



A new size package! Ten for 10c. Very convenient. Dealers carry both; 10 for 10c; 20 for 20c. It's toasted.

FINAL SALE

We have sold over \$100,000 worth of OFFICE FURNITURE in the past month. We still have many remarkable values.

Compare these offerings with others. Executive's Desk



Solid Mahogany. Very best workmanship. 72x36. Was remarkable value \$161.70 at \$275. Sacrificed now at \$140.20.

The same in quartered oak. \$140.20. Roll Top Desks, all sizes, \$69 up

FLAT TOP DESK



Genuine Mahogany (Top and Panels) 60x34. Regular price \$96. Clearance price \$66. Beautiful Secretary Desk



Also 55-in. Typewriter Desk

Genuine Mahogany (Top and Panels) Regular Price \$96. Sale Price \$67.50. SOLID MAHOGANY Revolving Chairs



Beautifully finished; unexcelled workmanship; genuine leather cushions. \$39.50 Regular \$62.50. NOW

The above are only samples of the hundreds of other extraordinary reductions in all lines of office furniture. Drop in and see the greatest values ever offered.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES JACOB BARSKY 1 Beaver St. Adjacent Broadway

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

HARDING CAUTIOUS IN DISARMING STEP

He Wishes to Avoid 'Feelers' Which Would Meet With Blunt Yes or No.

ENVOYS SEEK VIEWS

President Ready to Call Conference as Soon as Situation Warrants.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 1.

In official channels to-day the understanding was that President Harding has asked the nations of the world to express their views on a curtailment of armaments, the procedure being through the American diplomatic representatives in the various foreign capitals. The reason for the informal discussions is that the American Government, while extremely anxious for results does not wish to put the proposition so bluntly that a "yes" or "no" answer would be required.

It is the idea that it would be well to get the leaders in the different countries to talking about a curtailment of armaments at the same time with a knowledge that the United States would welcome a situation where the President could summon a disarmament conference.

Mr. Harding, it became known, will not hesitate to call the nations to such a conference if there is reasonable assurance that they would be willing to enter upon such a discussion. Just what form such a conference would take can only be speculated upon at this time, but it might develop into an enlargement of the conference now in progress as an outgrowth of the war, the Supreme Council proceedings, in which George Harvey as Ambassador to England is participating as an unofficial observer.

While the inquiries are being made of all nations, the answers from such nations as Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy are particularly sought since it is the programme of these nations that affect, to a large extent, the army and navy policy of the United States.

Contained in the navy appropriation bill as it passed the Senate to-day was the Borah resolution asking for an inquiry on the question of disarmament along the lines already attempted by Mr. Harding.

LONDON, June 1.—It was stated in official circles here to-day that Great Britain had not received the "informal feelers" reported from Washington with reference to an international agreement for the reduction of armaments. The British Government, however, it was said, would heartily sympathize with any movement for the furthering of world peace, and would welcome suggestions from the United States to that end.

The speech made by Lord Lee, First Lord of the Admiralty, in Manchester on May 26, in which he expressed the view that there was growing need for a conference of nations at which the question of restricting armaments could be discussed, was cited as proof of Great Britain's desire to see the armaments question solved.

PARIS, June 1.—The French Foreign Office said to-day that as yet it knew nothing of the plan of the American Government to take up the subject of a reduction of armaments with the principal Governments. The French attitude is that France must remain prepared in all danger from the East to disappear.

ANGLO-JAPAN TREATY MAY RUN YEAR MORE

Tokio Press Hears London Has Suggested Extension.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. TOKIO, June 1.—Great Britain, the Nishi Nishi declares, has suggested that Japan permit the present Anglo-Japanese alliance to continue another year. The two nations are definitely negotiating for a revision of the alliance, the newspaper says.

The Chu-O Shimbus, which is considered to be a government organ, explains that the suggestion is due to the coming British Imperial conference this month in London. The newspaper thinks that Great Britain desires a continuance of the alliance, that New Zealand and Australia are favorable to such continuation and that the Canadian opposition will disappear when the Canadian Government understands the alliance will not affect America.

ANTIS IN VLADIVOSTOK DISSOLVE ASSEMBLY

China Government Concentrating Troops for Advance.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. TOKIO, June 1.—Lieut.-Gen. Boldreff, who was reported recently as having organized a new Government in Vladivostok and as endeavoring to come to terms with M. Merkuloff, head of the anti-Bolshevik Government previously established, has issued a denial in Vladivostok that he has formed a new Government or that he is endeavoring to do so.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. VLADIVOSTOK, June 1.—The National Assembly has been dissolved by the new Government pending the election of a new Assembly. It is reported the far Eastern Government of Siberia, whose seat is in Chita, is concentrating troops for an advance on Vladivostok and the reports have created some uneasiness here.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Fighting between the Russian factions in Vladivostok ceased Friday without any injury to Americans. There are at Vladivostok approximately twenty-five Americans, including the staff of the consulate.

COVENANT CHANGES BEFORE COMMITTEE

Canada's Proposal to Eliminate Article X. Up for Consideration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, June 1.

Under the presidency of Arthur J. Balfour, the League of Nations Committee for Amendments to the Covenant met here to-day to consider elimination of Article X, as was proposed by Canada, and other changes. Canada proposed the article during the peace conference. The committee confined its first session, however, to consideration of minor technical details.

While it was decided not to recommend changes stiffening the requirements for the submitting of disputes to arbitration, it was agreed to recommend that the council extend the practice wherever it was possible.

Article X, which was the main point in the opposition of the United States Senate to the league, provides that members of the League of Nations "undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league," and that "in case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. LONDON, June 1.—At the meeting of the League of Nations amendment committee it is understood to have been suggested regarding the Canadian proposal to eliminate Article X, that it be so changed that each State would bind itself to respect, rather than to defend, the territorial integrity of its neighbors. It is thought that this would remove the American objection.

A Czechoslovak amendment to Article XXI, regarding regional understanding, would localize the "Little Entente" as an extension of the covenant. It is understood that China has sent its delegate especially to oppose this amendment on account of possible recognition of such regional understandings as the Lansing-Tschi agreement, which has to do with Japan's special interest in China.

Article XXI reads: "Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace." China, it is understood, would limit these agreements to the Monroe Doctrine alone to prevent recognition of anything like Japanese leadership in Asia.

NO OPPOSITION TO SCHURMAN

Senate Committee Approves Nomination as Minister to China.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Expected opposition to the nomination of Jacob Gould Schurman, former president of Cornell University, to be minister to China failed to develop in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day, and the nomination was ordered favorably reported to the Senate.

Action on the nomination previously had been deferred at the request of Senator Johnson, Republican, California, who said he wished to inquire into writings and speeches of the nominee alleged to indicate decided friendliness toward Japanese policies. Senator Johnson was absent from the city to-day.

LENINE'S POLICIES GET INDORSEMENT

Peasants Will Have Two-thirds of Crops for Their Own Trading.

UNIONS TO FIX WAGES

State to Retain Largest Industries and Encourage Smaller Cooperatives.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. RIGA, June 1.—The congress of the Communist party closed its sessions at Moscow on Monday with a declaration of approval of the programme expounded by Lenin and his lieutenant, Milutin, Minister of Agriculture, who is now the ruling spirit on economic questions. The policy was accepted in silence by Zinoviev, Soviet Governor of Petrograd, who has heretofore been regarded as head of the irreconcilable element.

Lenine's speech, as officially reported, explained that previous policies of requisition, &c., had been due to external conditions and to civil war, which had given no other choice than the adoption of these rigorous measures. This necessity now being ended, he said, the task must be "the establishment of fixed relations between the workers and the peasantry." These are the principles of the new policy:

First—Collection from the peasants of a fixed amount of grain by a system of tax in kind, estimated by Milutin to amount to about one-third of the crop. The other two-thirds of the crop is to remain at the disposal of the peasant for trading through the newly restored co-operatives, whose power is to be extended. The former system of requisitions, which made the peasants the ardent and sometimes the fighting foes of Communism, permitted the peasant to keep only a small quantity of the grain for personal consumption, while the State forcibly took the rest.

Second, retention in the hands of the State of the largest industries and means of transportation, particularly the leather, salt and textile industries. These latter are turning out manufactured goods now most needed by the peasants. They are to be set up in order to satisfy the peasants' needs, and the workers are to be encouraged by a bonus system and other inducements which will increase production. Supervision is to be under the trade unions, who will fix the rates of pay instead of the Government, as heretofore. These large industries and transportation facilities, as well as natural resources such as metal, &c., are regarded as strong influences in maintaining the present regime.

Third, encouragement of small and medium co-operatives and private industries. Factories will be leased to these smaller industries, and even financial assistance will be given. The trades unions will fix the wages, the Government retaining the right of factory inspection. Personal initiative of workers will be suitably rewarded and will supplant equal pay. Government officials in charge of factories who prove lax in their management will be strictly penalized. The chief purpose throughout will be to increase production.

Besides the foregoing there will be general relaxation of prosecution and of hindrances to free trade.

In the course of his speech on Monday Lenin said that the development of capitalism, through the small industries and agriculture, was not to be feared, for the reason that the proletariat always held firmly in its hands all the large sources of industry.

TO LET IRELAND SETTLE HER OWN PROBLEMS

Chief Secretary Declares This to Be Britain's Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, June 1.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a speech in the House of Commons to-night, sounded what many persons interpreted as a conciliatory note. He declared it was the Government's policy to let Irishmen settle their own problems their own way.

Greenwood made a bitter attack on "the so-called Irish Republican army," and insisted he would never surrender to its efforts to extort a declaration of Irish independence.

Sir Hamar's speech was very significant owing to the publication here of the interview with Prof. De Valera in the Journal de Geneve, in which the "President of the Irish Republic" said in effect that a status like that of Canada, Australia or South Africa meant for Ireland that she would be the same as they are, only a free will partner in the British Empire.

INQUIRY ON AIRBOMB EXPLOSION ORDERED

Major Borden Advances Theory of Cause.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. WASHINGTON, June 1.—A complete investigation of the circumstances surrounding the bomb explosion yesterday at the Aberdeen proving grounds, which resulted in the death of five persons and injury of ten others, was directed by Secretary Weeks to-day.

Major Borden brought the first details of the disaster to the department to-day in an oral report to Gen. Williams, in which he advanced a theory of the cause of the explosion.

"The plane had been loaded with four bombs," Major Borden said. "That on rack No. 1, at the right hand end of the plane, had dropped from the rack once. Meanwhile the motor had been started and the airplane was being turned around. The blast from the propeller of the machine started the propeller on the bomb revolving. A certain number of revolutions of the bomb's propeller releases a striking rod or plunger. The propeller had apparently turned that point when the tail skid—a piece of metal attached to the tail of the airplane—swung around and struck the propeller on the bomb, a most extraordinary occurrence."

The blow evidently was all that was required to drive the driver the percussion cap attached to the fuse. The explosion followed.

PLANE CRASH IS LAID TO LACK OF WARNING

Need of Aviation Meteorological Service Shown to Army Investigators.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.

The recent fatal crash of the Curtiss Eagle army ambulance plane near Morgantown, Md., with the resultant death of seven occupants would have been prevented if an aviation meteorological service had been in operation, Representative Campbell (Kan.) to-day told the army board investigating the accident.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. Walsh (Mass.) made the trip from Bolling Field, near here, to Langley Field in the Curtiss Eagle that was wrecked, but declined to come back in it because Mr. Walsh was "air sick." It was on the return trip that the fatal crash occurred.

"I don't think any one felt the slightest uneasiness on account of the management of the plane, because it seemed under perfect control, so far as the pilot was concerned," testified Representative Campbell. "There was this bumpy condition of the air that he seemed to understand."

"If he could have called Washington and got the weather conditions and found out whether it was safe to start on a trip of that kind, he could have been advised that there were storms forming in the direction of Bolling Field. That would have enabled him to have gone above or around the storm or remained at Langley Field."

HUGHES FROWNS ON BIG CREDIT SCHEME

Refuses to Sanction Billion Dollar Corporation for German Trade.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 1.

The United States Government will have nothing to do with the plan formulated by Lafayette S. Defries, New York lawyer, with headquarters in London; Franklin Helm, financier of Indianapolis; Richard Moldenke, metals expert of Watchung, N. J., and Louis M. Hoefler, San Francisco lawyer, whereby these men hope to establish a billion dollar credit in this country with which to purchase American raw materials for German industry. A positive declaration to this effect to THE NEW YORK HERALD Bureau was made from the highest official source to-day.

Mr. Defries and at least one of his associates was in Washington last week. It was reported that they had laid their plan before Secretary of State Hughes.

Secretary Hughes has not seen Mr. Defries and it can be authoritatively stated that he has no intention of making an appointment with him, or his associates, to discuss the matter. Mr. Defries did write a letter to the Secretary, and it was duly received, but it has not been given and will not be given official consideration or sanction in any way.

The attitude of the Administration is to endeavor to make an arrangement whereby every American business concern may take advantage of any safe trade advantages with Germany. It would certainly withhold endorsing a billion dollar corporation to handle American business in Germany, under control such as was proposed in the Defries, &c., plan.

100,000 FOR VIRGINIA 'U'

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., June 1.—A gift of \$100,000 from the General Education Board of New York, announced to-day by President Alderman, brought the centennial endowment fund of the University of Virginia up to \$1,200,000.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

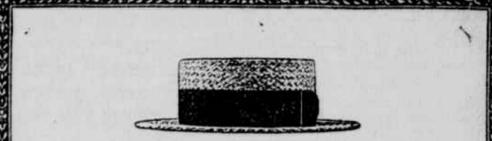
7 Wall Street
204 Fifth Avenue
346 Broadway
72nd St. & Broadway

Capital \$2,000,000
Surplus \$1,000,000

Complete Banking & Trust Service
Domestic & Foreign



Revillon Freres
DRY COLD STORAGE
To renew the freshness of your furs for next season send them at once to storage. If repairs or remodeling are necessary it is economical to order the work now.
Call 0360 Circle
5th Avenue at 53d Street, New York



DOBB'S
New York's Leading HATTERS
620 FIFTH AVENUE
also
244 FIFTH AVENUE

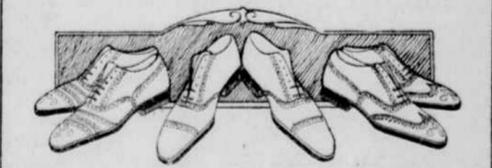


Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce the Presentation Today of
A Very Fine Collection of
Men's Woven Madras Shirts
in designs confined exclusively in America to Saks & Company
At 2.35

THESE shirts are for the man who leans towards the exclusiveness of fine custom shirtings, but refuses to pay the almost prohibitive prices that usually accompany them. Shirtings more exquisitely patterned than these were never received from Overseas and every shirt in the collection shows the benefit of the most expert needlework.

Very delicate colorings, conspicuous chiefly because of the skillful manner in which they are blended!
Street Floor



Men's Summer Oxfords
now 6.95
—a saving from last season's price of fully five dollars

Smartest of brogue, ball strap, and plain toe models, made of the season's most wanted leathers—black or tan genuine cordovan, black or tan calfskin, black or tan English and Scotch grain leathers.
Rubber or leather heels. All sizes.
Fifth Floor



Golf Clothes
—correctly styled
—masterfully tailored
—British and American cloths
—exclusive Saks patterns

\$32 to \$55

If there is anything new in Golf Clothes Saks have it! We have the largest stock of ready-tailored golf suits in America, and while we are proud of the extensiveness of our assortments, it is questionable whether we should give the honors to variety, or to the marked exclusiveness of our models.

Novelty Cheviots—Herringbones—Plaids—Heathers—Grays

Saks & Company
BROADWAY at 34th STREET



REPUTATION
FINCHLEY BUSINESS SUITS MEET AN IDEAL CHERISHED ALIKE BY BUYER AND SELLER. REPUTATION DEMANDS CARRYING THROUGH TODAY AND TOMORROW EXACTLY WHAT BROUGHT SUCCESS YESTERDAY.

FIFTY DOLLARS
CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON
READY-TO-PUT-ON
TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY
5 West 46th Street
NEW YORK

Finchley Silk
Gloves in tan and grey, \$2.50.