

GREAT BRITAIN WILL CONTINUE ITS HUGE BATTLESHIPS PROGRAM

WOULD STAY AT TOP IN SEA POWER

(Continued from First Page.)
in Washington on nearly an even footing.

Has Greatest Navy. As it is, Great Britain will enter the conference with the greatest navy in the world, and then fight for "proportionate reduction" which, if adopted, will permit her to emerge from the conference still the world's leading naval power. The "proportionate reduction" plan would decrease navies in proportion to the strength with which they entered the conference, leaving the relative positions unchanged, and this is the policy which American naval experts expect Great Britain to support here next autumn.

The attitude of the United States toward this plan of reduction has not been made clear, nor has that of Japan. Wide discrepancies exist in the tables of the world's naval strength. No two of them will agree in any particular, and if American navy has accurate figures on the number and classes of ships possessed by Great Britain and Japan, they never have been made public.

Scrap Old Ships. In proposing the laying down of the four new vessels, the British admiralty disclosed that there will be no "scrapping" of first-class ships. The scrapping, if there is to be any, will be confined to older vessels, vessels which have served their time on the seas of the world.

There is no thought, the Admiralty secretary said, that the powers concerned would decree the junking of ships already built and building. This was taken as indicating today that the conference will concern itself more with limiting future operations than with endeavoring to reduce or decrease the size of the navies now existent. If all the powers concerned agree to undertake no new construction for a period of years, the nation entering the conference with the greatest navy would still have the greatest navy at the expiration of the agreement, so that it behooves all the countries to increase their naval strength as much as possible between now and November 11, the date proposed by the United States for the assembling of the conference.

Parley Not to Bar Chemical Warfare

Says General Fries. The forthcoming disarmament conference in Washington will not lead to the abolition of limitation of the use of poisonous gases in war, is the opinion of Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service of the United States army.

Fries appeared before the Senate finance committee today to urge that an embargo be established on the importation of dyestuffs in order that the coal tar industry might be developed in his country to a point where the speedy manufacture of war gases and explosives might be possible in an emergency.

Asked by Senator Penrose, of Penn-

THIS MAY BE HUMOR FROM SOME ANGLES



The photographs of this pretty Welsh nymph about to dash into the surf, and of the Prince of Wales doing the same thing, arrived in the same mail. They were taken at different places, but they look well together, now, don't they?

sylvania, the committee chairman, if the use of gases was likely to be restricted as a result of the discussion of the limitation of armament, Fries said:

"Chemical armament is the only means of national protection which can be developed and maintained in time of peace without cost to the country. The chemical warfare service now consumes only two-thirds of 1 per cent of the total appropriation for the War Department."

"You think then that the disarmament conference will be a failure?" Penrose asked. "No," Fries replied. "I am sure that it will result in restricting the construction of battleships and big guns, which will be reflected in big savings for all the nations concerned, but for the United States to cease to prepare for the manufacture of war gases would put us at the mercy of an outlaw nation."

DR-2, NEW U. S. AIRSHIP, TO CROSS SEA THIS MONTH

The D R-2, the United States' latest airship, will sail from England for Lakehurst, N. J., on August 25, it was announced at the Navy Department today. The flight of the D R-2 across the Atlantic to its permanent home is expected to require only two days.

Summerlin Coming Here

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—George T. Summerlin, the American charge d'affaires, conferred with President Obregon today. Afterwards it was reported that Mr. Summerlin would soon leave for Washington to make a report upon the Mexican situation.



Prince of Wales

INDICT 21 JAPANESE FOR HAWAIIAN RIOTS

HONOLULU, Aug. 4.—Following a grand jury investigation of the acts of violence which accompanied the plantation strikes in the Hawaiian Islands in 1920, indictments were returned today against twenty-one Japanese. It is reported that confessions made by indicted persons implicate the leaders of the strike. The indictments charge criminal conspiracy.

CARUSO BURIED AS GRIEF STRICKEN WORLD LAMENTS

Most Impressive Funeral Services Naples Has Ever Known Held for Tenor.

By International News Service. NAPLES, Aug. 4.—The most impressive funeral services Naples has known in modern times occurred today when the late Enrico Caruso was buried amidst the lamentations of the grief-stricken populace.

A tremendous crowd attended the last rites, including prominent persons who had come from various parts of Italy and Paris. That the singer was really the idol of the Neapolitan populace was plain by the evidence of grief on every hand. King Victor Emmanuel had suggested funeral services in the basilica of the Cathedral of San Francisco de Paola, and it was in that historic edifice that the funeral services were conducted according to the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Italian government and the municipality were represented. Caruso's body had been lying in state in the death room of the Excelsior Hotel since Wednesday morning. The plan to put it on public view on the stage of a local theater was not put into effect.

A death mask was made by the famous Italian sculptor, Cifarliello and a moving picture operator recorded the scenes while the sculptor was at work. Richard W. Child, the American ambassador, has sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Caruso expressing not only his personal sympathy but that of the United States.

Mrs. Caruso has not yet made plans to return to New York as there are a number of technicalities concerning the estate to be fixed up.

Caruso Had Less Than 10 Pct. of Earnings At Time of Death

Caruso, Enrico, died August 2, 1921, Naples, Italy.

Caruso, Enrico, income, opera and special performances and sale of musical records, twenty years preceding death, \$10,000,000.

Caruso, Enrico, estate, net at death, \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

These figures, in brief, tell the story of the career of a financial accomplishment of the world's greatest tenor. Caruso died possessed of scarcely more than 10 per cent of the great fortune he had amassed by his marvelous voice and "financial institution." These estimates were given the New York American yesterday by two of the dead man's devoted friends, Salvatore Fucito and Constantino J. Sperco. Estate Equally Divided.

The will was drawn up two years ago by Mr. Sperco, who is a notary. This was just prior to the birth of Caruso's daughter, Gloria. It was witnessed by Mr. Fucito and by Bruno Zirato, Caruso's secretary. The tenor's property was disposed of in six equal parts to the following: Mrs. Caruso, living in Italy; Giovanni Caruso, his brother, present at his death; Caruso's two sons, Rudolpho and Enrico, Jr.

Mrs. Dorothy Benjamin Caruso, widow. Gloria Caruso, daughter. Mr. Fucito said last night at his upper Broadway studio: "I think my dear friend left about \$1,500,000 American money. I witnessed the will. It was his dearest wish to take care of the nearest and dearest to him."

Mr. Sperco estimated the value of the estate at approximately \$1,000,000, saying:

Spent Money Lavishly. "Caruso spent his earnings like wildfire. He never got more than \$2,500 a performance for singing at the opera here. I know, because I always saw the checks. He never refused the appeal for aid of a fellow countryman. He had lots of appeals and always appeared them with \$100 bills. His income tax in 1919 was \$170,820. In 1920 it was \$165,000."

All Caruso's beneficiaries are living. The will provided that in case of the death of any one of the six, the share should be divided among the surviving beneficiaries.

Although drawn up in New York, the will is likely to be filed in Italy, Caruso's secretary, Mr. Zirato, yesterday informed the New York American. "Mr. Caruso never took out American citizenship papers. He died an Italian. Mrs. Caruso is also an Italian national, as is little Gloria. In fact, Caruso specially registered Gloria as an Italian citizen at the time of her birth."

"I do not know what fortune he died possessed of, but, necessarily, it must be distributed according to Italian law."

Son Arrives in New York. During the night Enrico Caruso, Jr., eighteen-year-old son of the tenor, arrived in New York from his school at Culver Ind. He will remain at the Hotel Vanderbilt awaiting cablegrams before sailing for Italy. The manly youngster was a picture of grief.

A preliminary investigation to determine whether Caruso's estate is subject to the State inheritance tax probably will be begun in a few days by Lafayette B. Gleason, State transfer tax attorney.

A tremendously increased demand for Caruso phonograph records was reported yesterday. So far there has been no increase in price. The Metropolitan Opera House was draped in black yesterday in memory of its principal star.

SIX TO SHARE CARUSO'S ESTATE WORTH \$1,000,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Enrico Caruso's wealth amounted to about \$1,000,000 his close friend, Constantino J. Sperco, disclosed yesterday. Sperco said he drew up the tenor's will two years ago shortly prior to the birth of little Gloria Caruso. The estate, according to Sperco, is to be divided equally among six persons, namely: the tenor's brother, Giovanni, his two sons, Enrico and Rudolpho, his widow, and his daughter, and Caruso's stepmother.

CAPITAL CO. TERMS PREVENT MERGER, ASSERTS NEWMAN

(Continued from First Page.) mean that the people who held it would not get any dividends until the holders of the FIRST preferred stock (the Capital Traction's \$12,000,000) got their 7 per cent.

The fact that the holders of the second preferred could not participate in any surplus left over after ALL dividends had been paid, would mean that IF anything was left over it would be divided up proportionately among the holders of FIRST preferred stock.

3. That the common stock of the Washington Railway and Electric, amounting to \$6,500,000 at par value, be turned in at 60 cents on the dollar, and that there be issued for it common stock in the consolidated company.

Common Stock Unguaranteed.

This would mean that the holders of the \$6,500,000 of common stock of the W. R. & E. would get \$3,925,000 of common stock in the new company, with no guarantee of any kind as to dividends, but with a maximum limitation of 7 per cent, because it was stipulated by the Capital Traction that all profits above 7 per cent on the FIRST preferred, and 7 per cent on the SECOND preferred, and 7 per cent on the common, be divided proportionately among holders of FIRST preferred.

4. That the first preferred and second preferred stock have voting power. That the common stock should not have voting power.

5. That the board of directors of the consolidated company be made up as follows: Capital Traction stockholders to elect five.

Washington Railway and Electric stockholders to elect three. Public Utilities Commission to elect one.

6. That the above board serve for three years. Presumably, although not stated, after the three-year period the board would be elected by the voting stockholders of the new company. As no voting power would go with the common stock, the stockholders in the consolidated company who HAD BEEN Capital Traction people, would be stronger than the stockholders who HAD BEEN Washington Railway and Electric people by the exact ratio between the FIRST preferred and SECOND preferred stock, which would be as \$12,000,000 is to \$6,071,482.

Control For C. T. Co.

This would mean complete control and direction of the new company by the former Capital Traction group.

In the same document in which the Capital Traction makes the above offer, it also makes a modified offer, or rather an altered offer, of preferred stock to be put in at par, draw 7 per cent dividends and participate to the extent of one-half in any surplus left after paying dividends on the stock represented by Washington Railway and Electric holdings.

2. That Washington Railway and Electric preferred stock be put in at par, instead of 71.482, but that it draw only 5 per cent instead of 7 per cent dividends and be given no participation in any surplus.

3. That Washington Railway and Electric common stock be put in at 47.473.

4. That all stock have equal voting power.

5. That both preferred stocks have equal preference when dividends are paid, instead of being divided into first and second preferred.

This arrangement would give the holders of the \$5,500,000 preferred stock of the W. R. & E. the same amount of preferred stock in the new corporation, but would reduce their dividends from 7 to 5 per cent.

It would give the holders of the \$4,500,000 of common stock of the W. R. & E. \$2,085,752 of common stock in the new company. As all stock would have equal voting power, the difference in voting strength would be the difference between the \$12,000,000 of Capital Traction holdings and the \$11,585,752 (preferred plus common) of Washington Railway and Electric holdings.

The plan was further modified to provide for a board of directors consisting of nine Capital Traction people, seven Washington Railway and Electric people, and one person to be selected by the Utilities Commission, leaving the Capital Traction in control.

The justification set forth in their statement, for insistence on advancement in capitalization and in management on the part of the Capital Traction officials is the greater relative value of that company, its greater earning capacity, its much smaller bonded indebtedness, and the greater present value of its securities.

The Capital Traction's two offers were turned down by the W. R. & E. Tomorrow I will present the Washington Railway and Electric's proposal.

U. S. TO GET BERGDOLL THRU PENDING GERMAN TREATY

Extradition of Grover Bergdoll, wealthy Philadelphia draft fugitive, will be effected through the treaty of amity and commerce with Germany, it was learned yesterday.

The extradition clauses of the treaty have been drawn to include draft dodging among extraditable offenses. As soon as the treaty becomes operative, this Government will press for Bergdoll's return to America.

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WINSOME SMILE SAVES KANGAROO FROM SEA



MRS. ALICE J. FARRELL, Who subdued and captured this kangaroo with her winning smile, when it broke loose on the liner Sonoma, bound from Sydney to San Francisco, and was about to leap overboard.

SPERRY CALLS LETTER ON DEBS INACCURATE

Marvin Gates Sperry, president of the Private Soldiers and Sailors Legion, in a letter to President Harding today terms as a "palpable misstatement of fact" the letter sent to the President yesterday by Edward S. Bettelheim, chairman of the national legislative committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Sperry told the President that both Captain Bettelheim and Col. John G. Emery, head of the American Legion, were wrong in declaring the great mass of ex-service men throughout the country favored keeping Debs in jail.

"You need not fear, Mr. President," says Sperry, "that either the majority of the people or the soldiers would have a feeling of anything but gratitude and good will toward you for exercising your clemency in granting a pardon to Eugene V. Debs."

RUSSET CRULLERS ANCHOR HARDING TO DINING ROOM

(Continued from First Page.) Daugherty has not forwarded his final decision on the constitutional-ity of the proposed peace proclamation, and it appears that New Hampshire may lose the honor of having one of America's great wars officially ended by proclamation from her beloved White mountains.

The President has consented to greet the people of Lancaster, who are neighbors of his host, Weeks, and inasmuch as the business men of the town are giving a clam bake today, it is probable that the President will avail himself of this opportunity of meeting all of Lancaster citizens together. He will make a short speech at Centennial Park late today.

More Golf Today. More golf is on the President's program, and having played over the Crawford notch and the Waumbek courses, it is expected that he will select new links for a round this afternoon.

Golf and doughnuts. They were the two things that interested President Harding most of the second day of his brief vacation yesterday. Doughnuts served at breakfast proved an appetizer for the President's morning drives over the green on Secretary Weeks' private course. At lunch Mr. Harding stowed away more doughnuts.

The proudest person in the countryside hereabouts, barring, of course, the caddy who carried President Harding's clubs, is Mrs. Nancy O'Neill, cook in the Weeks household who possesses the secret recipe for making the doughnuts. Mr. Harding was first introduced to them some years ago, when, as a comparatively inconspicuous Senator from Ohio, he visited Mr. Weeks here. Apparently the taste lingered, for one of the first things the President did on arriving at the Weeks home last night was to inquire if doughnuts were still being served.

Casualty Lists Vary

Yesterday morning when he was breakfasting there was placed before the President a platter heaped high with what Mrs. O'Neill describes as "doughnuts, New England style." Reports vary as to how many Mr. Harding consumed. Conservatively inclined guests at Mr. Weeks' home put the number at eight. Some estimates run as high as eleven. And at luncheon the President is reported to have repeated just as heartily on this feature of the menu.



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