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BRIAND ASKS PUBLIC SUPPORT IN HIS TRIP
 Says He Must Have Strong Backing to Speak for France.
 GETS AID FROM LEFT
 Conciliates Radicals by Intimating France Would Help Soviet Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 18.

The opening session of the French Chamber of Deputies this afternoon indicated plainly a new attempt to separate the influence of the Bloc National by the formation of a new group combining all the elements of the Left to work to Premier Briand's advantage, and which will enable him to obtain a substantial vote of confidence in connection with his forthcoming trip to Washington to attend the conference on the limitation of armament. The Premier made it plain that a strong support by the Deputies was necessary if he was to speak for France at Washington.

Premier Briand has refused to make any extensive declaration regarding his Government's policy until all the interpellations are heard, but he could not resist the temptation offered him to-day to solidify his support from the Left by pledging French aid, financially and materially, to Russia if the Soviet Government grants even moderate guarantees that food relief will reach the proper destination.

Great Results Predicted.
 The Washington conference was but lightly touched upon to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. Alfred Margaine, Deputy from the Marne, predicted great results from the conference if an Anglo-Japanese accord could be realized along lines satisfactory to the United States and the British dominions, and expressed the belief that the British Government would make a definite offer to Premier Briand in Washington which would finally realize world peace. M. Margaine refused to divulge the source or the details of this suggestion from the tribune, but in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies he intimated later that London was considering an offer of a written military and financial accord in so far as Germany was concerned if France would maintain an alliance in so far as the Pacific was concerned. M. Margaine is not considered important, however, and few Deputies take his suggestion seriously, which evidently was directed to draw Premier Briand's fire.

Corridor gossip shows an inclination to take seriously a proposal for a new Left party, but as Premier Briand is showing an apparent desire to conciliate the Left groups at the expense of a condemnation of the Right's imperialistic policy, there is little doubt that he will obtain enough votes from the two blocs to warrant him leaving here for Washington for a month's stay there.

The only danger then will lie in how the Chamber of Deputies takes the inability of the Finance Ministry to arrive at an equilibrium of the budget for next year, but as the tenure of office of Paul Doumer, the present Minister of Finance, is doomed anyway, Premier Briand could replace him by Louis Loucheur, formerly Finance Minister and now Minister for the Liberated Regions, or a member of the Budget Commission of the Chamber of Deputies by cablegram, instead of returning to Paris.

Little tension has developed so far, the interpellations to-day being confined mainly to Communist criticism of the Government's attitude regarding the feeding of the starving Russians and to Royalist opposition to lifting the economic sanctions (penalties) in the Ruhr, which Leon Daudet, leader of the Right, characterized as a bending of the knee to the German Nationalists, who, he asserted, are preparing to wage another war against France.

HAYES TO COMMAND MAJESTIC.
 Announcement was made yesterday that Sir Bertram Hayes, commander of the White Star liner Olympic, has been appointed to command the Majestic, the world's largest ship, now nearing completion, and scheduled to enter service between New York and Southampton in 1922. Capt. A. E. S. Hambleton, in command of the Adriatic, will succeed Sir Bertram on the Olympic.

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Speculators in Marks to Gain by Ratification
 Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.

MORE than 25,000 Americans known to be speculating in German currency stand to save something from the wreck of lost hopes through ratification of the German peace treaty if the result of the ratification is an appreciation of the value of the mark. Since Americans began speculating in marks after the armistice the value has gone down consistently.

Officials of financial branches of the Government to-day said the value of the mark would rise several points as a result of ratification of the treaty. Many other results, beneficial to the great body of American citizens, would follow ratification, officials explained. One is the exchange of more commodities with Germany. That country now is buying American goods at the rate of nearly \$300,000,000 a year, according to reports to the Commerce Department. In return Germany is exporting to the United States only about \$100,000,000 worth of goods. The trade balance, nearly \$200,000,000, stands in favor of the United States.

GERMAN PEACE PACT RATIFIED BY SENATE
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United States already had reserved the right to exercise such a choice.

Senator McKellar (Tenn.) proposed a reservation compelling Germany to admit responsibility for the war. Many of his Democratic colleagues declined to support the reservation. Senator Williams (Miss.) declared that "all the world knows Germany was guilty; why make her admit it after we have beaten her?" Rejected, 66 to 12.

Senator King (Tenn.) undertook to rally the Democrats for a last stand for the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations. He offered the entire Versailles pact with the Lodge reservations attached as a substitute for the pending treaty.

Senator Lodge promptly made a point of order against the substitute. He argued it was violation of the rules to offer as a substitute a treaty which was not before the Senate. He contended that the Versailles Treaty had been rejected by the Senate and sent back to the President, and therefore was not in the Senate's possession.

Senator King moved to lay the King substitute on the table. The motion was carried, 59 to 25, and the Versailles Treaty again was relegated to the side-track.

"That's a worse beating than it ever got before," commented Senator Reed.

The closing hours of the debate were enlivened by a sharp attack by Senator Johnson (Cal.) upon Secretary of State Hughes's views regarding foreign policy. Senator Johnson declared Mr. Hughes apparently "desires to take us into the Reparations Commission," and said the Secretary's views "constitute the danger of the future." He recalled that Mr. Hughes formerly favored joining the League of Nations and ratifying the Versailles treaty, but "the restraining hand of the President prevented him."

Senator Johnson took issue with the contention of Senator Borah and Senator Reed that by ratifying the pending treaty the Senate would essentially sanction the Versailles treaty. He contended that if this were the case sanction already had been given, because "our sole right to the Island of Yap is based on the Versailles treaty."

Senator Borah challenged this statement, declaring the American claims to the Island of Yap were based not on the Versailles treaty, but upon rights given to the United States in the terms of the armistice.

REACHES NAPLES IN WALK.
 NAPLES, Oct. 18.—Hippolyte Martinet, an American who is on a walking tour around the world, arrived here to-day on his way to Egypt. Martinet says he left Seattle, Wash., in April, 1920.

U. S.-BRITISH UNISON HARDING TELLS KING
 President Expects Two Countries to Work in Harmony at Arms Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Belief that the British and American representatives at the armament conference will work together with the other nations to reduce "the burden of armaments through diminishing possible causes of war," was expressed by President Harding to-day in a cablegram to King George of England.

The President's cablegram was in reply to one received from King George yesterday, in which the British ruler expressed his appreciation of the bestowal of the American medal of honor on England's unknown warrior.

The President in his message to King George said:

"On behalf of the Congress and the people of the United States I wish to acknowledge with heartfelt thanks your generous message. It was with deep respect and appreciation of the superb valor and steadfastness of the British land and sea forces and the British nation in the war that Gen. Pershing made the gift of the Congressional Medal of Honor to the unknown British warrior."

"I now hear with keenest emotion of your desire to confer upon the unknown American soldier your highest decoration for valor—the Victoria Cross, that medal which for years has denoted recognition of the most self-sacrificing patriotic service."

"I am sure that the American people will join with me in grateful acceptance of this bestowal, so fully expressing in this noble tribute the British appreciation of the high and courageous purpose of the young American who stood beside your valiant soldiers in the battle line on land and sea."

"I greatly prize this opportunity also to thank you for the message which you have sent me regarding the success of the conference on the limitation of armaments. I believe with you that the British and American representatives will cooperate in meetings that had ever occurred. He would the confident hope that under the guidance of Providence and through the cooperation of statesmen from all parts of the world results might be obtained which would secure the general peace and welfare of mankind."

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY 'GUARANTY OF PEACE'
Sinn Fein Organ Denies It Has Broken the Truce.
 By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Oct. 18.—Replying to statements printed in English newspapers concerning the Irish republican army, the Irish Bulletin, issued to-day, contends that the Irish army has observed the terms of the truce under which it undertook to include in no provocative display of force.

The Bulletin adds that the camps of the Irish army are situated far from any public place.

"The existence of the republican army," says the Sinn Fein organ, "is not in dispute. Every army must have its camps and training stations. These infringe no article of the truce and are safeguards of peace."

MOULIN ROUGE BALL REOPENS THIS MONTH
Closed Since 1914, When Austrian Band Was Interned.
 Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 18.

The Moulin Rouge, which has given the inspiration for hundreds of Montmartre romances, will be reopened with its famous ball this month, it was announced to-day. While it is intended to maintain the reputation of the place as a public dance hall open to all the gaiety and charm for which the Montmartre district is noted, there will be a section reserved for the wealthier classes in the hope of overcoming the antipathy of the better French families to anything savoring of the Butte's naughtiness.

The ball was closed August 1, 1914, when the mobilization order was fastened on the doors and the Austrian orchestra which had built up a reputation during ten years played the "Marsellaise" for the last time before departing for a concentration camp escorted by gendarmes.

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There are many black robes, lovely effects in Sphinx and brown, charming opalescent ones that look like moonlight, vivid affairs of sapphire blue, and countless others in light and dark, real dreams of color harmony.

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Captive German Ships to Salute Unknown Hero
CHERBOURG, Oct. 18.—Several former German war vessels now in the possession of France have been ordered to proceed from Brest to Havre to salute the body of the unknown American soldier when it is placed on board the American cruiser Olympia for conveyance to the United States for burial in Arlington Cemetery.

The vessels are a former German torpedo boat destroyer which has been renamed the Admiral Senes, the dispatch boats Verdun and Epernay and four torpedo boats.

LOYD GEORGE TELLS WASHINGTON PLANS
 Continued from First Page.

course by Admiral Chadwick Lord Cavan, who was in charge of the British army operations in Italy in the last year of the war, would be the principal military expert, and Air Marshal Higgins would be the chief aviation expert.

In the House of Lords Earl Curzon, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in making a statement similar to that of the Prime Minister with regard to the representation of Great Britain at the Washington conference, added:

"I should have liked to attend the conference because I am one of those who entertain a most confident hope that there lies in the position of the conference material for arriving at an honorable and happy solution of very difficult problems arising out of the Far Eastern and Pacific questions."

He expressed on behalf of the House of Lords his most earnest wish for the success of the British representatives at what he said would certainly be one of the most important international meetings that had ever occurred. He would the confident hope that under the guidance of Providence and through the cooperation of statesmen from all parts of the world results might be obtained which would secure the general peace and welfare of mankind.

ULSTER VOLUNTEERS ARM, 100,000 STRONG
Reorganized on Party Lines, Excluding Republicans.

BELFAST, Oct. 18.—Reports that the Ulster volunteer force was being reorganized were verified in official quarters here to-day. It was stated that Ulster ex-service men were being enrolled in the volunteers. "Why shouldn't they be, when the Sinn Feiners are drilling, even in Belfast?" was the comment in official quarters.

The belief is generally expressed here that no difficulty will be found in re-organizing the volunteers in the Belfast area. The Ulster Ex-Service Men's Association, nearly all of whose members were volunteers in the pre-war days, is constituted on strictly party lines, no Republicans or Nationalists being eligible.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Belfast correspondent of the Evening News sent the following despatch to his newspaper: "There has been much secrecy as to details of organization, but the strength of the Ulster Volunteers is about 100,000. More than one-fourth of these are ex-service men, who fought in France and elsewhere and who are well used to firearms."

3 JAPANESE ARRIVE; KATO LAUDS PARLEY
 Support of the People Needed in Any Arrangement, Says Admiral.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—A part of the Japanese official delegation to the conference in Washington arrived to-day and will leave for Washington tomorrow. Included in the party are Vice-Admiral Kato of the navy, Major-General K. Tanaka of the army and I. Gomyo, secretary of the Foreign Office. Admiral Kato said:

"I am glad that this conference is to be held in America, where you have arrived at a point of people's diplomacy. Whatever the governments may do will be of no effect unless supported by the people."

"The earnestness of the Japanese cannot be surpassed by the earnestness of any other nation in regard to this conference. While traveling through America and Europe recently I was impressed with the necessity of establishing some agency that would clear away misunderstandings. International differences seem to be derived from mere misunderstandings."

"When I returned to Japan I advocated privately that some sort of conference of the nations should be held in order to clear away these misunderstandings."

"I believe that the peoples of all nations are behind the Washington project. It may be too Utopian to hope that the objectives of the conference shall be the absolute prevention of all wars, but it should be uppermost in the minds of all those taking part that, through the agencies of this conference, greatest strides possible may be taken toward that new goal. Every effort should be made to make it impossible for any nation to resort to arms for the advancement of its ambition."

"While it is as yet impossible to see the general trend of the world, Japan, the United States and Great Britain, facing each other across the great Atlantic and Pacific oceans, should utilize the natural advantages of their island domains and possessions and ocean highways, not for war and hostilities, but for advancement of free communication and interchange of the fruits of their civilization."

"In advancing toward this new idea may it not be said that one of the first steps possible for the leading nations of the world is to reaffirm the acknowledged principle that all armaments should be based on the bare necessities of safety only. If this principle could be thoroughly digested by the different nations the ultimate success of the conference is definitely assured."

ELIOT LIKES SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM
 Boston, Oct. 18.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, addressing the Economic Club to-day with regard to the forthcoming conference on limitation of armament, said that no nation could dispense with a military force, "not for offense or aggression, but for its own uses."

"There is in the world one method of maintaining an armed force for defensive purposes—a very efficient force, and at the same time destroying the military class in a nation. I refer, of course, to the Swiss method of maintaining an armed force for use at any moment, always the largest part in reserve, but always ready on call."

Dr. Eliot pointed out that the essential thing in the Swiss method was universal military training based on universal physical training, and advocated universal physical training in all schools and colleges of this country.

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 (on the Second Floor) is displaying many new and charming adjuncts of feminine attire—unique originations that will add just the requisite touch of individuality to any costume. Here, too, are numerous suggestions for the unusual gift.

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