

# The Coming Conference

(Continued from page one)

been shown, he declared, that any urgent reason had arisen for departure from it. Lord Lansdowne refused to publish documents regarding the negotiations, declaring that "the treaty spoke for itself." The question, he said, whether the alliance was desirable and the price paid for it reasonable. "Japan could hold her own in combat with a single power, but if she were attacked by more than one she would be in imminent peril."

Sir Campbell-Bannerman took the same view as Lord Spencer, holding that no sufficient cause had been shown for an engagement "that exposed Great Britain to far more serious risks than Japan would be likely to incur."

The treaty was, of course, almost openly directed against Russia and incidentally against Germany. To Japan it gave a free hand in China and Korea; to Great Britain a chance to let Japan weaken her supposed enemy, Russia, by a war already imminent, without interference, and thus to afford a new protection to India. Mr. Norman contended that for an advantage so indirect, and even so hypothetical, it was not worth while to "tie British policy hard and fast to the wheels of Japanese policy."

How much British policy accelerated the wheels of Japanese policy is made plain by the loan of \$5,000,000 to Japan by London on October 7, 1902, and the naval expansion scheme of Japan which it rendered possible with a budget of \$3,700,000.

In 1903 the plea of Korea that the Japanese demand for the opening of the port of Wiju could not be granted because of Russia's objections was treated as "irrelevant," and by October of that year the non-evacuation of Manchuria by Russia heralded the coming conflict.

At the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, in August, 1905, Great Britain did, indeed, see Russia, regarded as her rival for the possession of India, weakened and humiliated without cost to herself, and could even boast that in the recent war she had maintained "perfect neutrality," but it was Japan alone that really profited by the war in which Great Britain had enabled her, by the menace of her own interference, to isolate her enemy.

Absolute Character To Military Alliance  
When, on August 12, 1905, a renewal of the alliance was signed it was soon perceived that it was not a mere prolongation of the old agreement. In February, 1904, Korea had accepted Japanese nominees as advisers in the departments of Finance and Foreign Affairs, and her diplomatic and consular representatives were replaced by Japanese officials. Korea having been already virtually annexed by Japan, there was in this renewal of the alliance no more talk of Korean "independence." It was only China now whose "integrity and independence" were to be "protected." But the really important change was the absolute character that was now given to the military alliance. The new agreement provided that, in case of an unprovoked attack, "whenever arising, on the part of any other power or powers, either contracting party should be involved in war, the other will come to its assistance and will conduct the war in common."

Although Russia was defeated, she was not destroyed, and Great Britain now explicitly demanded and received from Japan, in exchange for permission for that country to exercise its will in Korea, the recognition of Great Britain's right to take such measures as she might deem necessary to secure her Indian frontier. From this time on the alliance became a compact for the defense and extension of both empires. Japan proceeded formally to annex Korea, and Great Britain challenged China's suzerainty over Tibet, which she represented to be threatened by the advance of Russia. Thus the

"protection" of China was translated into Anglo-Japanese control of China. On July 13, 1911, at the second revision of the treaty or alliance, a further modification was made, with the evident intention of allaying the apprehension of the United States that the alliance was no longer directed against Russia, since the Anglo-Russian entente of 1907, the original reason for the alliance, had disappeared, and that it was in reality a menace to the United States. In this last revision, therefore, it was provided that, should either party make a general arbitration treaty with a third power, that party should not be bound by the treaty of alliance to go to war with such third power.

This last qualification of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been urged as evidence that in no case could this compact affect unfavorably the interests of the United States, much less in any way involve Great Britain in a war with this country. A little reflection will show how inadequate this pretension is as a safeguard to the United States, and especially as an evidence of British friendship for America.

### Ambiguity Created In Regard to U. S.

If the treaty really intends to exclude the United States from the possible enemies against which the alliance is directed, why does it not distinctly say so instead of creating an ambiguity in the interpretation of the treaty? Can it be pretended that this reserve is designed to spare the feelings of other powers by not explicitly naming the United States? If this reference is indisputable, why not use the name? If it is open to other interpretations, how can it give satisfaction to the United States?

That the interpretation is doubtful is evident from several considerations. The treaty of arbitration that was in process of negotiation in 1911 was never ratified and, therefore, does not exist. The peace commission treaty between the United States and Great Britain of September, 1914, is not an arbitration treaty, the design being not arbitration but conciliation.

Great resentment was felt in Japan when the British government notified that country that the British government would regard the peace commission treaty as equivalent to a "general treaty of arbitration," and that, in the event of a conflict between the United States of America and Japan, Great Britain would not hold herself bound to go to the assistance of Japan. But what is the value to Japan of such a treaty as that? Against whom is the alliance binding? Against whom is it now directed? Russia has ceased to be a formidable military power. Germany has been driven from China and the Pacific. There appears to exist no power likely to be hostile to either Japan or Great Britain in the Far East, provided they do not themselves become aggressive.

But if general arbitration treaties can take the place of alliances, or constitute a reason for absolving a contracting party from military obligations, why not substitute such a general arbitration treaty for the alliance, including in it all the powers interested in the Pacific? That would not be an alliance; but it would, in the judgment of Great Britain, be a sufficient arrangement to absolve a nation from the obligations of an alliance, since Great Britain has declared itself thus absolved so far as the United States is concerned. The question not unnaturally arises, Does Japan regard the alliance as in full force with the qualification Great Britain places upon her obligation "to come to her assistance and conduct the war in common"? Might not Great Britain, wishing in some case to enforce the obligations of Japan, be morally compelled to recognize the obligation she has solemnly taken rather than to press the passing qualification for the purpose of allaying the apprehensions of the United States?

But supposing that the exemption from hostility alleged to be entered

into in favor of the United States is fully and faithfully applied, in all circumstances, what does it signify? It means simply that just as in the Russo-Japanese War Japan was able to isolate her opponent, so in a contest that might be in effect a defense of the rights and interests of the British dominions as much as of those of the United States, and of principles accepted by Great Britain herself, Great Britain would be merely "neutral," bound even by the interpretation of her alliance to be a mere passive observer. Is that the way the United States treated Great Britain in her recent extremity? There is a point where neutrality should end, and no military alliance should stand in the way of possible co-operation between nations that should be friends. A nation bound is no longer a "free nation," and a nation that is not free has no real friendship to offer to any one. She has already sold her friendship for a price.

What is needed in the Pacific and the Far East, particularly in China, is not an alliance but a general entente, an entente like that which brought the Great War to a successful conclusion, minus the secret treaties which have proved almost insurmountable obstacles to a real and lasting peace. Such an entente, of course, requires definite statements of purpose and vehicles for carrying purposes to achievement. To deny the possibility of such an entente is to declare the inevitability of armed conflict and to let loose all the suspicions and passions that lead to war.

Upon reflection, it must be evident that such an entente, and not an alliance, is what will strengthen and render secure the British commonwealth of nations. Of the real interests of the British dominions in and about the Pacific Ocean I shall speak further at another time, but it is evident not only that not one of them has anything to fear from the United States, but that their interests in every case, when duly considered, are identical. Not only this, but a policy of imperial adventure, based on military engagements with other powers, and the prospect of territorial or commercial gains by applying the outworn doctrine of compensations, at the expense of other nations incapable of self-defense, is one in which the dominions can take no part and with which they have no sympathy.

### Record of Spoilation Written In Far East

Examined honestly, it is clear, in the light of past events, that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was never really designed for the "protection of the independence of China and Korea." We see what has actually happened to the "independence" of both those countries! And many other things have happened, such as the grip of Japan on Manchuria, the possession by Japan of the German concessions in Shantung, the division between Japan and Australia of all the islands taken from Germany in the Pacific, and many other appropriations like those of the famous Twenty-one Demands. All these encroachments upon China and the equal interests of other nations in the Pacific have occurred under the screen of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which is in effect a combination for unhindered freedom of spoliation in the Far East.

I do not, I cannot believe that it is the intention to continue such a futile arrangement "in the interest of peace," to be supported by the union and increase of naval armaments by the two greatest maritime powers in the world outside of the United States, which alone and single-handed has coastlines of thousands of miles to guard on the two great oceans that wash its shores. Is that a task that should be imposed upon the United States by friendly powers?

Shall I be told that this combination is in the interest of peace and civilization? What is it but a union of imperial powers to impose their will on weaker nations? If it aimed only to protect them, it would abolish the alliance and propose a general entente in which all the nations of the Pacific could unite. That entente would be

# Tokio Cabinet Resigns; Uchida Acting Premier

(Continued from page one)

had been summoned directly after the attack, reached the station too late to see him alive. Shortly afterward the body was removed to his home, around which for blocks bonfires and lanterns lighted the streets, while officials and friends streamed to the residence to offer condolences.

During the evening an emissary from the imperial household brought word to the home that the late Premier had been raised to the first grade of the second rank of the imperial court. Out of respect to his known wishes, however, no steps will be taken to recommend a grant of nobility for him, nor will his funeral be observed in the name of the state.

The funeral which is to take place on November 11, it was determined to be of the most simple character, and will be merely the words, "Nakakawa" with no titles and no decorations of rank. Even the death notice of the late Premier, which he had personally prepared long ago, was of a like simple character.

The police to-day warned the newspapers to refrain from speculation regarding the motive for the crime. It is known that a document, containing a list of names of the assassins of the Premier, but its contents are being withheld.

Cablegrams expressing horror over the assassination poured into Tokio today from the capitals of virtually all nations.

HONOLULU, Nov. 5.—Takashi Hara, Japan's "Commoner Premier," fell under the assassin's knife with his slayer's cry, "You traitor!" ringing in his ears, according to the Tokio correspondent of the Hawaiian Shinto, a Japanese daily of Honolulu.

Kyochi Nakaoka, nineteen years of age, a switchman at the Otsuka station near Tokio, and a grandson of another Nakaoka, celebrated leader of the Meiji restoration who helped restore to the Mikado the power that had lain in the hands of the Tokugawa Shogunate for 300 years, was the man who cut down the leader of the Japanese government, according to the "Shinto" correspondent.

Nakaoka used a short sword for the single stab that ended Premier Hara's career. It penetrated the lungs close to the heart.

The assassin, who was captured immediately after his attack, had in his possession a letter addressed to his

based on principles, not on naval power. It would affirm:

1. All responsible sovereign states bordering on the Pacific Ocean are invited to unite in reciprocally recognizing their equal political independence and territorial sovereignty;
2. Any act of aggression against the sovereign rights of any of these states under international law should be regarded as of interest to all of them;
3. Each of these states should have the recognized right at any time to bring any case of aggression to the notice of all the others, and a council in which all should be equally represented should freely express its opinion regarding the rights involved.

If these principles were honestly adopted by all there would be permanent peace on the Pacific. But if not adopted by all why should they be accepted by any nation? We shall see what in that case might happen in the Pacific.

### Spanish and Italian Antiques Will Be Sold Wednesday

At the Clarke galleries, 42 East F. F. eighth Street, there is on exhibition a collection of Spanish and Italian antiques, the sale of which, at auction, will begin Wednesday. The objects are the property of the Elmers studios.

These antiques, dating from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries, include Old World wrought-iron ware and textiles, the latter including brocades, lambrequins, damasks, brocades and copies, as well as a pair of shoes, of the sixteenth century, by Senor Carlos Escola, of Barcelona.

### IMPORTANT FORTHCOMING UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALES

At the American Art Galleries Madison Square South, New York ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING AND THURSDAY EVENING OF THIS WEEK AT 2:30 AND 8:15 O'CLOCK

The Private Library of the Late MR. ROBINSON LOCKE PRESIDENT OF THE "TOLEDO BLADE" CO. OF TOLEDO, OH.O

Comprising: Standard Library Sets and First Editions of English and American Authors; Choice European and Dramatic Literature; Illuminated MSS. and Early Printed Books, Americana; Bibliophile Society and Riverside Press Publications.

ON THE EVENINGS OF NOVEMBER 16TH, 17TH & 18TH

Rare and Valuable JAPANESE COLOR PRINTS THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. WM. S. AND JOHN T. SPAULDING OF EASTON, MASS.

Chiefly Duplicated Impressions Acquired While Forming Their World-Renowned Collection ON FREE VIEW FROM MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14th

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mother and other papers which established his identity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (By The Associated Press).—The assassination of Premier Hara will cause no change in Japan's attitude toward the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern questions, Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, said to-day.

In a formal statement the Ambassador declared that Hara's work in shaping Japan's attitude toward the approaching conference was destined to prove of great benefit to mankind. A great and good man had been taken from Japan at a time when he could least be spared, he said, adding that to carry forward the pacific policy to which the late Premier had been committed would now be a just and worthy tribute to his memory.

A resolution expressing regret over the death of Premier Hara was adopted to-day by the Senate upon motion of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Republican leader. The resolution directed the Vice-President to express condolence to the Japanese government and Japanese representatives here for the armament conference.

The fact that the assassin was one of their own people has tended to confirm, in the opinion of Japanese here, apprehensions of the existence of a social and racial unrest of which the attack on Mr. Hara appears to have been an expression.

The information from Tokio that the assassin of the Premier is the son of a former Samurai, recalls to Japanese one of the most romantic and dramatic episodes of Japanese history. In the ancient feudal days before the imperial restoration, the Samurai, "two sworded warriors," as they are often called, were all powerful throughout the empire. Their training and code of honor showed a striking similarity to the European nobility and gentry of the Middle Ages. Obedience to their feudal superiors even unto death was their watchword. Their birth and breeding that of a great scale and to a large degree, I will show you a plan whereby you may increase your production, lower your costs, reduce your prices to the public, and yet make great dividends.

The Samurai lived in the castle of their Daimyo, and received from him rations for themselves and their families. Gradually, the disappearance of honor and the training of their descendants have turned their attention to politics and are known as political malcontents.

Admiral Baron Kato, one of the Japanese delegates to the disarmament conference, has a story to tell of the members of the Hara Cabinet, to-day called his resignation as Minister of Marine to Tokio. The resignation of the Cabinet, it was explained by Japanese here, was wholly a matter of form and without significance.

### Colombians Balk at Pact Giving Them 25 Million

BOGOTA, Colombia, Nov. 5.—Opposition to approval of the treaty between Colombia and the United States has arisen in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate has already approved the pact by which \$25,000,000 would be paid this country by the United States in settlement of the controversy resulting from the establishment of the Panaman Republic. It is pointed out by opponents of the treaty that, as it stands, it does not guarantee any compromises obtained by Colombia.

Senor Ureta, Colombian Minister in Washington, is expected to arrive here next week with a message of amity from President Harding.

This controversy between the administration of President Suarez and the Chamber of Deputies, which resulted recently in a change in the Cabinet, continues.

### British Ship Driven Ashore, But Men Swim to Safety

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 5.—A three-masted fish schooner, reported to be the Epiphany, was driven ashore on Race Point, at the west end of Fishers Island, at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

### PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Morris A. Barr, who recently unearthed about 150 precious and semi-precious jewels on his farm near Valley Forge, returned to-day from New York, where he found that one of the stones is a Celestial opal, valued at \$50,000.

The jewel is about the size of a hazel nut, weighs twenty-one karats, and is said to be the first of its kind unearthed on this continent in fifty years.

There is also a star sapphire among the stones, which Mr. Barr has had mounted in a beautiful setting and will present to Marshal Foch through the French Embassy.

This gem, weighing one and a quarter karats, is similar to the one that Mr. Barr presented to Mar. hal Foch in 1917, after he had returned to France following his visit to this country.

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# Briand Finds Disarming Plan In Steel Trust

(Continued from page one)

respect was to find a conception large enough to include the interests of all the nations concerned and to find a definition that would be acceptable as a permanent principle of policy for each of them.

"The French delegation," said Briand, "goes to Washington with a desire to assist wholeheartedly in finding this conception, because unless it is found hopes are likely to be disturbed by the recurrence of controversies and differences of view susceptible of leading to grave conflicts."

"If I have alluded to co-operation that would be large enough to include the Asiatic, American and European interests for their maximum good, I do not consider this at all impossible, having in mind the description by one of my American callers of the origin of the United States Steel Corporation. Several great companies were in intense rivalry for the market, each with its expensive organization for defense and expansion, when J. P. Morgan invited the heads of these companies to meet him. He said in effect:

"You all desire to produce on a great scale and to look large dividends. I will show you a plan whereby you may increase your production, lower your costs, reduce your prices to the public, and yet make great dividends."

Morgan indicated that by each of the companies accepting the principles of association—that is, an association for a community of interests—the things he suggested were possible, and they were ultimately realized. I should like to assist in finding a form of co-operation among the great powers which will attend the conference at Washington, a co-operation that will remove rivalries and yet satisfy more fully than now all their ideas of national interests. I think it can be done, and I am grateful to the United States government for having undertaken to call us together to assist in accomplishing it. I have already said forward to what I know will be an interesting experience in meeting your statesmen and in finding out for myself something from the United States."

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### Pennsylvania Will Present a Sapphire to Foch

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The crew of six men swam ashore and are now at Fort H. G. Wright. A call for help was sent to the T. A. Scott Wrecking Company of this city, but the wreckers were unable to render any assistance to-day, as the water was too rough.

If the water is smoother to-morrow morning the work of pulling the schooner off will be attempted.

# How Women's Feet Differ

Nothing is more individual than the arches of women's feet. Two women may be fitted to the same size of shoes; one may have high arches, the other low arches. Sometimes a woman's left arch is a trifle lower than her right arch; in ordinary shoes she suffers because of irregular support under one arch.

The task of fitting her properly, likewise most women, in steel-shanked shoes is often impossible. Steel-shanked shoes are made with inflexible arches; they require your feet to fit them, you can't adjust them to your individual needs. That is one reason for the Cantilever Shoe, a good-looking shoe, fashioned with a flexible arch. Cantilever Shoes can be laced up snugly around the undercurve of your foot; they furnish the individual support you need there; no steel shank-piece concealed between soles hampers the natural flexibility of your feet.

Cantilevers are good looking; their flexible arches allow your foot muscles the free exercise they need; your circulation is that much improved; you don't tire so soon; you look better for not feeling tired, and you avoid foot strain and the small army of troubles physicians ascribe to that.

Allow us to show you in what good-looking Cantilevers we can give you your individual fit, support and flexibility.

Widths AAAA to E.

Black Kid, \$12.50  
Brown " 14.00  
Cloth Tops, 11.50  
to \$12.50  
Wide Tops, 13.50

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS  
22 W. 39th St., nr. 5th Av., N. Y.  
414 E. 11th St. (over Schraff's), B'klyn  
897 Broad St. (opp. City Hall), Newark  
Also at J. & J. JACOBSON,  
Lexington Av., at 50th St.,  
and  
G. A. HANG,  
364 East Endham Road

ers, is unable to finance a proper police force, through its inability to collect revenues, and is generally unable to attain that degree of stability which is regarded as essential to international trade and relations.

There have been indications that China would welcome such a movement as is to be proposed at the conference, provided that the movement should be made by the United States. This is said to be due to the old feeling of friendship which China has felt for this country, and of implicit trust, growing out of the Roosevelt Administration turning back to China part of the Boxer indemnities which were regarded as being in excess of just claims. This money has been used by the Chinese government in educating Chinese boys who intended to study at American universities later, and the result has been that all through China there is a feeling that the United States government is educating hundreds of Chinese boys.

Mandate by U. S. Opposed  
Even if the United States were willing to assume the task—which in some respects would amount to taking a mandate for China—Japan would not be willing for it to do so and England would not be any too well pleased. So the foreign representatives inquire, is the United States willing to enter with them into a joint arrangement for the salvation of China. The primary object will be the establishment of a strong and honest government, capable of putting down the bandits and meeting its foreign obligations?

This question, it is admitted, leads to the domestic political question in the United States. The foreign representatives complain that at present there has been no way to test public sentiment in this country on the question and, as they desire very much that the United States should agree to the plan they fear that the American delegates may take it for granted that the same sort of opposition which was aroused in the United States joining the League of Nations would apply to this arrangement.

On the other hand, some of the more optimistic point to the American participation at the time of the Boxer uprising when American troops marched with those of the other great powers to Peking, and which resulted in a small detachment of American troops being maintained from that day to this, in the consent of course, of the Chinese government.

Hands-Off Policy Depreciated  
There was never any protest or great amount of indignation from the American people over this participation by the United States, they point out, and they hope that the policy of hands-off Europe is bound to disappear, with the Administration has laid down, will not apply to the Far East, where, they assert, this country has vital interests.

They say also that the mere presence of troops of all the powers interested probably would be sufficient, and that the chance of heavy casualties would be slight. The only real fighting needed, it is thought, would be the suppression of the bandits, certainly if, as most of them seem to expect, the Chinese government accepted the situation and co-operated with the powers.

The situation is especially interesting because outside of Germany, China is now the only foreign country on the American continent from which American troops have been placed from time to time in many countries, including the detachment now in Nicaragua, but the sending or quartering of troops is a very different matter.

Americans' Work To Be Exhibited by Academy  
Will Be Part of Celebration in Connection With Cornerstone Laying by Marshal Foch

An exhibition of paintings, sculpture and manuscripts by American artists and authors will be one of the features attending the celebration of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, which will be held in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the academy's new home by Marshal Foch on November 19.

The new building, which will house the academy's treasury in literature and art, will form part of the group of buildings occupied by the Hispanic and other societies at 155th Street and Broadway.

The art exhibition will be opened on November 18 with a reception attended by leading artists, writers, public men and diplomats. It will be unusual in that it is to be composed largely of works of art contributed by the relatives and friends of leading Americans now dead. There also will be a display of original manuscripts by famous American authors.

Among the artists whose work will be exhibited are Robert R. R. Johnson, John La Farge, Winslow Homer, Kenyon Cox, Timothy Cole, Eric Jensen, Mahilde de Cordoba, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Abbott H. Thayer, Prince Troubetzkoy, Olin Warner, Irene Wilson, Lorado Taft, J. Q. A. Ward, Herman A. MacNeil, Edwin H. Blashfield, Garl McCheser and John S. Sargent.

# Flint's Fine Furniture

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## VALUE—THE KEYNOTE

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UPHOLSTERED LIVING ROOM SUITES  
from \$214 to \$1490

BREAKFAST ROOM SUITES  
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# At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

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# At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

ON FREE VIEW TOMORROW (MONDAY), 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. AND CONTINUING UNTIL THE UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE ON THE AFTERNOONS OF THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK AT 2:15 O'CLOCK

BY DIRECTION OF THE WELL-KNOWN CONTINENTAL CONNOISSEUR AND AUTHORIZED EXPERT HENRI S. DE SOUAMI OF PARIS DISCONTINUING HIS NEW YORK BRANCH

A Very Important Collection of BEAUTIFUL OLD FRENCH GOTHIC AND RENAISSANCE FURNITURE INCLUDING REMARKABLE SPECIMENS OF PETIT AND GROS POINT DATING FROM THE 16th to the 18th CENTURY

THIRTY-SIX IMP RTANT FRENCH GOTHIC, FLEMISH AND ITALIAN RENAISSANCE, BRUSSELS, ROYAL AUBUSSON AND EARLY GOBELINS TAPESTRIES

STAINED GLASS PANELS OF THE 15th and 16th CENTURIES FROM THE ABBAYE DE LA LUCERNE, THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. THORINS, EVREUX, AND THE COMTE DE GONTAUT BIRON'S CHATEAU.

A GROUP OF EARLY ITALIAN AND FRENCH BRONZE STATUETTES, PLAQUES AND CLOCKS

OLD VELVETS, BR CADES, EMBROIDERIES, GOTHIC MANTLEPIECE, PRIMITIVE BAS RELIEFS AND STATUETTES

NOTABLE SPECIMENS OF FORGED IRON

GOthic WOOD CARVINGS

DECORATIVE PANELS AND NUMEROUS OTHER DESIRABLE OBJECTS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEHOLD UTILITY & EMBELLISHMENT MANY OF WHICH WERE RECENTLY SECURED BY THE OWNER FROM

THE CHATEAU DE LOSTANGES

THE PROPERTY OF COMTE DE GONTAUT BIRON

AND OTHER EXAMPLES FROM THE NOTABLE FRENCH COLLECTIONS OF COMTE ALFRED D'ANNOVILLE, DUCHESSE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT, COMTE DE GALARDE, COMTE ARMAND DU GAULT, CHATEAU DU MONTEFONTAINE, CHATEAU DES MARANTAIS AND CHATEAU DE LA RANCE.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR

The Sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistants of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Manager, Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 33d Street, New York