

ACCOMMODATING
Salmon are hatched at the source of a river, but soon swim out to sea.

There they feed in the pastures of the deep for several years until full grown,

After which they return to their native stream to be caught by the waiting fishermen—

An accommodating habit greatly appreciated by those who enjoy the delicious salmon served at CHILDS.



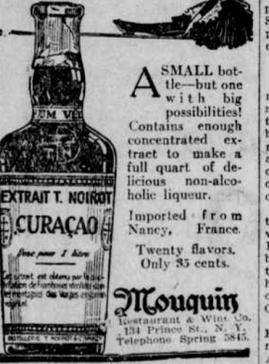
Better Taste
Use fairly thin—not thick—dishes in the ice box. Glass and enamel ware take up and hold less heat than earthenware.

And just as a thin glass which the ice quickly frosts makes the most delicious of drinks "taste" better, thin dishes make the food kept in the refrigerator taste better. Thin dishes are quickly chilled and keep the food cooler and fresher.

A regular supply of Knickerbocker Ice and care will lessen your ice bills, yet give the heaping bowl of ice for the table when iced tea or frosted coffee "just makes the dinner."

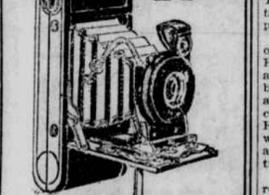
Knickerbocker ICE Company

Extracts



A SMALL bottle—but one with big possibilities! Contains enough concentrated extract to make a full quart of delicious non-alcoholic liqueur.

Imported from Nancy, France.
Twenty flavors.
Only 35 cents.



\$24.50

Special Offer Seneca Special No. 1

F-5.6 Anastigmat Lens: takes pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/2.

This small light weight compact Camera will measure up to your highest ideals of what a good Camera should be, and is small enough to be carried in the pocket without annoyance.

Features—
Body of aluminum with leather covering in morocco grain, rising and falling front, self-leveling brilliant view finder, Rochester anastigmat lens, speed F-5.6, New model automatic gear type shutter with 9 speeds. Complete with instructions.

Specially Priced \$24.50

WILLOUGHBY Cameras—Supplies
110 W. 32d St. (Opp. Gimbel's)

SHOES FOR MEN
Johnston & Murphy
WHITEHOUSE & HARDY
Broadway at 40th Street

WILKE PIPES NEED NO BREAKING IN
3,000 PORTS LEFT OPEN—ABSORB MOISTURE
DO NOT OIL—SMOKE SWEET FROM
FIRST PUFF—MECHANICAL
FIRST PUFF—MECHANICAL
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
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WILKE'S PIPE SHOP 287 W. 11th St.

FRANCE ACCLAIMS MYRON T. HERRICK
Ambassador Applauded All the Way From Havre to Paris.

GETS FREEDOM OF PORT
Welcome Surpasses Any Demonstration Offered to Foreign Envoy.

MET BY PREMIER BRIAND
Cheered on Way to His Hotel and Flowers Thrown Into His Carriage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, July 14.

A popular ovation was tendered Myron T. Herrick, the new American Ambassador to France, upon his arrival at the Gare St. Lazare from Havre at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. It surpassed any demonstration ever offered to a foreign Ambassador, more than 3,000 cheering spectators crying, "Vive l'Amerique! Vive l'Ambassadeur Herrick!" and trying to crowd through the special police service to take the hand of the Ambassador who has gained a reputation as France's most sincere friend.

Premier Briand, Jules Cambon, French Secretary of Foreign Relations, Jean Louis Barthou, Minister of War, and Col. T. Bentley Mott, American Military Attache at Paris, followed by a group of fifty minor officials, both of the city and State, including delegates of war veterans' organizations, met the train. Premier Briand saluted the new Ambassador warmly, kissing him upon both cheeks as Mr. Herrick stepped onto the platform and saying his arrival on France's national fete day was most fitting.

Visibly moved by this reception, Mr. Herrick assured the crowd of his joy at being back in the French capital. Then he posed for a small army of moving picture and newspaper camera men. The crowd followed him to the waiting automobile, scores tossing into it costly bunches of flowers which Mr. Herrick ordered taken to the Hotel Carlton. He then drove to the Arc de Triomphe and placed on the tomb of "The Unknown Soldier" a large wreath which had been presented to him by the school children of Paris.

Presents Credentials To-day.
Mr. Herrick will receive informally at the Quai d'Orsay to-morrow morning and will present his credentials to President Millerand in the afternoon, but until this is accomplished Mr. Herrick refuses to make statements on any phase of American policies, pointing out that his official status does not commence until President Millerand accepts the credentials.

As he drove up the Champs Elysees thousands lined the walks giving a veritable Christiania ovation. Mr. Herrick was recognized. He was tired by his day's experiences which had been tempered with emotional incidents, but he had again to force his way through a crowd which had surrounded the Hotel Carlton's doors.

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD was the first of the American newspaper representatives to greet the Ambassador upon his arrival at the Havre docks. His first question when he was seated in his stateroom laughingly was, "How's the hot weather affecting the League of Nations?"

Then Mr. Herrick asked for copies of THE NEW YORK HERALD of Paris containing details of President Harding's plan for effecting world disarmament.

After a brief reception by the Mayor of Havre and other city officials Mr. Herrick visited the Havre dock system and then the orphan's school conducted by the Fatherless Children of France and other Christiania organizations receiving American support. Here Mr. Herrick, like other members of his party, wept as Renee Biois, 10 years old, made an orphan by the war, expressed gratitude for which she had been adopted by the League of Nations.

"We want to consider you their representative," she said. "Tell them for us that our hearts are well placed, and we daily bless the country which has given us such a father."

His voice broken with uncontrollable sobs at the sight of the 300 little orphans, Mr. Herrick lifted a small child in his arms and kissed it, saying:

"Hereafter as you have been, because France is the victor in the war and because the Allies have won the battle for human rights, you can look forward to lives of peace and happiness."

"The American heart is beating warmly for you—united for 159 years, and now united by heart strings which are closer than anything one can write on paper."

Still holding the child by the hand, Mr. Herrick walked through the long lines of children and then as he accepted a bunch of roses offered by a boy of 6 years the Ambassador pledged that they should all learn English, as "France and America should try to speak a common language so that they will understand each other better."

2,000,000 Ambassadors.
The climax of the Havre reception occurred at the Hotel de Ville when the Mayor coupled Mr. Herrick's name with Joffre and Gallieni as saviors of Paris, recalling his pledge to take Paris under his protection when the Germans were at the very gates. After pointing out that American aid did not cease with the armistice, he reminded the Ambassador that the task is not yet done and there is still the duty of assuring the future generations that there is nothing to be feared so far as war menace is concerned.

Mr. Herrick responded again, deeply moved, recalling that America had sent 2,000,000 other ambassadors to France a natural evolution of world history, and as a result two peoples were drawing closer daily.

"There may be some temporary differences between the nations on both sides of the water," said Mr. Herrick, "but one great outstanding fact is that we are understanding the full meaning of the war to those nations which were allies in it."

"If we don't want to lose the victory we have gained we must keep our tempers and turn our faces to the front and forget what has gone by, although sometimes that is difficult. The world's moral and economic restoration depends upon keeping our eyes to the front and hands to the plough, returning to France with the highest hopes that in the next year we will meet together in a spirit of mercy and helpfulness, which was the noblest spirit of all creation, and we will all be inspired by the new spirit of sacred inspiration."

PREMIER ASKED WILSON TO HELP CANCEL BRITISH DEBT

Continued from First Page.

The Allies and Germany are meeting at Geneva in a week or two to commence discussions on the subject of reparations. I recognize that in the midst of a Presidential election and with Congress not in session it is impossible for the United States to deal with this question in a practical manner, but the question is one of such importance to the future of Europe and indeed to the relations between the Allied and Associated Powers that I should very much welcome any advice which you might feel yourself able to give me as to the best method by which the whole problem could be considered and settled by the United States Government in concert with its associates at the earliest possible moment that the political situation in America makes it possible.

There is one other point which I would like to add. When the British Government decided that it could not deal with the question of the debts owed to it by its allies except as part and parcel of an all round arrangement of the reparations, the Chancellor of the Exchequer told Mr. Rathbone that he could not proceed any further with the negotiations which they had been conducting together with regard to the postponement of interest on the funding of Great Britain's debt to America.

"I should like to make it plain that this is due to no reluctance on the part of Great Britain to fund its debt, but solely to the fact that it cannot bind

itself by any arrangement which would prejudice the working of any interrelated arrangement which may be reached in the future. Some method can be found for funding the British debt which does not fall in with it."

Treasury officials gave no testimony to show whether Mr. Wilson or the Treasury replied to the two communications, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow after asking that Treasury documents from time to time to-day on the Allies, now in the custody of the Senate Judiciary Committee, be obtained.

Questions involved in refunding of the foreign loans also came in for discussion from time to time on the Senate floor in connection with debate on the soldier bonus bill. Senator Kellogg (Minn.), Republican, criticized the Wilson Administration for failure to bring about the refunding of the allied loans, and Senator Glass of Virginia, Secretary of the Treasury during a portion of that Administration, declared the United States had entered into negotiations with Great Britain, but that the latter had abruptly terminated them without explanation.

Senator McKellar (Tenn.), Democrat, during a later brief discussion on the matter, declared he would oppose grant of broad powers to the Secretary of the Treasury in refunding the allied loans, and Senator Glass interrupted to declare present laws give authority to deal with the loans to the Powers established prior to the war.

GENERAL DEBATE ON TARIFF BILL CLOSES

Consideration of Amendments in House Expected to Be Started To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The House concluded general debate on the Fordney tariff bill late to-night after the longest session of the six days since unlimited discussion began. It is ready to start to-morrow on a second day of strictly consideration of amendments and of debate under five minute limitation.

Schedules open to amendment from the floor, will be taken up, according to announcement of Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee, in the following order:

Hides, dyesuffs and dye control, oil, cotton and asphalt. The committee, which by special rule is permitted to offer amendments to any paragraph, has many changes it will recommend, most of which, it is understood in the narrow corridors of error.

Oil was to be the first of the day's discussion, although Representative Cockeran (N. Y.), Democrat, made a two and a half hour attack on the bill generally, describing it as "a policy of plunder."

The oil duty, inserted in the last moments of committee deliberation, had both friend and foe on the floor during the day, the discussion being led by Representatives Chandler (Okla.), in its defense, and Treadway (Mass.), in opposition. Both are Republican members of the committee which drafted the bill.

Mr. Chandler charged that attempts to compel withdrawal of the duty of 35 cents a barrel on crude and 25 cents a barrel on fuel oil were traceable directly to pro-organizers for the Standard Oil Company. He declared also that the Standard was responsible for "the nation wide impression that there is a shortage of oil and that American oil deposits must be preserved."

Mr. Treadway's opposition was based on the discrimination which he said would result from an oil duty. He declared it would cost Massachusetts industries \$5,000,000 a year in extra manufacturing expenses, while at the same time there would be an additional demand for coal throughout New England.

He read a letter from Gov. Cox of his State urging defeat of the proposition and saying that New England business men were unanimous in opposition to it.

FATIMA 'NOBLE,' NOT 'ROYAL,' AVERS WALI
Afghan Says Princess Title Is Not Justified.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, D. C., July 14.

Prince Wali, head of the Afghan mission, admitted to-night that Princess Fatima, whose claims to royalty have been so much in dispute during the last few days, is a member of the "noble" tribe of the Mohmadzai to which the royal family belongs. He insisted, however, that Fatima is not justified in calling herself a princess because she does not belong to the royal family.

"There are 200,000 members of the noble tribe," he explained, "and I recognize a woman as a member of the tribe but not as a princess or as one of the royal family."

Prince Wali's secretary said that he also is a member of the tribe, but by no means one of the royalty. The secretary said he understood Princess Fatima had gone to India as a refugee thirty years ago and that women members of the royal Afghan families do not go on long journeys.

FIVE DAY WEEK BASIS SET FOR NAVY YARDS

Purpose Is Not to Reduce Personnel Too Much.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—All navy yards and shore stations will be put on a five day week basis of operation temporarily, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt announced to-day, in an effort to prevent so drastic a reduction of personnel as otherwise would be necessary under the reduced appropriations now available.

Friday has been selected as the enforced holiday, though some protest had been voiced on the ground that during the summer most stations were permitted to give half of Saturday as a holiday, under normal conditions, without deduction of pay.

RAINBOWS DISCUSS BONUS.

Father Duffy Offers Prayer at Cleveland Convention.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—The bonus limitation of armaments and a plan for National Guard organization were discussed to-day by delegates attending the second annual convention of the Rainbow Division Veterans Association, with a view to outlining the division's stand at to-morrow's sessions.

Approximately 500 delegates were in the hall when Father Francis Duffy, formerly chaplain of the 165th Infantry, delivered the invocation. It is expected this number will be doubled to-morrow. Forty wounded veterans are guests of the local Rainbow chapter.

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Adolfo Ballivian, the new Minister from Bolivia, presented his credentials to-day to President Harding.

HARDING IS CENTRE OF BONUS STORM

President Accused in Senate of Dictation in Proposing Recommendation of Bill.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY
Effort to Lay Whole Matter Over Until January Called 'Moral Cowardice.'

WASHINGTON, July 14.—President Harding's proposal that the soldier bonus bill be recommitted to the Finance Committee was the basis of turbulent debate in the Senate to-day, charges of "dictation" being advanced by Democrats and denied by Republicans. By agreement the vote on recommitment will be taken to-morrow.

In preparation for final action Senator Kenyon (Iowa), Republican, offered an amendment which would instruct the Finance Committee to report back the bill early in January. Opposition was immediately voiced from both sides. Senator Borah (Ind.), Republican, characterized the suggestion as "moral cowardice" and asserting that six months delay would make no difference to the taxpayers, while Senator Watson (Ga.), Democrat, described the proposed action as a "floral wreath on the grave of the bill."

Allied debts, tariff and tax revision figured in the discussion. Democrats and Republicans joined in declaring that the allied debt refunding was not sufficient ground for deferring the bill. The bill itself was assailed by Republicans as well as Democrats.

Senator Kellogg (Minn.), Republican, said it was a "sham" in being devoid of taxes for payment, and Senator Borah said the whole course of Congress in dealing with the legislation was a "disgrace." The latter opposed "any cash proposition," declaring it was to measure patriotic service by cash.

"Our first duty is to the disabled soldier," he said, "but it will be a tremendous burden. Until that has been met we should not impose on the Government other burdens which would hamper in taking care of the disabled soldier."

Sensors Harrison (Miss.), McKellar (Tenn.) and Reed (Mo.) made the principal pleas against recommitment from the Democratic side. The Mississippi Senator referred to President Harding as a "dictator" and urged the Republicans not to "surrender." He declared the President's course indicated "lack of respect" for Congress, and warned Republicans they could "not play double with the people."

Senator Reed also declared recommitment would be "a polite way of killing the bill." President Harding's address, he said, made no suggestion as to time "when the stone would be rolled away from the sepulchre."

"If there is a spark of life left in it when it is killed with the Pantheon embalming fluid," said Mr. Reed, "the Angel Gabriel could not resurrect it."

Senator Kenyon challenged the argument that funds were lacking to pay the bill's burden. He said that people had paid \$1,900,000 recently "to see a slacker knock a Frenchman into insensibility," and declared that means could be found to pay the soldiers.

"Tax payers now living 'in a Dantean hell of misery' would be further burdened if the bill were enacted, Senator Borah declared in announcing that he would vote to recommit the measure because he was opposed to it in principle.

"What use is it to give the soldier a few dollars," he asked, "if you thereby decrease the value of the Liberty bond bought by his mother and increase the taxes paid by his father?"

WHEAT 40 BUSHELS TO ACRE.
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, CHICAGO, July 14.—The first threshing outfit in operation in Lake county is at Winter wheat, southwest of Waukegan, which is averaging forty bushels to an acre. This yield is better than the farmers in that section had anticipated.

GEN. SIR SAM HUGHES DYING
LONDON, Ont., July 14.—Major-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, former Minister of Militia, suffered a severe relapse to-night, and Dr. J. McAlpine, his physician, said little hope was entertained for his recovery.

PREFERENCE LAW FOR SOLDIERS VOID

Court of Appeals Settles Barthes Suit Against Civil Service Commission.

2,000 CASES AFFECTED
Special Recognition of War Service Over Ability Is Denied.

The provision of the State Civil Service law passed in 1920 to give preference to world war veterans has been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, it was learned last night.

The opinion of the court was written by Judge Cardozo in the suit of Charles Barthes and others against the president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission to prevent him from grading war veterans above them in an examination for police sergeant. The Civil Service Reform Association attacked the law, while the American Legion, represented by Major C. W. Wickersham, defended it.

The main point of attack was that the Legislature had not determined the amount of war service necessary to overcome demonstrated superior ability on the part of other applicants. They cited that under the law a man discharged for cowardice was entitled to preference.

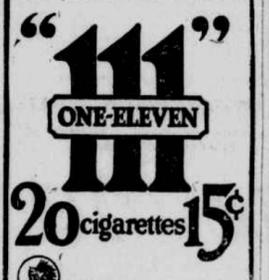
Another point made was that it operated unfairly among service men themselves. A man discharged soon after enlistment for physical defects was entitled to preference, under the law, over one who had served overseas with distinction, because he would get his name back on the list earlier. The attacks were based technically on the argument that the Legislature had established a uniform system of promotion and was not entitled to nullify this system.

Albert De Rooze, who was associated with Eilihu Root and Samuel H. Ordway as counsel for the Civil Service Reform Association, declared the decision was a signal victory for general fairness on behalf of applicants, preference being strictly contrary to the spirit of the service.

About 2,000 persons who would have received preference had the decisions of the lower courts in favor of the law been upheld will be affected by the decision. It is thought the decision may have some effect on the voting this fall on a referendum to place preference provisions in the State Constitution.

The law declared void, known as the Duell law, was Chapter 282 of the Laws of 1920.

"11" ONE-ELEVEN
20 cigarettes 15¢



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Few First Mortgages Measure Up To Prudence-Bonds Requirements

Right along we are making conservative first mortgage loans on thoroughly investigated income-earning properties.

Also, right along, we are rejecting applications for first mortgage loans because the conditions do not measure up to Prudence-Bonds requirements.

Whenever and wherever we make a first mortgage loan

- the amount of the loan must be conservative.
- the earning power of the property must be stable.
- the amortization or serial payments must be liberal and uninterrupted.
- the integrity and reputation of the mortgagor must be above reproach.
- and every legal safeguard must be observed that safety can demand or impose.

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Send for booklet J-162 that tells you all about this unique guaranteed security.

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3,600 MEN'S

Russian Cord Shirts
at 2.50

New arrivals every one of them, and of exceptional quality

Carefully made shirts of Russian Cord that are bound to give service and lasting satisfaction in every way. They launder splendidly—looking spic and span at all times. They are well tailored and may be had in

blue, tan, green, helio, pink and gray.
A rare opportunity to say the least!

MEN'S Cowhide Leather Belts
Special 55c

Obtainable in black and tan. Unusual Values!

Men's Bathing Suits
Greatly Reduced

One and two-piece, professional and regular cut models, well made of pure worsted yarn. Some can be had in plain colors, others with borders of contrasting colors. Simply wonderful values!

5.00 to 6.00 Suits . . . now 4.50
7.50 Suits . . . now 5.50
10.50 to 13.50 Suits . . . now 8.50
15.00 to 18.50 Suits . . . now 12.00

Sizes from 32 to 52 in the assortment.

Men's Bath Robes
of Japanese Cotton Crepe

at 4.95
—with slippers and envelope bag to match

A most appropriate and convenient outfit for the Summer vacation. Cool as a cucumber, launders easily and guaranteed fast color. Smart striped patterns with collar, cuffs and pockets in contrasting color.

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BROADWAY at 34th STREET