# TREATIES ON ARMS BEGIN TO OPERATE

## Steps Taken to Carry Out Conference Edicts.

## FORTIFICATION IS HALTED

### Secretary Weeks Prevents Sending New Rifles to Replace Those in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—(By the Associated.)—Executive departments of the government took steps today toward carrying out the edicts of the armament conference without awaiting ratification by the senate of the several treaties, while the American delegation worked on its report to be submitted to President Harding and senate leaders began marshaling their forces for the fight on ratification of the treaties.

Announcement was made that the president had ordered discontinued all work on additional fortifications on the Island of Guam and in the Philippine islands, thus taking note of the clause in the naval treaty which fixes a status-quo for these Pacific islands.

The president, it was stated, also would order suspended all work on naval craft now building which are destined for the scrap heap under the five-power treaty with Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy. The final order to discontinue such construction, however, will not be issued until the treaty is ratified, it was stated.

**New Gun Orders Canceled.**

Secretary Weeks, in furtherance of the president's order regarding the Philippines, canceled the orders for sending new guns to replace those in the fortifications there. Secretary Denby also announced that some military equipment, including mines destined for Guam, had been ordered returned.

Secretary Weeks said the orders had been cancelled as an evidence of the good faith of this country to carry out in spirit and letter the provisions of the naval treaty respecting the fortifications of Pacific islands.

Some discussion of the necessary strength of the armed forces also developed today. At the White House it was said President Harding believed some reductions in the personnel of the army and navy would result from the arms conference agreements, but that they would be of "reasonable relativity."

The navy, in his opinion, it was said, should not go below 80,000 men, as the minimum for safety.

The president intends to send to the senate this week all the treaties, but this was said at the White House to depend on whether the report of the American delegates was received by the president by that time. Senator Lodge, who called on the president today, said later he hoped the report would be presented Friday. The president, it was said, would ask "speediest possible ratification" consistent with the discussion required by the senate on matters of such importance to the nations. The president was represented as feeling that there was no need for reservations being attached to any of the treaties.

**Borah Issues Statement.**

Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, in a statement today, called for immediate translation of the work of the conference into a reduction of governmental expenditures. He urged a further cut in the army and demanded that the American troops be returned from the Rhine at once.

In furtherance of plans decided on today by republican and democratic leaders in the senate for informal consideration of the treaties before they are taken up on the floor, meetings to talk over the work of the conference are expected to be held early next week.

Senator Lodge, republican, and Senator Underwood, democrat, leaders of their parties, have been informed by their colleagues that there is an almost unanimous desire in the senate for these meetings. Democratic senators, it was said, desire to know the extent to which Senator Underwood has gone in supporting the treaties during the conference.

There is apparent no purpose of the party leaders to urge caucus action or to attempt to bind senators to any position, but it was said today by some senators that the American delegates prefer not to be embarrassed by what one described as "the slipping of cogs" when the treaties formally are taken up.

## EXPENSE REDUCTION ASKED

### Borah Wants Immediate Benefit From Arms Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Immediate translation of the work of the arms conference into a reduction in governmental expenditures was called for by Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, in a formal statement today, in which he declared a further cut in the army should be had and the troops returned from the Rhine at once.

If the nation was safe with an army of 150,000 men and 13,000 officers before the conference, Senator Borah said, there should be a reduction now to 100,000 men and half of the present number of officers "at the very most."

"This would result in a saving of $100,000,000 a year," his statement added. "It would be the best evidence of our faith in the programme initiated by the conference. The United States can have no possible need for an army of 150,000 men and 13,000 officers for merely police purposes or domestic use. I see no way to reduce expenditures to any considerable amount except in this way and I firmly believe that any programme of economic rehabilitation which does not include a radical cut in taxes will be a failure.

"I do not know at this time what cuts can be made in the naval appropriation bill, but, of course, the principles should be carried into that bill also. In this connection it seems there is no possible reason for our leaving our troops any longer on the Rhine. The balance should be brought home, not only as a matter of economy—because when Germany is supposed to be paying for their maintenance we are in fact paying for it—but for a still more important reason. We should get out of Europe with our troops. If Poincare is going to carry out his policy, we haven't any business there whatever."

## BRITAIN TO CRUSH REBELS

(Continued From First Page.)

cepted November 6, before the recent notifications were issued relating to either the seditious meetings act or the criminal law amendment to the act to which Gandhi "unquestionably refers." On the contrary, it asserted that the government was forced to take these measures because of the acts of professed followers of Gandhi. Nevertheless the operation of the seditious meeting act had been strictly limited to a few districts in which there was risk of great disturbances to the peace. The application of the criminal law amendment of 1908 was confined to association, a majority of the members of "which habitually indulged in intimidation."

The government, the communication continued, has taken every precaution possible to mitigate, where it is deserved, conditions of imprisonment and to avoid any action which might have the appearance of vindictive severity. It declared there "is no shadow of justification for the charge that the government's policy has been one of indiscriminate lawlessness and repression."

Refutation was made of the charge that the government's recent measures involved a departure from the policy that the government should not interfere in the activities of the non-co-operators so long as they remained non-violent in word and deed. The communication added that the government will enforce the law relating to offenses against the state as, and when it may think fit, against any persons committing breaches.

With reference to the proposed conferences, the communication said that while the government is asked to make concessions, there is no suggestion that any of the illegal activities of the non-co-operators, other than Hartals, picketing and civil disobedience, should cease. Further, it added, Gandhi has made it apparent that the proposed round table conferences would be called merely to register his decree.

Together with the communication the India office issued a statement embodying a message dated February 2 reporting additional unrest in the united provinces. The message said there was a large procession of volunteers at Ujhani, who were reported to have been planning to seize the municipal offices.

The procession was dispersed by the use of truncheons. No firing was required. Brickbats were thrown at the district magistrate and at the armed guards by the crowds. Two of the ringleaders were jailed.

Ujhani is in the district of Badun and is near Barelily, where recently there was rioting in which two persons were killed and five wounded.

# SENATE GETS FORD BID

## NITRATE PROPOSAL IS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

### Proposition Also Likely to Go Before Appropriations Body Before Final Disposal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The report of Secretary Weeks on the offer of Henry Ford for lease and purchase of the Muscle Shoals, Ala., nitrate and power projects, transmitted by the war secretary late yesterday to the senate, was laid before the senate today by Vice-President Coolidge. The report was identical with that sent last week to the house.

The report, together with a joint resolution by Senator Fletcher, democrat, Georgia, expressing formally the approval of the project by congress, was referred to the agriculture committee after a brief but at times heated debate. The motion to give the agricultural committee jurisdiction was made by Senator Underwood, Alabama, democratic leader. The Ford proposition, Senator Underwood said, was a "flat one for the senate to take or leave," and any modification would be a rejection. The motion to refer was carried without a record vote.

Senator Warren of Wyoming, chairman of the appropriations committee, inquired whether it would not be better first to inquire into the legal phases of the matter. Mr. Underwood replied that he assumed the secretary of war had examined into this phase.

Senator Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the military affairs committee, declared there was no way in which consideration of the subject at some time by the appropriations committee could be avoided.

Chairman Norris of the agriculture committee said the committee reserved the right to act as it saw fit on legislation turned over to it and "would not be bound by any floor agents."

"I have no doubt at all that congress can make such a contract as is proposed," Senator Warren interposed, "but it must be remembered that it is a contract with a private citizen and congress cannot dictate to him what he shall put into his offer."

## HENRY FORD UPSETS BRITISH

### Tractor Is Reduced From 190 to 120 Pounds at Cork.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—(Special cable.)—Henry Ford has upset the British considerably by reducing the price of the Fordson tractor made at Cork from 190 pounds to 120 pounds. The agricultural machinery trade is much disturbed, as the new price is said to be unprofitable for competitors. The cut came as a complete surprise.

With the tractor down to 120 pounds, it is now possible to supply the farmer with a plow, harrow, disc roller and mower for 250 pounds, which is a third less than the cost of the outfit last autumn. The English market is estimated to be limited to 50,000 tractors. It looks as though Mr. Ford could have it.

# EVELYN NESBIT IS FOUND

## REPORT OF SUICIDAL DEATH IN RIVER FALSE.

### Body Found in Potomac Closely Resembles Divorced Wife of Harry K. Thaw.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Evelyn Nesbit, ex-actress and divorced wife of Harry K. Thaw, was found tonight in an apartment after having been reported dead in Washington.

Miss Nesbit, who for several months has been absent from the scenes which had known her well, refused to discuss the reported resemblance between herself and the woman whose body was found in the Potomac river.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The body of a woman closely resembling photographs of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was found floating in the Potomac river yesterday.

Newspaper men who attended the trial of Harry Thaw in connection with the killing of Stanford White, or were otherwise acquainted with the appearance of Evelyn Nesbit, said tonight that the body showed at first glance marked resemblance to the ex-actress, but that closer examination revealed it was not she.

Miss Nesbit dropped out of sight in New York several weeks ago after her tea room had been closed and the body was believed by local authorities to have been in the water almost that long.

Dry wood, any length, Edlefson's.-Ad.

Orpheum matinee today, 15-25-50-Ad.

# DIPLOMATIC AGENTS NAMED BY HARDING

## New Yorker to Be Ambassador to Germany.

## OTHER NOMINATIONS MADE

### Action Taken Looking to Complete Restoration of Relations With Former Enemy Powers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Diplomatic representatives to Germany, Austria and Hungary were nominated today by President Harding, Alanson B. Houghton of New York being selected as ambassador to Germany; Albert Henry Washburn of Massachusetts as minister to Austria and Theodore Brentano of Illinois as minister to Hungary.

The president also sent to the senate the nominations of Fred Morris Dearing of Missouri, at present assistant secretary of state, to be minister to Portugal, and Roy T. Davis of Missouri to be minister to Costa Rica.

Confirmation by the senate of the nominations of Messrs. Houghton, Washburn and Brentano and presentation by them of letters of credence to the governments to which they are to be accredited will completely restore the relations of the United States with the former enemy countries.

The decision of the president to nominate Mr. Houghton as ambassador to Germany was announced some time ago. The prospective new ambassador is serving his second term as a member of the house from New York. He has large manufacturing interests at Corning, N. Y., and prior to the war made a number of visits to Germany.

Mr. Washburn, who was named for the Vienna post, is an attorney with offices in New York, although his home is at Middleboro, Mass. He formerly served as American consul at Madgeburg, Germany.

Judge Brentano served on the bench of the superior court of Cook county, Illinois, for more than 36 years, a portion of the time as chief justice.

Although the nominations sent to the senate today complete the diplomatic representation of the United States in the three former enemy countries, Hungary is the only one of the three represented in Washington by a ranking diplomat. Count Laszlo Szechenyi, husband of the former Gladys Vanderbilt, presented his credentials as Hungarian minister to President Harding January 11.

Austria is represented by a charge ad interim and Germany's diplomatic interests rest with a charge who took up residence here in December.

It is the understanding of officials here that Germany soon will name an ambassador at Washington and that Austria will appoint a minister.

## ACTRESS' LETTERS FOUND

(Continued From First Page.)

tically the entire energies of the police investigators were being directed to the search for Sands, there were other angles which "would be given attention later." "When we get Sands it will be time enough to take those up," he declared.

An incident of the day in the search for Sands was the bringing to police headquarters of a youth of that name who turned out to be a bell boy in an apartment house, who soon convinced the officers he was not the man wanted. Another "Sands" was reported located in Carlin, Nev., but officials in that section reported this also was a false clue.

Deputies under Sheriff Traeger said they were working on several promising angles in connection with the case and were very far from being discouraged. They said they had not taken part in the search for Sands, leaving that to the police. They declined to state whether any importance was to be attached to a visit to the sheriff's office of a woman whose identity was kept secret. After being interrogated she was hurried away in an automobile. Persons who caught a glimpse of her declared she was not any one of prominence in motion picture circles.

Sheriff Harris of Elko, Nev., telephoned to the police department that the man at Carlin, Nev., thought to be Edward F. Sands, wanted in connection with the murder of William Desmond Taylor, motion picture director, here, was not Sands, and has given a satisfactory account of his movements which dissolved all suspicion.

While police detectives were making an examination of Taylor's effects today a scented note dropped from one of his books. It was on the butterfly monogramed stationery of Mary Miles Minter. It read as follows:

"Dearest:

"I love you—I love you—I love you.

"X—X—X—X—X—X—X!

"Yours always,

"MARY."

**"X" Two Inches in Height.**

The last "X" was two inches in height, followed by an exclamation point an inch in height.

"I did love William Taylor," she said. "I loved him deeply and tenderly, with all the admiration and respect a young girl gives to a man with the poise and culture of Mr. Taylor."

Taylor and Miss Minter met at Santa Barbara two years ago. He was her director and it was her first venture at motion pictures. They later went to New York with the company.

**Actress' Home Under Guard.**

Guards remained on duty tonight about the home of Miss Minter. The guards were employed to protect the actress against uninvited callers.

The wealthy young New York man who was reported to have left Los Angeles on the day following the murder of Taylor, and who was enamored of one of the motion picture actresses whom police have been questioning in connection with the case, was located late last night by private detectives. According to these investigators, he gave an account of himself which they say practically eliminates him from consideration in connection with the case. He was located in a downtown hotel. Interest had centered upon him for several days because he was said to be a rejected suitor of an actress said to be infatuated with Taylor.

Among Taylor's effects were found two letters written in a well-known schoolgirl code of straight lines and dots. One of these, deciphered, reads as follows:

"I love you—oh, I love you.

"I had to come down because Mama remarked that I always seemed to feel rather happy after being out with you.' So here I am. Camouflage.

"Furthermore, I am feeling unusually fine—more camouflage.

"I will see you later. God love you as I do."

## BLACKMAILER IS CAPTURED

### Dan Collins Mentioned in Connection With Taylor Murder.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Dan Collins, ex-convict and tenderloin habitue, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the murder of William Desmond Taylor, Hollywood motion picture director, has been arrested at Miami, Fla., according to a telegram received by the police department today.

Collins, notorious as a blackmailer, and with a criminal record involving him in bootlegging, petty larceny, confidence games and attacks on women, known to the police as "Dapper Dan," has been sought by the New York police since May, 1921.

He was indicted by the Bronx grand jury in connection with the shooting of John H. Reid, wealthy silk manufacturer, in the home of Mrs. Hazel Davis Warner on May 15, but evaded capture despite country-wide search.

Among those in the Warner home at the time of the shooting were Mrs. Warner and Lila Wiley, who was said to have acted in the films. A woman named Lila Wiley was reported arrested with Collins.

Miss Wiley and F. T. Boylan, who were sought by police for several days after the shooting, later surrendered, and testified before the grand jury.

Collins' most recent exploit occurred in Philadelphia last December when government agents sought him on a charge of bringing the liquor-laden submarine chaser Nomad from the Bahamas. Five women accompanied him on the voyage.

Collins posed as J. H. R. Cromwell, a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury. Federal agents seized the Nomad at Camden. Several members of Collins' band, who, police said, have operated all over the United States, were indicted at the time in Trenton for liquor smuggling.

Papers and letters confiscated on the Nomad after Collins and the crew had deserted the craft showed, the government agents said, that the rum-running syndicate involved scores of persons in New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Boston.

## HAITI HEARING RESUMED

### Native Asks Removal of American Marines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The special senate committee investigating conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo arising out of American occupation today resumed its hearings.

Dr. Pierre Hudicourt of Port au Prince, representative of Haiti at the second peace conference at The Hague and now a member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, who was among the first witnesses heard, protested against the preliminary report of the committee made shortly after its return from a visit to Haiti and Santo Domingo during the Christmas holidays. This report recommended retention of the American marines for the time being.

The witness reviewed in detail conditions which prevailed in Haiti prior to the landing of the marines, and protested against what he asserted was the introduction of "Wall street" into the affairs of his country. When pressed by members of the committee to name the "influences" he replied that he referred to representatives of the National City bank of New York city.

The revolt in Haiti in 1915 was made the occasion for the landing of American military forces, Dr. Hudicourt declared, adding that the American occupation of Haiti was as objectionable in international law as the Japanese occupation of Shantung.

"The feeling of unrest and uncertainty now prevailing in Haiti cannot be removed," he stated, except by the restoration of all Haitian domestic institutions.

"Would you recommend that the treaty of 1915 be immediately abrogated and the American forces be withdrawn in 90 days?" Chairman McCormick asked.

"Emphatically yes," replied Dr Hudicourt.

Orpheum matinee today, 15-25-50-Ad.
Orpheum matinee today, 15-25-50-Ad.

# LAUGHS, SCREAMS, PRAYER AT FUNERAL

## Crowd of 30,000 at Service for Movie Director.

## MISS NORMAND FAINTS

### Large Force of Police Practically Helpless in Efforts to Control Great Throng.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 7.—Laughter and screams and prayers marked the funeral here today of William Desmond Taylor, murdered motion picture director.

A crowd of 30,000—almost ten times as many as could be seated in St. Paul's Episcopal pro-cathedral—fought for admittance and when that was denied to the vast majority, those left on the outside of the structure jammed the streets and overflowed Pershing Square, a small down town park upon which the pro-cathedral faces.

A large force of police—patrolmen, plain clothes men and mounted officers—was practically helpless in its attempts to control the great throng which surged back and forth toward the pro-cathedral doors until finally convinced that no more could possibly squeeze inside. Then it was led by its curiosity and its hysteria to wait for the passing of the cortege to the cemetery.

**Women in Crowd Faint.**

Outside, many women in the crowd fainted. Within the darkened pro-cathedral only one fainted. She was Mabel Normand, who was attired in deep mourning and who is one of the last to have seen the dead director alive.

Another within the structure also gave way to hysteria. This other was Henry Peavey, negro house man employed by Taylor. After the services, Peavey was taken aside by Douglas MacLean, film actor and a neighbor of Taylor's, for a whispered conversation. Its nature was not made public but is was observed that MacLean seemed excited.

Long before the hour set for the services the pro-cathedral was crowded.

The casket, draped with the Union Jack, and topped by Taylor's army cap, stood before the altar. Taylor's body was dressed in the uniform of an officer in the British army with which he served during the world war.

**Uniformed Veterans on Guard.**

Four uniformed and armed veterans of the British force, with bowed heads, guarded the casket, which was banked with scores of massive floral pieces from friends and fellow workers of the dead.

Half of the seats were given over to people of the film colony and half to the general public.

On one side of the casket sat members of the Motion Picture Directors' association, of which Taylor had been president. Stars and producers were scattered here and there. They included Cecil De Mille, Thomas R. Ince, Dustin Farnum, Douglas MacLean and Antonio Moreno.

The services opened with music on the pipe organ.

While the Very Rev. William McCormack, dean of St. Paul's was reading the burial service and speaking the prayers for the dead, shouts and laughter from the jostling, hysterical, riotous throng without echoed through the pro-cathedral.

Miss Normand had sat within a few feet of the casket. During the service she fixed her eyes upon it, occasionally sobbing and clasping the hand of a woman companion.

**Miss Normand Falls in Faint.**

Supported on the arms of two women, she was the last of the long, long line to file past the casket for a last look at the director. She gave a quick glance at the white face, cried out, staggered a few paces and fell to the floor in a faint. She was carried into the vestry room, revived and taken home.

Peavey sat in front of Miss Normand. He wept continually and frequently audibly. He preceded Miss Normand also in the filing past the casket. There his grief became so violent that he was led away.

When the brief burial service was concluded the casket was wheeled to the vestibule and it was there, the last look was taken at the dead. In this line were shop girls and film stars, women in organdy and women in furs, a few negroes, many of the motion picture world and many more from the streets.

When the cortege moved slowly away from the pro-cathedral, it was led by a group of Scotch bag-pipe players, playing a shrill dirge. Beside the hearse marched a squad of men in the British army uniform, the honorary pallbearers. The active pallbearers, members of the motion picture directors association, rode. Back of the honorary pallbearers marched about fifty members of the British overseas club, veterans of the world war.

Later in line came 100 or more crowded automobiles.

The whole procession wound its way with difficulty through the downtown traffic to the Hollywood cemetery, where traffic also was blocked by the curious.

Here the bag-pipes took up their dirge again and the armed and uniformed escort stepped to the head of the cortege.

Here again there was a brief service and the body was placed in a vault pending decision by relatives as to final disposition.

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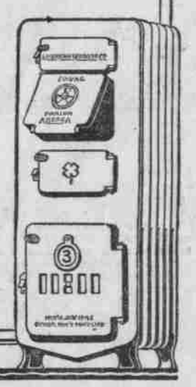

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| Corned Beef Hash | 15c | Sliced Tomatoes | 15c |
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