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German's Close To Allied Guns Keen to Sign

Frankfort Especially Has Its "Hands Up" and Is Anxious for Immediate Acceptance of Terms

Disappointed in Wilson All Plead for Time to Show Sincerity and Urge World Put Faith in Them

By Wilbur Forest
FRANKFORT ON MAIN, June 22.—While the German government at Weimar is discussing the question "Will we or won't we?" there is no doubt about the answer here in Frankfort, one of the most important cities lying directly in the path of the Allied advance into unoccupied Germany. Literally at the mercy of French cannon whose yawning muzzles eagerly await the decision of the peace delegates, Frankfort says, "Sign!"

I came to Frankfort today to ascertain the truth of rumors that sentiment in some parts of unoccupied Germany favored defying the Allies and that the expiration of the time limit set by the Versailles conference was likely to see a resumption of hostilities. With the French artillery within easy range of the city and French machine gunners crowding the dusty roads, marching forward almost to the outskirts of the city and ready to advance further, Frankfort's hands were high in the air in an attitude of utter surrender.

Disappointed in Wilson I talked at length with the foreign editor of the powerful "Frankfurt Zeitung," whose sentiment was reported to be against acceptance of the revised terms now under consideration at Weimar.

"There is no alternative for the German people," he said. "The people of Frankfort wish the treaty signed, though under protest, for we consider it unfair and we cannot understand why President Wilson has not helped us. Why are not his fourteen points considered? We must conclude that he has been powerless in the face of opposition to live up to his principles.

Why is it that the Allies, especially England and France, do not recognize Germany's revolution? Why do they still mistrust us? Why don't they give us credit for being sincere? I explained that I discovered on my trip to Berlin some weeks ago, when no secret was made of the fact that such men as von Bernstorff, Scheidemann, von Kuehlmann and others, once high in the imperialistic regime, have fingers in the present German governmental pie—sitting in the background as advisers. I added that Germany must indeed consider the Allies very grateful to have evidence of the sincerity of any German government wherein men whose past records look so discreditable in Allied eyes are involved.

Pleads for Time The editor answered explicitly: "But Germany has no time to spare enough to inspire Allied confidence and still represent the whole German people. You must give us time and trust us."

"Do you think," he added, "that the Allies would have given us less harsh terms if men such as you speak of had not been connected with the new government from the start? Do you think that they will further modify the peace terms if they show sincerity in the future?"

I replied that I was not qualified to speak for the Allies, but that it was my personal opinion that proof of Germany's sincerity was greatly desired by the Allies.

"We are not so black as they have painted us," was the editor's plea, reiterating his assertion that Germany's revolution was sincere and that Germany yearns to prove this.

"Germany wants a republic and will have nothing else," he said. "We people in Germany who want peace cannot speak for our people in Upper Silesia, who may refuse to conform to the peace treaty. I suppose that if they break the terms of the treaty regarding the Polish question the Allies will charge that it was the German government which inspired the move.

Wants Russian Trade "We must have direct contact with Russia for the sake of our future trade relations. My own opinion is that the new Polish state will be short-lived, breaking down under its own weakness within two years. If this is so, then anything may happen."

"What is the sentiment of America toward Germany?" he asked later. "I think that America, like the other Allies, is waiting for Germany to demonstrate her sincerity," I replied. The foreign editor of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" has been quoted throughout the world, both before and since hostilities ceased. His strong belief, voiced today, that Germany will sign the peace treaty may be regarded as significant.

The manager of the Frankfort office of the Hamburg-American Line informed me that since the Allies took over the company's ships he has had nothing to do but sell railroad tickets and baggage to passengers. He asked about the giant liner Vaterland. He was among the officials who sent her out of Hamburg on her maiden voyage in 1914.

"The financial and business circles with which I am in fairly close touch here," he said, "eagerly await the signature of the treaty so they again can settle down to normal business. With conditions such as exist our men will not work. They do not realize, as many of us do, how completely Germany has lost the war. We have nothing left to do but sign."

Citizens Resigned to Fate I talked with other citizens of Frankfort, and their attitude seemed about the same as that of the two whose views I have given. Entering Frankfort today with the permission of the French authorities, I found French advance guards on the edge of the city within fifty yards of wire entanglements manned by German soldiers. Both sides were holding coldly aloof and watching each other through field glasses.

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Italian Press Hotly Assails Premier Nitti

Formation of Cabinet by "Giolitti's Lieutenant" Is Denounced as a Menace to Nation's Aspirations

D'Annunzio Joins Plea Poet Writes Letter Urging All Patriots to Unite to "Thwart Conspiracy"

ROME, June 22.—The newspapers antagonistic to former Premier Giolitti are conducting a violent campaign against the formation of a cabinet by Signor Nitti, calling Signor Nitti "Giolitti's lieutenant."

The "Giornale D'Italia" and the "Epoca" are especially bitter in their articles, contending that no man who has had the least connivance with neutralists or those ready to make renunciations in Italy's aspirations must be allowed to come into power at this critical moment.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, the poet, who champions this movement, has arrived in Rome and written a stirring article to the Italian nation in the "Popolo D'Italia," urging all true patriots to join in "thwarting the conspiracy."

The "Giornale D'Italia" says Signor Nitti notified D'Annunzio that he desired to see him on "neutral ground," wishing to explain his policy to D'Annunzio. The newspaper adds that D'Annunzio replied, declining to meet Nitti for a conversation on "neutral ground" for which he felt no necessity. He added, however, that he was always ready to receive Signor Nitti if he would come to his hotel.

"Giornale D'Italia" says that up to late Saturday evening Signor Nitti had sent D'Annunzio no reply.

PARIS, June 22. (By The Associated Press.) The Italian delegation to the peace conference has been much disturbed by frequent suggestions in the French newspapers that German influences are affecting Italian politics and also by intimations that the Italians have supplied arms and ammunition to Bela Kun's soviet government in Hungary.

Members of the Italian delegation say the alleged anti-French feeling against Italy is easily explained by the work of French propagandists, who are blamed by the Italians for the recent unfriendliness of the Italians to President Wilson and the United States.

The delegation has been advised from Rome of the designation by King Victor Emmanuel of Signor Nitti to form a new cabinet. Up to the present, however, the members of the delegation are without official information as to the actual selection of any members of the new government.

Italy Claims Smyrna Under Forgotten Treaty Declares Pact With Entente Signed in 1917 Has Been Ignored in the Peace Parley

ROME, June 22.—The "Tempo" points out in its issue of this afternoon that the details of the secret treaty of Saint Jean de Maurienne of August, 1917, between Italy and the Entente powers generally has been forgotten because it was overshadowed by the treaty of London, but that nevertheless it is most important in considering Italy's position.

"The treaty of Saint Jean de Maurienne," says the paper, "gave Smyrna to Italy, on condition that the agreement should be ratified by the Italian government. A few months later Great Britain denounced the treaty on the pretext that Bolshevik Russia could never ratify it, but in reality Great Britain meanwhile had given Smyrna to Greece in exchange for aid promised by Premier Venizelos in the operation in Macedonia. Great Britain proposed that Italy take Anatolia, but Baron Sonnino, then the Italian Foreign Minister, refused to make a new agreement."

England Worried by Italian Policies
New York Tribune European Bureau (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)
LONDON, June 22.—Political developments in Italy are being followed here with the greatest interest. King Victor Emmanuel, before offering the Premiership to Signor Nitti, is said to have conferred with former Premier Giolitti, who opposed Salandra in 1915 on the question of Italy's entrance into the war.

The policy of the new government will be clearer when it is known whether Sonnino is to be a member. This silent statesman will be able to influence powerfully any ministry of which he is a member. For a time it was thought that the Giolitti faction would support a reconstructed Orlando government, but that possibility vanished apparently. Milan, the great industrial centre where there

is now considerable unrest, is strongly with the Giolittians. Since the last Italian election the number of Socialists in the country has increased tremendously, but it is unlikely that any combination could be formed to give the Socialists control of the government. The Socialists are inclined toward extreme radicalism, some of them going so far as to favor the Moscow International. The Giolittians are still sympathetic toward Germany, and argue that Italy's failure to obtain her demands at Paris is the best of reasons for renewing relations with her old ally. With all parties the feeling is strong that Italy's delegates failed lamentably at Paris, and this opinion has been strengthened by the fact that the authorities have maintained so strict a censorship that the public has been poorly informed about the peace deliberations. France, more than all the other Allies, awaits the announcement of the new government anxiously. As soon as the Cabinet is formed Italy doubtless will send new delegates to Paris.

Lithuanians Here Demand That Poles Get Out of Vilna

Hiss Paderewski's Name at Meeting at the Vanderbilt; Unhindered Plebiscite in Disputed Territory Urged

Immediate evacuation by Polish troops of Vilna, capital of Lithuania, and a plebiscite to determine the wishes of the inhabitants of the disputed territory six months after the withdrawal of the Poles were demanded yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Lithuanian National Council in the Hotel Vanderbilt.

Paderewski was received with hisses by the Lithuanians. F. B. Matowski, counsel of the Lithuanian peace delegation, who has just come from Paris, declared that Paderewski was trying to bring about a plebiscite immediately, while his troops were holding the country. "We who have come to America," Mr. Matowski said, "know what it is to live under a government that gave us no liberty, and we know how to appreciate a government that grants us equal rights with its citizens. Had it not been for President Wilson and the promulgations of this country there would never have been a chance for the Republic of Lithuania and we would never have had representation at the peace table in Paris. The freedom of Lithuania is now an international question. Lithuania occupies a strategic position in Europe, and there have been many countries that would have liked to dictate its policies as well as to secure control of its railroads. Lithuania has felt the yoke of czar-

dom, and now another nation is stretching out its paw to take our land. Fortunately, there are men from this country in Paris who are refusing to code any of our territory to the Poles. President Wilson has expressed himself in full sympathy with our claims, and the American delegation will undoubtedly strongly support our plea for independence. A resolution adopted by the United States government to recognize the Republic of Lithuania. There was a number of speeches in the Lithuanian language. Mark Eisner presided.

Spartan Riots at Cassel Is Followed by Martial Law
COPENHAGEN, June 22.—Spartan Riots at Cassel. A resolution adopted by the United States government to recognize the Republic of Lithuania. There was a number of speeches in the Lithuanian language. Mark Eisner presided.

Several persons were killed and wounded. Martial law has been proclaimed at Cassel.



Breezes Outside, Freezes Inside---
Result: cool! The aim and ambition of every poor mortal who would "love Summer if it weren't for the heat," is to emulate the rock—

"A settin' on a hill, and doin' nothing all day long, but just a settin' still."

A good antidote for Summer inertia is a cooling drink inside, and a cooling breeze outside. The Housewares Section has a word to say on the subject and a few choice suggestions to offer.

We've Kept a Cool Head
all along in planning our preparations for the hot season. We made an exhaustive job of it. We didn't only go in for ice picks and lemon squeezers—those are the obvious things. We tackled the subject from all angles, even down to an electric iron that will always keep a cool handle. Subtle, that!

You Can Almost Hear Sleigh Bells
if you have a good imagination—so cool is the breeze from the powerful big electric fan we are selling at \$30.50. It is a sixteen-inch affair, three speed, oscillating. It has adjustable frame and is fitted with safety guard.

Eight-Inch Fans
are effective breeze-creators. Especially when they're sturdy little affairs such as those we are showing in these sizes. At \$7.49 there is a single speed fan with adjustable frame, fitted with safety guard. At \$9.74 there is a three-speed fan with brass blades. It is bracketed for fastening to a wall, or it may be used to stand on a table or desk.

Better Than Mother Used to Make
There—we dare to say it! And make a bold headline of it, too. That's how sure we are of the way that the Peerless Ice Cream Freezer makes ice cream. No amount of hand turning or old-fashioned mixing can equal the mixing of this machine. In THREE MINUTES you can freeze 1 to 25 quarts of cream without a single lump or hard spot! Priced from \$3.07 to \$28.75.

Here's the Secret
The dasher scrapes the cream from the sides of the can and throws it against the centre arms and again to the sides, making the cream smooth and delicious. The freezer itself is made of selected Northern pine, with welded wire hoops that stay on. The can is of superior grade charcoal tin plate.

Hundreds of Suggestions
in the way of keep cool clothes on the third floor.

China's Treatment Is Declared Blot Upon Civilization

Dr. Gilbert Reid, Who Lived in Orient for 37 Years, Puts Blame for Ignoring Justice on "Big Three"

The handling of the Chino-Japanese problem by the peace conference at Paris was characterized as a blot on Western civilization by Dr. Gilbert Reid, who addressed the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday on the "Wrongs of China." He placed the blame primarily upon President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau, and declared that if he were a Chinese delegate in Paris he would not sign the treaty. He said: "The way China's reasonable requests have been turned down by the big three—Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau—is not only a disappointment to the 400,000,000 Chinese, but it is a blow to the qualities of justice, love of freedom and belief in self-determination so loudly professed as the special possession of the group arrayed against the Central Powers."

Dr. Reid has lived in China thirty-seven years. He was head of the International Institute, but in 1917, owing to his efforts to keep China neutral, was deported to Manila through the influence, he says, of Great Britain and France.

"What I object to," he continued, "is the ease with which men condemn the action of Japan and yet would sign a treaty allowing Japan all she demands. This treaty business thus becomes a glaring exhibition of condoning wrong. Even the Chinese delegates are being advised to stultify themselves by signing away their own doom, in the vain hope that the league of nations, having begun wrong, will be able to make amends later on."

"The way China's rights have been thrust aside is enough to condemn the treaty. And the treaty, be it remembered, is the first fruits of the covenant of the league of nations. The most important section relating to China does not even mention China. Germany and Japan are the only countries mentioned. Japan gains what she demands and China loses what she has worked for and has regarded as her legal and moral right. What is worse, the treaty confirms the principles of right of conquest."

"Substituting Japanese interests for German may indeed be a blow to Germany, but it is also a blow to China. If he said that compromise was necessary for Japan, like Italy, would have withdrawn from the peace conference. I reply that a bad start in a league of nations forbodes evil for the future, and, what is more, there ought to be no compromise on a question of right and justice. America's high ideals are too much at stake."

Mercier Says Belgium No Longer Asks Charity Machinery, Raw Material and Financial Co-operation Now Sought of U. S.

BRUSSELS, June 22. (By The Associated Press.)—Cardinal Mercier, in greeting a special audience at Malines to Frederick L. Collins, an American publisher, authorized the publication of the following statement apropos of President Wilson's visit to Belgium: "America will be rendering an invaluable service to Belgium in the early fulfillment of President Wilson's promises of practical assistance in the way of raw materials, machinery and credit. In the little city of Malines, we've 30,000 workers, most of whom are involuntarily idle because they have no material or machinery."

"Since the armistice was signed reconstruction in Belgium has been going forward at an astounding rate. What Belgium needs most are the three essentials mentioned by President Wilson, namely raw materials, machinery and financial co-operation. "Even under present conditions I am astonished to see the remarkable progress our people are making in rebuilding their own homes and railroads and in continuing to operate small industrial plants. On the road between Malines and Brussels and between Malines and Louvain, fully two-thirds of the houses at least partly destroyed by the Germans one-third have been rebuilt."

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- Sport Coats Silk, Jersey Cloth & Showerproof Gabardine. \$5.00 to \$25.00, formerly \$20.00 to \$40.00.
- Hats Milan, Liere, Sennett & Fancy Straw. \$1.00 to \$10.00, formerly \$5.00 to \$15.00.
- Raincoats Silk, Velvet, Gabardine & Twill. \$8.00 to \$37.00, formerly \$20.00 to \$80.00.

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The High Signs of Orlando

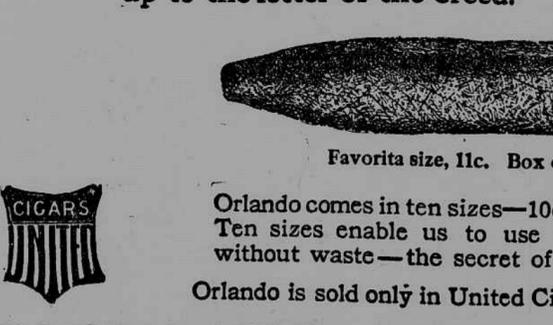
Look—it's the "Greeting Grip"—an enthusiastic brother shaking hands with a fistful of Orlandos. He greets the cigar by the handful—proof that he knows and appreciates a good thing. And better still he shows that the pleasure of smoking Orlando is within the grasp of all. Take hold yourself, Friend—seize this opportunity of joining the Order of Orlando! Become a Knight of the Flaming Lucifer, and mingle with the Satisfied Solons who meet daily in the United Cigar Stores.



Orlando The Sign of a Good Cigar

The Creed of the Order of Orlando is simple but impressive. "That you shall enjoy yourself!" "That you shall be economical!" "That you shall regard your health!"—these are a few of its principal tenets. And with Orlando all these are possible—you can live up to the letter of the creed.

Such bouquet—such mildness—such real rich quality—were never so happily combined in one cigar. Don't you see the reason for the Order now, Friend—and don't you think you'd better join the Order—smoke Orlando and learn the secret of this great cigar?



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