

New Jersey Central to Philadelphia

Less than two hours on the train

New Schedule

Leave New York on Eastern Standard Time

WEEK DAYS

Leave W. 23rd St.	Liberty St.
6:30 a.m.	Parlor Car
8:45 a.m.	Parlor Car
10:45 a.m.	Parlor Car
12:45 p.m.	Parlor Car
1:45 p.m.	Parlor Car
2:45 p.m.	Parlor Car
3:45 p.m.	Parlor Car
4:45 p.m.	Parlor Car
5:00 p.m.	Coaches only
11:10 p.m.	Coaches only

SUNDAYS

Leave W. 23rd St.	Liberty St.
9:47 a.m.	1:47, 3:47, 5:47, 7:47 p.m.
Leave Liberty St.	10:00 a.m., 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 11:10 p.m.

Time tables and clocks of the New Jersey Central will show Eastern Standard Time, which is one hour earlier than Day-Light Saving Time.

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BELFAST LOYALLY AWAITS HER KING

Opening of Parliament Today Signifies Complete Separation From South.

PEOPLE GAY AND HAPPY

Streets Decorated With Orange Bunting and Many American Flags Seen.

10,000 TROOPS AS GUARD

Carson's Old Volunteers Reappear, Disguised as Police, to Protect Sovereigns.

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

BELFAST, June 21.—The loyal heart of Ulster is affluter to-night, awaiting the arrival of the King and Queen. The opening of the Northern Irish Parliament to-morrow is considered as marking one of the most epochal days in all of Ireland's colorful history because it signifies that the faithful six counties will have an official entity, separate administratively from the South of Ireland, as it has hitherto been politically and industrially. The magnitude of the change is not lost on the Orangemen, who have struggled for years for such a step and now see the stage set so that they can acclaim what is to them a victory.

The people, gay and happy, are crowding the streets and are already inaugurating a holiday festival. Belfast, which with its smoking mills as a sign of industrialism, lends itself none too well to gala adornment, has been made a brilliant field of confused color. The citizens have achieved a really remarkable transformation with flags, bunting and streamers of orange hue. Particularly successful have they been in the decoration of the royal route which leads to the City Hall, where Parliament is to be opened, from Donegal Quay. Contrasting with the flags of Great Britain and the orange of Ulster there are many green flags with yellow Irish harps. There is no prominent foreign touch except the presence of the Stars and Stripes. Curiously perhaps, but touchingly apparent to an American—and there are many here—are the American flags suspended from scores of windows. A bright cluster of these American flags looks down from the pavilion in front of the scene of the parliamentary ceremonies.

The New York Herald correspondent asked one man smooching out the folds of an American flag why he included it in his decorations, and he answered in a delightful brogue: "Because American flags wishes peace in Ireland and so do we."

But despite their brave show of flags the people are deeply concerned that no unfortunate incident shall happen when they are trying to be on their best behavior. In all it is probable that 10,000 troops will be here in this district to-morrow, and many battalions have been arriving during the last day or two. In addition there are perhaps 2,000 police. These look like Royal Irish Constabulary men, but in reality they are Sir Edward Carson's volunteers in Royal Irish Constabulary uniforms, and contrary to the general custom here they are all armed.

Sinn Feiners Quiet.

But it is in the Sinn Fein and Nationalist living districts that a different atmosphere prevails. There no bunting breaks the monotony of the drab, gray buildings, for the Nationalists and Sinn Feiners are ignoring what is considered by other parts of the populace as one of the greatest events in the history of their country.

Extensive precautions have been taken to insure the safety of the royal visitors all along the route over which they will pass, which will be lined by at least 4,000 troops standing shoulder to shoulder. Heavy railings have been placed on posts driven several feet into the pavement along the line of march. No persons will be permitted to get on roofs along the line except in the case of a few favored spectators.

To-morrow will be the first time the King and Queen have been in Ireland since their visit to Dublin ten years ago. The King has not been in Belfast since his visit as Duke of York more than twenty years ago.

The King and Queen will remain here about four hours, arriving at 11:30 on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with an imposing escort. After addresses aboard the yacht the procession will start to the City Hall, where the King will be received by the Lord Mayor, Prime Minister, Sir James Craig and a number of under secretaries.

The official opening of Parliament is planned to take place at half-past twelve, the sword of State being borne by Viscount Fitzalan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Then the members of the royal party will be the guests of Sir James Craig at a luncheon in Grand Hall. They will leave the City Hall at half-past two for Ulster Hall, where the presentation of addresses will be made. Before 4 o'clock the party will return to the royal yacht, and as it sails a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by a battery of Royal Field Artillery.

Battleships Escort Sovereigns.

Escorting the royal yacht will be the battleships Revenge and Ramilies, the cruisers Cleopatra and Carysfort, the flotilla leaders Spencer and Lee and eight destroyers.

GENERAL ENTENTE IN PACIFIC AGAINST WAR, IS FRENCH PLAN

PARIS, June 21.—The semi-official Temps, commenting on the imperial conference and the question of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, says:

"We are merely spectators in this affair and it is not for us to suggest to our British friends in the manner in which they should direct their empire. Let us simply say, however, that France, whose flag floats in Indo-China, New Caledonia and Tahiti, would willingly join in a conference on Pacific affairs. To negotiate a general agreement among all the countries having interests on the shores of the great ocean and substitute such a general agreement for a single alliance between two countries would be raising against the dangers of war a much stronger wall than heretofore."

URGE AMENDMENT OF HOME RULE ACT

Lord Dunraven Emphasizes Chaos and Confusion Now Prevailing.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, June 21.—The House of Lords resumed to-day the debate on the Irish situation, adjourned from June 15. Lord Salisbury blamed the Government for its failure to postpone the elections in the south. He said the elections had simply provided an opportunity for the Irish people to declare in favor of a republic, for moderate opinion was completely controlled by extreme opinion. The Government could only continue to experiment, but ought to announce any amendments to the home rule act it was prepared to propose.

Lord Dunraven emphasized the chaos and confusion prevailing in Ireland and said that deliverance could come only by legislation amending the act in a director, which would be supported by moderate opinion. The Government, he declared, had made a mistake in not appealing straight to the Irish people.

The Lord Chancellor ridiculed the idea that the home rule act or its failure was responsible for the state of affairs in Ireland. It was no small gain that a representative parliament of six counties in Ireland had been brought into existence. The history of the last few months was, in his opinion, the history of failure of the Government's military measures to keep pace with and overcome the military measures taken by its opponents.

Referring to the position which would be created in the event the southern Parliament failed to function, the Lord Chancellor said the Government had provided for such a possibility. The Viceroy of South Ireland would then be in the position of a constitutional sovereign, and would then be assisted by his Ministers. The Chancellor was convinced that if a wise accommodation was reached between the North and the South it would be by using the machinery provided by the act for bridging the differences which existed.

The Earl of Donoughmore's motion, which started the debate, that the Government should determine forthwith what amendments it was prepared to propose to the Irish act and authorize negotiations calculated to terminate the deadlock, was defeated.

The Senators of southern Ireland have sent a memorial to Premier Lloyd George saying:

"Having been elected to serve in the Senate of southern Ireland, we desire to place on record in accepting such appointment that we do so with the intention of exercising the fullest freedom of action regarding the powers to be hereafter granted the Parliament and Government of southern Ireland.



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COUNCIL CALLS FOR MANDATE REPORTS

Arrangements for League Court of Justice Well Under Way.

HEALTH OFFICE DILEMMA

U. S. Refuses to Incorporate It in That of Geneva and New Plan Sought.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

GENEVA, June 21.—The Council of the League of Nations in session here had decided that the countries having mandates attributed to them under the treaty of Versailles, whether the terms of the mandates have been approved or not, will be invited to make a report on the administration of those territories up to this time. These reports will cover all three series of mandates, including Mesopotamia and Yap. The mandatories will be asked to submit their reports in time so that the Mandate Commission can examine them and present a statement to the assembly in September.

The council is proceeding with arrangements for the installation of the permanent international court of justice, in full confidence that sufficient ratifications will be received to put the plan into effect before the meeting of the assembly in September. The council to-day heard the report of the secretariat and members regarding the progress of ratifications. The work is well under way in a large majority of the States. Twenty-four ratifications are required to put the statutes into effect, and these are assured, according to the council's information.

Germany will not be permitted to issue drafts on New York banks in effecting reparations payments, but will hand over securities and currency of various nations which she holds direct to the Reparations Commission for distribution, and an accounting will be made on a basis of the exchange rates prevailing on the date of payment. This decision, The New York Herald correspondent was informed to-day by the highest authority, was taken several days ago following complaints from American circles that the dollar fluctuated so wildly following Germany's first payment that many business deals were interrupted. But Roland W. Boylston, American representative on the Reparations Commission, confirmed the report that no official protest had been made by the State Department.

It was pointed out that double fluctuations occurred and would occur with succeeding payments under the old system—the dollar rate mounting as Germany sought to buy and dropping when dollars recrossed the Atlantic to be distributed among the Allies. But the latter fluctuation is likely not to be so accentuated owing to the fact that the nations naturally use as many dollars as possible to meet current debts in the United States.

The plan of payments in currency in Paris, however, is already arousing protests from France and Belgium, which see a great danger of their shares of the proceeds being reduced if the exchange goes against them when they attempt to convert Germany's cash into their own currencies. It has been generally understood that any losses due to exchange fluctuation would be regarded as against Germany, but according to reparations officials, this decision has not yet been taken.

"Germany will make her payments and set credit for so many billions of marks gold," one informant said to-day. "It is then up to the Allies to do what they think best with such bonds or currency and if they lose in the transaction there would be no authority for getting such losses back from the debtor nation."

It is understood that Germany favors the new plan, as in buying dollars she found greater antipathy than was expected in America and also suffered heavy losses owing to the leakage of information furnished to American financial agents in Berlin several days before the cash was on hand to carry out the initial transaction.

IRISH EARL KIDNAPPED, HIS CASTLE BURNED

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

COBK, June 21.—James Francis Bernard, fourth Earl of Bandon, was kidnapped this morning from his residence in Bantry, County Cork, by a band of armed men. Castle Bernard, his home, was set afire. The Earl's whereabouts is unknown.

The castle was virtually destroyed. Lady Bandon and the servants were locked in a room adjoining the stables by the kidnapers.

Earl Bandon, who has been King's Lieutenant of County Cork since 1874, was born on September 12, 1850, and succeeded his father in the Earldom in 1877. He is the owner of about 41,000 acres of land.

DOMINIONS WANT ACCORD WITH U. S.

Continued from First Page.

ence may become one of the great landmarks in history. It comes most opportunely. The American Senate has already made the first move, with a unanimous resolution calling for a conference between the United States, the British Empire and Japan.

"Japan has been a consistent supporter of the League of Nations. The British Empire is not only a supporter of it, but is sincerely feeling a way toward the establishment of better relations throughout the world. China is not only a member of the league, but was elected to a place in the council at the last meeting.

"All the great parties concerned in the Pacific are, therefore, pledged to friendly conference and consultation on what is the most important and possibly the most dangerous phase of world politics. They are pledged to a new system of conference and consultation, either by membership in the league or, in the case of the United States, by a resolution such as the Senate has just passed."

Mr. Massey took direct issue with the South African Premier, insisting that Great Britain and the dominions not only were bound by the Treaty of Versailles and other European commitments but that even though they were not legally bound by the treaty to go to the assistance of France, because the United States had failed to ratify that treaty, the empire was morally bound to do so and would observe her bond.

Mr. Massey declared that the League of Nations amounted to little or nothing in the world's future, however much had been hoped for it. In return for the dominions being permitted to share in the burden of supplying the navy, Mr. Massey declared: "I go the length of saying that so far as I am concerned I am prepared to join any well thought out alliance with America. Personally I do not think that as possible, but whatever happens I hope the time will come when America and Britain will join together if for no other purpose than that of keeping the peace of the world and preventing war."

The Ambassador's council at Paris will take up the question in a few days. In the meantime it is hoped that Italy will consent to postpone her claim.

The abstention of the United States from participation in the health organization of the league and the question of how to avoid duplication of the league's international work in hygiene with the work of the International Health Office, in which the United States is represented, occupied the attention of the council this morning.

The idea of the assembly being that international health work should be brought entirely under the direction of one organization, the committee reported it was unable to proceed. It was decided by the council this morning to name another provisional committee, which is to endeavor to secure unofficial representation in the international health office so that at least a working arrangement with the league organization can be effected.

The invitation of the League of Nations asking the United States to participate in the "white slave" conference here in July has gone astray between the league officers in this city and Washington. The league has a Swiss postal receipt for the registered letter containing the invitation, but the letter never reached the American capital.

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