



WILSON REGIME OUTS, WAITSEND

Books Are Balanced After Eight Eventful Years.

HARDING SET FOR INAUGURAL

Capital Quiet and Politicians Mourn "Old Times."

PRESIDENT TO TAKE RIDE

Nation's Outgoing Chief Executive Insists on Witnessing Entire Ceremony of Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—After eight eventful years in authority, the democratic administration of Woodrow Wilson closed up its books today and rested to await the termination of its tenure at noon tomorrow. While the final balance was being struck by the outgoing officials, Warren G. Harding, republican president-elect, came to Washington, gave his approval to the simple inaugural preparations, completed formally his cabinet and finished his part of the inaugural preliminaries by going to the White House for a call of courtesy on Mr. Wilson.

In contrast to the usual holiday turmoil of inauguration eve, the streets of the capital reflected only in a mild degree the complete rearrangement about to be made in the national government.

Capitol Dome Lighted.

Flags and bunting were hung out in recognition of the pending event and tonight the dome of the capitol building was illuminated for the first time since the celebration of the armistice.

In accordance with Mr. Harding's desire, tomorrow's inaugural ceremonies will be far the simplest of recent years. Four thousand guests will escort the president-elect and parade to the capitol, but no parade will be permitted and there will be little of the pomp of former inaugurations.

Just what part President Wilson will play in the day's programme remained in doubt. Although his health makes it difficult for him to move about, he has prevailed upon his family and medical advisers to permit him to follow the custom of riding down Pennsylvania avenue with his successor. He hopes to witness the entire ceremony.

Wilson Insists on Ride.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, White House physician, is understood to have urged that Mr. Wilson's part be limited to the ride to the capitol. In this stand he is said to have had the backing of Mrs. Wilson but not of the president. The result was that the inaugural officials prepared several alternating plans.

Mr. Harding called at the White House late today after the president-elect had conferred with Senator Knox and several other party leaders. Mr. and Mrs. Harding were received by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson in the green room and after ten the four remained 20 minutes chatting largely of the household affairs of the executive mansion.

The special train which brought the Hardings from Marion arrived at 1 P. M. and was met by a crowd of several hundred who cheered the next chief executive and the next first lady of the land as they climbed into a White House automobile. They drove to the new square hotel where a number of people cheered them down Pennsylvania avenue.

Callers Crowd Hotel.

At the hotel a stream of callers, including many members of the republican national committee, now in session here, poured in to pay their respects. One conference was with James J. Davis of Pittsburg, whose election as secretary of labor Mr. Harding had announced formally today.

Later inauguration plans and the legislative situation in a confronting conference in its closing hours were discussed by Mr. Harding with Senator Knox, Harry M. Daugherty, who is to be attorney-general, John W. Weeks, selected for secretary of war, and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, republican leader of the senate.

Wounded Agent May Live

Bullet Removed From Prohibition Officer Shot in Fight.

EL PASO, Tex., March 3.—Ernest W. Walker, prohibition officer who was wounded yesterday when officers and smugglers fought a two-hour battle on the bank of the Rio Grande a mile from the heart of the city, has a chance to live, according to physicians who operated on him today. A bullet was removed from Walker's abdomen.

WORKERS MEET MARCH 9

Packing House Employees to Consider Working Contracts.

OMAHA, March 3.—Packing company employees from every packing house center in the United States are expected to attend a conference to be held here next Wednesday. At this conference the reported plan of the packers to discontinue working contracts with their workmen will be discussed.

2 SUBMARINES SEND RUSH CALL FOR AID

ONE IS REPORTED ASHORE AND OTHER IN DISTRESS.

Coast Guard Cutter Stands Along- side O-8; Trouble With O-7 Is Not Known.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Two submarines, O-7 and O-8, reported by wireless tonight that they were in need of assistance.

The O-8 is ashore between Penikese and Gull Islands in Buzzard's bay, and the O-7 is in distress about three miles east of Race Rock, Wilderness Point, in Long Island sound. Her trouble is not known.

The O-8 had gone ashore about one mile from the Cutchin coastguard station, the message said. A coast-guard cutter was standing alongside and she was expected to float at midnight. The message indicated the submarine was in no immediate danger.

A message from the O-7, which was picked up by amateur wireless operators, read: "How long will it take for assistance? We need help at once."

The message was addressed to the navy-yard here and was relayed to the destroyer Greaves, anchored at Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

Race Rock, near which the O-7 was reported in distress, is on the northeast side of the Race, the main entrance from eastward in Long Island sound. The Race is marked by light-houses on Race Rock and Little Gull Island, between which there is a width of three and a half miles.

A wireless message to the O-7, picked up here, said eagle boat No. 33, from New London, Conn., was going to her assistance. The O-7 replied in a message that no additional help was needed.

This was taken to indicate that neither the submarine nor her crew was in immediate danger.

14 SACKS OF MAIL STOLEN

Two Men Handcuff Driver of Truck and Clerk Escapes.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 3.—Fourteen sacks of registered mail were reported to have been stolen when a United States mail wagon was held up here tonight.

The wagon, in charge of a driver and a postal clerk, was being driven from the main postoffice to the Santa Fe railroad station. At a railroad crossing two men rushed from an automobile standing at the curb, jumped to the drivers' seat and handcuffed the driver and clerk together. They then tumbled the mail sacks into their automobile and drove away.

OIL PROFITS \$40,973,484

Standard Company Makes 20 Per Cent on Actual Investment.

CHICAGO, March 3.—A net profit of \$19,377,000 after deducting income taxes of 20 per cent on actual investment, was earned by the Standard Oil company of Indiana for 1920, according to the annual report submitted today. Without income tax deductions, earnings were \$41,377,803.

A reserve of \$29,494,219 was made to meet estimated income taxes for 1921. As against the capital and surplus January 1, 1920, of \$135,117,256, the company reports capital and surplus December 31, 1920, of \$203,869,123.

FRENCH EX-MINISTER DIES

Promoter of Dreyfus Prosecution in 1894 Passes Away.

PARIS, March 3.—General Auguste Mercier, former French minister of war, died today. As war minister he instituted proceedings against Captain Dreyfus before the council of war in 1894, which condemned Dreyfus to life-long penal servitude and public degradation.

The sentence afterward was reversed and Captain Dreyfus was exonerated on retrial.

STORAGE BILL IS PUSHED

Prospect for Passage of Measure Reported Improved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Prospect for enactment of the cold storage regulations bill increased today, the senate conferees yielding on provisions which the house opposed.

The principal change was to provide that products may be held in cold storage for a "free" period of 30 days without being labeled.

WOUNDED AGENT MAY LIVE

Bullet Removed From Prohibition Officer Shot in Fight.

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TARIFF IS KILLED BY WILSON'S VETO

House Move to Override President Fails.

VOTE RESULTS 201 TO 132

Message Terms Interest in Revenues Slight.

SHORT WAY OUT DENIED

Executive Declares Legislation on Which He Used Ax Could Not Have Helped Out Farmers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Fordney emergency tariff bill was vetoed late today by President Wilson.

Efforts to override the veto failed in the house early this morning and the measure, originally designed to aid the farmers, thereby met its death.

The vote on the motion to pass the measure over the president's veto was 201 for and 132 against.

This was 21 votes less than the necessary two-thirds.

The veto was called up and voted on without discussion. There was little expectation among republicans that they could round up the two-thirds vote necessary to override the veto, and it was for this reason that some leaders had urged Chairman Fordney of the ways and means committee to let it lie on the table without action.

"The situation in which many of the farmers find themselves cannot be remedied by a measure of this sort," the president said.

Short Way Out Denied. "There is no short way out of existing conditions, and measures of this sort can only have the effect of raising false hopes among them."

The president said the measure "has only slight interest so far as its prospective revenue yields are concerned," and declared that the rates established in the bill "either equal or exceed on certain agricultural products those established under the Payne-Aldrich act, in which the principle of protection reached its high-water mark and the enactment of which was followed by an effective exhibition of protest on the part of the majority of the American people."

Oil Message Is Sent.

The text of President Wilson's veto of the Fordney emergency tariff bill follows: "The house of representatives I return without my approval house bill 12375, an act imposing temporary duties on certain agricultural products to meet present emergencies to be met."

(Concluded on Page 3, Column 1.)

BUSINESS IS AT WAR WITH SHRILL SINGERS

DOWNTOWN MUSIC STUDIOS FACE EXCLUSION.

Musicians Are Up in Arms and Ready to Fight Ordinance at Hearing Wednesday.

Music may have charms to soothe the savage breast, as an eldren poet phrased it, but not even the strains of "Deep River" will quell the disension that is certain to arise over a recently-proposed city ordinance respecting musical studios of the downtown district and seeking to impose restrictions on the range and velocity of melodies made there.

Arrays in opposition are the several hundred musicians of the city and the building owners' association, which advocates the ordinance. Vocal or instrumental, the sentiment of the former is that a legitimate profession shall not be hampered.

Two stories or ten, the fixed opinion of the latter is that the musical product should be impounded. There are certain penetrating notes that but this anticipates the origin of the ordinance which would seal all studios with double windows, whether spring-is calling or winter is blowing a gale.

"So far as we have been able to learn," said Joseph A. Finley, chairman of the Musicians' club of Portland, "the proposed ordinance is the result of a rather unusual incident. Adjoining the Northwest bank building, as you know, is the Bush & Lane building where there are a number of studios. It is probable that vocal lessons in these studios are sometimes wafted to the tenants of the office building, just as the noises of the street are borne."

"There was, so we are told, a rather important business deal on at an office of the Northwest bank building. It involved the exchange of a large sum, and the purchaser was about to sign on the dotted line when a singer across the way struck a high note and held it. He frowned, wavered and resumed the discussion, laying aside the pen. A few moments later he was again ready to sign, when the same note rose to the ninth story and drifted in. The current version is that he grabbed his hat and rushed out, never returning. Naturally this incident, if it has been correctly related, inspired the present attack."

"It is," continued Mr. Finley, "that they have fixed a 50-foot distance limit. They know very little about vocal music. Yes, they know less than our Rover does. I can summon a vocalist or two whose high notes will lift their voices 100 paces."

The proposed ordinance, which will be made a special order of business at the meeting of the Musicians' club next Monday, when plans will be considered for a protest on the part of the majority of the American people."

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 1.)

REPEAL OF WAR ACTS APPROVED BY WILSON

PRESIDENT SIGNS RESOLUTION KILLING MANY STATUTES.

Four Measures, Among Them One Saving National Park Water From Exploitation, Signed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—President Wilson has signed the resolution to repeal virtually all the war laws.

The announcement came from the White House tonight.

The president also approved today four additional appropriation measures, including the bill to extend for 25 years the oil leases held by the Osage Indians; the bill extending the time permitted foreigners to file patents in the United States, and the amendment to the waterpower act, exempting national parks from water leases and privileges.

The war law repeal resolution repeals practically all of the laws enacted during the war as strictly emergency measures. The acts repealed include the Lever food and fuel control act, and the espionage act of 1917. The trading with the enemy and liberty bond acts, and the statute creating the war finance corporation, are exempted.

Other measures before the president in addition to the army bill include the measure to restrict immigration and the bill appropriating \$18,000,000 for hospitalization of former service men.

STANFIELD IN CAPITAL

Senator-Elect Introduced in Both Houses of Congress.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., March 3.—Senator-elect Robert N. Stanfield, accompanied by his secretary, E. J. Adams of Eugene, Or., reached Washington today and passed the afternoon in the senate and house, meeting his future colleagues in congress.

He was introduced in the senate by Senator McNary, while in the house Representatives McArthur and Hawley took turns in presenting their new senator. His office, as matters appear now, will probably be immediately adjacent to the suite now occupied by Senator McNary in the senate office building.

SACKS FOUND, CASH GONE

First Crew in Connection With \$50,000 Robbery Discovered.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 3.—The first tangible clue which federal and local investigators have found in connection with the \$50,000 robbery of a United States mail truck Tuesday night came with the finding today of the six stolen sacks.

All of the first-class mail contents of the sacks was intact, but the registered mail had been taken.

MONEY, TEUTONS SHAPE U. S. CRISIS

State of Treasury Acute; Indemnity Issue Grave.

HARDING TO ACT QUICKLY

France Firm for Helpless Germany; Foe Reviving.

SPRING INVASION LOOMS

Many Believe Thrust by Paris Will Not Be Attempted, While Mil- itarists Predict War.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.
(Copyright by the New York Evening Post, Inc. Published by Arrangement.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—(Special.)—The two questions which President Harding and his cabinet are going to take up under the pressure of immediate urgency and without the breathing spell of a day, are the effect on us of the London conference, now sitting, and the state of the treasury, which is more acute than the public realizes.

I have been at pains to consult nearly all the men in America who have authoritative information on what is likely to be the outcome of the London conference, and while the opinion of some is sensationally alarmist, the net of their beliefs is that the outcome will not entail an immediate invasion of Germany by France.

It is not the amount of the reparations that constitutes the crisis for America. It is not primarily for the purpose of collecting money that the invasion of Germany is wished for by many of the French leaders and probably the bulk of the French people.

Helpless Germany, France's Aim. Every economist and business man knows that as a matter of dollars and cents the invasion would be unprofitable. The invasion would cost two dollars for every dollar the invaders would collect. What moves France primarily is the wish to make Germany helpless. As it was explained to me by one of the most thoughtful American authorities, "the crux of the matter is that France no longer has security against a revived Germany until she has it she will not be inclined to let Germany begin to recuperate."

That and not money is the heart of the situation. The same American went on to say, "In this I am in full sympathy with France. England and the United States should guarantee France against future attack. If Briand falls at London and Poincare succeeds him, the French I think, will take immediate military action."

This last, of course, raises the broader and more permanent question of a league of nations or association of nations, which is the immediate concern is the consequences to the United States and to the world of an invasion of Germany by the French. The effect on American business of an action designed not to "let Germany begin to recuperate" is obvious.

Invasion in Spring Likely.

Those of the American authorities whom I have consulted, whose connections are military, tend to believe that the invasion will take place and will be initiated as early as the spring as the roads are good enough for action.

The other question that has the quality of an emergency demand on the energies of the new administration is the plain business of paying the country's bills. Thoughtful persons in contact with this branch of the government's business are of the belief that on the fifteenth of this month, when the tax returns for last year are in, it will become apparent that the country's revenues will be but little more than two-thirds of what they were last year and will be about the same fraction short of enough to pay the current bills of this year.

Income Tax Also May Drop. The corporations have the privilege of deducting from their profits all of that enormous depreciation in the value of their stock on hand which took place just before the end of the tax year. The same authorities believe that for the same and other reasons the income tax returns will be seriously curtailed.

These are the two outstanding problems which the new administration will have to take up at the opening of business tomorrow morning. The list of other problems, which are of enormous importance but of less pressing emergency, is, of course, extremely large.

No War, Japanese Are Told.

HONOLULU, T. H., March 3.—(Special.)—There will be no war between the United States and Japan, according to a statement made by C. Yada, consul-general from Japan to Hawaii, at a meeting of the Japanese students of the University of Hawaii in connection with a talk on the dual nationality problem.

EDITOR SAYS FORD'S MEN KIDNAPED HIM

WRITER WHO DISAPPEARED FEB. 13 IS IN TORONTO.

Head of Hebrew Publication As- serts He Was Captured and Carried Over Border.

TORONTO, March 3.—Henry Potter, editor of a Philadelphia Hebrew paper, which has been attacking Henry Ford for alleged anti-Semitism, and who recently was reported to have disappeared while seeking to interview the manufacturer, arrived at police headquarters here today with a story of having been kidnaped by three men on Mr. Ford's estate near Detroit.

To the police and newspaper men he said that on the night of February 13, after two attempts to see Mr. Ford, he visited his estate and was seized by them; that he was driven away in an automobile and threatened with death after making several attempts to escape; that he was taken from Detroit across the border into Windsor; that he was informed he was being taken to Cochrane, "to go back to the states again," and that finally he escaped from his captors at West Toronto station.

At the time of Potter's reported disappearance Mr. Ford was first to order a search made for him fearing he might have fallen through the ice on a pond on his estate. The search was discontinued after it was reported that friends had received telegrams from Potter several days after he dropped out of sight.

SALMON DEAL DENOUNCED

Prosecution of Dealers Who Bilked Government Urged.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Recommendation that the department of justice institute criminal proceedings against dealers who in 1918 sold the war department 5,000,000 cans of salmon held by government experts to be unfit for human consumption are contained in a majority report filed today by the house war investigating committee. The democratic members of the committee presented a dissenting report.

The majority report condemned the war department for failing to take steps looking to the prosecution of the dealers, condemned the latter for selling the salmon, attacked the contract covering the sale and also recommended that the department of justice determine as to the possibility of recovering an additional sum under the contract.

CHECK ARTIST ARRESTED

Gordon Nelson, 23, Caught at Klamath Falls, Confesses.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., March 3.—(Special.)—Gordon Nelson, 23, who registered at a local hotel from Honolulu, was arrested this morning on request of Oakland police, who charge him with passing \$1800 worth of bogus checks. In Nelson's baggage officers said they found \$1800 worth of forged checks ready for passage here. Nelson is said to have confessed to the Oakland charge and agreed to waive extradition.

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FURTHER GERMAN INVASION LOOMS

Ultimatum on Indemnity Expires Monday.

NEW TAX IS THREATENED

Customs' Boundary Along Rhine Also Considered.

PERIOD TO PAY NOT CUT

Lloyd George Holds Cautious Pro- posals Are in Defiance of Treaty's Fundamentals.

LONDON, March 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany today received until Monday noon to accept the fundamental conditions laid down by the supreme allied council at Paris. The German delegates were informed by the allied representatives that if Germany does not accept these terms the allies will take immediate steps.

The first will be the occupation by allied troops of the cities of Duisberg and Dusseldorf and Ruhrort. Second, each allied country will place such a tax on German merchandise as it may deem proper. Third, a customs' boundary along the Rhine, under allied control, will be established.

Agreement Attempt Expected. The British version of Dr. Simons' reply to Mr. Lloyd George indicated that the Germans would make an attempt to reach an agreement. He was quoted as saying that the Germans would examine the premier's speech, that their intention had been mistaken and that he occasion would arise for employment of the measures outlined by the allies.

According to the German text of Dr. Simons' speech, however, he protested against "sanctions (penalties) without legal foundation." This, of course, is based on the treaty, which provides that penalties cannot be enforced unless the treaty is violated. The allies' contention that the Germans have failed to comply with the conditions of the treaty.

Dr. Simons is in close consultation with the other members of his delegation and the Berlin cabinet. The belief prevailed that new proposals will be made.

French Highly Pleased. The British prime minister's presentation of the allies' case greatly pleased the French. He drew a parallel between German action now and at Frankfurt in 1917, when the treaty was based on the assumption that France was in the wrong and generally demanded not only reparations but payment by France of the whole cost of the war.

"Until Germany accepts the position that she is responsible for the late war and interprets her obligations accordingly," said Mr. Lloyd George, "these conferences will be futile."

German Delegation Staid. He insisted, however, that the allies were not going so far in the matter of payment as the Germans went in 1917.

The German delegates sat very rigid and gave no expression to their feelings throughout the speech. Dr. Simons was in the wrong and generally demanded not only reparations but payment by France of the whole cost of the war.

Period Not to Be Reduced. The German delegation was informed that the allies would not reduce the period of 42 years allotted for the payment of the total amount of reparations by Germany.

Germany's counter-proposals, which were submitted to the allies on Tuesday, were not susceptible of examination. Premier Lloyd George told Dr. Walter Simons head of the German delegation, in substance, after today's session of the conference had assembled.

Mr. Lloyd George said the attitude taken by the German empire regarding reparations was, in addition, a grave violation of the obligations of Germany toward the allies. He reminded the German representatives that their government had not fulfilled the treaty of Versailles relative to coal deliveries, disarmament, the payment of 20,000,000,000 marks in gold and the punishment of German officers and soldiers accused of crimes during the war.

Advantages Held Lost. Germany, added the British prime minister, in refusing to accept the concessions proposed by the allies with regard to reparations, had by the same act renounced the advantages granted, and soldiers the previous conference with the allies.

After Mr. Lloyd George had finished, Dr. Simons, for the Germans, said the intentions of the German government had been quite misunderstood. The German delegation, he said, would reply at noon Monday.

"In our opinion," added the German foreign minister, "no occasion will arise for the action threatened by the allied powers."

Dr. Simons said the Germans would examine the British prime minister's speech and the allied documents most carefully.

It was noticed during the British conference that the German delegates were in a state of confusion.

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 2.)