

Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, becoming unsettled to-morrow. Highest temperature yesterday, 80; lowest, 60. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

LABOR FEDERATION BY UNANIMOUS VOTE REJECTS 'BIG UNION'

Repudiates Scheme to Have All Contracts With Employers Expire at the Same Time.

BALKS GENERAL STRIKE Executive Council Attacks International Federation as Revolutionary; Refuses to Affiliate.

KU KLUX START UPROAR

Resolution Against Klan Is Blocked; Lewis Adherents Claim Votes Enough to Beat Gompers.

By the Associated Press. DENVER, June 16.—The American Federation of Labor to-day unanimously repudiated the "one big union" idea. Without discussion, the forty-first annual convention of the federation sustained the action of its committee on organization in not concurring on a resolution calling for "one body of workers through amalgamations, federations and protective agreements."

The resolution presented by J. L. Pauley of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor also urged all national and international unions to insert clauses in their working agreements whereby they can "render such assistance as is needed by any and all crafts when called upon to do so."

The executive council of the federation has finally and completely repudiated the International Federation of Trade Unions as it is now constituted. This announcement was made to-night at the convention headquarters of President Samuel Gompers, who made public a copy of a letter sent to the secretary of the European trade union movement in Amsterdam.

Communication Denounced. After denouncing as "offensive and insulting" communication from the International Federation asking the council to reconsider its action in withdrawing its affiliation, Mr. Gompers, on behalf of the council, in the letter said: "In so far as our affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions at the present time is concerned, we must repeat that our declarations made in our communications to you emphasize them if possible, and await the hour at which it may be possible to fulfill our hopes of a united movement on a basis that accords with the philosophy of democracy, with autonomy for all, freedom for all, and a common goal of a better time for all the toilers and all the peoples."

Reviewing the alleged revolutionary activities and war manifestos of the international, which caused the council to sever connections with the European movement several months ago, the American labor chief further stated that American labor must "decline to accept your declarations and proclamations as truly expressive of the sentiments of the whole trade union movement of Europe."

"We have faith," said President Gompers' letter, "in the good sense and understanding of the labor movement with whom we proudly stand side by side in the great war for democracy and human freedom, and we are hopeful that the time is not far distant when the trade union movements of all the nations of the world may cooperate on a basis of common good will, understanding and constructive effort."

Offensive Reference. Replying to the International's communication, which is alleged to have intimated that the war time proclamations and appeals issued by its headquarters had been "read carelessly or only in part, and that a false understanding of their contents has been conveyed to the membership of the American Federation of Labor," President Gompers' letter said: "An example of this is found in your statement that 'we must candidly confess that we fail to understand how it is possible for you, as Democrats, to set yourselves in opposition to the struggle against reaction.' This is a statement that might well come from the plutocratic, selfish interests allied against the workers, but that can be considered as no less than insulting when coming from the officers of an organization presumably representing trade unions addressed to a bona fide organization of trade unionists."

Federation's Record. "The American Federation of Labor does not need to defend its progressive record. It does not need to proclaim here its unending struggle against autocracy and greed. Those who oppose labor and those who make even a pretense at being informed understand those things far better than we do."

Your manifesto is not misunderstood. Its full implication was thoroughly comprehended, and it was precisely because such was the case that our opposition to it was so firmly stated."

The letter declared that while the autonomy of each trade union center is guaranteed by the International's constitution "these guarantees have been utterly and flagrantly violated and disregarded."

Gompers' letter stated that the autonomous rights of the American Federation must be safeguarded and the federation would not submit to be dictated or instructed to carry out policies.

Continued on Fourth Page.

Compromise on Peace Resolutions Sought

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Republican Senate and House leaders began to-day an informal attempt to settle differences between the peace resolutions passed by the two houses. Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Knox of Pennsylvania, authors of the Senate resolutions, were said to have held that the House resolution did not protect American property adequately. The attitude of Chairman Porter of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, acting for the House, was not disclosed.

The conference will be continued to-morrow, when, it is believed, the House will name its conference members.

KINGS AND QUEENS TO SEE POLO GAME

Many Princes and Princesses Also Will Attend Hurlingham Contest Saturday.

BOTH SIDES ARE IN TRIM

All Seats Sold for Great Match Between American and British Teams.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, June 16.

The "anvil chorus" was heard to-day at Hurlingham, where preparations are being completed for the international polo matches, which will begin Saturday. However, the music was not the kind suggested by the American slang phrase. The anvil was in the stables where the polo ponies are being rested. There was no "knocking" other than that.

The classic tournament promises to be the greatest sporting event contested between representatives of America and England. The utmost good feeling and a wonderful rivalry exists between the two teams. Capt. Devereux Milburn of the American team and Major Vivian N. Lockett of the British team declared that their respective teams had reached the peak of condition and that the ponies were in excellent shape, not a single incident on either side marring the prospect of an excellent sport.

Every yard of the beautifully pictureque Hurlingham field has been treated like St. Andrew's green. English fairies are busy fitting a special strip shoe on the fore feet of the English ponies, and the fairies for the American team, who was brought over here from the United States, is busy fitting on the American ponies a shoe with a rim outside the surface.

Jim Colt, manager of the American stables, said his ponies were "in very fair shape and can't be blamed if the cup isn't won."

While the finishing touches are being put on the preparations for the matches the remaining seats for the games have been sold. Two Kings will see the games, King George and King Alfonso of Spain, the latter having arrived here this evening, "especially," he said, "to learn something about the game of polo which he is accomplished, fearless player."

With King George will be Queen Mary, Queen Mother Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry and Princess Mary. With King Alfonso will be Princess Christian, the Princess Royal, Princess Maud, Princess Victoria, Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone.

Next to see the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke and Duchess of Alba, Lord and Lady Wimborne, Lord Valentia, the Duchess of Marlborough, her daughter-in-law, Lady Blandford; the Countess of Cotnam, Marquis de Medici, the Countess of Breconck and many grandees of the Spanish court.

Ambassador George Harvey will head the Americans and with Mrs. Devereux Milburn will entertain a large party of a great ovation for Tenby, Capt. Milburn's ace polo pony which has played in every international match in which Capt. Milburn has taken part. This pony was given to Capt. Milburn when he was a boy and which has played in every international match in which Capt. Milburn has taken part. This pony was given to Capt. Milburn when he was a boy and which has played in every international match in which Capt. Milburn has taken part.

Massed bands from five regiments of the Guard will furnish music and preparations have been made to serve luncheon to more than a thousand persons and tables for tea on the lawn will accommodate five thousand. The dining accommodations for ten thousand persons have been sold out, the highest priced seats at \$125 being exhausted two weeks ago.

Betting on the result of the games is still even.

FIVE ARE DEAD, THREE CHILDREN IN CRASH

Six Others Are Injured in Motor Sideswipe.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 16.—Five persons were killed and six others injured near here to-day when the automobile of the late Mrs. Stullman and Betty Jane Newhouse, aged three years, and Mrs. Rachel Newhouse, Mrs. Hullenbaugh, another daughter, Myrtle, Arthur Newhouse, brother of Mrs. Hullenbaugh, and still another daughter, were injured.

Three of the children were pinned under the car and drowned.

MAD UPSETS 'LOVE MISSIE'S' EVIDENCE

IN STILLMAN CASE

Contradicts Testimony on Which Letter Was Admitted Into Record.

BLOW FROM DEFENCE

Ex-Banker Balks at 'Curious Gaze of Multitude' June 28, Says Counsel.

WILL BE CALLED LATER

Witness Says She Saw Guide Reading Poetry in Bedroom of Plaintiff's Wife.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 16.

Urquhart Potter Stillman scored a victory at the divorce hearing here to-day when the identification of "exhibit B," one of the letters alleged to have been written by Fred K. Beauvais, Indian guide and correspondent, was upset during the cross-examination of Mary Kelly, a former maid of Mrs. Stillman, who was called by the former banker's attorneys.

That and the announcement by Cornelius J. Sullivan, chief counsel for James A. Stillman, that he would not produce the banker on June 28, as he promised to do yesterday, were the outstanding incidents of a day in which both the banker and his wife scored and suffered in turn.

Mr. Sullivan gave as his reason for refusing to produce Mr. Stillman at that date the fact that it had been heralded in the morning newspapers. The lawyer said he did not want to have his client face the "curious gaze of the multitude and a battery of photographers."

Mr. Sullivan added that he would put the banker on the stand before Mrs. Stillman witnesses her "affirmative defence," but that he would give but a week's notice of appearance.

Upsets Record of Identification. Miss Kelly, who proved to be the star witness of the day, formerly was a maid in the Stillman home at Pleasantville and at the town house of the late James Stillman, 9 East Seventy-second street.

On cross-examination she contradicted testimony of Bernard Kelly, former president of the Pleasantville estate, who she showed to him "Exhibit B," a letter dated May 30, 1919, in November of that year. The letter she showed to Kelly, the maid said, was dated February 11, 1919.

It was upon this identification that Kelly, who although of the same name as the man who brought over here from the United States, refused, admitted as evidence on May 4 last the alleged piece of correspondence between the Indian guide and the former banker's wife.

"Why are you so positive it was the February letter that you showed Bernard Kelly?" the maid was asked by John E. Mack, guardian for baby Guy Stillman.

"Because in addition to the date I remember it contained a reference to rolled oats and bacon," Miss Kelly replied.

"Will you swear that you never showed Bernard Kelly the letter known as 'Exhibit B' in these proceedings and as 'Exhibit B' in the motion papers?" "Yes."

Pressed further the maid said the letter Kelly identified had been shown by her to a Miss Oliver, nurse for Guy, and a Miss Jones, who she said, was in the house at that time, she said, was in June, 1919.

Letters in Plain View. Asked to tell how she happened to see the two letters, Miss Kelly said that the February one lay open on a desk in Mrs. Stillman's bedroom, and "Exhibit B" lay open on a bureau nearby. It was brought out in the examination that any one could have gone in and looked at the letters.

In the direct examination of Miss Kelly, Col. William Rand, Jr., of counsel for Mrs. Stillman, had described her first visit to Pleasantville. She said when she went to the blue cottage after it had been vacated by Mrs. Stillman, Beauvais and the Stillman children she found it in a state of disorder.

Asked whether she ever had seen Mrs. Stillman wear a wedding ring the maid said she had not, but that Mrs. Stillman had a ring on her finger when she was inside of which she had discerned the initials "F. B."

Mr. Rand asked the maid if she had seen any other inscriptions around the house, and she told of having observed two inside a pair of moccasins that had been presented to baby Guy by Beauvais.

NAVAL BILL BLOCKED BY HOUSE CONFEREES TO FORCE ECONOMY

Members Refuse to Agree to Senate's Increase of \$100,000,000 as Waste—Daugherty Will Sue Profiteers—All War Contracts Under Scrutiny—Willis Would Prohibit Deficiency Appropriations.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 16.

These three developments came to-day in the matters of stanching the flow of public funds and of recovering exorbitant profits extracted from the Government on war contracts:

1. A conference deadlock was reached on the naval appropriations bill. House members insisted that the Senate measure for 120,000 men and \$494,000,000 must be cut to 100,000 men and \$396,000,000. They maintain that the Senate bill is extravagant and can be reduced without affecting the efficiency of the service.

2. In discussing the harness case, Attorney-General Daugherty said that all war time contracts would be investigated and where the facts justified action would be taken to recover funds, and in aggravated cases to proceed with criminal prosecution.

3. Senator Willis (Rep., Ohio) recommended a law that would prohibit the incurring of deficiency obligations by department heads. He also advocated a special Federal fund, supervised by a board, to be used in real emergencies.

The opposition of the House to the \$100,000,000 increase which the Senate attached to the naval appropriation bill reached a climax to-day when the House conferees, after unsuccessful attempts to obtain reductions, broke off the conference.

Representative Kelley (Mich.) told the Senators that the House, because of the need for Governmental economy, would never accept the increase. Senators Polindexter (Wash.) and Hale (Me.) announced they could not yield to the House.

The break to-day came after nearly a week of conferences. Only unimportant matters were agreed upon and not a single increase as allowed by the Senate was approved. In case the bill cannot be enacted before July 1, which now seems doubtful, it will be necessary to pass a continuing appropriation to enable the navy to obtain funds.

Back of the disagreement is the "pork barrel log rolling" recently staged in the Senate, by which Democratic votes for the many increases were obtained when it was agreed to continue the work on the Pleasantville estate, dry dock project despite recommendations of the Naval Affairs Committee that it be suspended until 1924. An appropriation of \$1,150,000 was allowed to continue dredging, it being necessary, according to some naval officers, to bring the Atlantic Ocean up to the dock before it can be used.

House members insist that their stand for economy is not based on any desire to cripple the navy. Mr. Kelley and others say that the \$396,000,000 allowed by the House is adequate. Mr. Kelley always has stood for a strong navy.

Senators in the conference kept working on the bill, but during the day they were called to testify regarding the various increases, but were told by Mr. Kelley that extensive hearings had been held on all these questions in both the Senate and the House.

It is shown to us that the increase is necessary for the navy," said Mr. Kelley, "but we will not do so until Senators have presented the evidence of the additional funds. We cannot grant every dollar asked by naval officers and at the same time have the interests of the Treasury at heart."

When the Senate would not agree to the House reduction from \$100,000,000 to \$75,000,000 in the item for the repair of naval yards, last year prices were higher than ever. It is manifestly impossible for him to follow every minute detail. He simply must rely to a large extent upon recommendations of his officials.

Mr. Kelley said that he was in favor of every one who uses emergency powers, but could not be drawn upon even in case of a real emergency until all the facts in the case had been passed on by a special emergency board. There was no proof that Williams was a party to a deal that was to transfer the little weapons to the Irish Republican army. Never was the identity of a man so closely guarded.

John H. Fallon, Corporation Counsel for Hoboken, who appeared in Recorder Carsten's court with Williams' personal attorney, Thomas J. O'Neil, 238 Broadway, was a contractor with offices on Broadway.

"Where on Broadway?" was asked. "He's not listed as Williams in the directory," he replied.

"I won't tell you. He's not to be worried," replied Fallon.

U.S. WARRANTS OUT IN ATTEMPTED RUNNING OF GUNS TO IRELAND

Three Persons Sought as Seized Arms, Removed to New York, Are Guarded.

MYSTERY IS INCREASED

Williams, Who Fights for Munitions, Aply Conceals His Identity.

105 GUNS STILL MISSING

Irish Republican Army Force Believed to Have Posed as Ship's Engine Crew.

The Department of Justice learned yesterday enough of the history of the 495 machine guns found Wednesday in the bunkers of the Cosmopolitan Line freighter East Side to cause it to procure at least three warrants that will be served upon persons already identified with the mystery just as soon as they are located.

Some of the mystery was dispelled yesterday. But the whole story of the machine guns—how they were accumulated, whose money defrayed the expense of buying them at \$225 apiece, and who is Frank Williams, the man who asserts he owns them—was almost as much a secret last night as it was twelve hours before. How the machine guns got into the hold of the East Side was learned by men to whom the Government looked for just such information.

The weapons were hauled over the side of the ship from launches in broad daylight while that portion of the crew not in on the plot watched. The Department of Justice men are seeking the man who signed up last Saturday night as chief engineer. It is their theory that he and his engine room crew that he feigned with him hauled the stuff aboard.

Subsequently one of the mystified members of the crew, being a strike-breaker and fearing a bomb plot, inspected one of the bags. He found a machine gun. He notified George Bartlett, general superintendent for the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company, and the raid took place. But the new chief engineer and his crew disappeared just before the customs raiders appeared.

Guns Held by Government.

The contest between the city of Hoboken and the United States Government for the custody of the weapons revealed nothing except that the latter was entitled to them pending the decision of the United States Circuit Court. The arms are now in the customs storehouse in West street, having been brought to New York in a motor truck under a heavier guard than usually is placed upon gold shipments to the Assay Office or the Sub-Treasury in Wall street.

At the Custom House it was said that because of developments the investigation had been taken over by the Department of Justice. It was learned that the destruction of the department had learned there was no doubt concerning the destination of the guns, but that party to a deal that was to transfer the little weapons to the Irish Republican army. Never was the identity of a man so closely guarded.

John H. Fallon, Corporation Counsel for Hoboken, who appeared in Recorder Carsten's court with Williams' personal attorney, Thomas J. O'Neil, 238 Broadway, was a contractor with offices on Broadway.

"Where on Broadway?" was asked. "He's not listed as Williams in the directory," he replied.

"I won't tell you. He's not to be worried," replied Fallon.

Williams Is Kept Secret.

All questions concerning Williams went unasked. Agents of the Department of Justice said that they did not need much further information to make possible the investigation about to be launched. But why Williams did not notify the police when the guns were stolen from him on June 11 was not discovered. Fallon said that Williams had hired private detectives to find the guns and that the police because he did not desire publicity.

At one stage of the proceedings in Hoboken reporters approached Williams, calling him by name.

"Williams," he repeated. "I'm not Williams. My name's Frank Kernan."

"Well, you're interested in this affair, aren't you?"

"Sure I'm interested," he replied. "I'd like to see the people who own these guns get them. That's how much I'm interested."

London Lays Seizure of Guns to British Sleuths

LONDON, June 17.—The Daily Sketch says this morning that the seizure of arms on board the steamer East Side in Hoboken was due to the enterprise of the Irish Office, which informed the American authorities of the fact that the guns had been bought and were to be shipped.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 17.

Seizure of 495 machine guns on the steamship East Side by customs officials in Hoboken was not due to any representations on the part of the British Government or to any sudden change in policy on the part of this Administration it was declared by various Government agencies here to-day.

NEW PROPOSAL FOR REPARATION BONDS

France Now Favors Distribution Among Allies, Who Will Issue Own Series.

WOULD PROMOTE ACCORD

Germany Would Have Choice of Paying Each Nation in Kind or Cash.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, June 16.

France has put up to the Allies a plan for handling the first series of German reparation bonds to the amount of 12,000,000,000 marks gold, which, according to the London proposal, must be delivered by July 1. The plan is understood to have been prompted by conversations which the French Government has had with certain American financiers. It is in the nature of a departure from the original scheme, which was for placing the German bonds themselves on the market with or without an allied guaranty.

The French Government has been informed by bankers that there would be no market for these bonds for a long time and that they would have to be placed at between 60 and 70.

The plan which the French now propose and which is under consideration by the other allied Governments calls for an immediate distribution of the first 12,000,000,000 marks gold of German reparations bonds among the various Allies after the manner of division agreed upon in Spa.

Each of these Governments would put its share of these bonds in its treasury and issue its own bonds for the amount of its holdings of German reparation bonds, thus pledging not only the German promise to pay, but its own good faith and resources to behind these securities. The bonds which each of the allied countries would issue in this manner would bear the same interest as the German bonds and the discount would be charged against Germany. If these bonds were issued in small instalments it is believed they could be placed.

This plan would greatly curtail the functions of the Reparation Commission, as the commission, instead of acting as a syndicate manager and holding the interest and amortization on the German bonds, would resolve itself into a mere clearing house, immediately turning over to each ally its share of the interest and amortization payments.

French financial experts believe that with the German bonds distributed this way and each of the Allies having its own securities out against it, greater financial solidarity would be promoted among the Allies in keeping Germany to the fulfillment of her obligations.

England, with only 22 per cent of the German reparations bonds, could, the French believe, absorb some of the French issues, and it is held here that even the Germans themselves would find the new securities more attractive than the reparation bonds issued by their own Government.

When this plan Germany, the French say, could make any special arrangements she liked with each nation holding her reparation bonds regarding payments in kind and cash, which, it is held, Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Minister of Reconstruction, has been urging.

France expects to get about 4,250,000 marks and the United States, 2,500,000 marks of German reparation bonds. The priority and other deductions are cared for, and if France is able to get the balance of the bonds from the United States and other nations during the next ten years, it is being pointed out here that her financial situation will be better than if she is compelled to wait for the amortization of the German bonds.

REPARATION BONDS IN AMERICAN MARKETS

Reserve Board Foresees Good Share Absorbed Here.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Absorption of substantial blocks of German reparation bonds in the American financial markets is "unavoidable," the Federal Reserve Board said to-day in a formal discussion of the reparations settlement.

Termination of the reparations controversy was viewed as opening up a promising outlook for future European adjustment, with a special bearing upon the position of the United States.

"This is found," the board said, "in the fact that the adjustment unquestionably eliminates the most serious element of uncertainty that has affected international trade since the war. Trade between Germany and all other nations, including the United States, was necessarily more or less interrupted, but now this situation fortunately has become much less acute, and conditions are approaching a rather more normal position. That our market will be called upon to carry a substantial share of the necessary financing growing out of the German adjustment will naturally be unavoidable."

CRAIG ASKS ACTION BY GRAND JURY ON SCHOOL SITE GRIFT

Comptroller Intimates That Collusion Exists in Selection of \$75,000 Plot at Coney Island.

CITY SOLD IT FOR \$8,200

Asst. School Superintendent Shallow Threatens to Sue for Insinuations Made Against Him.

LAND SCANDAL IS AIRED

Charges Made That Real Estate Agents Are Selling City Lots Reclaimed at the Waterfront.

Comptroller Charles L. Craig intimated yesterday before the Sinking Fund Commission that collusion existed in the Board of Education's selection of a \$75,000 school site at Coney Island, which the city disposed of recently for \$8,200, and suggested that it might become a matter for Grand Jury attention.

That charge was followed by revelations at the Department of Finance of other alleged misdeeds of the city through manipulation of the city's filled in lands at Coney Island, outstanding features of which included: Real estate agents are said to be selling the city's filled in lands to all comers, and a title insurance company in which a city official is interested is said to be backing the title.

While the city is paying contractors to pump in sand to create land out of Gravedead Bay others are hauling the sand away for private use or sale in the market without paying anything for it.

The Dock Department and Borough of Brooklyn President's department are charged with issuing numerous "land use" permits and building permits for Coney Island land which is high and dry despite protests from the Department of Finance and to the danger of the city's title litigation.

A houseboat once owned by the Department permit at the old Bulkhead is now a dry land structure by reason of the sand the city has pumped in, but the houseboat has a real estate concern which is said to be dealing in city lands.

Aims at School Official.

The Board of Education's selection of a school site is on Neptune avenue between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Craig gave direction to his intimation with the statement that Dr. Edward B. Shallow, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, "had something up his sleeve" when he recommended the site selected. The site, which is owned by H. P. Skelly, an official of the Kip's Bay Browning Company, 550 First avenue, Manhattan, was selected June 2, several weeks after Comptroller Craig had charged openly in a Board of Education meeting that the city had just delivered title to the property at \$200 a lot.

The Comptroller's charges yesterday came up May 19, when an introductory resolution to rescind a resolution of last February under which the title of Skelly and other claimants to land created by fill at city expense had been cleared on the part of the Mayor's office.

The purpose of the Mayor's resolution, which was adopted by the Comptroller refraining from action, was to prevent Skelly from recovering the title to the property. In addition the Mayor announced that he had an Assistant Corporation Counsel trying to head off the delivery of the deed to Skelly.

When the Mayor apparently intimating to the Comptroller that he would prevent Skelly getting hold of the deed is in the face of the fact that the deed bears the Mayor's own signature, which H. P. Skelly, Deputy Dock Commissioner and the city. The Mayor's eagerness to head off the deed began several weeks ago, the Comptroller said. When the Mayor apparently intimating to the Comptroller that he would prevent Skelly getting hold of the deed is in the face of the fact that the deed bears the Mayor's own signature, which H. P. Skelly, Deputy Dock Commissioner and the city. The Mayor's eagerness to head off the deed began several weeks ago, the Comptroller said.

Selling the City's Lots. The Mayor's resolution rescinding the basis on which the land titles were cleared was "backed" by the Mayor without force," the Comptroller said, for the reason that the former resolution contained a forty day limit, so that all who had availed themselves of the benefits of its provisions had received title and those who had not were prohibited by the forty day clause.

The Skelly school site scandal precipitated the other matters in connection with the city's filled land at Coney Island that the Comptroller has under scrutiny. Among other things it was said that a large business in selling the city's filled in lots at \$2,000 to \$2,500 each, a limited title being guaranteed by the Home Title Insurance Company, which Henry Meyer, Deputy Dock Commissioner, is a director. Mr. Meyer admitted that he is a director of that company, but he said he knew nothing of the transactions referred to in the Department of Finance since he was "not an active director" of the company.

At the Finance Department a picture of a building was shown and it was explained that the building, located on Neptune avenue and Thirty-third street under a Dock Department permit before Gravedead Bay was filled in at that point. There the building was erected and was filled in under it by the city. Then a false foundation was built under it and it became the present business building, housing a real estate concern which, according to the Finance Department, was in lots owned by the city.

It was stated further that both Mur-

Where to Find Country Board

There's always a lot of Country Board Advertising in The Herald's Want Ad. Section. You can know from experience that QUALITY QUANTITY circulation brings splendid results.

If you are looking for a place to live this Summer see The Herald's Country Board ads. If you want boarders, you can be certain in advance of fine returns if your ad. is in THE NEW YORK HERALD Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Continued on Sixth Page.