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INSURGENTS CLAIM GOALS IN SILESIA

'All Military Objectives Consolidated,' Says Korfanty's New Commander.

POPULATION GIVES AID

Italian Hostility Complicates Situation and Germans Get Reinforcements.

8 BRIDGES DESTROYED

Resistance of Teutons Shattered for a Time, Is the Latest Report.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BEUTHEN, Upper Silesia, May 11.—"Our military objectives have been realized and consolidated," Nowina Dollwa, Korfanty's recently appointed insurgent commander, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day at his field headquarters. "Our operations are divided in three parts, the major one being the industrial triangle where German resistance is concentrated. Operations in the southern zone are facilitated by a sympathetic population, but complicated through Italian hostility. The northwestern sector is vital because the Germans have been reinforced.

"I have 30,000 organized troops fully armed, and local volunteers everywhere. I have full confidence in the discipline of the troops, which is indicated by the absence of pillage and the sacrificing of important strategic roads when occupying cities where the Allies resist.

"We have engaged in heavy fighting with the Germans at Birawa and near Kandrzin, but the Germans are handicapped, as I have destroyed eight of the most important bridges leading from Germany. Our task now is political and Korfanty is negotiating with the Allies.

"Political pressure from the Allies is possible, but military matters are impossible without breaking the Anglo-French alliance.

German resistance within Upper Silesia momentarily has been shattered, according to the latest information available.

FRENCH IN SILESIA HALT GERMANS; IGNORE POLY

Accused of Failing to Carry Out Terms Impartially.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

OPPELEN, Upper Silesia, May 11.—The Inter-Allied Commission in Upper Silesia has been discredited through the failure of the French to carry out the plebiscite terms impartially, in the charge made in many quarters. The commission is functioning in accordance with the instructions of the peace terms, however, French, with the full accord of British and Italian delegates, have stamped out German military conspiracies by arresting agitators and confiscating arms. The British have been complaining, however, that the French have refused to act with equal energy against the Polish conspirators, overlooking rifle-running and refusing to arrest Poles when asked to do so by the other Allies.

A British district commander tells me that so far as he knows the French made no arrests of Polish insurgents in his district, and ignored his indications and requests for assistance. When the insurgents were entering his city he appealed to the French officer to give his support in ordering the insurgents to leave, but the Frenchman declined. The case of a French punitive tank expedition has now been verified by an allied officer who saw the tank crew exchange salutes with small arms with insurgent soldiers on the road outside Beuthen.

When the uprising began French officers at Oppeln assured me they intended to take vigorous action, but as they are reducing their control along the Polish border, I have passed the frontier when it was unguarded by either Poles or French and again when two French soldiers were indifferent to the crossing of armed insurgents. I have seen villages where insurgents and French soldiers covered the same streets, ignoring one another.

The insurgents are grateful for the French tolerance. They told me that a couple of minor conflicts between their forces and the French were the result of mistaken identity and that each side was taking precautions to prevent a recurrence. The laxity of the French in executing the plebiscite decisions indicates that the general policy is to allow Polish leanings.

They hinted that French officers are acting under secret instructions rather than those of the Inter-Allied Commission, and complained that the French exacted rigorous action, but as they are reducing their control along the Polish border, I have passed the frontier when it was unguarded by either Poles or French and again when two French soldiers were indifferent to the crossing of armed insurgents. I have seen villages where insurgents and French soldiers covered the same streets, ignoring one another.

From long conversations with all parties I conclude that the charge of direct French complicity is less grounded than the charge of general tolerance toward Polish conspirators and the unwillingness of the French now to take any steps which might prejudice the insurgents and favor the Germans.

The Germans in Upper Silesia feel themselves unprotected and although finding the British troops unfriendly have welcomed their protection. The Italian troops are popular with the Germans and there are indications of some fraternization. But the French from the beginning have made common cause with the Poles against the Germans, cooperating in unearthing secret arms depots and refusing similar investigations of Polish bureaus.

The French permitted 400 former Polish officers to participate in suppressing German military organizations, but the Germans were not authorized to take similar precautions against the Poles.

Outside opinion criticizes the French, not for sympathizing with the Polish cause, but the French plebiscite commission for violating its mission.

This situation continues, making intolerable the position of the British and Italian missions, who have demonstrated by their efforts their desire to execute the plebiscite. The insurgents with justification assert that they have won a military victory.

PASSPORTS TO U. S. FORGED.

NAPLES, May 11.—Homer M. Brington, United States Consul here, recently refused visas to a number of Italians desiring to sail for the United States when he discovered they were provided with false passports, issued by a sergeant of the Royal Guards in Bari, who has been arrested.

MUST HAVE IDENTIFICATION CARDS TO LIVE IN FRANCE

Perfect of Police Gives Foreigners Till End of Next Week to Get Them, Otherwise Americans as Well as Others Will Be Expelled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 11.—It is believed that sons of Americans, as well as hundreds of persons of other nationalities will face expulsion from France unless they take out identification cards before the end of next week, following a decision of M. Raux, Prefect of Police here, to send germans into every apartment in Paris

FRENCH TROOPS ENGAGE IN GUN DUEL WITH POLES

KILLINGS CONTINUE ALL OVER IRELAND

Queenstown Isolated by Blowing Up of Bridge.

By the Associated Press.

OPPELEN, May 11.—Fighting is continuing in Ratibor, Koesel and Rosenberg, despite the fact that Adelbert Korfanty, leader of the insurgent Poles, has agreed that the Polish forces will "observe an armistice during conversations" looking to a settlement of the trouble in Upper Silesia. The Poles are reported to be using heavy artillery in Koesel.

French troops engaged in an artillery duel with insurgent Poles near Groschowitz yesterday. The Poles replied to the French fire with several small field pieces. The German civilian guards have completed their organization. The officers say they have sufficient rifles, and will feel safe if they can secure artillery. It is declared the Poles are well equipped with artillery and small arms, but there is a lack of discipline evident in their ranks.

Daniel Kresycki, the Polish Consul-General here, when asked what he expected would result from the "conversations," replied:

"It is uncertain just what demands will be made, but the Poles certainly will insist on a bigger share in the administration of Upper Silesia than they have had heretofore. They do not want the Inter-Allied Commission done away with, but they want more recognition from the commission. They have only had crumbs from the rich man's table so far."

Kresycki declared the Poles feared a German offensive, believing that if the Germans got the upper hand "there will be no Poles left alive down here."

AGREEMENT REACHED IN SILESIAN TROUBLE

Polish Insurgents to Stay on Stipulated Line.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, May 11.—Premier Witos announced in the Diet to-day that an agreement which he thought would facilitate a solution of the Upper Silesia problem had been reached by the Inter-Allied Commission in Silesia, and Adelbert Korfanty, leader of the Polish insurgent forces there. The Premier said:

"I am able to state that an agreement giving hope of an arrangement accelerating a solution of the Upper Silesian question was reached yesterday by Korfanty and the Inter-Allied Commission."

It was repeated that fighting in Upper Silesia had ceased. It was agreed, according to this report, that the insurgents would occupy a line of demarcation agreed upon and remain in the stipulated positions pending final settlement of the question.

SAILS FOR HUNGARY ON SPECIAL BOND MISSION

R. M. Haan Will Study Floating of Securities Here.

To determine the practicability of acceptance by Western farmers in the United States of Hungarian municipal bonds in lieu of currency for needed foodstuffs R. M. Haan, lessee of the Hotel St. Regis, Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, will sail on La France to-day for Europe on a special mission for Secretary of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover.

Mr. Haan stated to a representative of THE NEW YORK HERALD yesterday he would visit Budapest and Vienna in connection with the mission entrusted to him in reporting conditions at the close of the American relief work in that part of Europe. He declared this work had saved thousands from starvation since he was sent to report on conditions existing within the boundaries of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, two years ago.

At that time he was sent by the Secretary of Commerce, then food director, on the mission of opening relief stations and food warehouses throughout that country. He is expected to return to New York in October.

WARNS TOURISTS FROM VIENNA

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BRITISH TRANSPORT MEN MAY STRIKE

Government Determination to Move Coal Called Challenge to Unions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 11.—British transports workers may be drawn into the strike of the coal miners here after all by the Government's defiance of the transport workers' resolve not to unload foreign coal arriving at British ports. The executives of the transport workers to-day said the employment of naval ratings and military units to handle sea borne coal would constitute a challenge which their union could not ignore.

The railroad workers are again growing restless over the question of inland transit. Members of these sections of the Triple Alliance who have refused to unload or to move coal vital to the country's life have been discharged and replaced in their work by volunteers, and this stern violation of their embargo infuriated the unions, with the result that "blackleg" coal is making the economic situation here more serious than it has been at any time since the split in the Triple Alliance.

The London Labor party executives have sent a letter to London Members of Parliament urging that the Ministers approach the coal problem in "a more reasonable and more statesmanlike frame of mind."

The Board of Trade has announced that it has made arrangements for the importation of coal to "carry on," and that it is determined this coal shall be unloaded and moved. Already much American coal has been received here, and a great deal more is expected.

Further indications of the seriousness of the coal shortage was furnished by the announcement that the Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering Works at Barrow, the largest concern in the United Kingdom, employing 150,000 men, will be forced to close at the end of next week unless coal mining is resumed by that time.

Closing of these plants would swell appreciably the total of unemployed, which at the end of April totalled 1,867,800, with the number working on short time totalling 1,077,000. These figures are exclusive of the 1,200,000 idle miners.

REDS SEEK ARMS TO AID REVOLT IN IRELAND

Another 'Komintern' Telegram Sent to Litvinoff.

LONDON, May 12 (Thursday).—A despatch to the London Times from Helsinki, Finland, says it has been learned that another telegram has been sent to Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Soviet representative, by "Komintern," inquiring what arms there were available for Dublin. The correspondent says he understands "Komintern" is the code word for "Committee of the Third International."

A despatch from Helsinki Tuesday said Litvinoff had received on March 29 a message signed "Komintern" which established the existence of a Bolshevik organization engaged in fostering the Irish republican movement. This telegram said it was of the greatest importance that the "Komintern" should get 50,000 through Leonid Krasnina, the Soviet Minister of Trade and Commerce.

ENGLAND CANNOT AID AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Not in Position to Do So, Under Secretary Says.

LONDON, May 11.—Questions with regard to Englishmen being detained in Russia and covering whether the Government was doing its utmost to help the United States secure the liberation of American citizens under detention there, were brought up in the House of Commons to-night. Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply said he regretted the British Government was not in a position officially to take action on behalf of the Americans.

TOKIO POST IS OFFERED TO DAVID JAYNE HILL

Capital Hears Richard W. Child Is Eliminated.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—It is understood in official circles to-night the post of Ambassador to Japan has been offered to David Jayne Hill, who has not decided whether he will accept the offer from President Harding.

This means, of course, that Richard Washburn Child of New York, previously mentioned for the place, is no longer considered as a possibility.

Some objection arose as to the selection of Mr. Child, notably from members of Congress from the Pacific coast, where the Japanese issue is acute. The objection was based on the understanding that Mr. Child was pro-Japanese.

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