

Japanese Ambassador at London, had signed on July 7 a new joint note to the League of Nations.

WARSHIP'S FRONT TORN OFF BY BIG BOMB FROM PLANE

Martin Machine Launches 1,650 Pound Missile at Battleship San Marcos, Blowing Portions of Vessel 2,000 Feet; Part of Army Test Work.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.

Washington, D. C., July 11.—The entire forward portion of the old battleship San Marcos, resting on the bottom of Chesapeake Bay as a target, was blown away on Saturday by the detonation of a 1,650 pound bomb dropped from a Martin airplane flying from Langley Field.

There was a tremendous detonation, portions of the vessel being blown in all directions, as far as 2,000 feet.

The San Marcos formerly was the battleship Texas, sister ship of the Maine, the sinking of which in Havana Harbor precipitated the Spanish-American War.

DISARMAMENT VIEW OF GERMAN PRESS

'Political Event of Foremost Importance,' Volks-Zeitung Says of Invitation.

TAGESZEITUNG DUBIOUS

'Complicated Issues,' Says Tageblatt, 'in Problem of the Pacific.'

By The Associated Press.

Berlin, July 11.—The Volks Zeitung describes President Harding's invitation to a disarmament conference as "a political event of foremost importance" and says:

Naval Appropriation Bill Goes to President

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The conference report on the naval appropriation bill finally was adopted to-day by the Senate and House and the measure, which carries funds for the navy for this fiscal year, was sent to the President.

TOKIO GIVES NO HINT ON HARDING REPLY

Continued from First Page.

While it is being generally assumed here that the conference will be held in Washington, this is not yet determined.

DE VALERA TO MEET PREMIER THURSDAY

Continued from First Page.

ance of his invitation. It is understood that the Government has offered to put up the Irish delegates during their stay here, but they have not officially accepted this invitation yet.

11 KILLED IN BATTLE ON EVE OF TRUCE

Curfew Off in Dublin; Theatres Open; Cars Run.

LONDON, July 11.—The Central News version of the attack last night on a military patrol at Castle Island, County Kerry, says that eleven persons were killed and many wounded.

DUBLIN, July 11.—The truce in Ireland, agreed upon by Government officials and Republican leaders pending peace negotiations, went into effect at 11 o'clock to-day.

In consequence of the abolition of the curfew, the theatres, the moving picture houses, the street car companies and the railways made announcement that from to-night they would resume their normal hours.

Confidence was everywhere expressed here to-day that the Republican forces would observe the truce order. The record for the week-end, however, indicates that the order had not reached the remote districts.

One item on the record came from Rockstown, County Cork, where Major G. O'Conor was kidnapped last evening and shot dead.

SHOOTING AND BURNING CONTINUE IN BELFAST

City Only Place in Ireland Still Under Curfew.

By The Associated Press.

BELFAST, July 11.—Incendiarism, which was one of the worst features of Sunday's disorders, increased to-night, there being frequent outbreaks.

In the extent of material damage to property, Sunday's rioting here can be compared to that during the Dublin riots in 1916.

LOYD GEORGE HAILS AMERICA'S INVITATION

Calls Views of United States 'Extremely Satisfying.'

Special Cable to The New York Herald.

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New York Herald Bureau.

London, July 11.

The full text of Premier Lloyd George's speech on the Pacific question and limitation of armaments in the House of Commons follows:

"When I told the House last Thursday I hoped to make a statement on the Pacific and Far Eastern question to-day I was awaiting replies to conversations which had taken place between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and my representatives of the Governments of the United States of America, Japan and China.

"The Chinese Government also replied favorably. We have not yet received a formal reply from the Government of Japan, but I have every reason to hope it will reply in the same sense.

"I am now at liberty to inform the House regarding the course which our discussions with the Imperial Cabinet took. On broad lines, the Imperial policy in the Pacific and Far East was the first subject to which we addressed ourselves, having special regard to the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the future of China, and the bearing of both of these questions on the relation of the British Empire with the United States of America.

"We were guided in our deliberations by three main considerations. In Japan we have an old proved ally, and the agreement of twenty years' standing between us has been of very great benefit to both ourselves and her, but for peace in the Far East. In China we have a very numerous people, great potentialities, who esteem our friendship and who are interested in the progress and advance of the world."

"America Closest to Britain."

"In the United States of America we see a people who are the closest to our own aims and ideals with whom it is not only for our interest, but our duty, to consult and cooperate. These were the main considerations which guided us and upon which we were unanimous. Our discussion was to find methods combining all these three factors of policy and which would remove the danger of heavy naval expenditure in the Pacific with all the evils that entails, and would ensure development and the legitimation of all national interests in the Far East."

"We had, in the first place, to ascertain our exact position with regard to the Anglo-Japanese agreement. There had been much doubt as to whether the notification to the League of Nations made last July constituted a denunciation of the agreement in the sense of Clause V. If it did, it would have been necessary to decide upon some interim measure regarding the agreement pending fuller discussions with other Pacific Powers. Negotiations with this object in view, were in point of fact, already in progress. If, on the other hand, it did not, the agreement would remain in force until it was denounced, whether by Japan or by ourselves, and will not actually be determined until twelve months from the date when notice of the denunciation was given."

"The Japanese Government took the view that no notice of a denunciation had been given. This view was shared by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but as considerable doubt existed in our minds, we referred the question to the Lord Chancellor, who considered it with law officers of the Crown, and they held that no notice of a denunciation had yet been given."

Japanese Treaty Remains.

"It follows that the Anglo-Japanese agreement remains in force until denounced, and will lapse only at its expiration twelve months from the time the denunciation was given."

"It is, however, the desire both of the British Empire and Japan, that the agreement should be broad enough to comply with the covenant of the League of Nations and that wherever the covenant and the agreement are inconsistent, the terms of the covenant should prevail. Notice to this effect now has been given to the League. The broader discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern question to which we then turned showed a general agreement upon the main lines of the course which the Imperial Conference decided to follow."

"I have already explained the first principle that our policy was friendly co-operation with the United States of America. We were all convinced that this more than any single factor depends the well being of the world. (Cheers.)"

"We also had the desire, as I have stated, to maintain in close friendship with Japan. The greatest merit of that valuable friendship is the harmonizing influence and the activities of the two greatest Asiatic Powers. We also aim at preserving the open door to China and giving to the Chinese people every opportunity for peaceful progress and development. In addition to this consideration there was the desire to safeguard our own vital interests in the Pacific and to limit naval armament among the Pacific Powers. All the representatives of the empire agreed that our standpoint on this question should be communicated with complete frankness to the United States, Japan and China, with the object of securing an exchange of views which might lead to more formal discussion and conference."

Harding's "Momentous Step."

"The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs accordingly held conversations last week with the American and Japanese Ambassadors and the Chinese Minister, and communicated to them the views of the Cabinet and asked in turn if they would let me know what his opinion was on the financial situation read the Journal of Commerce this morning.—Adv.

JAPAN NOW ADOPTS DISARMAMENT VIEW

Ready to Join the Conference Called by President Harding.

Tokyo, July 11.—After a special meeting of the Privy Council to-day the official organ of the Imperial Household issued a statement saying that Premier Hara and Foreign Minister Uchida had revealed to the council the proceedings of the negotiations concerning the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The Privy Council, the statement said, agreed "to accept the B proposal of the British concerning the question of renewal."

The result of to-day's conference will be submitted to the diplomatic advisory council to-morrow, after which an official statement explaining the situation is expected to be made public.

The Yomiuri Shimbun thinks it imperative for Japan to secure an understanding with the United States concerning Japanese policy in the Pacific. The newspaper is convinced such an agreement should include an accord concerning fortifications in the Pacific.

The Jiji Shimbun yesterday said that Japan would be ready to participate in a conference on disarmament should President Harding call one.

There has been no public knowledge of any specific proposal made by Great Britain to Japan regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The most recent official disclosure on the subject of the alliance was embodied in the opinion of Lord Birkenhead, the British High Commissioner, that the alliance continued automatically for another year.

By The Associated Press.

Tokyo, July 10 (delayed).—An agreement by the United States, Great Britain and Japan on Pacific problems as a desirable precursor or accompaniment to a new renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is finding favor with Japanese publicists, who seem to believe negotiations to that end have been started.

(This despatch was filed before the announcement in Washington of President Harding's invitation to a conference on disarmament in Washington.)

Although the newspapers are devoting columns to the treaty, no reference has been made to the fact that no general arbitration treaty exists between the United States and Japan. The Japanese are publicists apparently interpret the American opposition to any British-Japanese military pact as partly inspired by the absence of such an agreement.

PREMIER OF CANADA PRAISES HARDING'S ACT

Declares It Represents Desire of Dominion.

LONDON, July 12 (Tuesday).—The London Times prints the following statement from Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Premier, who will represent Canada at the Washington conference:

"It was with the greatest satisfaction that I learned of President Harding's notable announcement. To a distracted world it offers new hope and a promise of relief from the uncertainties and apprehensions that have clouded the future."

"Nowhere will it be welcomed more eagerly than in Canada, for it has been the unwavering belief of Canadians that the issues involved in the question of armaments, as well as in the closely connected problems of the Pacific and the Far East, can be best settled by a full and frank consultation among the nations chiefly interested—that is, by the method of free conference. That belief is based on their experience with this method in the new world, and they will unquestionably seek every means to insure successful results from this momentous proposal made by the President of the United States in the name of his country."

PORTUGAL HAS ELECTION

LISBON, Portugal, July 11.—The general elections for the Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed off quietly. The Government party was returned to power with a majority.

The next highest in the returns were the Democrats while the other members elected to the Chamber represent eight shades of political opinion.

PRESS LOUD IN PRAISE OF HARDING'S INITIATIVE

By The Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 12 (Tuesday).—The British press is unanimous in stating that the step taken by President Harding in inviting a conference on disarmament is a most timely and wise one.

While the conference in Washington is not likely to be held within a couple of months, the Dominion Premier, it is stated, has been chosen as the presiding officer of the conference.

The Daily Telegraph praises President Harding's courage and judgment, and outlines as his probable program the following: "To devise a scheme which will satisfy American opinion, protect China's development and be compatible with the true interests of Japan and the British Empire."

Referring to the ultimate aim in the limitation of armaments, it declares that if the conference cannot in concert find some solution it must be hoped, indeed, that the "difficulties are great and must not be underrated."

The Daily Mail says: "The United States may well be proud that the President by his noble and great hearted step has given her the honor of leading in a sincere and earnest effort to achieve practical disarmament. It should be a great help to President Harding," says the Chronicle. "That the British Empire, including three white peoples with Pacific seaboard, have met his ideas half way. We may be assured that we shall support him with no less sincerity in a wider scheme of disarmament."

The Daily News expresses pleasure that there is no real reason to suppose that President Harding's scheme is designed as a blow against the authority of the League of Nations.

"It would be a grave thing for peace in the Pacific," says the paper, "if its attainment involved the scrapping of the machinery for peace in Europe. Happily, we can see nothing in the proposals themselves which the sternest champion of the league cannot heartily welcome."

The paper feels anxiety as to the motive which led the American Government "to take up its natural position in the international arena in this vital discussion," and says now that the war tempest which ravaged Europe has exhausted itself there is less and less to prevent the Pacific from becoming the storm centre of the world, adding:

"Nothing, indeed, can prevent it except the resolution of the nations that it shall not happen. To the realization of that resolve, President Harding's message is a notable step forward."

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2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co Fifth Avenue

2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level

evitable proportion of innocent persons. Of the eighty houses set on fire, forty have been partially destroyed.

MAYOR O'CALLAGHAN ARRIVES IN CORK

LONDON, July 11.—Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, is reported by the Central News to have arrived in Cork to-day from the United States.

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