

by Premier Briand of the cordial attitude of France toward the prospective invitation.

The Senate in its turn was aroused to unusual enthusiasm in approval of President Harding's idea when the announcement regarding the Government's action was made in that body.

It was said at the Foreign Office that Premier Briand probably would represent France at the proposed conference if circumstances permit it, and that whoever was sent would go with the idea of co-operating wholeheartedly in any scheme for disarmament compatible with the security of France.

The French Government makes no reservations regarding the proposed conference, being willing, it is stated, to discuss the limitation of land as well as naval armament, always with the proviso that ample protection be assured against any further eventual aggression from the East.

The general impression made upon France by President Harding's move is most favorable, as indicated by expressions on all sides. Financial circles are particularly appreciative. In view of the prospect held out of great economies in the maintenance of the navy and the army and the consequent relief of pressure upon the Treasury.

PARIS, July 12.—Premier Briand repeated in the Senate to-day the speech he made before the Deputies. He was interrupted by Senator De la Haye, who angrily shouted:

"You are becoming a victim of this combination of weaklings France!" Upon De la Haye's demand for immediate discussion of Premier Briand's statements the Senate voted adjournment in the midst of an uproar. Cheers for Briand dominated.

FAR EAST TANGLE TO BE DISCUSSED BEFORE CUT IN ARMS
Capital Believes Rest Will Be Easy if Knotty Questions Are First Solved.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Belief is growing here that any conference which may be held in response to the invitation of President Harding will be called upon to thread out the whole far-Eastern situation before taking up the question of limiting armaments.

The various points to be considered are Shantung, Yap, Saghalien Island, the Pacific mandates, anti-Japanese legislation in California and the Anglo-Japanese treaty. All have caused increasing friction and have led to increasing costs of naval armaments.

Should the conference fail to settle these differences, there is little chance that the ostensible purpose of the conference will prevail. This latter possibility is not being considered by the Administration, which believes that every one of the sore spots can be healed by representatives sitting around a table and taking them up one by one. The Administration sees the conference so successful that an Association of Nations, such as President Harding often, if not specifically, referred to as his idea of international relations, might be a result.

The "disarmament conference" as laid out in reply to an Association of Nations in little. The representatives will themselves settle nothing. Such decisions as they arrive at the delegates will submit to their respective Governments for confirmation. These ideas will be embraced in a treaty, which, in the case of the United States, President Harding will submit to the Senate like any other treaty.

The ratification of such a treaty by the Senate is not questioned, for the Senators are satisfied that the American delegates will not agree to anything that would precipitate another such fight as marked the submission of the Treaty of Versailles.

The inference is obvious that the shelving of the three-nation plan for the conference of the principal Allied and Associated Powers is a step in the direction of an Association of Nations to take over general supervision of the world's peace. If the great powers can come together and settle the things that are menacing that peace in the Pacific it will be a strong argument for the extension of the activities of the body thus created.

The powers are anxious to have the participation of the United States in liquidating the war. They cannot get participation in the League of Nations, but here is a substitute that admits this country. It is not difficult, prophecy to conceive President Harding, in the event of the success of the Pacific conference, saying to the powers:

"You choose to settle your own problems by means of the League of Nations; join with us in an Association of Nations that will consider any question in which the United States has interest or concern."

There would need to be no suggestion that the League be abandoned but if the association functioned as President Harding thinks it would function the League might ultimately be absorbed by the association.

Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, as already stated does not interpret the Hughes announcement as an indication that land disarmament is to be considered. He recognizes that France already has refused to consider land disarmament because of her belief that a large army is necessary for her. He mentioned the fact that the five powers addressed are all naval powers.

Senator Lodge interprets the announcement as in no way connected with possible negotiations for an association of nations, and said in that connection:

PREMIER OF FRANCE TO ATTEND PARLEY ON DISARMAMENT



ARISTIDE BRIAND

ment, refers solely to limitation of armaments, and includes the five Allied and Associated Powers. I am not of the opinion that it will be any broader than that."

He said further that he thought the President was working entirely without reference to the League of Nations, which, he pointed out, includes approximately forty nations. He anticipates no opposition on the part of "irreconcilables" on the treaty.

Senator Walsh (Dem., Mont.) said: "I am particularly gratified that the plan as outlined contemplates the consideration of general disarmament as well as reduction or limitation of naval armaments, and that the invitation is extended to France and Italy as well as to the two other great naval powers."

"If it is found impossible to arrive at an agreement touching general disarmament that fact should be no embarrassment to the more limited agreement contemplated by the Borah amendment to the Naval Bill."

Senator Underwood (Dem., Ala.) said: "I am heartily in favor of the disarmament conference the President has proposed. I know of no way by which the world can pay its debts and get back on its feet except through the reduction of armaments. I hope the powers will respond favorably to the President and that a conference can be carried through to a successful consummation."

Senator Penrose (Rep., Pa.) said: "I have always been in favor of disarmament and have frequently said so. I have favored reducing army and navy appropriations on their own account and do not think a conference is necessary. I am in favor of reduction even without a conference."

POPE TO APPEAL FOR WORLD HELP IN DISARMAMENT
Harding Plan Causes Heartiest Satisfaction at the Vatican.

ROME, July 12.—In sharp contrast to secular Italy's indifference to President Harding's appeal, the Vatican in general and the Pope in particular express the deepest interest and heartiest satisfaction. It is learned from the Papal Secretary of State that the Vatican considers Harding's move a good step in the right direction, and it is most probable the Pope will follow up the American President's initiative by issuing an encyclical appeal to the civilized world for support of the disarmament policy.

President Harding's appeal for a disarmament excites little interest here outside of church circles.

ITALY IN FAVOR OF HARDING'S PLAN
Reports From Rome Say Acceptance Will Undoubtedly Be Signified.

ROME, July 12. (Associated Press).—The proposal of President Harding for a conference of restriction of armaments has been favorably received in Italian official circles, and especially by Premier Bonomi and Foreign Minister Delia Torretta, it was indicated to-day.

This leads to the belief that Italy undoubtedly would accept an invitation to such a conference.

WHAT IS DOING TO-DAY IN CONGRESS

HOUSE.
Continues debate on permanent tariff bill.
Interstate Commerce Committee opens hearings on Maternity Bill.
Naval Affairs Committee considers aviation needs of army.

SENATE.
President Harding expected to address Senate.
Naval Committee considers sundry bills.
Soldiers' relief probe continues.
Finance Committee continues consideration of the Sweet bill.

REMOVE "SPECTRE IN FAR EAST" OR NO DISARMAMENT

That Is Only Objection Heard in Washington to President's Proposal.

HARDING SEEKS RESULTS

Even Countries Not Invited to the Conference Can Make Suggestions.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, July 12.—(Copyright, 1921.)—The disarmament conference of the great powers to be held here next autumn will not be a secret conference.

Although the invitations were limited to Great Britain, Japan, Italy, France, the United States and China, the other nations of the world will have an opportunity to keep posted on what is being done and to offer concurrently through diplomatic channels any suggestions or ideas bearing on a solution of the problems that come up for discussion.

The Government here felt that by asking the group known as the principal Allied and Associated Powers more progress could be made than by attempting to have a big assembly, which might resolve itself into a debating society and get no results.

As one official spokesman of the Administration phrased it to-day, the conference called by Mr. Harding is not "a shout in the air" but an attempt "to get results."

The same official who, of course, is conversant with every phase of our foreign policy made it clear that it was perfectly useless to talk about disarmament if the problems of the Far East were not settled to everybody's satisfaction. He pointed out that so long as people felt insecure about developments in the Pacific there would be no inclination to dispense with naval armament. In other words, when the sources of possible friction and war were removed once for all in the Pacific, there would be much more rapid progress toward disarmament.

This, indeed, is the answer made by Government officials to the criticism that the disarmament conference should not have included a discussion of Far Eastern problems and that the tangles over the latter would delay and obstruct the disarmament movement itself.

But the Government takes just the opposite view—namely, until the questions pending with Japan and China and the European and American nations over the Far East are out of the way, nobody will make a sincere move toward limiting armaments.

The fact is the conference called by President Harding is an endeavor to achieve practical results in the field of diplomacy at the same time that an agreement on naval expense is attempted. Heretofore the main excuse for armament has been some spectre of war. "The United States Government, along with the British and French and Italian Governments, which have interests in the Far East now will seek to establish a series of common principles so as to make it impracticable for Japan or China to get tangled up in disputes that will involve the powers across the Pacific.

The problem of Russia injects itself incidentally with a big interrogation mark. Heretofore in every Far Eastern dispute handled by the great powers, whether it included an expression of opinion on the open door commercially, such as Secretary John Hay elicited, or whether it touched questions of territorial integrity, Russia and Germany were always consulted. In fact, they were principals in the discussion. But Germany is powerless. She has been ordered disarmed by the Treaty of Versailles.

She is considered impotent so far as jeopardizing anybody's interests in the Far East. As for Russia, none of the big powers, least of all the United States, feels that Russian co-operation at this time can be attained. Russia has put herself out of the family circle so far as having a voice in the decisions of the powers is concerned. But Russia will eventually be bound just the same as will Germany to subscribe to the general principles that will be evolved in the parley on Far Eastern questions here next fall.

Something more specific and more binding than John Hay's open door policy, though founded on the same ideas of equity and justice, will be formulated with all the solemnity of a treaty obligation. Possibly it will not be a mere exchange of notes, for that process has its disadvantages in the fact that changing administrations can ignore the action of their predecessors, but probably a treaty of convention will be negotiated which will make it unnecessary for the British to renew their alliance with the Japanese. It will put all nations on a par and remove the so-called "sphere of influence" as well as the "special interests" which were back of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Such a treaty or convention would

NOTED MERCHANT WHO CELEBRATED HIS 83D BIRTHDAY



JOHN WANAMAKER

On his 83d birthday

It means the establishment of adequate short time credit machinery and much more care in foreign risks than our merchants have shown in the last twelve months.

"It means the Government must remove as quickly as possible those unnecessary domestic burdens upon commerce to which the Government is a party, by the reorganization of our tax system, the settlement of the tariff question, the reduction in Government expenditure through the reorganization of the Federal Government through reduction of armament and through reduction of shipping Board losses and by the settlement by the Government of the outstanding claims of our railways. It means we must cease trying to drive American ship owners off the sea with tax-paid shipping losses. I am satisfied we can hold our markets, our higher standards of living and of work, if we will all put our backs into it."

Discussing the foreign debt owed to the United States and its citizens, which he placed at between thirteen and fifteen billions of dollars, Mr. Hoover said:

"If we stop giving more credits and demand payments of interest on debts due our Government, our exports will further decline and the decline will find its interpretation in more unemployment among our own people and in the displacement of our industries. I am confident our debtors can eventually carry the debt due to us."

FLOOD SWEEPS CAMP IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Houses, Bridges and Autos in Sacandaga Valley Destroyed

(Special to The Evening World.)
ALBANY, July 12.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage is reported to-day in the Sacandaga Valley, in the Adirondacks, due to a flood following a confluence yesterday.

Many camps, houses, bridges and autos were swept away. So far as known there was no loss of life.

Unconscious Woman in Bryant Park Identified.
A woman found in a coma in Bryant Park yesterday and taken to Bellevue Hospital was identified there by Nettie Merchant, a parole officer.

Katie Fitzgerald, thirty-eight years old, of No. 184 Bond Street, Brooklyn, a cleaner in the Hotel Lorraine at 45th Street and Fifth Avenue, Miss Fitzgerald will recover.

be a "regional understanding" and as such is permitted by the covenant of the League of Nations. While America is not a member of the League, nevertheless all the other powers are bound by the covenant not to make any treaty inconsistent with that document, and the marking of a regional understanding is wholly in line with the principles of the covenant. The object of the regional understanding will be not to protect special interests but to promote the general peace.

Russia and Germany in due time would become subscribers to the principles enunciated at the Washington conference. They will eventually be admitted to the councils of the powers until they recognize and agree to such principles.

While the smaller group of powers meeting in Washington will not be handicapped as was the Versailles conference by the large number of delegates, which means endless discussion, while in the making, will be shown to all nations that may be invited to the conference, and a program of peace to the whole world, including not simply naval disarmament but the abolition of weapons, thus in effect offering air as well as land and sea weapons of destruction.

4 MOVIE MAGNATES AT 'GIRL-AND-WINE' PARTY, HE ADMITS

Lawyer Names Lasky, Zukor, Asher and Greene at Trial in Boston.

BOSTON, July 12.—Jesse L. Lasky, Adolph Zukor, Harry L. Asher and Walter E. Greene, movie magnates, attended "Brownie" Kennedy's famous girl and wine dinner in 1917, it was alleged to-day in the Supreme Court.

This testimony was given by Joseph Levenson, attorney for the men named. He was called to the stand in the hearing on charges brought by Attorney General Allen against Nathaniel A. Tutts, District Attorney for Middlesex County. Allen alleged Tutts conspired with others to extort money by threat of indictment from those who attended the party.

Levenson said he was at the dinner, which was given at Mishawum Manor. He said there were 20 or 25 persons there, among them about 12 girls, whom he said he had never seen before. He asserted he was at the party between 1 and 2 A. M. and that when he left the movie magnates went with him.

Levenson testified there was eating, drinking and dancing. He denied he saw any of the guests leave the room with the girls.

Levenson was asked whether he knew the moving picture men felt that the \$100,000 they agreed to pay to settle all claims arising out of the affair, and for counsel fees, would guarantee them protection against all prosecution. He replied, "I think they expected there would be no prosecution."

"Isn't it true that they paid this \$100,000 to avoid prosecution?" the examiner asked. "To avoid publicity and prosecution," said the witness.

Levenson said some one sent a newspaper clipping describing the affair to Mr. Abramson, wife. Levenson denied the handwriting on the envelope was that of himself or his brother, Max, a member of his law firm.

"FINANCIAL STABILITY RUINED IF BONUS BILL IS PUT THROUGH"
(Continued from First Page.)

tion and the Government to other Governments, and to those who served the Nation, with little thought of settlement.

It was relatively easy then, because national life was at stake. In the sober aftermath we face the order of reason rather than act amid the passions of war, and our own land and the world are facing problems never solved before. There can be no solution unless we face the grim truths and seek to solve them in resolute devotion to duty. After a survey of more than four months, contemplating conditions which would stagger all of us were it not for our abiding faith in America, I am fully persuaded that three things are essential to the very beginning of the restored order of things.

These are the revision, including reduction, of our internal taxation, the refunding of our war debt and the adjustment of our foreign loans. It is vitally necessary to settle these problems before adding to our treasury any such burden as is contemplated in the pending bill.

"It is unthinkable to expect a business revival and the resumption of the normal ways of peace while maintaining the excessive taxes of war. It is quite as unthinkable to reduce our tax burdens while committing our Treasury to an additional obligation which ranges from three to five billions of dollars. The precise figures no one can give.

"If it is conceivably true that only two hundred millions a year will be drawn annually from the treasury in the few years immediately before us, the bestowal is too inconsequential to be of real value to the nation's defenders; and, if the exercise of the option should call for cash running into billions, the depression in finance and industry would be so marked that vastly more harm than good would attend.

"Our Government must undertake no obligation which it does not intend to meet. No Government fiat will pay our bills. The exchanges of the world testify to-day to that erroneous theory. We may rely on the sacrifices of patriotism in war, but to-day we face markets and the effects of supply and demand and the inexorable laws of credits in time of peace.

"At the very moment we are obliged to pay 5 1/2 per cent interest for Government short-time loans to care for our floating indebtedness a rate on Government borrowing, in spite of tax exemption, which ought to prevail in private transactions for the normal interest charges in financing our industry and commerce. Definite obligations amounting to seven and a half billions in war savings certificates, Victory Bonds and certificates covering floating indebtedness are to mature in the two years immediately following and the overburdening of the Treasury now means positive disaster in the years immediately before

Notables Held Aboard La Savoie Under New Alien Immigrant Law



MRS. FRANK MOYSEWITZ and MRS. A. TENEAU

Until word arrives from Washington as to what disposition shall be made of them under the new Immigration law, fifteen first class and ninety-second class cabin passengers arriving on the liner La Savoie, will be held aboard. It is expected a ruling will come this afternoon. Meantime, the irritation of the passengers is growing. By the Immigration law, no aliens from countries which have exceeded

the July quota can be admitted. The excess must be returned on the steamer bringing them here.

Among those held are Edouard Emery, former attaché of the Washington French Embassy; Miss Agnes Smyth, a Canadian long in business in Chicago; Albert Tenna, Vice President of Charles Jewellers and his American-born bride; and N. Donovitch, formerly connected with the Serbian consular office in Washington.

Merest prudence calls out in warning.

"Our greatest necessity is a return to the normal ways of peace activities. A modest offering to the millions of service men is a poor palliative to more millions who may be out of employment. Stabilized finance and well established confidence are both essential to restored industry and commerce.

"The slump which is now upon us is an inevitable part of war's aftermath. It has followed the war since the war began. There was the unavoidable readjustment, the inevitable charge off the unfurling attendance of losses in the wake of high prices, the inevitable deflation which inflating had preceded. It has been wholly proper to seek to apply government relief to minimize the hardships, and the Government had aided wherever possible, and is aiding now, but all the special acts ever dreamed of, all the particular favors ever conceived will not avoid all the distresses nor ward off all the losses.

AUTOIST CHARGES HE PAID \$10 FINE TO TRAFFIC COP
Patrolman Carroll Says He Was Off Duty When Mysterious Summons Was Served.

The mystery of the police summons served on John W. Hunter of No. 23 A Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, on June 9, which has occupied the time of the Police Department and the District Attorney, came before Deputy Police Commissioner Leach to-day in the form of a complaint against Traffic Patrolman John J. Carroll. The complaint was made by Lieut. Grossbeck of the Traffic Squad and says:

"At 10 A. M. on June 9 at Broadway and Lafayette Street, Carroll served a summons and failed to notify the Lieutenant, failed to leave a summons stub, failed to make an entry in his book, failed to arraign the person in court, demanded and received a sum of money from the person summoned and took back the summons in court."

Mr. Hunter testified that Carroll summoned him to court and passed up his summons when it was called for and that later Carroll came in court and called him out to another room. Mr. Hunter said Carroll told him he would be fined \$10 and that he could pay it to him if he did not care to wait. Hunter was charged with being on the wrong side of the street with his machine.

He told the Commissioner he gave \$10 to Carroll and later called up police headquarters. He was switched to the Traffic Squad sent for by the police and later sent for by the District Attorney.

Carroll asserted that on the day in question he was off duty and was not on duty. He said that he was not in court; that his summons, which are numbered, are all accounted for, and that there are no missing stubs.

PATROLMEN ASK RAISE FROM \$2.80 TO \$2.50.
Delegates Draw Resolutions to Present to Aldermen.

Three hundred men, representing Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, at a meeting at Maennerbach Hall, to-day drew up resolutions to be presented to the Aldermen, which called for an increase in salaries from \$2.80 to \$3.50 in accordance with promises by Mayor Hylan and the Board several months ago.

They also discussed signing a petition requesting a return to a 10-hour duty system, which would give them a day at liberty in every week. The petition, which would be signed to-day, calling for a 10-hour system they set one day off in 27.

TONY STILL WITH GIANTS.
No Truth in Report Pitcher and Manager Had Trouble.

According to Business Manager Joe O'Brien of the Giants there is absolutely no truth in a story printed in one of today's evening papers that Fred Toney had packed up his belongings and quit the club. O'Brien said he had spoken to McGraw about the item and that the latter emphatically denied there had been any trouble. The supposed trouble was caused after the Giants had lost to the Cubs in yesterday's game. It was stated that McGraw met Toney in the clubhouse after the contest and the men engaged in a verbal battle.

SAYS MRS. KABER WAS INSANE AT TIME OF MURDER

Sister of Accused Woman Gives It as Her Belief—Defense Begins Testimony.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—The State's contention that Eva Catherine Kaber attempted to kill her husband, Daniel F. Kaber by poisoning, was attacked by the defense to-day as an initial effort to discredit the State's case.

The first witness called by the defense to-day was Roy A. Daniels, the undertaker who prepared Mr. Kaber's body for burial. He told of the autopsy conducted at the County Morgue at which all the internal organs were removed. He asserted that he used a hardening compound on the organs, using two-thirds of a five-pound box. He said he did not know the content of the powder.

Mrs. Kaber appeared more cheerful to-day as testimony more favorable to her was being presented. She came into court with her face uncovered.

That Mrs. Kaber was insane at the time her husband was murdered was the opinion expressed by her sister, Mrs. H. A. McGinnis. She declared that Mrs. Kaber always was very "temperamental" and at school would slap the other children and pull their hair. At times she said Mrs. Kaber's eyes at times had "a wild look."

Mrs. Kaber reared her head on the back of a chair and cried while her sister was testifying.

State and defense counsel clashed many times during the examination of Mrs. McGinnis by Attorney William J. Corrigan. There was a continuous fire of objections by State counsel, most of which were sustained by the court.

Through William Oehlstrom, a manager, the defense attempted to show that Mrs. Kaber had friends but nervousness several years ago but the court would not admit the testimony.

40,000 ORANGEMEN PARADE IN BELFAST WITH NO DISORDER
(Continued from First Page.)

he came to this country from Ireland forty-two years ago and made her last visit to that country fourteen years ago.

"Ireland has made a wonderful fight and has made it alone," she said. "Of course she has friends on this side, but her fight has been alone, except that God has been on her side."

"I believe that Ireland is about to be free, and am praying that she will. Brave men have given their lives for the cause. The people of Ireland have endured untold suffering, but those who gave their lives have not died in vain, I hope."

"My first prayers of childhood were for Irish freedom, and I have continued them all through my life. Before I die I expect that Ireland shall be free. Then I shall be happy."

"When it is all over, no doubt, the biographies of the leaders will be written. Each one has only done the work which God called upon him to do. To those who fought and prayed and worked for Ireland, those given the humblest as well as the largest tasks, will belong the credit if Ireland wins her independence."

TWO GERMAN WARSHIPS TO BE SUNK BY U. S. SHELLS.
Vessels Taken Over After Was Leave Here on Last Voyage.

Two former German warships, the battleship, Ostriesland, and the cruiser, Frankfurt, assigned to the United States by the Allied Powers when the German fleet was broken up, left here to-day on their last voyage.

They will be towed to a position off the Virginia Capes and sent to the bottom by shells from American battleships.

Both came to this country under their own power, the Ostriesland bringing home one of the 16-inch guns sent to France in the latter days of the war.

Hafferty to Make No Appearances for the Present.
Collector of Internal Revenue John T. Hafferty of Brooklyn, who was sworn in yesterday, announced to-day there would be no changes in the personnel of his office for the present. Nearly one hundred positions are at his disposal. It is expected that the places will be gradually filled with Republicans.

Now auto trips are simply grand, and picnics are a joy indeed. To make a lunch that beats the band. Just bread and Ancre Cheese you need. **ANCRE CHEESE** With the Genuine Roquefort Flavor. Made by Sharpless, Phila.