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Fresh Fruit Sundae

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Special this week: Chocolate, Coconut Royals

Today's News Thrift

One Day Only! Batik Chenille Wool Rug \$1.49

Kayser's Long Silk Mousquetaire Gloves \$1.19

Blanco: White Shoe Polish 25c

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LONG ISLAND DUCKLINGS. Young, fresh and tender. Easy to cook. Order from your own butcher.

Germany's Debt Cut 18,000,000 Marks by Allies

Commission Allows Credit for Dye and Coal Delivered to Luxemburg and U. S. During Month

Finance Parley Apparent

Outside Loan Considered Only Means of Putting Mark to Normal Price

PARIS, July 11 (By The Associated Press).—The Reparation Commission decided today to relieve the German financial crisis to the extent of reducing the monthly installment of 80,000,000 gold marks due next Saturday on the schedule of payments to 62,000,000 gold marks. Germany had announced her willingness to pay the whole amount, but the commission ruled that in view of the crisis the smaller figure was all that would be required.

Credit to the amount of 18,000,000 gold marks was given Germany on her reparations account for deliveries of dyestuffs made during the last few months to the Textile Alliance of America for all the Allies and also for deliveries of coal which had been made to Luxemburg at the request of the Allied governments. These credits have been due Germany for some time, and the officials thought that this time was opportune to allow them, in view of the German difficulties.

All-Day Session Held
The members of the Reparation Commission spent all day discussing the German crisis. Dr. Fischer and Herr Schroeder, the German delegates, conferred with the members this morning, and had another talk with M. Dubois, president of the commission, in the course of which the German representatives reiterated their country's inability to meet cash payments after July.

An important meeting was held this evening at the Quai D'Orsay, Premier Poincare conferring with M. De Lasteyrie, Minister of Finance; M. Belbel, Minister of Liberated Regions; and M. Dubois, chairman of the Reparation Commission. The meeting preceded Germany's official note for a moratorium, which was expected to-morrow, requesting suspension of payments remaining in 1922 and all cash payments in 1923.

These proposals already have been discussed by the Reparation Commission unofficially. A majority seemed to favor the granting of a moratorium.

Roland W. Boyden, American observer, in keeping in closest touch with the developments so as to be able to advise Washington, but as yet has not changed his plans for sailing Saturday for New York on the steamship France. It was said this evening in certain reparations circles that there was a disposition to take no action on the German request for a moratorium, but rather await possible political developments in Germany. This view says that the fall of the present German government would make any decision reached now of little or no value.

Financial Conference Apparent

Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, July 11.—A European financial conference, with debtors and creditors face to face, including the Germans and Austrians—the inter-Allied debts, reparations and the German crisis all to be discussed—seems to be forecast for the near future by developments here to-day. The French position is clear: the moratorium must be studied carefully with a complete program of regulation for the European financial situation. It is held here that the German moratorium is a remedy for the conflict in that country, and that her only salvation is a loan from outside, which is impossible unless the rest of Europe comes to a settlement of its own financial difficulties.

The semi-official "Temps" says: "The plan for a German external loan has not progressed since the failure of the bankers' committee. We hear nothing except a demand for a moratorium, and it is perfectly clear that this will do nothing but encourage further negligence and prodigality. France will firmly resist any moratorium plan that does not include in an inseparable manner a complete program for financial relief."

Belgium Holds the Key

Belgium holds the key position in regard to the final moratorium vote. Her interests vary between those of France and Britain, who are notoriously opposed. England is highly desirous of the moratorium, but she is held in check, while France is firmly insisting upon collecting reparations and rebuilding districts devastated by war. Inquiry in high Belgian circles shows that the country is doing its best to figure its way out of a delicate situation. The great industrialists incline to the British view, although the country, as France, needs reparations badly. Indications are that Belgium will seek to reconcile France and British views and support the move for a big financial conference.

The "Temps" recalls that France, by virtue of the Versailles Treaty, must bow to a majority decision of the Reparation Commission, but further quotes the treaty to say that any government has a right to withdraw after twelve months preliminary notification confirmed within six months of the original notice. The "Temps" says this text of the treaty will not be insisted on "immediately." The paper further recalls that before any suspension or reduction of German payments can be made the commission must first estimate Germany's ability to pay and must assure that reparations come before all other expenses. If Germany is found paying any expenses of the interior before paying reparations the commission must, the "Temps" says, proclaim that Germany has defaulted and so notify the Allied governments. Declaring the only solution of the German problem is an external loan, the "Temps" adds that this is impossible without a cancellation of Allied debts, and calls on England to cancel her credits on her other allies, ending by saying, "since she's free to do so why doesn't she?"

Mark Shows Slight Gain

By Wireless to The Tribune
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BERLIN, July 11.—The German government and the members of the committee on guarantees continued negotiations here today in an effort to reach a basis on which an international loan for Germany could be arranged as one of the most effective means of stopping the perpendicular descent of the mark. From Allied sources The Tribune's correspondent learns that sufficient guarantees providing Allied financial control of Germany have been given in order to pave the way for the opening of actual loan negotiations. While the mark evoked a slight improvement to-day, going from 840 to 817 to the dollar, pessimism continued to pervade the government and the Reichstag as well as financial circles.

Quits Treasury Post



Elmer C. Dover, Assistant Secretary, who has handed his resignation to President Harding.

Should the Reichstag be dissolved because of its inability to agree on a legislative program designed to protect the republic, it is declared that the mark will experience another severe decline which may deprive it of all value. In parliamentary circles 1,000 to the dollar is mentioned in the event of such a development.

Berlin Acts to Avert Strike in Ruhr Mines

ESSEN, Germany, July 11 (By The Associated Press).—The government already is taking steps to avert the threatened strike in the Ruhr coal mines. This is indicated by the arrival here to-day of Minister of Labor Brauns to renew negotiations on the disputed questions.

The unions' instructions to their workers provide that all notices be given by next Saturday, to be followed by a general laying down of tools August 1. Final decision on the part of the miners rests with the district conference to be held at Dortmund next Friday. The crisis appears to lie in the workers' demand for more extensive power in the labor councils of the mines. The question of wages enters as subsidiary to this point and concerns not so much the rate of pay as the time of payments. With living costs rising daily the workers want their wages fortnightly instead of monthly, in order to meet fluctuating household expenses. They also demand a higher scale piecework and want a more liberal allowance of coal for personal use than is now prescribed.

Praise Hero Letter Carrier

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Henry Druckman, a Brooklyn letter carrier, who saved the life of a two-year-old child by catching it in his mail bag when the baby fell from a window, was commended to-day by First Assistant Postmaster General Bartlett in "The Postal Bulletin," the official publication of the Postoffice Department. While delivering his mail on June 21 Druckman observed the baby tottering on the sill of a second story window, rushing across the street, Druckman jumped in time to catch the baby unharmed in his mail sack. In commending the carrier Mr. Bartlett says:

"Carrier Druckman is deserving of the greatest praise, and I want him to know his brave and humane act has not gone unnoticed. Men of this character are a credit to and the bulwark of the postal service."

Proposes Allies Pay Britain in German Bonds

London "Times" Suggests Immediate Destruction of Notes to Aid Berlin and End £1,100,000,000 Debt

"Settle With U. S. First"

Insists Prompt Funding of Obligation to America Must Precede Move

LONDON, July 12 (By The Associated Press).—In the second of a series of articles relating to European economic conditions, "The Times" this morning argues that the authority of the Harding Administration is weaker than when the President convened the Washington conference, and that, therefore, America was no longer in position to take the initiative in the present problems. The newspaper is urging a reduction of inter-Allied indebtedness.

The leadership thus devolves on England, "The Times" says, who should permit France, Italy and Belgium to pay their war debts to England in German reparations bonds of the C and B categories, on the understanding that the bonds thus offered in payment be immediately destroyed by the British Treasury.

Then at one stroke, "The Times" contends, the problem in Europe of inter-Allied debts would be cleared away and the German reparations debt would be diminished, roughly, by 1,100,000,000 pounds sterling.

"Times" Wants U. S. Debt Paid

The writer further contends that the first step to this solution should be the prompt funding of the British debt to America. He declares that England never expected repayment of the French and Italian debts and that recovery of the Russian war debt was out of the question. He expresses the belief that it would be more acceptable to France and Italy to pay their debts than to have them canceled, but that it would do more harm than good to issue special French and Italian bonds to provide the payment money, and that by the plan suggested the whole question might be solved without offense to the dignity of any ally.

Britain Alone Holds Key

"Great Britain alone holds the key to the whole position," he declares. "The only safe path to safety is through firm, courageous treatment of the reparations problem. In order to unlock the gate the question of the United States must first be settled."

The article deals at length with the suggestion that Great Britain cancel the war debts owing her from the Allies to bring home to the people of the United States the part they ought to play in the economic redemption of the world, and with the "fallacious notion that, inasmuch as America is wealthy, it could well afford to wipe out the European indebtedness."

Proposes British Bonds

His plan is that the government should issue British bonds to the United States for the full amount of the debt, such bonds to be redeemable at stated intervals during such a term of years as the American Treasury

B-z-z-z! They're Bigger And Nippier in Jersey

The Hudson County Mosquito Extermination Commission announced yesterday that the recent heavy rains had undone \$500,000 worth of work extending over a period of four years, and that there were more and bigger and better mosquitoes now between Jersey City and Newark than there ever has been before. Up to two weeks ago there had been only a casual mosquito here and there, but the rain formed thousands of pools suitable for breeding, and the result has been all that could be expected. The commission asks all householders to clean out all cavities about their premises where water is collected and stagnant.

might think most equitable. In any case, he adds, "practical recognition of full liability ought not to be longer delayed."

Europe Ready to "Clean House"

The best informed American opinion in London inclines to the view that the state of affairs in Europe is generally trending toward betterment, notwithstanding the ominous situation in Germany and the economic chaos in Russia. This is based mainly on multiplying signs that European statesmen mean what he said when he declined their invitation to go to Genoa, and plainly told them that they must "clean house" before America can usefully cooperate.

Change in French Spirit

It is believed that the report of the French expert commission, which is soon to return to Paris from its investigations in Germany, will reinforce the Premier's arguments in favor of moderation. At this change of front is believed to show a French realization of the fact that little progress can be made without getting America once more actively at the nations' conference table, the first condition being Secretary Hughes' attitude when the French began following the mark on its downward path.

U. S. Mail Lost on Egypt

Parcels From Three American Ships Go Down in Wreck
United States mail consigned to three American vessels went down in the disaster to the Egypt, according to further details made public yesterday by Postmaster Morgan.

U. S. Relief Force in Russia Plans to Feed 10,000,000

MOSCOW, July 11 (By The Associated Press).—The American Relief Administration this week expects to reach

arrive within ten days and that probably two remedial suggestions will be talked over by the two Premiers, namely, a moratorium or an international loan for Germany.

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, July 11.—Statements in the London press this evening that arrangements were being made for the payment of Great Britain's debt to the United States by means of a loan to be floated in both countries find no confirmation in official quarters. The Tribune correspondent is informed from authoritative sources that reports of this character should be discounted heavily. This does not preclude the possibility of the obligation being funded and offered to the investing public of both countries for gradual absorption, but it is believed that repayment in lump sums as mentioned would be impossible.

It is known that while Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to America, has been in London he has been conferring with heads of the government on the American invitation to enter into a commission to arrange for the funding of the British debt, and it is believed that these conferences have been held in the most confidential manner. It is known that the prepayment. It is known that the prepayment. It is known that the prepayment.

Couldn't Absorb Loan

It is certain that the British money market is in no condition to absorb any great part of a loan of such magnitude as to enable the English debt to be paid in a lump sum. Successful reductions in the Bank of England's discount rate by lowering savings bank rates has forced much capital into more productive channels, but this has been going on for several months and a large part of recent loans, such as the Indian issue of 125,000,000 pounds, has remained in the hands of the subscribers. As 5 per cent government securities can be bought in the British market at about par it would appear that there is small chance of reducing American debt charges through a fresh loan.

WASHINGTON, July 11 (By The Associated Press).

Reports from London of arrangements being made by Great Britain for the payment of that government's debt to this country of \$5,000,000,000 in a lump sum within a short time were received to-night with considerable incredulity by the Treasury. High Treasury officials were inclined to view the report as "a wild story." No official word of any such plan on the part of the British government has reached the Treasury. It was said.

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U. S. Relief Force in Russia Plans to Feed 10,000,000

MOSCOW, July 11 (By The Associated Press).—The American Relief Administration this week expects to reach

the maximum of its famine relief program, supplying meals to 10,000,000 persons. The rationing will be gradually reduced as the harvest comes in, regardless of whether it is decided definitely to abandon the work in Russia after September.

Colonel William N. Haskell is leaving for Washington to confer with Secretary of Commerce Hoover regarding plans for the future, and in his absence C. J. O. Quinn will head the organization.

Mayor Kills Many With Bombs

ROME, July 11.—Arrested in a charge of manufacturing bombs, Filippo Castro, Mayor of Lodi, Italy, blew up the courthouse, killing all the occupants, says a dispatch to the Central News. Numerous bombs were found in the home of the Mayor, who was alleged to have made them for the Socialist members of the Municipal Council.

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Make your own ice cream from ROGERS RICHEST and you will have the richest cream you ever tasted. You always save the glass jars, so when you clean them, save the labels and get this fine freezer free of cost by mailing labels to Rogers Milk Corp., 25 W. 43rd St., N. Y.

GET THIS FREE OPENER

Ask the grocer for it when buying your first jar of Rogers Richest Milk. Very handy for opening glass packages.

Look This Squarely in the Face

Milk is the most perishable of foods. Why then buy milk in a tin can which must be emptied at once to prevent contamination, when you can have milk that is vacuum sealed in sterilized glass at no increase in price.

ROGERS RICHEST MILK

Fresh Packed In Glass Jars

ROGERS RICHEST MILK shows you its freshness and richness before you buy. Milk in tin cans must be opened after buying to know the quality of contents. They are often lumpy from imperfect packing or discolored from age.

FOR BABY FEEDING this milk is superior to other condensed milks because it contains less sugar and more milk solids.

FOR TABLE USE its convenience tells its own story. You always save the neat glass jars for household use.

FOR COOKING AND BAKING its superiority shows so convincingly that once tried it becomes a favorite.

FOR FRENCH ICE CREAM

1/2 cup Rogers Richest Milk
1/2 cup hot water
2 Eggs
A pinch of salt
1 tablespoonful Vanilla

Combine milk and water and bring to boiling point. Moisten corn starch with a little cold milk and stir into the scalding milk. Cook over hot water 15 minutes. Pour this over the slightly beaten eggs, then add the salt and cook over the water 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Cool, add the vanilla and freeze.

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(Volatility—the readiness with which gasoline gives up its power)

It's eager for the spark. It meets the spark fully vaporized. When you need to fill,—fill with Texaco gasoline and feel the difference.

Run it with Texaco Gasoline—Save it with Texaco Motor Oil

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TEXACO GASOLINE **TEXACO MOTOR OILS**

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