

LOWNES

The best in all France is not too good for Fownes Kid Gloves

The kid-skins used in these beautiful gloves are all French. They do not come from Italy or Spain—they are known as "Nationals,"—raised on French soil.

They are dressed in France and those used for white gloves are bleached in the clear air of the uplands, untouched by the smoke of cities. Others are dyed with fast colors in the prevailing shades.

They are put together—"fabriques"—with painstaking care by expert French workers.

LOWNES KID GLOVES

are made for women who have discovered the folly and expense of purchasing gloves of unknown quality. The Fownes signature assures them of style, fit and true economy.

The supply of such a creation is necessarily limited, so that an early selection is desirable.

The genuine are always marked Fownes in the wrist.



It's a Fownes—that's all you need to know about a glove

If you have any difficulty in securing them send us size and style desired with the name of your dealer.

LOWNES BROTHERS & CO. INC.
119 West 40th St., New York

An advertisement in the *Lost and Found* columns of THE NEW YORK HERALD offers a real possibility of recovering your lost property.

GERMAN LOAN RUMOR STIRS BERLIN BANKS

Industrial Board Named to Raise 1,500,000,000 Gold Marks Abroad.

CREDIT OFFERED HERE

Conferences With American Bankers About to Begin, Newspapers Say.

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

German industrial and banking circles are now taking active steps to raise a loan of between a billion and a billion and a half gold marks abroad, the Government and an association representing banking and business interests having approved the scheme, which has been explained in despatches to THE NEW YORK HERALD. A German industrial board has been appointed in connection with it. On this board are Dr. von Siemens, head of the German General Electric Company; Herr Boersig, a locomotive manufacturer; Hugo Stinnes and Herr Kraemer.

A member of this board told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here they had received large offers of credit from American banking concerns, and with Max Warburg they are studying the matter and the possibility and practicability of closing the negotiations soon. The *Lokal Anzeiger* says conferences with American bankers are to begin shortly.

Boerse Opens With Ruah.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The Boerse reopened today for the purpose of full business transactions for the first time since last Thursday. Bankers and brokers were overwhelmed by the enormous volume of accumulated buying orders, which were stimulated by a report issued by the Prussian Chamber of Commerce announcing an all around recovery in industrial activity and increased output in different parts of the country.

Later in the day the Boerse became quieter on profit taking sales. The dollar closed officially at 125.74 1/2, and the Boersen Zeitung, remarking on this rate, says the whole of the German Government's financial programme has become illusory and that the deficit on the budget estimates certainly has increased from 40 to 60 per cent.

The Boerse committee will decide tomorrow whether to reopen on Friday for the usual business or for only limited operations.

The Reichsbank statement for the week ending September 30, indicating a further immense inflation of German currency, induced higher quotations for foreign paper, which to some extent was counteracted by rumors of American offers of credit which, it was considered, should they materialize, would improve the value of the mark.

Enormous Inflation. The feature of the statement is an increase in the paper currency circulation by 4,205,800,000 marks to 86,284,200,000 marks. During the week ending September 30 new bank notes and loan bank notes to the amount of 4,213,700,000 marks were issued. The official explanation given is that the regular large requirements of currency at the end of the quarter were enhanced by recent all round increases in wages and prices, and the efflux of cash payments abroad, and also immense fresh taxation and the unsettled political situation, which once more is encouraging the hoarding of money.

The amount of Treasury bills in the Reichsbank's possession has risen from 3,822,250,000 marks to the unprecedented sum of 38,422,127,000 marks, which is explained as also being due to end of the quarter requirements, whereas the demand for these bills in the open market was restricted because the cash for them

FRANCE AND GERMANY NEAR AGREEMENT ON TRADE PACT

Berlin Supporters of Movement Say It Is Only Way to Avoid Bankruptcy by the Two Countries—Others See an Anti-British Tendency.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Oct. 5.

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

A Franco-German commercial agreement is expected to be the outcome of the meeting between Louis Loucheur, French Minister for the Liberated Regions, and Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Minister of Reconstruction, in Wiesbaden tomorrow. For a year German business men of prominence have sought to reach an understanding with the French on the basis of reconstruction and continental solidarity. Germans assert that British opposition broke up arrangements for a convention in Paris last January, and hampered the efforts of the French to reach an agreement with Germany at the first Wiesbaden meeting between these two Ministers last summer.

The text of the Loucheur-Rathenau agreement has not been made public, and the real reason for withholding the text is because it includes important concessions to the French, and the German Government fears that the Nationalists might use them to excite German opinion against the Reichstag for discussing the agreement. The agreement probably will become effective before its full text is made public here.

The essential points of the Wiesbaden programme provide for large deliveries

of German manufactured goods to France outside the priority understanding between the Allies for reconstruction and a German loan by France. An understanding between France and Germany is the only way to avoid bankruptcy by the two countries, is the argument supporters of this movement here use.

At the same time the movement has an anti-British tendency, this possibly explaining the reason why Great Britain appears to favor Dr. Gustav Siresemann for the post of Chancellor, and an industrial Cabinet, rather than a prolongation of the Wirth Ministry.

Curiously enough, German opinion is left entirely uninformed regarding the terms of the Wiesbaden understanding between Mr. Loucheur and Dr. Rathenau, although the French Government has ratified it and the German Government intends doing so.

A note received here from leaders in French banking and industrial circles, in which they seek to establish a working basis with the Germans, is welcomed in most important business circles in Berlin. At the same time, newspaper articles and publications by the French *Comite des Forces*, and the visit of prominent Paris newspaper writers to Berlin, together with their favorable articles on Germany printed subsequently, are regarded here as indications of a new French tendency regarding Germany.

PERFECT AGREEMENT AIM OF JAPANESE

Delegates Hope for an End of All Disputes.

By the Associated Press.

TOKYO, Oct. 5.—Premier Hara is quoted by the *Yoroku Choho* as saying the Japanese delegates in the Washington conference design to attain perfect agreement, among the Powers, based on the fundamental principle of respect for a world open door, the removal of barriers between the different races and assurance of the existence of mankind.

"Japan's answer to the American agenda proposals will of course embody the above principles," the Premier declared.

He asserted that on receipt of China's answer to Japan's proposals regarding Shantung Japan will take proper measures, based on her declared policy. These measures, the Premier said, could not be published at present.

Prince Tokugawa, head of the Japanese delegation, declared pessimistic predictions that Japan would meet with failure in Washington, at a dinner given in his honor. The Japanese delegates, he said, hoped to do their utmost, with full national support behind them.

LLOYD GEORGE DEVOTES DAY TO UNEMPLOYMENT

Will Discuss Situation at Cabinet Meeting Held To-day.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Lloyd George devoted the greater part of today to the question of unemployment. He conferred with the new general council of the Trades Union Congress, and invited the council to appoint a committee to discuss with the Cabinet practical measures for dealing with the crisis. The council announced later it would call a general meeting of labor organizations next Friday to discuss unemployment.

It is understood that tomorrow's Cabinet meeting will be confined exclusively to a discussion of the unemployment situation, and that another meeting, tentatively fixed for Friday, will decide Great Britain's representation at the limitation of armament conference in Washington.

FIRE AT KNICKERBOCKER CLUB

Sparks coming from a chimney of the Knickerbocker Club, at Sixty-second street and Fifth avenue, caused some one to turn in an alarm of fire last night. Two engine companies responded, but found the sparks coming from an open grate fire—the first of the season in the club library.

FRANCE URGES NEED OF PRESENT ARMY

Failure to Adopt British-American Guarantee Necessitates Maintaining Force.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The aim of the French Government at the Washington conference on limitation of armament and Far Eastern affairs is to convince the delegates of other nationalities, especially those of the American Government, that France is not unduly armed, and that her security requires the number of men now in active service. Marshal Foch will be prepared to lay before the conference every particular concerning the present land armaments of France.

The French attitude will be to show just how far France can go toward disarmament in the face of the information received from Germany concerning that country's power for prompt mobilization and in the absence of other guarantees than France's own troops.

It will be the viewpoint of the French delegation that unless there are guarantees along the lines of those contained in the American, British and French defensive agreement against unwarranted aggression, as elaborated by President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau, but never ratified, that a standing army of from 400,000 to 450,000 men, with a like number subject to immediate call to mobilization, will be required.

The French General Staff is declared to have information to the effect that every regiment in the German army as allowed under the Versailles Treaty has 300 non-commissioned officers to each regiment, 200 of whom are serving as privates. It is asserted that they automatically can be reinstated as non-commissioned officers in the event of mobilization, bringing the number of non-commissioned men in each regiment to the pre-war figure. The privates then would be able to muster 900 non-commissioned men for a division, exactly as provided for under the German mobilization plan of 1914.

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France is reducing her army. The troops in active service to-day are about 60 per cent of the number on May 1 of this year. France then had about 800,000 men under arms. She now has between 400,000 and 500,000, including the army of the Rhine and colonial troops. Figures will be incorporated in the report of Marshal Foch showing France's position.

NEW MORNING PAPER TO APPEAR IN LONDON

'Westminster Gazette' to Leave the Afternoon Field.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—London is to have a new morning paper. The *Westminster Gazette*, an afternoon paper of long standing and reliability, whose politics are moderate Liberal, as represented by the Asquith element of the party, as opposed to the Coalition wing, is to be transferred to that field.

Sir William Robertson Nicoll, in announcing the transformation, says that the *Gazette's* size and appearance will be somewhat like the *Times*, and the price will be twopenny.

H. A. Spencer will be political director. It is also announced that "the experiment has behind it very influential support."

Gloves
English Washable
Doeskin, 2-Clasp
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6-inch Strap Wrist
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For smart appearance, for hard, every-day service, for warmth without undue weight—the knit-fabric coat is ideal.

These are exceptionally well made—as well as exceptionally low priced.

In Gray, Tan and Shades of Heather Green



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THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS



Watching for Game

This Eskimo hunter is patiently scanning the horizon with an old ship's glass, hoping to see signs of a caribou herd or possibly of a polar bear. He has established himself comfortably among the rocks as his period of waiting may last for hours. The place is the shore of Ungava Bay.

No. 66—Natives on Their Trails

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Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street



Mediterranean

WHITE STAR WINTER VOYAGES DE LUXE

Azure coasts—deep blue seas—ruins of storied cities—age-old Egypt—"The glory that was Greece"—the vivid modern life of Cairo, Athens, Naples, Monaco—these and all the deep sentiment associated with the cradle of our era within the gate of Gibraltar, are yours on one of the White Star winter voyages to the Mediterranean.

On these voyages you are foot-free, to go and come at will. You may stop off at Gibraltar for Spain; at Alexandria for Cairo; at Athens or Naples or Genoa, and pick up the thread of your sea journey when the ship comes in again—or you may make the round voyage, on a perfect holiday, with only as many trips ashore as may suit your fancy.

The White Star Line has selected its famous trans-Atlantic liners *Adriatic* (24,541 tons), *Arabic* (17,324 tons) for these distinctive voyages. Aboard these luxurious vessels you will enjoy the perfection of White Star Service, known the world over as utmost in ocean comfort. The *Adriatic's* first sailing from New York is on January 7th, 1922. Second sailing, February 18th. The *Arabic* sails January 21st and March 4th.

The Itinerary: Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco (Riviera), Genoa, Naples, Athens (Phaleron Bay), Alexandria (for Egypt and the Nile).

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