



Fisherman's Luck, with its long hours of hungry—and often fruitless—waiting will not prove so tiresome if your eyes are protected from the glare of the sun by a pair of M. H. Harris Sportsmen's Eyeglasses.

These are made with specially ground lenses and set in very comfortable frames designed particularly for outing wear.

They are much liked by men and women on holiday, who find that the sudden change to outdoor life and brilliant sunshine is hard on the eyes, and sometimes headaches and eyestrain result.

You may also have an eye-examination, so that our Oculist can advise you as to whether your eyestrain is due to a defect in vision or some organic disturbance.

In the latter case he will recommend you to your own physician, but if glasses will prove beneficial for outdoor wear—in either case—he will tell you so.

M. H. Harris Oculists & Opticians

205 Broadway 442 Columbus Ave. 17 West 84th St. 70 Nassau Street 54 East 23rd St. 1405 St. Nicholas Ave. 64 West 125th St. 2629 Broadway

1007 Broadway, nr. Willoughby, Bklyn. 489 Fulton Street, opp. A. & S., Bklyn.

663 Broad St., next to Bedell, Newark

tors point out that Great Britain is the only country which has them.

The third of Mr. Taft's reservations would permit the withdrawal on two years' notice by the United States despite any objection which might be raised by other powers.

Meets Objections of Administration Men

This meets the objection of the Administration forces has raised to the Root reservation on this point, however, by providing that any claims other nations might have against the United States at the time of withdrawal could be adjudicated afterward. It meets the objections of opponents of the league to the present provision by removing the fear that the United States could be held in the league during the litigation.

On Article X Mr. Taft suggests that the functioning of the council shall be purely advisory and not binding on members, leaving each free to determine its own obligation, and in the case of the United States leaving this determination to the Congress sitting at the time. This is virtually the modified form of the Root Article X reservation, which has the endorsement of the Republican majority in the Senate. Senator McNary, in his speech yesterday, declared this is what the league provision means, anyhow, but his view is not shared by other Republican Senators.

Mr. Taft, it developed to-day, has been carrying on a correspondence for several weeks with three Republican Senators friendly to the league—Senators McCumber, McNary and Colt. He has also been corresponding at the same time with Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Taft has sent to the three Republicans with whom he has been corresponding copies of the letter he wrote to Chairman Hays, and Mr. Hays himself sent a copy of the same letter to Republican Leader Lodge.

Taft's First Letter To Chairman Hays

Mr. Taft's first letter follows: "Pointe-a-Pic, Quebec, July 20, 1919. "My Dear Mr. Hays: "In what I said yesterday I did not go over the various interpretations and reservations, because I thought that in our previous correspondence they were sufficiently explained. I think it wise, now that I have formulated them, after a good deal of thought, to take up my reasons in detail for suggesting them.

"Speaking generally, I wish to emphasize my conviction that the United States Senate might well ratify the present treaty without any reservations or interpretations. I am confident that the actual operation of the treaty after ratification would bring about exactly the same result as that which would be attained by the acceptance of these interpretations and reservations, but it seems to me to be the part of statesmen to recognize the exigencies, personal, partisan and political, of a situation in seeking to achieve real progress and reform.

"The situation which confronts us now in reference to the ratification of the treaty is one created by very serious mistakes of policy committed by Mr. Wilson. The partisan character of his administration during the war, together with his appeal to his countrymen to elect a Democratic Congress in November, 1918, created a condition of personal and political antagonism toward him among Republican leaders, which was shared by a majority of the American people. This was shown in the results of the election.

"Notwithstanding this, Mr. Wilson persisted in continuing the same partisan exclusion of Republicans in dealing with the highly important matter of settling the results of the war. He selected a commission in which the Republicans had no representation and in which there were no prominent Americans of any real experience and leadership of public opinion. With such a commission his unusual course in going abroad himself, as President, greatly emphasized the personal element in the framing of the treaty and intensified the general tendency to oppose anything that he might bring home, because of his apparent wish to dictate the policy of the world and to monopolize the credit for it.

"The second interpretation had to do with the presence in the league, as members, of self-governing communities of colonies of a home government also a member. Certainly in a small body like that of the council it would be unfair to have a home government represented and also one of its dominions or colonies, and cannot think it was the intention of the framers of the covenant that this might happen. Yet I am bound to say that such a result is not excluded by the present language of the reservation in Article X and Article IV; nor does the language of Article XV necessarily exclude from the tribunal a home government where one of its dominions or colonies is a party.

litical, of a situation in seeking to achieve real progress and reform. "The situation which confronts us now in reference to the ratification of the treaty is one created by very serious mistakes of policy committed by Mr. Wilson. The partisan character of his administration during the war, together with his appeal to his countrymen to elect a Democratic Congress in November, 1918, created a condition of personal and political antagonism toward him among Republican leaders, which was shared by a majority of the American people. This was shown in the results of the election.

"Notwithstanding this, Mr. Wilson persisted in continuing the same partisan exclusion of Republicans in dealing with the highly important matter of settling the results of the war. He selected a commission in which the Republicans had no representation and in which there were no prominent Americans of any real experience and leadership of public opinion. With such a commission his unusual course in going abroad himself, as President, greatly emphasized the personal element in the framing of the treaty and intensified the general tendency to oppose anything that he might bring home, because of his apparent wish to dictate the policy of the world and to monopolize the credit for it.

Feels Some Defects Are Due to President

"I feel that some of the defects of the league of nations are due to him. I am confident that he prevented the adoption of the plan of the league to enforce peace in respect to an international court and the settlement of justiciable questions. This was, as I am advised, in the English plan, but was studiously omitted from the very satisfactory American plan. His prejudice against courts is well known. Article X, I think, is due to him primarily, because it is merely the embodiment of the last of his fourteen points. While it came from his suggestion, however, it suited the demand of the French so far as it went, and I believe it to be now the heart of the league in tending to unite the forces of the world in police duty to suppress wars of conquest.

"The power of amendment, contained within the terms of the league, offers full opportunity to remedy the defects of the league with reference to the International Court and in other respects. The great point which supporters of the league of nations now should seek is the establishment of the basis upon which, through amendment, the league can be perfected. It is absolutely necessary to retain Article X in order to stabilize the world. The fluid condition of the region of the world it needs the united forces of the world to restore a normal condition of self-maintenance. In my judgment, therefore, it would be most unfortunate if the cautious influence of Article X may not be retained, in the crucial decade through which the world is to pass.

Says He Should Have Consulted Elihu Root

"The attitude of hostility toward the President has aroused criticism and opposition which might have been avoided had he taken with him such a man as Mr. Root and two representatives of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate. The criticism thus aroused has stirred the conscience of a number of Republican Senators and has endangered the ratification of the league by two-thirds of the Senate.

"Mr. Wilson's influence with his Democratic supporters in the Senate will secure perhaps forty-five votes. Nineteen Republican votes are needed, and the question is how they can be secured. I don't think they can be secured except by relieving their consciences through reassuring interpretations of the league of such a character that they are likely to be accepted without further negotiation and conference and delay by the other nations who dictated the peace.

"After consideration of the arguments made on the subject, I have formulated these interpretations and reservations, with the hope that they will suggest a basis of agreement between the Democrats and sufficient Republicans to ratify the treaty and secure us the inestimable benefit of a league of nations which will be the foundation for growth and development into a new era in our international relations.

Strongly in Favor of Treaty as It Stands

"The attempt of such men as Senator Borah, Senator Johnson, Senator Sherman, and others to defeat the treaty, and the deliberate exaggeration of the Shantung feature of the treaty, do not, I think, indicate the attitude of the majority of the Republican party in the Senate, and I do not think that any attention should be paid to the suggestion that the treaty be amended in its provisions with reference to the rearrangement of the map of the region of the war.

"To repeat, I am strongly in favor of ratifying the treaty as it is. Were I in the Senate, I would not hesitate to vote the affirmative and to decline to acquire a concession to secure ratification, and I suggest what I have already said to you, a copy of which I inclose, as something that will secure a useful league of nations, which may be improved and which at the same time may satisfy the genuine objections of the Republican friends of the league in the Senate.

"Coming now to specific interpretations, it seems to me that the first achieves all that the draftman of the withdrawal clause intended, and as thus interpreted relieves that clause from a possible construction by which the actual withdrawal on two years' notice might be greatly hindered through the claims of the other members of the league.

Against a Double Council Membership

"The second interpretation had to do with the presence in the league, as members, of self-governing communities of colonies of a home government also a member. Certainly in a small body like that of the council it would be unfair to have a home government represented and also one of its dominions or colonies, and cannot think it was the intention of the framers of the covenant that this might happen. Yet I am bound to say that such a result is not excluded by the present language of the reservation in Article X and Article IV; nor does the language of Article XV necessarily exclude from the tribunal a home government where one of its dominions or colonies is a party.

Presidency Is Barred To Royalty in Germany

WEIMAR, July 23 (By the Associated Press).—No member of a family that at any time has ruled in Germany is eligible for the office of President of Germany. The National Assembly has thus ruled by adopting a motion of one of its women members, Frau Agnus.

nor does it necessarily exclude a dominion or colony from such tribunal where the home government may be a party.

"I have no doubt that both of these exclusions were intended by the framers of the covenant. Nor is there any express description of the function to be performed by the council or the Assembly under Article XV, so as to require that it should act judicially and according to international law or equity and justice. I have no doubt that it was intended that the language of the preamble should characterize the function of the duties of the council or assembly under Article XV, and therefore that the language I have introduced in the second interpretation is merely giving expression to the intention of the framers of the covenant. I may say that it supplies that which Mr. Root forcibly represented as a defect of the covenant.

Sees No Objection To Article Ten

"The third interpretation is an exact legal construction of the effect of Article X, and I do not see how any of the signatory powers can object to it. The conclusion in respect to the function of Congress under this article is the necessary result of the distribution of power under our constitution, to which none of the associate members of the league can object.

"The fourth interpretation is a mere statement of international law and the proper construction of the seventh paragraph of Article XV, which is inserted only to satisfy criticism of that paragraph based on the unfounded assumption that some tribunal of the league will be found which will declare issues in respect to immigration or the tariff to be something other than a question of domestic policy. If, as all authorities show, immigration and tariff unaffected by treaties are purely domestic questions, then it cannot injure the league to say that which is undoubtedly a matter of international law and remove the concern of those who suspect other nations of being in constant and unprincipled conspiracy against the interests of the United States.

"We may deplore this attitude of mind, but where it costs nothing in the effectiveness of the league, we may well insert a provision to remove the fears it prompts.

Clearly Defines Monroe Doctrine

"The fifth interpretation defines the Monroe Doctrine. As the expression 'Monroe Doctrine' is used in Article XXI, and as the United States is the author of the doctrine and has maintained it for nearly six years, it is fairly within the limit of an interpretation for it to state what the doctrine has developed to be in the history of the development of the present day. As the time has come for its world recognition, the time has also come for its definition, and I believe the language used correctly states what we have a right to claim it to be and all that we have the right to claim it to be.

"These interpretations, it seems to me, reasonably answer all the reasonable or sincere criticisms made against the league except as they are met by the single reservation as to Article 10, which is suggested at the close. Mr. Root, in his letter to you, proposed that the operation of the league be limited to five years when the settlements of the war should be re-examined, with the view to the further operation of the article after a re-consideration. Influenced by some direct information that I have as to the attitude of France in respect to Article 10, I am confident that the period of five years is not long enough for this stabilization and does not offer the security which France eagerly seeks under the league or by supplemental treaty. I think, therefore, that the cautious influence of the league would be greatly strengthened by lengthening this period from five to ten years. It seems to me that ought to be done by the formal exercise of the right to withdraw as a member of the league after ten years by giving a notice to that effect.

"The nations of the league can be sure that should the league work out the United States will withdraw the notice and continue to bear its part of the world's burden in securing the benefits of the league, if those benefits are apparent after ten years' trial. The provision, however, may tend to satisfy doubters in respect to the league by requiring for its extension beyond ten years the affirmative action of the President and two-thirds of the Senate in favor of such extension after the trial of a decade.

Opens Way for U. S. To Quit the League

"Meantime should the failure of the league be apparent before the expiration of the ten years the withdrawal clause gives us full opportunity to end our relation to the league by a two years' notice."

"I venture to think that my suggestions are not amendments, but only interpretations or action authorized by the league itself. I don't think they will weaken in any substantial way the forcible effect of the league, and I hope that they will remove the qualms and anxious concern of friends of the league whose votes are necessary to ratify it. Sincerely yours, "WILLIAM H. TAFT."

"The second letter follows: "My dear Will: Referring to your telephone to me this Sunday morning, I understand you to agree with me that it would be unwise at this time to bring my suggestions to the attention of Mr. Root, Senator Lodge or of the Republicans ranged in general opposition to the ratification of the

league without reservations. What I fear is that if these reservations come to knowledge of such opponents of the league their authorship will at once prompt opposition to them. I understood you to say that at a later time an open statement by me to the public that I approved these interpretations and reservations as a proper basis of compromise might be useful in securing the acquiescence of some Republicans and the needed support of the Democrats.

"I am ready at any time, when it is thought to be useful, to make such a statement, but I don't wish to make it when it will merely create confusion worse confounded. I have opened communication on the subject with the three Senators whose votes I hope may defeat radical reservations in the nature of amendments likely to come from the majority in the Foreign Relations Committee. These recommendations have to be voted for by Borah in order to bring them out of the committee, as I hope, McCumber will vote against them. After their defeat, which, I hope, may be accomplished by forty-five Democratic votes, with three Republicans, against them, then the deadlock will be on.

"The Democrats, with three Republicans can defeat amendments, but they cannot ratify the treaty. Sixteen more Republicans are needed. We may be sure there are not sixteen more Republicans who are friendly to the league of nations and are anxious to ratify the treaty and relieve the Republican party from the burden of defeating it. We can only hope that the Democrats who favor the treaty will be anxious to have a ratification, if not without reservations, then with reservations that do not destroy its effect.

"It is such time, I conceive, when suggestions of the character I have made can perhaps be useful. My view, therefore, is that you would better keep our correspondence confidential until the issue is thus clearly defined. Then it may be possible for me to be useful with the Democrats, because they know I am in favor of ratification of the treaty without reservation or amendment, if possible, and thus stand with them. Understand me, I have no desire to appear as the author of a compromise, and I am entirely willing to resign any office or position, if by so doing it will facilitate a satisfactory ratification of the treaty. I only wish to help where and when I can, and I wish to avoid injury to the cause by complete self-effacement, if that will help.

Wouldn't Consult Root and Lodge

"I am glad to know from you that you approve the compromise I have suggested, and that you believe in keeping the matter confidential until a later time when it may be useful to me. I feel that you would perhaps be wiser not to consult Mr. Root at all, and certainly not Mr. Lodge and his sympathetic associates on the Foreign Relations Committee until the situation is fully developed and issues are more clearly drawn.

"I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Hilles, with the hope that you will have my letter in furtherance of our common object, which is that of securing a ratification of the treaty, a freeing of the Republican party from the burden of defeating the treaty, and the removal of its issues from the next political campaign. "As always, sincerely yours, "W. H. TAFT."

There were some conferences among the Republicans as to how the Taft letters could be used. Senator Borah, an opponent of the out-and-out opponents of the treaty, and the former of Mr. Taft because of his advocacy of it, told of the Taft reservations on the floor of the Senate to-day. The Idaho Senator, who is a Republican, said in the midst of a speech favoring the league to ask if Mr. Kellar is in favor of any reservations. "No, sir," replied Senator McKellar. "There may be a time in the future when I shall be very glad indeed to join with the Senator on such a proposition. I do not know how that may be, but I am sure he will be glad to do so." "But the Senator would vote for the league, however, if there were reservations in it?" continued Senator Borah. "I hope I will not have that question put up to me," said Senator McKellar. "I am going to vote against reservations. I am not going to vote on reservations unless I have to, but I think if I have to, they will be just as innocuous as possible, and I hope the Senator from Idaho will not have an opportunity to make them, because they will not be innocuous if he makes them."

Borah Is Still An Implacable Foe

"No, there will not be anything left of the league if I make them," said Senator Borah.

"I am sure of that," Senator McKellar said. "The Senator ought not to commit himself too far," Mr. Borah warned, "because at the present time the conductor of the President, the ex-President of the United States, is apparently with authority arranging for certain reservations," said Senator Borah. "That may be true," said Senator McKellar, "but I hope that he will not succeed."

"And that will likely be the program within the next forty-eight hours," Senator Borah continued. "I hope he will not succeed," interrupted Senator McKellar.

Wilson Denies He Drew Shantung Pact

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson surprised many Senators to-night by a statement issued from the White House denying that he was the author of the Shantung provisions of the peace treaty.

Following is the text of the statement: "The President authorizes the announcement that the statement carried in several of the papers this morning that he originated or formulated the provisions with regard to Shantung in the treaty of peace with Germany is altogether false. He ex-

Save Money Buy the Large Size



erted all the influence he was at liberty to exercise in the circumstances to obtain a modification of them, and believed that the ultimate action of Japan with regard to Shantung would put the whole matter in its true light."

"This statement would put at least two United States Senators in the Ananias Club if they could have been quoted by name in the newspapers last morning. Unfortunately for the reputation of the Senate of the Senators in question, some of their colleagues pointed out to-night these Senators did not confine their reports to what the President said to newspaper men. They told their colleagues, in much detail, how the President had told them that the representatives of Great Britain and France had appointed him to work out this settlement with the Japanese.

They even went into details as to the reasons the President gave them for his action to deal with the Japanese representatives. They said the President said the British and French representatives had pointed out to him that both were bound by their own agreements with Japan in this matter, and therefore they could not take a stand not in accord with those agreements.

So that, altogether, there was much said in the Capital Hill about the President's statement, most of which taking the view that the President objected to some particular language which was used by the newspapers in their editorial comment, in support of this contention, the President said that he had not taken a stand not in accord with those agreements. "The speaker quoted Senator Lodge's speech in the Senate last December, and declared the period of time laid down there had been substantially embodied in the treaty. Senator Knox, he said, had desired to go even further than the league covenant in his resolution declaring the United States would cooperate to remove any future menace to European peace.

"The real criticism of the league in the minds of its opponents in the Senate," continued Mr. McKellar, "is that Woodrow Wilson took a commanding part in the formation of the league. There may be better plans, but why haven't they been produced?" Three incontestable reasons for the league, continue Mr. McKellar, are the cost of war, its sacrifice of human life and "the utter folly of creating nations in Europe without giving them the guarantee of life." He said he did not agree that Article X imposed only a moral obligation to go to war to preserve the integrity of members, but that it rightly imposed a legal obligation to do so.

Norris Letter of Refusal

Senator Norris's letter of refusal to go to the White House to confer with the President was given out by the Senate to-day with the following statement: "I desired to avoid any publicity regarding my declination of the President's invitation to discuss with him at the White House the peace treaty. Notwithstanding this, however, the information has been obtained and given wide publicity, and I am, therefore, with the consent of the President's private secretary, giving a copy of my declination to the public."

Following is the letter: "Dear Mr. President: "I acknowledge receipt of your letter requesting me to come to the White House to discuss with you the provisions of the peace treaty with Germany.

"An unwritten law universally respected prohibits members of Congress from giving publicity to information obtained and conversations taking place at conferences such as you propose. Our conversation at such a conference would undoubtedly be covered many phases of the subject with which I am already somewhat familiar, and therefore in any future public discussion of the subject, either in the Senate or elsewhere, I might find myself embarrassed in the use of information I already possess or that by independent investigation I may be able to obtain.

"Moreover, it is not fair to you that your valuable time should be taken up in going over with each individual Senator a lengthy argument in favor of the ratification of the peace treaty. I hope, therefore, you will pardon when I most respectfully suggest that you follow the method prescribed in the constitution on communicating to the Senate any information that in your wisdom is deemed advisable. Such a course would not only conserve your time and energy, but would give to all our countrymen as well as to the Senate the benefit of your valuable argument and advice."

Senator Page, Republican, of Vermont, frankly outlined his objections.

Bread Cards in France Likely Next September

PARIS, July 23.—France may again be put on bread rations in September. It was said to-day that the system of bread cards probably would be reestablished in that month because of a possible shortage of wheat.

to the peace treaty to President Wilson at the White House to-day and told the President he would not approve it. Beyond this statement, Senator Page would not discuss the conference.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota, another White House critic, said neither he nor the President mentioned the Shantung settlement. They discussed Article X of the league of nations covenant, referring to protection of nations against "external aggression," and the clause relating to the withdrawal of nations from the league.

Senator Sterling told the President he could not accept Article X except with a reservation leaving to Congress the decision as to what part the United States would play in any special European conflict. While it is understood Mr. Wilson did not express an opinion as to whether such a reservation would be acceptable to the other powers, he reiterated that he was opposed to any action which would send the covenant back for renegotiation.

The South Dakota Senator assured the President of his friendliness to the idea of a league and expressed a conviction that such a reservation as he outlined would be accepted readily by the other powers. He expressed dissatisfaction with the withdrawal provision, but the President is understood to have declared the language of the provision would permit easy withdrawal on two years' notice.

McKellar Says League Foes Hit at Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The league of nations was supported in the Senate today by Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, as one of the greatest forward steps in the nation's history. Most of the opposition, he asserted, came from "reactionaries" of the same school as those who opposed the Federal Constitution and those who later handicapped the growth and development of the country.

The speaker quoted Senator Lodge's speech in the Senate last December, and declared the period of time laid down there had been substantially embodied in the treaty. Senator Knox, he said, had desired to go even further than the league covenant in his resolution declaring the United States would cooperate to remove any future menace to European peace.

"The real criticism of the league in the minds of its opponents in the Senate," continued Mr. McKellar, "is that Woodrow Wilson took a commanding part in the formation of the league. There may be better plans, but why haven't they been produced?" Three incontestable reasons for the league, continue Mr. McKellar, are the cost of war, its sacrifice of human life and "the utter folly of creating nations in Europe without giving them the guarantee of life." He said he did not agree that Article X imposed only a moral obligation to go to war to preserve the integrity of members, but that it rightly imposed a legal obligation to do so.

Replying to the charge of Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, that the league might be controlled by black, red and yellow races, Senator McKellar quoted from a speech made when Jefferson bought Louisiana: "We are soon to look for our rulers to the black, yellow and red brethren beyond the Mississippi."

"Missouri," continued Senator McKellar, "was a part of the Louisiana purchase. I am curious to know if some ancestor of Senator Reed did not speak these words. The argument is idle. I think the Senators from South Carolina and Mississippi will compare favorably with the representatives of other states in this body, regardless of the black majority in each of these states."

Four League Violations Of Constitution Charged

Edmonds, of Pennsylvania, Says Powers of Congress Are Transferred to Foreign Control

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Four instances in which the league of nations covenant violates the Constitution of the United States were specified in a resolution introduced in the House to-day by Representative Edmonds, of Pennsylvania. It asks that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report to the House whether the President, with the Senate's consent, can negotiate treaties or agreements with foreign governments which provide for the placing in the hands of a foreign commission of certain powers vested by the Constitution in Congress alone.

Representative Edmonds cited the following instances of supposed violations:

Paragraph 11 of Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States: "To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water."

Paragraph 12, 13 and 14 of Section 8 of the Constitution: "(12) To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer period than two years; (13) To provide and maintain a navy; (14) To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

Paragraph 3 of Section 8 of the Constitution: "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

Paragraph 7 of Section 9 of the Constitution: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time."

Violated by Article XVI of the league covenant.

Paragraphs 12, 13 and 14 of Section 8 of the Constitution: "(12) To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer period than two years; (13) To provide and maintain a navy; (14) To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

Violated by Article VIII of the league covenant.

Paragraph 3 of Section 8 of the Constitution: "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

Violated by sub-section E of Article XXIII of the league covenant.

PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes

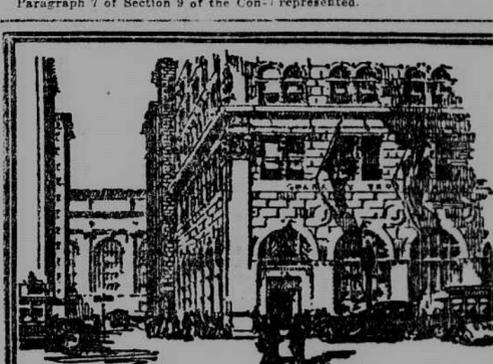
Where Particular People Congregate

Plain Ends

stition: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time."

Poincare at Funeral of Soldier Slain by German

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored to-day the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim, of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place at the Pere-Lachaise cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau were represented.



FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK FIFTH AVENUE AND 43RD STREET

Personalized Service to Investors

MANY of the customers of the BOND DEPARTMENT of our FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE first became interested in learning about our service because of our convenient location—in the very center of uptown business activity and the uptown residential section.

But something in addition to convenience has made these inquirers our permanent customers and friends.

That something is personalized service. We give consideration, first and foremost, to the personal requirements of our customers. As they consult our experience and judgment, we consult their purposes and needs. Investments which we believe are especially suitable are those which we recommend.

Such a personalized service, supported by the comprehensive facilities of the Bond Department of this Company, may be of interest to you.

It will be a pleasure to receive a call from you, or to have our representative call upon you.

BOND DEPARTMENT FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE Guaranty Trust Company of New York FIFTH AVENUE AND 43RD STREET

72½—Fuditha Bookends, Pair \$3.50

MEASURED by time, Ovington's is 70 years old. Measured by its wares, Ovington's is the newest shop on Fifth Avenue. Measured by its charm, it is the most fashionable shop—and measured by its prices, Ovington's is the most reasonable.

OVINGTON'S "The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue" 314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

F. R. TRIPER & CO.

PALM BEACH SUITS

Light Tan Grey Blue Striped

\$15.00 and \$16.50

Featherweight Summer suits—cool, comfortable, serviceable and of good appearance.

PALM BEACH KNICKERS Oxford Outing Shirts \$3.00 & \$4.50 WHITE FLANNEL TROUSERS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

NO fear of overtime work is in her mind.

She knows that The Dictaphone enables her to plan and do her work so that she can handle a large volume of letters easily during regular hours. Phone or write for 15-minute demonstration.

Phone Worth 7250—Call at 280 Broadway

There is but one Dictaphone "made-marked" The Dictaphone made up and marketed by the Columbia Graphophone Co.

THE DICTAPHONE

Registered in the U. S. and Foreign Countries