SENATE GRAPPLES ON LEAGUE TO-DAY

Knox Resolution Will Come Up in Effort to Force a Pronouncement.

CLOTURE RULE POSSIBLE

Wilson to Make Tour of Principal Cities for Support of Covenant.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Unless legislative conditions are sharply changed to-morrow the Senate will plunge into the struggle over the Knox resolution in the effort to force a pronouncement of its attitude toward the League of Nations.

Senator Knox (Pa.) was engaged to-day on a speech which he intends to deliver to-morrow if he can get the floor, and Senator Johnson (Cal.) is also prepared to launch a speech if possible. Senator Sheppard (Tex.) is likewise ready with a speech in which he will support the league.

It became known to-day that a conference of Republican Senators on Sunday determined to press for an early formulation of Senate opinion, using the Knox resolution as its means for forcing it. They believe it important to force this declaration in some form that will involve as little equivocation or uncertainty as possible before the treaty of peace shall be signed in Paris. To this end they will try for a test vote on the question of taking up the Knox resolution, and if they fail at that point propose to present a petition for application of the cloture rule which, though for two years part of the Senate's rules, never has been revoked.

Test for Knox's Strength.

It is explained that nobody hopes to apply cloture to this question, because it requires a two-thirds vote to invoke it. But by initiating the closture proceeding a test vote might be secured. The rule requires that if sixteen Senators ask for application of cloture the question shall be put within two days without debate. It requires a two-thirds vote to adopt it. So adoption is out of the question. Nevertheless the vote will provide a test of sentiment toward the Knox resolution.

President Wilson is to tour the country in an energetic personal campaign to put the League of Nations idea across with the American people immediately on his return to the United States—probably by July 1. This was learned officially to-day.

The President is considering a long itinerary that will carry him in a full swing around the circle, taking in many of the important cities from coast to coast.

Just when the President will sail has not been definitely decided. It is apparent from despatches received from Paris, however, that he believes it possible that he can leave by Sunday. A cable to the White House stated that he would leave Paris for Brussels to-morrow and spend two days among the Belgians, returning to Paris Friday. The Germans are expected to sign the Peace treaty Saturday. After that is done, it was pointed out here to-day, the President no doubt would be free to leave for home, bringing the treaty and the league covenant with him for submission to the Senate.

Cities Call for Wilson.

The White House is being besieged with invitations from American cities for a visit in his campaign. Many Senators are insisting on a date, and St. Louis is conducting a campaign to get the President to appear in St. Louis on Independence Day. Secretary Tumulty has prepared a tentative itinerary, but it will not be made public because of the fear that feeling might be aroused in cities that may have to be stricken from the list.

This announcement brought from the Senate prompt defiance. It was said that Senators Borah (Idaho) and Johnson (Cal.) would trail Mr. Wilson and present the other side of the case.

If the parliamentary situation proves so difficult in view of the Democratic filibuster against the Knox resolution that the anti-league people cannot force a direct vote on the resolution then they may fall back on the round robin plan and sign a statement of their demand for changes in the league covenant with a direct warning that unless these changes are made they will be unable to vote for ratification.

This sort of a move is what the advocates of the covenant most fear. They assume confidence that there are not enough opponents willing to go to the extent of defeating the treaty's ratification, but they are by no means sure of their ground at this point while many Republicans declare positively that the votes can be had to defeat the treaty if no other course will insure modifications.

Norris Stands With China.

One development has heartened opponents of the covenant. Senator Norris (Neb.) though listed as strongly inclined to favor the League of Nations has informed friends that he is bitterly opposed to the treaty. He had even advised opponents of the league that their cause would be stronger if they would not seek to separate treaty terms from the covenant. He himself is determined never to vote to ratify the treaty terms if they include what he calls the rape of China through the cession of the Shantung peninsula to Japan.

"I would die in my tracks fighting it rather than assent to a peace with that provision," he said.

Another bit of information that deeply interested the Senate to-day was a resolution from the Legislature of North Dakota presented by Senator Gronna (N. D.) declaring strongly against the League of Nations as un-American and altogether undesirable as a compact for this country to accept. The resolution requested the Senators from that State to vote against its ratification.

The significance of the resolution lies in the fact that both Senators from North Dakota are Republicans. One, Mr. Gronna, is strongly opposed to the league; the other, Mr. McCumber, has supported it as loyally as the most thoroughgoing Administration Democrat.

The President, through Acting Secretary of State Polk, to-day replied to the Senate resolution asking that the peace treaty be communicated to the Senate.

Why Treaty Is Withheld.

The communication from Acting Secretary Polk follows:

"Department of State, June 14, 1919.

"In the absence of the President and the Secretary of State and by the President's direction the undersigned Acting Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Hon. Secretary of the Senate and in response to Senate resolution of June 6 advises that the President states that he would of course be very glad to communicate to the Senate the full text of the treaty if that text were complete, which is not the case. The Acting Secretary of State advises further that the President states that the treaty is now in process of negotiation; that many points of great moment are under consideration; that the text will of course not be complete until it is finally ready for signature, and he (the President) feels that it would not be in the public interest to communicate officially to the Senate a text which is provisional and not definite and he finds no precedent for such a procedure.

"FRANK A. POLK."

ONE AMERICAN IS KILLED, 5 WOUNDED

Continued from First Page.

Ysleta, Tex., twelve miles southeast of here. Strong patrols are now being maintained throughout El Paso and at other points along the border, as well as at the El Paso end of the international bridge.

The first fighting between the American troops and the Villistas occurred at 2 o'clock this morning at the Juarez racetrack. The Mexicans were in the old trenches flanking the racetrack and were charged by the Americans after a short military preparation, during which the Mexicans were showered with shrapnel. The United States troops advanced in open formation and dislodged the Mexicans with very little trouble. The sound of the firing from rifle and machine guns could be easily distinguished from the buildings in downtown El Paso. Gen. Erwin watched the fighting, or at least watched the flashes from the guns, from the tenth floor of the Mills Building, military headquarters here.

Mexicans Sent on the Run.

While the infantry was keeping the Mexicans more than busy, a cavalry detachment slipped behind them and got on their flanks, where they opened up with rifles and machine guns. Within half an hour the Villistas had been defeated and were breaking up into bands, running for the hills or fleeing southward over the plains, pursued by American cavalry. The United States troopers pursued the Villistas for several hours, killing a number of them, and returning to the Texas side with a hundred Villa cavalry horses and nine prisoners.

In announcing his intention of ordering American troops into Mexico, Gen. Erwin in a formal statement said he had done so to prevent the indiscriminate firing into Mexico by rebel soldiers, endangering the lives of Americans.

"But on no account were they to undertake an invasion of Mexico," said Gen. Erwin. "As soon as the Villistas have been dispersed and the safety of the citizens of El Paso assured, then the troops of my command will be withdrawn to the American side of the border."

A statement was issued here this afternoon by Mayor Charles Davis of El Paso, in which he said he regretted that the American expedition had taken place because of the bad effect it would have upon the situation in Mexico, where Americans have large interests in the district controlled by Villa.

SENATE IS STIRRED BY MEXICAN FIGHT

State Department Disclaims a State of War.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—While a solemn warning was being uttered in the Senate that the gravest consequences in all probability would flow from the despatch of American troops into Mexico at Juarez and the House was being told in detail of wholesale murders of Americans in Mexico prior to and during the Carranza regime, the State and War Departments were making feverish efforts to forestall anticipated protests from the Carranza Government for sending American soldiers into Mexican territory.

It is fully realized by the Administration that while the action of Gen. Cabell in sending troops across the Rio Grande may have been the only course open to him to protect Americans and American property yet the prestige of Carranza with his people is not so strong but what an indignant protest from him because of this action is certain to be made. This is particularly true when it is considered that President Carranza has never admitted the right of American soldiers to cross into Mexico for any reason whatever.

Facing this problem Assistant Secretary of State Phillips, in the temporary absence of Counsellor Polk, who is the Acting Secretary, immediately invited Gen. Aguilar, here on a special mission for Mexico, and Juan B. Rojo, Charge d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy, into immediate conference at the State Department. Mr. Phillips sought to impress on these Mexicans that the invasion of Juarez was not an act of unfriendliness toward Carranza and that the sole motive of the United States was to insure adequate protection for Americans on both sides of the border at that point.

Suspect Carranzista Trick.

There were many sensational reports current to-day as a result of the American military activity at Juarez and the anticipated international complications. One report was that the shots fired into El Paso which brought the American troops to the scene were fired by Carranzista soldiers after they saw the tide of battle turning against them. Another report current at the Department of Justice to-night was that Villa had reoccupied Juarez as soon as the American troops had been withdrawn.

One curious feature of the situation, judging from press reports, concerns the disposal which will have to be made of the prisoners of war said to have been captured by the American soldiers. As the United States is not at war they are not "prisoners of war" in a proper sense. To turn them over to Carranza would arouse comment in the United States. It is admitted, and to permit them to go free or to keep them in custody would be equally embarrassing.

In attempting to forestall protests from Carranza the following statement was issued:

"The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Phillips, stated this afternoon that the despatch of troops across the border into the city of Juarez should not be considered in any manner as unfriendly to the Mexican Government, but was made necessary solely by the fact that the rebel forces occupied such positions in and about Juarez that their shots crossed the border into American territory and endangered the lives of American citizens. After suffering the effects of this fire, in which several persons on the American side of the border were wounded, the American commander moved his troops across the line to drive the rebels away and for no other purpose whatsoever.

"Mr. Phillips further said the American troops would be withdrawn immediately after this object had been obtained, and that this had been explained to Gen. Aguilar, now in Washington on special mission from President Carranza, and to Mr. Rojo, the Charge d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy."

Secretary Baker's Statement.

Secretary of War Baker issued the following:

"Our despatches from Mexico show that as the result of the fight between the Federal forces and the Villistas wounded soldiers of the Republic of Mexico were brought to the American side and are being cared for in our military hospitals. Refugees from Juarez are being received and cared for. When firing from the Villistas wounded persons in El Paso an American force crossed the border to disperse these bandits. The force will be immediately withdrawn to the American side of the border as soon as this object is accomplished. This does not mean any invasion or occupation of Mexico, but merely the protection of lives and property of persons on the American side of the line. The matter has of course been fully explained to the authorities, civil and military, of the Republic of Mexico."

An earlier statement by Mr. Baker said:

"There is no possibility of a misunderstanding between the Republic of Mexico and the United States with regard to the protection of life on the American side. In many instances previously it has been necessary for the American forces very briefly to cross the border to disperse bandit forces. The sole purpose of the American soldier is to protect life on the American side."

Senator King (Utah) declared in the Senate that he will reintroduce his resolution calling on the State Department for a list of Americans killed in Mexico since the end of the Diaz regime, also a resolution looking to establishment of a commission to readjust claims of Americans for losses in Mexico. He said the department had been working on these claims but had made little progress because comparatively few had been filed with it. He himself knew, he said, of 15,000 such claims, while only fifty or sixty have been filed. He declared the records would show that from 300 to 400 Americans had been killed in Mexico and near a billion dollars in property either confiscated or destroyed, the destruction alone aggregating from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000. He is prepared to insist that unless Carranza gives protection the United States shall intervene.

Questions in the Senate.

Senator Watson (Ind.) asked Senator Fall (N. M.) about developments in Mexico relating to news that American troops have crossed the border. He asked whether the presence of Gen. Aguilar in Washington, he being the son-in-law of Carranza, has to do with the Mexican situation.

"This movement," replied Senator Fall, "is momentous and may have serious consequences. I have no knowledge of the diplomatic situation leading up to it. The State Department on May 26 asked Governors of border States that Carranza troops might move through their territory. Texas, New Mexico and perhaps Arizona agreed. I received telegrams of protest against that action.

"I called the State Department's attention to these protests, showing that destruction of American property and lives would inevitably follow our siding with one faction in Mexico. On the 28th of May the press stated that the Carranza Government had been refused permission to move troops through our territory. A few days later, just prior to the attack on Juarez, Gen. Angeles notified the American people of his desire to have the American people understand that he was not responsible for an attack if it should be made; that it was ordered by Villa, commander of the army to which Angeles is attached. Whether the Carranza Government had any assurance from Washington when we refused permission to move troops through American territory that our army would protect the Carranza troops at Juarez, I cannot say.

"If we have crossed the river to protect the Carranza forces against those of Villa just so surely as the sun rises American property and lives will suffer unless our troops police Mexico and protect our citizens and property. If troops have been sent there to protect American life and property it vindicates my contention for the past seven years. I have been widely criticised for it and if that is why our troops have been sent there I welcome it and congratulate the War Department. I have not inquired of the War Department why the troops were ordered into Mexico. We sent troops to Vera Cruz but not to protect American citizens. When we sent Pershing into Mexico it was with the distinct declaration by the President that it was to arrest Villa.

To Protect Carranza Garrison.

"The idea that we had any other purpose was indignantly denied. The information I have received of the general impression here and in El Paso is that apparently the purpose of the present movement is to protect the Carranza garrison. I do not know what has become of that garrison further than the despatches saying it is not cooperating with American troops and that the American troops are not attacking it. Irrespective of whether the movement was for the purpose of protecting American citizens in El Paso or to protect the Carranza garrison in Juarez, the effect would be the same in Mexico. Carranza is President of Mexico by the grace of the Government of the United States. He has no authority throughout Mexico generally; he is entirely unable to protect American citizens now, practically as he was after the Carrizal massacre.

"Ask the State Department if we may have in the Senate the consular report of Claude I. Dawson, Consul at Tampico; ask who murdered American citizens at Tampico; ascertain whether they were murdered by revolutionists or by Carranza soldiers.

The State Department reports are full of news from Mexico which should be given publicity. The department for more than two years has avowedly been suppressing news from Mexico. Every paper in the United States has had something like a command from the State Department to suppress Mexican news. A year or two ago I heard Senator Brandege read into the *Record* a press telegram from a California paper pretending to give a story as brought from Mazatlan by American naval officers.

"I have in my possession a copy of the original story which set forth the machinations of Germans in Mexico, outrages by the Carranzistas, instigated as was claimed, by Germans; and I have a telegram from the State Department saying that some papers were not keeping their word with it, but were publishing matter from Mexico which was causing annoyance and it was hoped they would not publish such news, as its discussion by the American people might cause complication with that country. The Associated Press sent that message of Secretary Lansing to every paper taking its service with the command to kill the story from our American naval officers.

"The American people when they hear to-day that we have invaded Mexico have no conception of the reason and we must judge whether they are there to protect American citizens or as allies to Carranza to protect his garrison."

German Agents Accused.

Responding to requests of Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), Senator Fall said he would be glad to put into the *Record* the publication from the California paper to which he had reference.

The Senator proceeded to read the article, an account of atrocities on the west coast of Mexico "instigated by German resident agents there." The article said the account became public incident to the arrival at "a Pacific port" of the British steamer Violet under escort of an American warship. The Violet made the trip from Mazatlan with a crew of sailors from an American warship and had on board the wife and daughter of Capt. E. J. Minster. The Mazatlan authorities, it was said, did everything possible to hinder the Violet's departure and a riot followed when the Captain determined to leave. Some one cut his cables and but for timely aid the Violet probably would have been wrecked. The warship then sent its own men aboard the Violet and brought her to the American coast.

The excerpt proceeded with an account of the outrageous treatment of the Violet and her people at Mazatlan. At the conclusion of its reading Senator Fall by way of showing how Mexican news has been suppressed by the State Department read into the *Record* a message from Washington carried by Associated Press requesting that the entire story be killed at the request of the State Departmen.

Senator Fall repeated that if American troops are being sent into Mexico now to protect the Carranza garrison at Juarez it is a mistake and can have only disastrous results.

International Finance Involved.

Senator Fall entered into a discussion of the responsibility which this country has assumed in connection with Mexican destruction of lives and property of European subjects in Mexico by reason of its request early in the period of turmoil that European countries should not press, for the time at any rate, their claims against Mexico. He expressed the conviction that we would be found to have thereby assumed a large responsibility in that connection. Mexico has since that time borrowed largely from the United States, and it may prove that if these European claims are pressed against Mexico that country will undertake to charge them off against the Mexican debt to the United States.

Representative Gould (N. Y.) in a speech in the House to-day called attention to the fact that American troops which went to Juarez were carrying out "a tacit offensive military alliance between the United States and Mexico" by pursuing and operating against the Villa forces, although the ostensible purpose of the invasion of Juarez was to prevent further firing into El Paso.

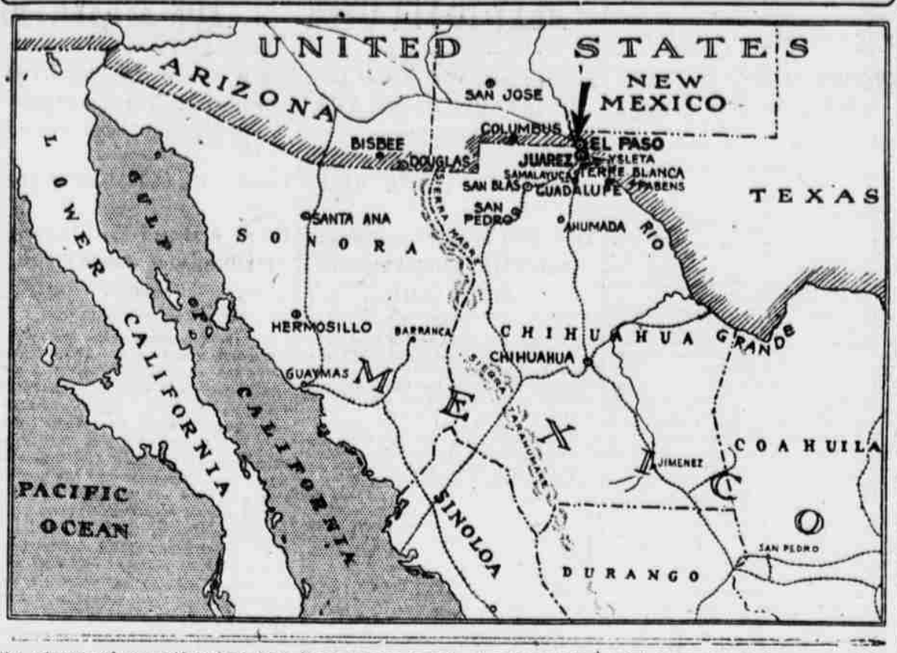
ORDERS A GRIEVANCE OFFICER.

Burleson Directs Telephone Companies to Hear Complaints.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Postmaster-General Burleson issued an order to-day requiring telephone companies under Government control to designate an officer or officers to whom complaints may be presented by employees or their representatives.

Mr. Burleson explained that representations had been made to the Wire Control Board that employees having grievances often were left in doubt as to whom they should be presented.

Where the American Troops Crossed the Rio Grande and Returned



OIL BROKER SEIZED ON FRAUD CHARGE

Howard B. Wood Arrested at Home for Tar Island Company Deals.

NETTED HIM $800,000

Ousted by Stockholders From Treasurership About Three Weeks Ago.

Howard B. Wood, a broker of 111 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by post office inspectors when leaving his home in the Del Monte apartment house, West 75th street, on a charge of using the mails to defraud investors in an oil company known as the Tar Island Producing and Refining Corporation. United States Commissioner Hitchcock held him in $5,000 bail, which a surety company furnished.

In the Federal Building it was estimated that Wood had made about $800,000 out of selling the stock, through advertising and salesmen. The corporation has produced some oil, the value of which Wood is accused of misrepresenting.

According to Government agents Wood was formerly president of the United States Promotion House, Inc., in boosting which H. Kent Holmes of "We Boys" fame promised profits of 100 per cent. until the Post Office Department had him arrested in May last year.

Tar Island, which is in Texas, was developed originally by a British company and later taken over by a Louisiana company in which Dr. E. York Ames of Shreveport was active. The Tar Island Producing and Refining Corporation was capitalized with 2,000,000 shares at par value of $1 a share. Wood was made secretary, treasurer and promoter. He had an option on 1,000,000 shares at 10 cents a share, and according to the Government agents he sold to the public about $54,000 at from 60 cents to $1.

In his campaign, it is charged, he said that the corporation had one well yielding 100 barrels a day and another yielding fifty barrels. He also spoke of pipe line facilities and of marketing the oil, and announced that the company was doing so well that on July 25, 1918, it would begin paying a dividend of 1 per cent. a month. Dividends of between $7,000 and $8,000 were actually paid, but not from the profits on oil. The Government says Wood paid them from his own pocket to effect what is known among promoters as "popularizing the stock." Wood is accused of having reported that the directors had voted the dividend, whereas Dr. Ames says they told Wood the company was in no position to do such a thing.

The complaint, sworn to by Oliver B. Williamson, Post Office inspector, says the Tar Island corporation had a permit from the State of Texas to exploit a tract of 250 acres, on which there was one oil well, and 20 day privileges to exmine a continuous area of 800 acres, and that Wood fraudulently represented that the corporation owned the tracts and that there were two wells, both producing. Wood is charged with making false assertions and promises in order to sell 1,000,000 shares of stock "at a price far in excess of the true and reasonable value." It is admitted that he turned $29,000 over to his Texas associates.

J. D. Dunlop and other stockholders report that they ousted Wood from his office three weeks ago and are now reorganizing the corporation, which they believe has rights to a valuable property.

District Attorney Swann struck another interesting lead yesterday when two nurses, Miss Ida Tompkins and Mrs. Sarah McGehan, complained that they had lost money through buying stock of the Panuco and Gulf Oil Company, which is not to be confused with the well known Panuco Oil Company of Mexican fame.

The man who sold them the shares, the nurses said, was Frank D. Ryan of 1452 Broadway. Ryan is the man who was arrested in New York last week on the complaint of William J. Bissell of the Baltimore banking and brokerage firm of B. Warren Corkran & Co. Bissell accuses Ryan of being in cahoots with a stranger calling himself Capt. Thomas W. Browne to the extent of supplying Potts Canyon mining stock in New York and taking in $24,000 for it, while "Capt. Browne," claiming possession of a hot tip from Washington, got the Baltimore house to buy Potts Canyon and then disappeared.

Even more exciting than Ryan's duality of interest in Potts Canyon mining and Panuco and Gulf Oil is the fact that, according to the signature on the Panuco and Gulf certificates, the president of the company is Thomas L. Reynolds. This is said by Assistant District Attorney Dooling to be the same Thomas L. Reynolds who invited a business man to his home in West Sixty-eighth street last year and spun a roulette wheel until the business man lost $50,000. That is, Reynolds and the wheel said it was lost, but the business man departed after threatening to call the police.

Later Reynolds was convicted of being a common gambler, fined $250 and sent to prison for three months. In a raid at his home cards were found engraved "His Excellency, Hon. Thomas L. Reynolds." Reynolds explained that he had at one time been Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from the Amazon republic. His wife, Edith May Reynolds, a former cabaret singer, in suing on April 30 last for annulment of their marriage, said Reynolds admitted to her that he was a gambler and showed her electric wires by which he manipulated roulette wheels. In her complaint she called him a swindler without sense of moral obligation, who is "constantly scheming to defraud all with whom he comes into contact."

In searching Reynolds's home last year the police got certificates representing 100,000 shares of the Panuco and Gulf Oil Company, par value $100,000. James E. Smith, Assistant District Attorney, still has these attractive lithographs in his office. The Panuco and Gulf Oil Company has an office in the Fitzgerald Building, 1482 Broadway, where, strangely enough, is also the headquarters of J. M. Grant & Co., Frank D. Ryan's firm, boosters of Potts Canyon silver shares.

"I should very much like to have a talk with Thomas L. Reynolds," said Assistant District Attorney Dooling yesterday. "The deeper I get into this oil game the more I am convinced that the gamblers, get rich quick men, weewee boys, wire tappers and all around bunco workers of other days have gone into it." Which, by the way, is exactly what THE SUN said when a few weeks ago it made the first exposure of conditions which the District Attorney is now investigating.

Mr. Dooling telephoned yesterday to the Biltmore and asked for Countess Olga de Stantichowski, who, it had been reported to him, had assisted butlers, nursemaids and a Riverside Drive policeman toward the purchase of Rangeburnett oil stock. The lady was in. She disclaimed the title of Countess and said that Madame would do.

Mr. Dooling asked her, if she would not come to his office with any papers she might have relating to transactions with Paul A. Newman, the Rangeburnett broker. She replied that she was ill in bed and that any questions Mr. Dooling might like to ask could be put to her attorney, Benjamin Eisler, 35 Nassau street.

A hearing in the case of Frank D. Ryan, who was arrested last week on a charge of grand larceny and conspiracy, was to have been held in the Tombs Court yesterday but was postponed to next Monday.

$100,000,000 FOR BELGIUM.

Government Signs Agreement With American Bankers.

By the Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, June 16.—The Finance Minister of Belgium to-day signed with representatives of American banks a draft agreement for a loan of $100,000,000. The loan is to be repaid by Belgium in twenty-five years. No restriction is placed on the use of the loan.

To become effective the draft agreement requires ratification by the United States Government.

DOUGHNUTS

The way to a man's heart is through his stomach.

The Salvation Army won the hearts of the boys in France with—doughnuts!

The kind of doughnuts served at CHILDS—light and sweet and altogether delicious.

Many thousands of them were given away at CHILDS for the benefit of the Salvation Army Home Fund.

If you received one, you know how good they are; if not, try one today.

Crullers at breakfast and doughnuts at luncheon with a cup of CHILDS delicious coffee, are the end of a perfect meal.

Childs

VILLA AND ANGELES MOVE TROOPS SOUTH

Both Act Upon Hearing of American Crossing.

By the Associated Press.

IN FIELD WITH GENERAL ANGELES, Mexico, June 16.—At 6 o'clock this morning Gen. Felipe Angeles received a courier at his headquarters, twelve miles southeast of Juarez, with the message that American troops had crossed the Rio Grande into Mexican territory.

Immediately upon receipt of this news Gen. Angeles started breaking camp and moved south a little to the west.

Twenty minutes later Gen. Francisco Villa, supreme in command of all anti-Government forces in the north, who was at his headquarters, also broke camp and moved south.

The news that American troops had crossed into Mexican territory appears a sad disappointment to Gen. Angeles.

Although commanding no forces personally, to speak of, Gen. Angeles had hoped to act as a peacemaker between the Carranza Government forces and the revolutionary forces.

How to Begin to Invest

The easiest way to begin investing is to adopt the Partial Payment Plan.

By this method you can buy even as little as a $100 bond or 1 share of stock. You can buy it at once. You make a small initial deposit—$10 on a $100 bond—and then pay the balance in small monthly installments.

While you are paying you receive the interest or dividends. They usually amount to much more than the carrying charges. You invest while you save.

Send for Booklet B-19 "Partial Payment Plan"

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
61 Broadway, N.Y.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

DOES your coat tighten or wrinkle under the arms? If so, one of the chief factors in correct fitting has been neglected. Our clothes are characterized by an absolute perfect fit—our price is exceedingly moderate.

Enduring wear, superb fit, unique styles — at a price within your means.

Rollins the Tailor
1296 B'way, at Thirty-fourth
Opposite Saks

Will You Help The Home Building Campaign?

TODAY there is a great home buying and home building movement in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. It deserves to be encouraged. Lending money on mortgages will do this.

WE have loaned $16,000,000 on mortgage since January first and are prepared to lend more as fast as investors take these mortgages off our hands.

They are good mortgages, all of them guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company to net 5% to the investor.

We have sold $692,000,000 of such mortgages and no investor has ever lost a single penny. No other investment offered to the public has any such record.

We have on hand a number of small mortgages as shown below to meet the usual July first demand from investors.

3 @ $1,000.	10 @ $3,000.	5 @ $4,750.	21 @ $6,000.
4 @ $2,000.	21 @ $3,750.	12 @ $5,000.	9 @ $7,000.
9 @ $2,250.	20 @ $4,000.	5 @ $5,250.	14 @ $9,000.
15 @ $2,750.	28 @ $4,500.	9 @ $5,500.	2 @ 10,000.

Call at any office of the Company and make your selection. The mortgages will be reserved for you until after July first if you are not ready to take them now.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital $5,000,000 Surplus $11,000,000

MANHATTAN 176 Broadway, 137 W. 125th St.
BRONX 370 E. 149th St.
BROOKLYN 175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St.
NASSAU Mineola
QUEENS 350 Fulton St., Jamaica, 67 Jackson Ave., L. I. City
RICHMOND 90 Bay St., St. George

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

MEN'S TROPICAL SUITS

TAKE your pick, gentlemen, of the fabrics: Silk, Palm Beach or Mohair. They are all of about the same weight, and your choice is just a matter of personal fancy, like your choice between blondes and brunettes.

Silk Suits, $25 up
Palm Beach Suits, $13.50 up
Mohair Suits, $15.00 up
(Consisting of Coat and Trousers)
White Flannel Trousers, $7.50 up

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Sir Robert Borden
Premier of Canada
and
Edson L. Pease, Esq.
of Montreal
President of the Canadian Bankers Association and Managing Director of the Royal Bank of Canada,
are among the Notable Contributors to the
Special Canadian Section of THE SUN
TO-DAY, Tuesday, June 17,
Pages 16 and 17
THE SUN pays more attention to Canadian matters than does any other paper in the United States.
Read the Special Canadian Section of
THE SUN
Every Tuesday
Order it Now of your Newsdealer.