

FARMER-ANTI-TRUST EXEMPTION SCORED

Special Privilege Is Declared Dangerous to Country.

HIGH PRICES ARE FEARED

Senator Asks Liberties Denied to Manufacture Should Not Be Given Others.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Proposed provisions of co-operative marketing bills now before the senate exempting farmer organizations from operation of the Sherman anti-trust law were attacked by the senate committee on commerce, republican, today. The committee, which is headed by Senator Brandegee, republican, of Connecticut, who asserted Congress was going to give the farmer a special privilege that no other citizen could enjoy, declared that an act by a farmer is not a crime, but becomes a crime when done by a manufacturer.

He declared that the country need not expect relief from higher prices through passage of the bill. "If the farmer who is in a position to choose to fix high prices," he added, "he believed that there was grave danger of a corner in the food and clothing supplies if the proposed exemptions are enacted into law."

Special Privilege Opposed. "I do not know," he continued, "whether the Sherman law should be maintained, but I do know that no amount of apologizing, explaining or attempting to justify satisfy me that an attempt should be made to have laws which are uniform in their operation. He said he did not take much 'stock' in the statements that privileges granted through the bill would not be abused by the farmers as much as though the same grants of authority were made to other classes of people. He said that human nature had not changed and he did not believe that the farmer had a higher sense of honor than the manufacturer or other business folk with respect to taking advantage of legal methods accorded them."

Too Great Exemption Feared. The attack came at the end of a day's debate on the bill mostly between lawyer members of the senate and none of whom appeared to agree with any other as to exactly the scope of the bill. The house bill theoretically gave the farmer the same exemption as the senate substitute or the measure submitted by several senators giving authority for the creation of co-operative associations.

Senator Walsh, democrat, Montana, spoke for several hours on the legal phases involved in the measures and engaged almost continuously in colloquies with other senators as to what provisions of the various bills meant. He believed, as many other senators said they did, in the principles of co-operative marketing, but declared too great exemptions were dangerous and warned that the farmer should consider well before passing the legislation, action which he predicted would be taken.

Farmers Against More Taxes. Farmers of the country will not stand for any more taxes while "profits go unscathed as they did during the war," Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the farmers' national council, declared today at a hearing before the house ways and means committee, considering soldier bonus legislation.

Mr. Marsh, expressing opposition to a sales tax or any other levy on consumption, urged restoration of the excess profits taxes. He contended that at least \$1,000,000,000 a year could be raised by the federal inheritance tax if steps were taken to prevent persons from avoiding it by transferring property as gifts before death.

Mr. Marsh and Chairman Fordney clashed at one point, the chairman declaring the witness could not proceed unless he was sworn in as a witness and civil. Mr. Marsh contended certain members of the committee were not courteous to him.

ARMS CONFERENCE ENDED

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mer German Pacific cables are yet to be put into final form by direct exchanges between the interested governments. The four-power Pacific treaty was signed December 13.

The signing took place at the desk of the secretary-general in the center of the great hollow square formed by the U-shaped green baize table about which all plenary sessions of the conference were held. Only the delegations were present at the time, but to shorten the ceremony it was arranged that each should sign in immediate succession all the documents to which his government was a party.

Hundreds Crowded Into Hall. Amid applause from the hundreds who had crowded into Continental hall to see the signing of the conference, the American delegation filed around the table and into the hollow square a few minutes before the ceremony began. One after another, Secretary Hughes, Senator Lodge, Senator Underwood and Elihu Root wrote their names to the five agreements, each touching lightly, as a token of approval, the seal already set opposite the space reserved for his signature.

A hum of conversation kept up throughout the hall, interrupted by applause as each American delegate rose and gave way for the next. All foreign delegates were applauded as they came up in turn to give their consummating approval of the agreement to the achievement of the conference.

Alphabetical Order Used. Called in alphabetical order, the Belgian, British, Chinese, French, Italian, Japanese, The Netherlands and Portuguese delegations followed the Americans and the applause which followed the signing of the ceremony scarcely had begun to die out when it was renewed at the appearance of President Harding. Many times during his address he was applauded and when he finished the delegates and the press joined in a demonstration which ended only when Rev. William Abernethy, standing at the head of the table, raised his hand and began final prayer.

As the concluding act of their 12 weeks of labor, the American delegates will unite within a few days in a report to the president, formally placing in his hands the five treaties ready for senate ratification. It is recognized they will be submitted to the senate all at one time and they may be taken to the capitol by Mr. Harding in person before the end of the week.

Viewing the conference in retrospect, all delegations renewed after the day's meeting their expressions of gratification over the results. The burden of their comment gave precedence to the naval limitations agreement and the readjustment affect-

ing China as constituting the crowning achievements of the negotiations. The plenipotentiaries of Japan, who alone among the nine nations came into the conference with reservations and with apparent popular apprehension as to the outcome, joined in the general manifestations of satisfaction. In the naval treaty provisions establishing a "fortification status quo" in the Pacific and in the four-power Pacific pact, the Japanese delegates believe they are arming home powerful weapons with which to check efforts of the militaristic party to build up a national hope of an American aggressive war in the far east. The Japanese are said to feel that, although they entered the conference fearing Japan might be placed on trial before the world for incidents in which she took a hand in the past, nothing of the sort took place and that they can return to Tokyo, not only without loss of prestige, but with new pledges of peace in the orient.

Dozen Legates Are Left. The conference left a dozen legates in the form of commissions and other international bodies, which again will bring representatives of the powers together to discuss world problems. Because many general agreements to "consult" among themselves when troublesome questions arise, the governments represented authorized, specifically among China, things, a five-power conference eight years hence to discuss naval armament again, a five-depower committee to revise rules of warfare, a "special conference" to regulate the Chinese tariff, a "board of reference" to consider economic and railway questions in the far east and an international commission to inquire into extra-territorial rights in China.

Two Duties Bequeathed. Only two duties are bequeathed to the secretary-general of the expiring conference, and it is the expectation of officials that his office will wind up these tasks and finally close its doors in the near future. It has merely to compile and have printed the corrected minutes of the plenary sessions and committee meetings and to act as a clearing house through which the nations will inform each other fully as to their existing commitments affecting China. This information is to be filed with the secretary-general for transmission to the plenipotentiaries of the nations. The plenipotentiaries entered into the future are to be concerned with the communication between the foreign offices of the plenipotentiaries of the nations.

The provision for another armament conference is embodied in the five-power naval treaty. It sets forth that "in view of possible technical and scientific developments, the United States . . . shall arrange for a conference of all the contracting powers which shall convene as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years from the coming into force of the present treaty to consider what changes, if any, may be necessary to meet such developments."

Consultation Is Provided. In an addition, it is provided that in case one of the five signatories becomes involved in war, the others shall "consult" and all five shall "in conference" again when the war is over. A conference also is to be held to consider the "requirements of national security" of any power in a manner to involve treaty provisions and if any signatory desires to terminate the treaty after its initial 15-year tenure. All the contracting powers shall meet in conference.

The rules of warfare commission, authorized under a separate resolution, is to be composed of two representatives of each of the five major powers. The other governments are to notify the United States of their selection of delegates within three months, and the American government is to fix the time and place of meeting. The commission is to inquire and report on the present international law fully covers new weapons of warfare and what changes, if any, are necessary.

Authorization for the machinery to revise the Chinese tariff is contained in the tariff treaty, which provides that the revision commission shall meet at Shanghai at the "earliest practicable date" and shall proceed at once to an initial rearrangement of customs rates. The special conference on the subject will be convened in China three months later, when the commission's work shall have been completed, and will arrange for abolition of the internal "likin" tax, imposition of surtaxes and periodic tax revisions in the future. All nine nations represented here are to hold membership in both the commission and the conference.

Reference Board Created.

Creation of the board of reference to consider cases arising under the open-door agreement of the powers and under the pledge against discriminatory railway practices in China is authorized in a supplementary resolution attached to the general far eastern treaty. The make-up of the board is to be determined by the special conference on Chinese tariff and the powers of the reference body are confined to "investigation and report."

On the commission to investigate extra-territorial rights in China, all nine nations represented here except China are to hold membership. The commission shall be constituted within three months and shall report its findings to the plenipotentiaries within a year thereafter.

Another special commission composed of three Japanese and three Chinese is set up by the Shantung treaty to work out details of the transfer of Kiaochow to Chinese control, and under other agreements the diplomats stationed at Peking are to confer with Chinese officials whenever China shall so request regarding withdrawal of foreign troops from Chinese soil; and the managers of foreign wireless stations in China are to confer with the Chinese communications minister to work out details of radio regulations.

Engagements Are Numerous.

Back of these specific provisions stand numerous engagements scattered through the treaties and resolutions of the conference, stipulating in a general way that in future common cause shall be taken by nations whenever international questions arise.

Thus under the four-power Pacific treaty, the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France are to meet "in joint conference" if a question arises over the Pacific possessions under the general far eastern treaty there is to be "full and frank communication" on every doubtful subject relating to the treaty's provisions and under the naval limitation treaty are to take place numerous and frequent exchanges of naval information.

Baker Court Docket Set.

BAKER, Or., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—Circuit Judge Anderson set the docket for the February term of court this morning. Dates were fixed for 12 cases and four cases to be tried were not scheduled. The grand jury met Wednesday and court will open Tuesday, February 14.

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MURDER WITNESS IS REPORTED SEEN

Missing Taylor ex-Butler Thought in Carlin, Nev.

LARCENY CHARGE TO DIE

Lenience Promised if Information Is Given Police—Party That Made Visit Is Sought.

(Continued From First Page.)
killed, a second robbery of his home was reported to the police and Sands again was blamed. No warrant was issued in this case, however.

Sands is described as about 29 years of age, five feet nine inches tall and weighing about 185 pounds. It is said that since the first alleged robbery Sands has lost weight.

Mystery Party Reported. An unidentified "party of men" was driven to the vicinity of the apartments of William Desmond Taylor, film director, the night he was murdered, according to a story told the police today by a taxicab driver. What else the chauffeur told the police the latter did not make known, but it was known that in the search for the slayer of the motion-picture director the detectives questioned six men today.

These include Charles Eytan, general manager of the Famous Players-Lasky company, by which Taylor had been employed, and Henry Peavey, Taylor's negro house servant. The questioning of the four unnamed men, who included the chauffeur, was in furtherance of the search for Edward F. Sands, or Edward Fitz Strathmore, Taylor's missing former butler.

Two Conferences Are Held. The chauffeur's suspicions were said to have been aroused after reading of the murder, and he communicated his knowledge to the police. He and a companion were in secret conference with the police several hours and took a hurried automobile ride with detectives.

Two of the four men were said to have entered into the investigation for the first time today. Twice today all the detectives were called together in conference with Captain Detectives Adams. They declared they were concentrating their efforts in an attempt to locate Sands, and a long talk with Captain Adams and Peavey also was questioned gain.

Officers declared letters known to have been in Taylor's possession shortly before his death, besides those said to have been written by Mabel Normand, film actress, and sought by her in vain at his apartments after his body was found, were missing. No one questioned by the police so far has admitted any knowledge of their whereabouts. Eytan said he had not seen them. Miss Normand stated she had not since she wrote some of them. The public administrator, who has charge of the Taylor estate, said he had not seen the letters and the district attorney made a similar statement.

Photographs Are Poor.

Eytan's visit to central police station, it was stated, was in connection with the efforts of the officers to find Sands, whose alleged presence near the Taylor apartments less than two hours before the time set as that of the murder has been declared in statements to the officers.

Eytan aided the officers in obtaining photographs of Sands, but no really good picture of him is available. A new theory as to the exact manner in which Taylor was slain was advanced when detectives said they were convinced the director was standing with his hands above his head when a .38-caliber pistol was pressed against his side, about six inches below the left arm pit and toward the back.

Theory Based on Examination. They based this theory on a careful examination today of the clothing worn by the director at the time he was shot and killed. The clothing about the hole made by the bullet was powder marked in such a manner that the officers said they believed the weapon had been against the garment when it was fired.

The holes in the coat and in the vest do not correspond as to location when the coat is adjusted normally. When the sleeves were raised the hole in the coat was brought up to the hole in the vest.

The officers also said this indicated Taylor was not aware of his danger when he was killed, as had been suggested previously when it was indicated he had been shot from the back.

The investigation has simmered down to the process of elimination, according to Captain Adams, hundreds of "tips" having been given the police from various sources, collected and unsolicited.

Miss Normand, through a representative, announced today she planned to have her telephone number changed to avoid "the continual stream of calls" upon her recently. George Milo, motion picture actor, who was taken from his work last night by deputy sheriffs and submersed in the water, was questioned as to his whereabouts at the time of the shooting of William Desmond Taylor, but he was freed of all connection with the case as the result of his statement and the investigation that later verified his story.

Camera Man Not Involved.

When Milo was taken into custody yesterday the arresting officers declined to give out his name, and they refused to make any statement about it today, merely saying that their inquiries had satisfied them, and that they did not wish to implicate any innocent persons.

Henri Reineque, another actor who had also served as a camera man, was questioned with Milo, but it was stated today that his story was desired merely as a check on that of the camera man.

other man, and that he had no other connection with the case. Late last night, Milo went with officers to the scene of the shooting where he submitted to inspection by Mrs. Douglas Maclean, a neighbor, who had told the police that she had seen a man leaving Taylor's home just after the hour at which it had been determined the shooting took place. The result was confirmation of the belief the officers had reached that they were on the wrong track and the release followed at once.

The sheriff's office made plain today that no charge had ever been preferred against either man and their interviews and other movements were merely precautionary.

Love Not Returned, It Is Said. "Mr. Taylor loved Mabel Normand, but I do not believe that she returned his love to any great extent," Harry Peavey, houseman of Taylor, is reported to have told representatives of the Los Angeles Times. "I was in Mr. Taylor's house for almost six months and I know that Mr. Taylor was very much in love with Miss Normand. At times I thought that she returned his love and then again it seemed to me that she was tired of him."

"One night, almost a month before Mr. Taylor was killed, Miss Normand came to the house for dinner. After dinner I passed through the front room where they were talking and she stopped me and told me that she and Mr. Taylor were to be married. He was sitting there and did not say a word, and I did not place that he would work for them. She never came often. While I worked there she was there only about a dozen times. She was there the night before the murder and the night of the murder. I know she was there Tuesday night, the night before the murder, because she told me so."

Letters Often Written. "Mr. Taylor wrote a letter to Miss Normand almost every day of the week. His driver would take notes to Miss Normand's home by automobile after breakfast in the mornings. He sent flowers to her three days a week."

"Once Miss Normand asked me what other girls had dinner with Mr. Taylor. I told her there was only one. She asked me the name and I told her 'Miss Normand.' She laughed and said that Mr. Taylor had me well trained."

"Miss Normand was with Mr. Taylor the last time I saw him alive. My master asked me to mix up some cocktails and I did. I placed the liquor in the shaker on a tray with two glasses and Mr. Taylor and Miss Normand came in. They both said good-night to me and I left the house. When I next saw Mr. Taylor, the next morning, he was dead on the floor of his living room."

Oliver on Ship Gets Seven Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Joseph Oliver, former officer on the Pacific Mail Steamship company's liner Creole State, was sentenced to seven years in the McNeil Island penitentiary today following his conviction on a charge of sabotage in connection with an attempt to cripple the vessel's machinery during the recent marine workers' strike. William I. Dunleavy, assistant engineer, and Joaquin Barras, fireman, who were tried with Oliver, were acquitted.

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—How futile any attempt to describe the gorgeousness of the silks in this sale—how useless to try to tell with words how wonderful is the whole vast variety of these silks. You must see them, that's all—and you still can see many of them on display in our Fifth Street windows.

Thousands of Yards of New Silks in the Selling—Every Piece "Selected"—Every Yard Perfect—Every Yard Now Shown Here for First Time

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