawfully to influence the decision of the court in these sentences while the court had them under consideration."

The individuals were fined from \$300 to \$450 each and the corporations from \$1,000 to \$4,000 each, the total amounting to \$25,150. This amount, together with the \$1,000 in fines already imposed on other members of the material combination, makes \$26,150.

With the exception of James M. Ames, those fined yesterday were members of the Brooklyn-Queens combination in the association known as the Masons' Supply Bureau. The individuals were charged with conspiracy to violate the Donnelly anti-trust law and the corporations with violation of the law in that they had entered into a monopoly and had formed a combination in restraint of trade.

The individuals fined were: James M. Ames, 2511 Sedgwick avenue, The Bronx, \$450; Audley Clarke, 11 Sebermerston street, Brooklyn, \$450; Stephen V. Duffy, 446 Seventy-fifth street, Brooklyn, \$450; Michael M. Ganda, Garden City, L. I., \$450; Walter C. Howe, 128 Milton street, Brooklyn, \$300; Andrew J. Brinlin, 1191 Hillelde avenue, Richmond Hill, \$450; John Wilson, 456 Fourteenth street, Brooklyn, \$300; Francis D. Creamer, Broadway and Eighty-sixth street, Manhattan, \$400; Francis V. Duffy, 433 Seventy-sixth street, Brooklyn, \$450; and Cornelius A. McJure, 338 Sterling place, Brooklyn, \$450. McGuire was president of the supply bureau.

The corporations fined were: Brooklyn Builders Supply Company, \$2,500; Audley Clarke Company, \$2,500; J. P. Duffy Company, \$4,000; C. B. Raymond & Co., \$1,000; H. W. Bell Company, \$500; Burroughs Building Material Company, \$2,500; Frank D. Creamer & Co., Inc., \$2,000; Gustav Rader Company, \$3,000, and the Brinlin Company, \$2,000.

William A. De Ford, Special Deputy Attorney-General, moved the dismissal of indictments against Harry W. Fossel, John J. Bell, William H. Schmebl, Sr., Albert Schwartz, John Brinlin, John W. Gaylor, John Cruckshank, Reginald C. Clark, Byron D. Creamer, John W. Duffy, George B. Raymond, A. Alexander Edelman and John B. Rose. He also recommended dismissal of the charges against the Ames Transfer Company. Aside from those, four corporations and eleven individuals remain to be dealt with under the indictments.

In imposing the fines Justice Davis called attention to the fact that the crime to which the defendants pleaded guilty is a misdemeanor, the lowest grade of crime known to our law, and that the sentence provided by law is left to the discretion of the court, who may either fine or imprison, or both.

Limit Food to Aid Relief.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Chinese students at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University agreed to-day to limit the cost of their food to sixty-five cents a day for the next three months, the money thus saved to be sent for the relief of famine victims in China.

Salisbury-Jacobsen
 Newark
 HATS and FURS
 Qualite et Superiorite'

RAG CONTENT

WHEN business writing paper is made of wood pulp mixed with rags it is called "rag content" paper. This name is used no matter what the proportion of rags. The rags are added to make the paper more durable.

Most writing paper is rag-content paper. A very good paper can be made in this way. The greater the quantity of rags, the better the paper.

But CRANE'S Bond is not a rag-content paper. It is an all-rag paper. More, it is an all-new-rag paper. It has a toughness and crispness much desired by companies issuing high-class securities. Such securities are seldom, if ever, engraved on anything but CRANE'S Bond.

100% selected new rag stock
 120 years' experience
 Bank notes of 22 countries
 Paper money of 438,000,000 people
 Government bonds of 18 nations

Crane's
 BUSINESS PAPERS

At Saks To-day!
 A SALE OF MEN'S
 Flannel Trousers

—in plain white and gray—
 at 7.50

Fine quality flannel trousers, every pair made for our regular stock. Just five hundred pairs in the collection, and when these are gone we cannot hope to duplicate them.

FIFTH FLOOR

Also A Most Unusual Sale of Imported Razors

Hollow ground, honed and ready for use
 at 69c

White or black handles—many styles of blades. STREET FLOOR

Saks & Company
 BROADWAY at 34th STREET

Franklin Simon & Co.
 Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES
 Unusual in Value

THE four shoes shown in this advertisement suggest, but by no means exhaust, the great range of our shoe selections for boys. This Shoe Shop specializes in creating distinctive shoes for boys. We literally give the boy a man's range of leathers to choose from. Yet the prices are very reasonable.

BROWN SCOUT SHOES
 Sizes 1 to 6 \$4.00
 Sizes 10 to 13 1/2 \$3.00

BROWN or black Elk Blucher shoes, on the Munson last, correct and comfortable.
 \$6.50

RUBBER SOLED, LEATHER TRIMMED, OUTING SHOES
 Sizes 2 1/2 to 6 \$3.00
 Sizes 11 to 2 \$2.75

Genuine white buckskin low shoes; white Neolin sole and heel.
 \$6.50

Best quality brown mahogany or black calf shoes. An English last for dress wear.
 \$7.50

FRANKLIN SIMON BOYS' SHOPS—FIFTH FLOOR