

Powers to Accept Harding Proposal

Continued from Page One statement to make with regard to the alliance tomorrow, but that this was dependent upon "the replies received from the United States, Japan and China."

Harding's move with regard to limitation of armament was described by some of his advisers as the second step in the working out of his international program, adoption of the peace resolution having been first. Before that resolution was put through Congress he went out informal "feelers" on the subject of disarmament. He now has gone a step forward in the development of this program.

Proposals for a conference on world disarmament were made in Congress some months ago, and a resolution by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, asking the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to confer with the United States on the question of limiting naval construction has been made a part of the Naval Appropriation bill and accepted both by the Senate and House.

The President, however, apparently has gone much further than the suggestion in the Borah resolution. His inquiries have been addressed to France and Italy as well, and there is nothing in the State Department announcement to suggest that the limitation of disarmament is confined solely to naval construction.

When the disarmament question was discussed in Congress various proposals were made that any conference on this subject contemplate a reduction of armaments as well as navies, but some Senators and Representatives opposed including France and Italy on the ground that France could not be expected in the then state of affairs in Europe to consent to any material reduction of its land forces.

So far as has been made known, President Harding offered no objections to the adoption by Congress of the Borah resolution, but some of those close to the President opposed the measure on the ground that it would limit the conference to three powers and also to the subject of naval disarmament.

Senator Borah said last night that he preferred to withhold comment on the State Department announcement until he had had an opportunity to study it.

Paris, July 11.—(By A. P.)—Sheldon Whitehouse, counselor of the American Embassy, called at the French Foreign Office today and talked with M. De Peretti de la Rocca, director of political affairs, on the possibility of holding a conference on disarmament. Mr. Whitehouse delivered no document in this connection, merely engaging in a tentative conversation on the subject.

FRANCE IS EXPECTED TO AGREE TO PARLEY

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Official comment on President Harding's initiative for a conference on the limitation of armaments is withheld pending receipt of the invitation, but unofficial opinions gathered in official circles, are to the effect that France certainly will accept the invitation if one is received.

The attitude of the French Government, however, is said to be unchanged since it was set forth in the assembly of the League of Nations last December by Leon Bourgeois, France, it is explained, is ready and would be glad to reduce her armaments and save the heavy expense involved as soon as she can safely do so, but any decision on this question must depend upon absolute security from the East.

Inquiries in official circles disclose the impression that such security has not yet been obtained. The Upper Silesian troubles and the Nationalist reaction in certain parts of Germany are cited as indications that the time has not yet come when France can safely weaken herself in the face of

READY TO START CAMP



Manon English and Elveda Reich, of Girl Scouts Troop No. 42, who are among those who plan to enjoy an outing under canvas at Langhorne

Lloyd George to Discuss U. S. Plan

Continued from Page One of intense interest to the people throughout this country.

The preliminaries which led up to President Harding's invitation are understood here to have involved a long conversation between Ambassador Harvey and Lord Curzon at the Foreign Office last Thursday at which the whole question was discussed. As a result of this the Ambassador was able to inform the Washington Government, it appears, that the time was ripe for a formal declaration on the part of the United States.

The London press today emphasized the part the Dominion Premier played in forcing the issue, and the Evening Standard, in its news article, links the name of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, with the present development, mentioning him as having "come over ostensibly for a holiday, but in reality to knit the links of understanding" with Ambassador Harvey on the one hand and Lord Curzon on the other as representing the two Governments.

Commenting on the move made by President Harding, says the Evening News, "it is welcome by none more than by the people of Great Britain. The preliminary conference, if it is held, will have no easy task, continues the newspaper, and nothing could be more opportune than to allow it to be conducted on the 'muddle through' habit of the Paris Peace Conference.

Hope for Lasting Peace "We must all go into it with a determination to play for the lasting peace of the world rather than each play a lone hand," the Evening News declares, "and if the President's desire are realized by a fair and perfectly possible limitation of armaments the British people will be as ready as America to take part in it."

The Yomiuri Shimbun thinks it imperative for Japan to secure an understanding with the United States concerning Japanese policies in the Pacific. The Jiji Shimpoo says Japan would be ready to participate in a conference on disarmament should President Harding call one.

The ruling of Lord Birkenhead, the Lord High Chancellor, that the Anglo-Japanese alliance must continue for another year, the newspaper points out, hangs up the question over the renewal

of this pact, but it considers the ruling a mere evasion which cannot continue long to have effect. It argues that after the services rendered by Japan in the war it would be not only ungrateful, but exceedingly unwise to cut the alliance without substituting anything else, and it considers it possible that Japan, if left as a free lance in the Pacific, might play the part that Turkey played in Europe.

Proposes East and West Concordat After pointing out that other Eastern interests are watching the position in the Pacific intently, the newspaper concludes by advocating the avoidance of this harsh division of East and West, which the mere denunciation of the treaty would produce, and it recommends that there be sought "a concordat to which the East and the West shall jointly subscribe." It thinks this is clearly what President Harding had in mind when summoning the powers to confer with the United States and adding that China had also been invited to take part in the discussions relative to Far Eastern problems.

The Pall Mall Gazette dwells upon the essential inclusion of China in the discussions on the ground that China furnishes the main problem in the Pacific. "There must be no more, it says, of that exploitation of countries and peoples which led to the wars and rivalries between the powers in the East, and if China's integrity and sovereignty are assured and Eastern Siberia is guaranteed against aggression, we see no reason why the development of the Far East should not continue apace without fear of the powers coming to blows."

In an editorial this morning on the disarmament question the Times says there can be no doubt that President Harding's conference proposal "will be gladly and promptly accepted by the British Government with the full concurrence of the Dominions in the same spirit in which it had been made."

The task of the proposed conference will be as delicate, and unless discerningly approached, as dangerous as any that any conference ever assayed to discharge," the Times adds, "Not even the Peace Conference at Paris had to face issues vaster or fraught with greater possibilities of good and evil to the world."

Harvey Sees Dominion Premiers Referring further to the Paris conference, the Times continues: "Its lack of method, its practice of approaching haphazard most complicated problems

and its errors in allowing the heads of Governments to address themselves first-hand to matters that ought to have been carefully threshed out in advance by expert subordinates, made it a byword among all who understand the importance of sound method and careful procedure."

The Mail declares that the President's message surpasses in importance all other current doings of whatever moment, and describes it as "practically an appeal to the human race to have done with wars."

The Daily Express declares: "It is a bright augury for the peace of the whole world that the President has now dissolved the fog of mystery which hung over the question of international disarmament. This country will gladly respond to the call."

The action of the President of the United States will unquestionably be received in all quarters of England with intense satisfaction, not only on account of its promising relief from the tremendous burden of taxation, but also because it will indirectly supply a solution, it is hoped, to the difficulties surrounding the problem of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

THE DAILY NOVELETTE

A Successful Failure By FREDERICK HART

When Margaret Anderson started the "Blue Rose" Tea Room she had no pretension of failure. The neighborhood where she had rented her two small rooms was quiet but populous; there seemed to her to be a good chance for a place that advertised home cooking and dainty surroundings. She had a little money—enough, she was sure, to keep going until the credit side of her very new ledger should show a balance in her favor. Her cooking she was sure of, her home training had made her waffles famous. The expenses of the first installation were heavier than she had imagined; her helper demanded payment in advance and large payment at that; the furniture she bought at second-hand stores, her good taste standing her in good stead; silver, china, etc.; kitchen supplies—she had a very slender balance left in the bank when she had finished writing the

checks. But for the first two weeks of her month people came in streams to the little tea room, as they always do to a new place, and Margaret's untiring service and the fame of her waffles carried her through the breakers triumphantly.

Among the customers whom she had begun to designate as "regulars" was a young man who appeared for two meals—breakfast and dinner—every day. He was punctual to the minute—8 o'clock sharp for breakfast, 7:15 in the evening for dinner. He was quiet and polite and never joked with her or with Hilda, the maid, as some of the others did; this fact Margaret subconsciously noted in his favor. He spent his breakfast time looking over the morning paper, and his evening meal seemed to be devoted as much to figuring as eating; he would draw diagrams on a slip of paper which he invariably carried in his pocket, eating mechanically while Margaret even experienced a feeling of pique as he once allowed her waffles to get cold, so absorbed was he in his strange hiphlyphysics.

One morning well on in the third month of Margaret's venture, he appeared as usual for breakfast; the day passed; 7 o'clock arrived and the tables began to fill; 7:15—and Margaret found herself looking at the door, expecting her "star boarder," as she called him in her mind. But he did not appear.

"You silly thing!" she said, addressing herself. "It is nothing to you. What do you care whether or not he comes here again? He's—yes, sir; eighty, ninety, one dollar—good night!" This last aloud to a departing customer.

But he was not there the next morning, nor all that day, in fact, and when two days had passed without his reappearance Margaret gave him up for lost and attended to her other customers.

His departure seemed to have a bad effect on her fortune, however, for when she balanced her books at the end of the month she found herself facing a deficit. Her success during the earlier days of her venture had been in a large degree the result of the curiosity which leads people to try new places; and even the excellence of her waffles had not been able to hold many of the palate-weary passersby who had come as an experiment. A new and flashier tearoom had opened only a block away—a tearoom with waitresses in smocks and aprons, with shaded lights and even the attraction of a

three-piece orchestra on Saturday afternoon, and many of her customers had fled thither. As Margaret sat at 8 o'clock on the night of the thirteenth she had reflected bitterly that when she had written the last check on the morning there would be nothing left with which to carry on the business. Sturdily she had lost money, and now had gone with the shrinking hope of a knock on the door, startled with her handkerchiefs, dabbed her eyes with her handkerchiefs. Who could it be at this late hour? She thought with a thrill of horror of collectors who might have learned of her misfortune and descended victoriously like to pick the bones. But the thought was foolish, and she put it out of her head. Consciously she went to the door and opened it. "We don't serve after eight—"

she was beginning when she stopped with a little gasp. "Oh—it's you," she exclaimed. "Into the small circle of light came a man—her erstwhile star boarder. 'Yes,' he replied ungrammatically, 'it's me.' Then he looked at sharply, and then at the open ledger. 'You've been crying?' he accused, indignantly. Who was this youth who accuse her of shedding tears? But her voice trembled in spite of herself. For a moment she braved it out, and then overstrained nature gave way. Down she broke forth.

"Oh, there isn't any use!" she exclaimed despairingly. "Everything's gone wrong—the Blue Rose is a failure, and so am I—nothing's been right since you left—"

she stopped, surprised at what she had said. But the young man laughed out, and suddenly she found herself in his arms, listening to words that made her feel happy all over.

"Dear," the young man was saying, "you remember those diagrams I worked on so much? Well, they were plans for a new invention of mine—and I've had a big success! I came back to tell you about it—and to tell you that I've been in love with you for two months. I didn't want to say anything till I was sure that my machine would pay, and it has—and I've come back for you!"

Smiling through her tears, she looked up at him. "I knew that my life would be a success—if you came back!" she said.

New Complete Novellets— "Agree to Disagree"

Wanamaker & Brown Whole Store Overflowing With Important Savings in Our July Sale

This is the second week of Oak Hall's all-inclusive disposal of clothing (for every member of the family) at reductions so decisive as to throw whatever profit there is into the pockets of the purchaser.

TENS of thousands of dollars worth of fine clothing—most of it the product of Wanamaker & Brown's own benchmark tailors—more than 3,000 men's and young men's suits, hundreds of boys' knee trouser suits, extra trouser suits for men and young men, thousands of yards of fine merchant tailoring fabrics (built to measure), are included.

- \$18.00 FOR \$25 AND \$30 MEN'S SUITS
\$25.00 FOR \$35 AND \$45 MEN'S SUITS
\$30.00 FOR \$50 AND \$55 MEN'S SUITS
\$38.50 FOR \$55 AND \$60 MEN'S SUITS
\$42.50 FOR \$65 AND \$85 MEN'S SUITS

Worsteds predominate all of the suits available in the several price groups quoted. Whatever kind of suit a man may want, extra sizes, too, is to be found in this July event.

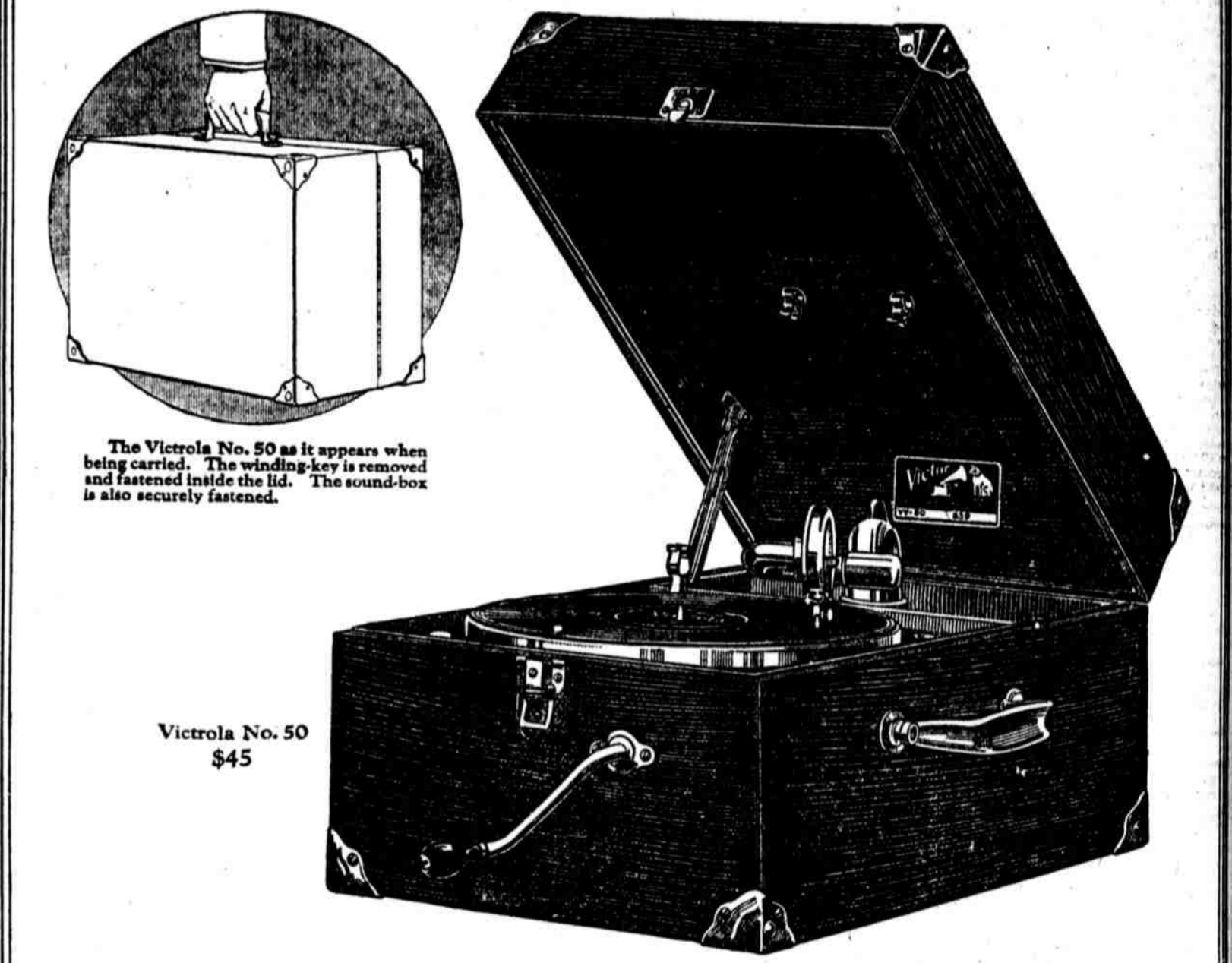
- Hundreds of Boys' Suits in the Sale
\$9.50 FOR \$12.50 AND \$13.50 BOYS' SUITS
\$11.75 FOR \$15.00 AND \$18.00 BOYS' SUITS
\$15.00 FOR \$22.50 AND \$25.00 BOYS' SUITS
\$18.00 FOR FINEST BOYS' SUITS IN THE STORE

This latter group formerly was priced at \$27.50 and the reductions include both two trouser suits and blue serges.

EXTRA TROUSER SUITS FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN REGULARLY SOLD UNTIL JULY 1 FOR \$35—SIZES FOR EXTRA LARGE MEN AND STOUT MEN INCLUDED—MARKED FOR QUICK SALE AT— \$23.50

DURING JULY YOU CAN SELECT FROM TWO SCORE DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF TAILORING SUITINGS, BUILT TO YOUR MEASUREMENT. THEIR REGULAR SELLING PRICE WAS \$50—\$55 AND \$60—JULY'S SALE PRICE IS \$43.50

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Advertisement for Bee Brand Insect Powder. It features a large illustration of a roach and a can of the powder. The text reads: 'Bee Brand Insect Powder Kills Roaches. Harmless to man and animals. For use against flies, mosquitoes, and other household pests. McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md. U.S.A.' It also includes a list of insects killed: 'flies, mosquitoes, fleas, lice, moths, bedbugs, cotes, and many other household and garden insects.' At the bottom, it says '15c and 40c—Sold Everywhere McCormick & Co. - BALTIMORE Philadelphia Sales Office, 33 S. Water St.'