

### England, Japan Agree to Plan of U. S. on Navies

#### Balfour Pledges "Full, Loyal And Complete Co-Operation Of British Nation Toward American Plan."

(Continued From Page One.)  
that the time for the next plenary session be left to Chairman Hughes, who could determine how far the committee work was advanced. Secretary Hughes replied that he would advise the delegates of the work of the committees and asked that the committee on armaments meet today after he could consult with the delegation heads.  
Mr. Hughes also proposed that the first meeting of the Pacific and Far Eastern committee be held tomorrow morning or afternoon.  
Great Britain's acceptance in "principle and spirit" of the American proposals for limitation of naval armaments formally was laid before the arms conference by Arthur Balfour, heading the British delegation.  
Before hearing the statements of the delegations, the conference adopted unanimously the committee of the whole plan worked out by the "big five."  
After the adoption of the program, Mr. Balfour arose. He said in substance:  
"You have invited those who desired it to continue the discussions which began on Saturday last. I think it very unfortunate if we are to allow the events of Saturday to pass without some further observation.  
"And if for reasons which I cannot explain, I am the first to take up the challenge, it is because of all members here assembled the country which I represent is most intimately interested in all naval questions.  
"Statesmen of all countries are beginning to discover that the labors and difficulties of peace are almost as arduous as those required by the conduct of a successful war.  
"I congratulate you," said Mr. Balfour, "on the fact that you have added a new anniversary which henceforth will be observed in connection with this movement toward reconstruction. In the minds of all the allied and associated powers November 12 will prove to be an anniversary not merely to restore pre-war conditions, but to see that war conditions shall never again exist.  
"Great Historical Event."  
"I count myself among the fortunate among those present," said Mr. Balfour, referring to the proceedings of Saturday, and adding:  
"The secret was admirably kept. I hope all the secrets, so long as they may be secrets, will be as well kept."  
Telling of Secretary Hughes' proposals, Mr. Balfour said he suddenly realized he was participating in "a great historical event." "Many in my audience," said he, "are citizens of the United States. The United States stands solidly impregnable with the lines of its communications protected, completely protected, from any conceivable hostile attack.  
"It is not merely that you have 110,000,000 people; it is not that you are the wealthiest nation. The geographical position of your country makes you wholly immune from the perils to which the British empire is subjected.  
"Suppose your western states were suddenly removed 10,000 miles across the sea; suppose you found that the heart of your country was a small and crowded island depending on overseas trade, depending on overseas communication for raw materials. Supposing your population never had more than seven weeks food and that this had to be replenished from overseas.  
"With Admiration and Approval."  
"Then you will understand why it is that every citizen of the British empire, no matter where he lives, never can forget that it is by sea communication that he lives and that without it he cannot live.  
"These references I have indulged in to explain why I am addressing you. We have considered the great scheme laid before you by our chairman. We have considered it with admiration and approval. We agree with it in spirit and in principle. We look to it as being the basis of the greatest reform in the matter of armaments and preparation for war that has ever been conceived or carried out.  
"I don't pretend, of course, that this or any other scheme can deal with every subject. It does not touch the heavy burden of land armaments. What it does do is one of the biggest things that has ever yet been done by constructive statesmanship. It does deal with the three great fleets of the world and with the proportion of disarmament which it lays down for those fleets.  
"Proportions Acceptable.  
"Taking the battleships as a basis," said Mr. Balfour, "we think the proportions between the various countries are acceptable. We think the limitation of amounts is reasonable. We think it should be accepted.  
"Mr. Balfour suggested that the submarine tonnage might well be reduced and that possibly construction of large submarines should be prohibited.  
The suggestions for changes in the proposals, Mr. Balfour said, "the main structure" proposed by the United States which, he said he believed, would be accepted.  
When Mr. Balfour promised the "full, loyal and complete co-operation of the British nation toward the general American plan," the audience rose and applauded for a half minute.  
"At first glance," said Mr. Balfour, "our experts think that too large an amount of tonnage has been permitted for submarines. They are the most abused agency of the war. The submarine is a defensive weapon of the weak. It might be desirable to abolish the submarine altogether.  
"U-Boat Tonnage Too Large.  
"Our experts believe that the submarine tonnage proposed is far in excess of that possessed by any nation.  
"I only throw this out as a suggestion—that the tonnage should be further limited. It might be practicable to abolish it entirely alto-

gether those submarines of vast, great size, which are not intended for defense, but whose whole purpose is attack, and attack by methods which civilized nations abhor."  
At that point the audience and delegates again applauded.  
"There are other questions," Mr. Balfour continued, "of replacement of cruisers which are not required for fleet action. But those are matters for consideration by the technical experts. They don't affect the main structure which the United States desires to exist and which we desire earnestly to help.  
"It is easy to estimate in dollars or pounds the savings to taxpayers of each nation which adoption of this scheme would give. It is easy to show that relief will be great; that indirectly it will greatly stimulate industries, national and international and do much to remove the difficulties under which civilized nations labor. All that is a matter of figures but there is something beyond numerical calculations, something that goes to the root and which concerns the highest interests.  
"Makes Idealism Practical."  
"What does the scheme do? It makes idealism a practical proposition. It takes hold of the dreams of poets, of publicists; even potentates have put it before mankind as the goal to which human endeavor should aspire.  
"What makes this scheme a landmark that comes home to the dustiest brain and the hardest heart, is that the United States has shown that international peace not only is a good thing, but that war is horrible and has shown a way to make war impossible.  
"In striking the imagination," Mr. Balfour said in closing, "not merely the imagination of those sitting here but of the whole civilized world—you have made the opening of this conference one of the landmarks in human civilization."  
Mr. Balfour concluded at 11:45 o'clock amid profound applause, after reading a congratulatory cablegram from Lloyd George.  
The conference adjourned at 12:44 p. m. to meet again at the call of the chairman.

### Navies for Defense Only Motive of U. S. Proposals

#### Program Based on Proposition of So Restricting Gun And Man Power That Fleets Could Not Be Used for Offensive Purposes.

By The Associated Press.  
Washington, Nov. 15.—Limitations of the world's navies so that they will be adapted for defensive purposes only, is the fundamental motive which inspired proposals submitted to the armaments conference by Secretary Hughes, it was learned last night from authoritative sources. The proposals were based, it was explained, on the proposition that navies should be so restricted in gun and man power that they would not be used for offensive purposes.  
With the primary consideration that of providing for defensive navies, American delegates in drafting their proposals, were said to have adopted the present relative strength of the three great naval powers as the only feasible basis for easy agreement. The proposed limits of capital ships for the three powers were regarded as sufficient for the respective navies of defense.  
Reject Coast Line Plan.  
The American delegates were reported to have rejected, as basis for consideration, the questions of territorial possessions. They also were said to have rejected, as impractical, in considering a defensive navy, the question of mileage of respective coast lines.  
It was made known that the United States, by virtue of its having the most extensive naval building program, felt itself in a position to make the definite proposals. The American delegates were said to feel that under the circumstances the United States had a "primary" interest in naval building and competition. They considered, it was said, that not

only in present building, but in future programs this country was committed to the largest naval outlay and therefore had most at stake in the declaration of a naval holiday.  
Can Enforce Ship Holiday.  
The capital ship formula in the naval program was said to have been adopted with the idea, not only that subsidiary arms of the navy could be easily and more definitely limited, but that it offered a tangible basis for enforcement. Capital ships, it was pointed out, could not be built quickly and hardly secretly, in violation of any agreement.  
No attempt was made to limit development of aircraft, it was said, among other reasons, because it would be difficult if not impossible to secure observance of any such agreement. It would be nearly impossible, it was declared, for any check to be kept on airplane engine construction while the matter of equipping an airplane engine with wings was said to be one of only a few weeks, as compared with years, required for completion of a capital ship.  
Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. Announces Wage Reductions  
Denver, Colo., Nov. 15.—A wage reduction of approximately 30 per cent will be announced soon by the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, it was announced at the headquarters of the company here yesterday, the reduction to affect 11 of the company's 18 coal mines. The exact date for promulgating the new wage scales was not made public.

### France and Italy Favor Increase In Navy Strength

#### Experts With Delegations Opposed to Any Decrease in Present Forces for Protection on Seas.

By The Associated Press.  
Washington, Nov. 15.—French and Italian navy experts, studying how limitations to be imposed on the United States, Great Britain and Japan would affect them, come to the conclusion that their naval forces should be increased rather than reduced.  
The Italian viewpoint, as it prevails among their experts, is that Italy should be permitted to have a navy as large as that of France and in any event, on a ratio of eight to 10.  
The naval question, as it affects Italy and France, is not under discussion, having been reserved by the conference until the status of the United States, Great Britain and Japan can be disposed of. But meanwhile, Admiral De Bon, head of the French experts, and Admiral Acton of the Italian delegation, are, with their experts, preparing for consideration of the subjects.  
Experts of both countries point out that during the war Italy and France devoted themselves almost entirely to strengthening their armies.  
Among the Italians there is a strong party urging a complete agreement with France to relieve both countries of a large part of their military burdens. It is pointed out that the two fleets united would dominate the Mediterranean, while the combined armies might be relied on to face any attack.  
There is also some expression of opinion that efficacious measures might be considered to look to the

limitation of armament of the Balkan states, as well as Poland, on the ground that the applications would thus be avoided.  
The Italian argument for a navy equal to France is that Italy, while having less colonial empire than France, now has a population about the same, has more than 4,000 miles of coast line, and is obliged to bring from abroad all her coal, one-third of her wheat, and nearly all raw materials.  
Custer County Farm Bureau Publishes Monthly Paper  
Callaway, Neb., Nov. 15.—(Special.)—The first issue of the Custer County Farmer, a monthly newspaper published by the Custer County Farm Bureau and the Custer County Live Stock Improvement association, has been printed. The editor is P. L. Gaddis, a farmer residing near Comstock and the managing editor is the Custer county agricultural agent, H. J. Kleigsh.

### Railroads Call Pay Conferences

#### 75 in West and 52 in East Send Out Notices—10 Per Cent Cut Planned.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Approximately 75 railroads, comprising practically all the larger lines of the west, are sending out calls this week for wage conferences with their employees, looking to reductions of pay. A few conferences have already been held on some roads.  
Although the roads are acting individually in the matter of a wage reduction, all are following the agreement reached here on October 14. Such reduction will approximate 10 per cent for the train service men and a return to the rates

of pay in outside industries for other classes of labor.  
New York, Nov. 15.—Managers of 32 railroads, covering the territory east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio river, today began mailing notices to the various classes of railroad employees, calling for conferences to consider readjustments in wages. In addition to the wage notice, a separate notice will advise the train service men that the managers desire to revise their working rules and agreements, particularly those dealing directly or indirectly with compensation.  
The plan is to revamp the present working agreement which each road has negotiated individually with its train service employees, in order to work for "greater economies."  
Tips Are Taxed.  
London, Nov. 15.—Railway porters and conductors are protesting against a claim made by the revenue authorities that they are liable to income tax on the amount of tips they receive. The men contend that tips are gifts and as such exempt from taxation.

## Thompson, Belden & Co.

### Strap Wrist Gauntlet Gloves

Gloves should always suit the time and occasion, and what could be more attractive for street wear than a pair of Bacco strap-wrist gauntlets that come in beaver and grey mocha for \$6.25, or a pair of gauntlets in black or brown capeskin may be had for \$5.

Main Floor

### Linen Huck Towels for \$1

This is a very fine quality plain hemstitched linen huck towel that would be most attractive embroidered or initialed. In size 18 by 30 inches for \$1 each.

Main Floor

### Elastic Girdles

Lend to the figure the desired support when heavier corseting is not acceptable. And for this reason the "H. & W." elastic girdle has become essential to the wardrobe of every woman who seeks to combine a stylish figure with health, ease and comfort. You will find the prices inexpensive.

Second Floor

### Shirts With Collars to Match

*The Men's Shop*

- Two new styles are offered for your approval.
- A silk pongee with a low, soft detachable collar is \$6.
- A fine Madras in neat, small patterns with a soft detachable collar is \$4.

Third Floor

### Three Hundred Hats—for \$1.00

Smart styles from our regular stock marked for a quick disposal. Every hat is worth much more, but the space is required for new arrivals, hence Wednesday's price.

Millinery—Fourth Floor

### Resourceful Wraps That Serve Many Needs

Are the embodiment of comfort, grace and style. Distinctive models adorned with fur in every conceivable place come in a variety of attractive styles. Many follow the slender silhouette and others are built on wider lines but all express the smartest of the late fall mode. Also graceful models that employ large collars and cuffs of cloth are becomingly smart when fashioned of the loveliest of the season's fabrics.

*Black, Browns, Blues, Arabian*

*Priced \$35 to \$295*

### Wash Suits for Boys

In an attractive assortment of styles. They may be had in plain blues, tans and browns or in the combination of a white waist with colored trousers or a tan waist with black saeteen trousers. Priced from \$3 to \$6.

Second Floor

### Children's Wear for Stormy Days

**Rain Capes** in navy, tan and Cardinal for six to twelve year olds are \$2.75, \$4.50, \$5.  
**Rain Coats** in navy and tan; sizes six to sixteen years, \$7.50 and \$8.  
Navy blue waterproof hats are 75c.

Second Floor

### Warm Sweaters for Busy Boys

These heavy winter sweaters are found in two smart styles, the slip-on and the button-down-the-front models. They come in greys, mixed browns, navy and tans. In sizes 8 to 12 years, and priced from \$7.75 to \$14.50.

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