

BRITISH RUPTURE FACED BY FRANCE

Viviani Off to America to Get Support.

FRENCH GET ONLY HONOR

Economic Advantages Won by England at Confab.

HARDING IS TO BE MET

Ex-Premier's Mission Is to Make Clear Situation That May Hamper Reconstruction.

BY WILLIAM BIRD.
(Copyright, 1921, by The Oregonian.)
PARIS, March 19.—(Special cable.)
A new Anglo-French rupture is in plain sight, and Rene Viviani's departure today for Washington is a bid for American support at a time when British help seems to be failing France.

Unless the dangers threatened by a break in relations between France and Great Britain are frankly discussed and understood, a serious setback may be given to the processes of European reconstruction.

Both Prime Minister Lloyd George and Premier Briand have been before their respective parliaments this week, explaining the decisions of the London conference and it is clear from their statements that the recent apparent harmony among the allies in dealing with Germany had no really solid foundation.

Foreign Minister Simons, head of the German delegation to the London meeting, gave a most concise summary of the conference when he returned to Berlin. Upon being asked what had been accomplished, he replied: "We saved the Briand ministry."

M. Briand appeared to have fallen into the same error that Clemenceau made when he was head of the French government, namely, letting all of the economic advantages at the conference go to England, in return for the illusion of military power.

By this maneuver, the premier undoubtedly has conquered the reactionary votes in the chamber, but already it seems apparent that the economic advantages to be derived by France from the arrangements of the London conference, are really trifling, compared to the enormous sums due this country.

Britain Seems Satisfied.

On the other hand, Great Britain seems well satisfied with the extremely flexible tax arranged on imports from Germany. What this latter really amounts to is a customs tariff, with blank schedules, an arrangement which permits Mr. Lloyd George and his government to raise or lower duties at will. It is obvious that this arrangement can be used to great political advantage, aside from affording a convenient weapon against German dumping. Competent economists say that the pretense that this is not a tax and will not raise the price of goods is childish.

The French newspapers and French statesmen are beginning to perceive that the great Briand victory at London was another Pyrrhic one in which France carried off all the honors but little else. It is extremely probable, therefore, that if the premier cannot repair some of the damage, he may be forced to abandon "alleged solidarity" as the key to his policy, and to seek another one.

Ex-Premier's Trip Timely.

In the circumstances, the departure of ex-Premier Viviani for America today seems very timely. While M. Viviani goes to Washington with the hope that America can be induced to come into the league of nations, with

WASHINGTON SOCIETY PAYS LENT NO HEED

OFFICIAL ENTERTAINING IS BEGUN WHEN DESIRED.

President and Mrs. Harding Start Receiving as soon as Established in White House.

BY BETTY BAXTER.
(Copyright, 1921, by The Oregonian.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—(Special.)—Official society in Washington refused to wait for Easter or the convening of the extra session of congress to inaugurate its official entertaining but started in when it was "good and ready" and entertained, Thursday was the opening day, so to speak, for on that day the first official entertaining under the Harding administration was done.

The president and Mrs. Harding were host for the first time, after reception in compliment to the members of the diplomatic corps and their families and that night a dinner party was given in honor of the secretary of State and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes by the dean of the diplomatic corps, the French ambassador and Mme. J. J. Jusserand, the first purely formal and official dinner given for a member of the new cabinet.

Both President and Mrs. Harding began receiving people informally at the White House as soon as they took up their residence there. Mrs. Harding has had a small group of women to tea informally several times. She received, as Mrs. Wilson received, in the red room, with the tea table presided over by the social secretary, Miss Laura Harlan, daughter of a late supreme court judge. They met their hostess for the first time.

Thursday's reception was very like that of that sort given at the executive mansion in the past. It took place in the blue room, the guests assembling in the east room, with the president's military aide presenting them to the White House. The day Senator Harding's party left Florida on his way to assume the presidency, a group of politicians riding through North Carolina, picked up Josephus Daniels' newspaper, the Raleigh Observer, which is sold at all the larger stations in that state. The principal subject of the news in Mr. Daniels' paper on that particular day, was how little cotton should be planted, and the prevailing burden of argument, was that certain agreements, which the farmers had made to reduce their acreage did not go far enough, and that the acreage ought to be still further restricted.

1920 Cotton Still Unpicked.

Facetious remarks to the effect that Josephus was working to undermine the new republican administration, were met by the plain sight of a better reason from the car windows, fields with last year's cotton still unpicked, and the porches of the farm houses stacked with unsold bales. This determination to keep the new crop small, is almost universal throughout the cotton country. It does not originate solely with the farmers, nor with the newspapers that represent the farmers. It is an attitude of mind that is shared by the entire business community in those states.

A leading banker in Florence, S. C., for example, is said to have announced a policy of willingness to carry his patrons loans on last year's cotton over for another year until 1922 but only with the proviso that these borrowers shall not plant any cotton at all this season.

Banks Name Conditions.

As to new borrowers, this bank is quoted as being willing to lend money for the purpose of planting a new crop only on the condition that the borrower name a date by which he promises to sell or let the bank sell for him the holdings of old cotton that the borrower still has on hand.

YIELD WILL BE DOUBLED

Ochoco Turkey Grower to Increase His Output Largely.

PRINEVILLE, Or., March 19.—(Special.)—W. T. Smith, who last fall sold \$150,000 worth of turkeys to the Portland markets, is planning on doubling that amount this year.

Mr. Smith lives on one of the tracts under the Ochoco project and asserts that the essential things in raising turkeys are plenty of space and food, also that great care must be used in keeping young turks warm during the cold spring days.

OCCASIONAL RAIN LIKELY

Week's Forecast Promises Variety of Weather for Coast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday are: Northern Rocky mountain and plateau regions—Generally fair, temperature considerably lower than during the week 1st. passed. Pacific states—Generally fair except occasional rains are probable; normal temperature.

252,961 WHITES IN CITY

Portland Also Has 1846 Chinese, and 1715 Japanese.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The white population of Portland, Or., in 1920 was 252,961, with 1846 Chinese, 1715 Japanese, 1556 negroes and 219 Indians, Filipinos and others, the census bureau announced today. The Chinese population had decreased 353, or 67.6 per cent.

FARMERS' REVOLT FEARED BY MANY

Return to Normalcy Not Easily Attained.

REPUBLICANS FACE DANGER

Present Conditions Said to Be Like Those Preceding 1893.

1920 CROPS STILL UNSOLD

Possibility of Acute Economic Dis- tress in South and West This Year Discussed by Sullivan.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.
(Copyright, 1921, by New York Evening Post, Inc. Published by Arrangement.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—(Special.)—We are just now at the season when the farmers throughout the country are making up their minds how much they shall plant and raise the coming year.

The decision they make this month largely fixes the size of crops we shall have in the fall; that, in turn, fixes to a large degree the amount of food this country and the rest of the world will have to eat, and the amount of clothes and other goods that will be available for all.

Furthermore, the amount of planting the farmers determine to do, will to a large degree fix the limitations of our foreign trade at a period a year ahead of us, which is just about the period, according to everybody's hope, when we ought to be getting into our stride back toward "normalcy."

Small Crops Are Advocated.

It must be said, that the farmers have not much to induce them to plant large crops, in fact, it has been impressed upon the farmers, that it will be a mistake to plant large crops this year.

The day Senator Harding's party left Florida on his way to assume the presidency, a group of politicians riding through North Carolina, picked up Josephus Daniels' newspaper, the Raleigh Observer, which is sold at all the larger stations in that state. The principal subject of the news in Mr. Daniels' paper on that particular day, was how little cotton should be planted, and the prevailing burden of argument, was that certain agreements, which the farmers had made to reduce their acreage did not go far enough, and that the acreage ought to be still further restricted.

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NATION IN 30 MONTHS NEEDS \$17,000,000,000

RUNNING EXPENSES AND RE- FUNDING ARE ESTIMATED.

Secretary Weeks Declares Task Is Greater Than Any Ever Undertaken in Peace Times.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 19.—Something like \$17,000,000,000 must be provided by the federal government within 30 months to meet its running expenses and refunding operations, Secretary Weeks declared here tonight in an address before the Pittsburg chamber of commerce.

"This," he said, "is a greater task than was ever undertaken by any nation, in time of peace and there is no one who does not view the prospect with more or less alarm. It is the height of folly to undertake new commitments if they can be avoided."

The secretary discussed economy in government operations, recognition of federal activities in Washington, taxation and the tariff. He urged repeal of the excess profits tax, declaring that with falling prices it was not an effective tax. He said there were innumerable instances where concerns which made large profits in 1919, paying a tax on these profits, lost so much during 1920 that on January 1, 1921, their resources were less than January 1, 1919.

He said that the country had

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PRESIDENT IS ALIVE TO FARMING CRISIS

EMERGENCY TARIFF BELIEVED REMEDY FOR PROBLEMS.

Mr. Harding Tells Senator McNary He Would Hesitate to Resort to Drastic Import Embargo.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., March 19.—President Harding discussed the proposed agricultural embargo at some length with Senator McNary this afternoon and said he hesitated to take such a step. He said he realized the serious predicament of the farmers. His views appeared to be that the remedy was in an emergency tariff rather than in such a drastic measure as an import embargo.

The president gave the impression that in his opinion congress should pass an emergency tariff bill immediately upon convening and then take up general tariff and taxation revision. He manifested the deepest concern over the agricultural situation, according to Senator McNary.

Senator McNary went to the White House at the president's invitation, and besides discussing the embargo proposal urged the immediate appointment of such a shipping board as members as already were agreed upon, one of these being George E. Chamberlain, the former senator. The president said action was being deferred.

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DAUGHTERS PLEAD FOR OLD OREGON

Let State Have Historic Warship, Prayer.

SOCIETY PLEDGES EFFORTS

Aged Fighter Priceless Relic, Say Petitioners.

BATTLESHIP MUSEUM AIM

Daughters of American Revolution Conclude Conference With Plea for Preservation of Craft.

BY DOROTHY DUNIWAY.
SALEM, Or., March 19.—(Special.)
The Daughters of the American Revolution decided at the closing session of their eighth annual state conference today to do all in their power to see that the battleship Oregon is preserved and brought to this state, where it shall remain permanently in Oregon waters.

The conference adopted a resolution "that the society do all possible by legislation and influence to preserve the battleship for some useful or historic purpose," after a brilliant presentation of the case by Mrs. F. M. Wilkins of Eugene, honorary state regent.

If some other state should be allowed to keep our own battleship Oregon, which means so much to us on account of its splendid record, we would lose an historical record that is the greatest we have in this state," she said. "It is priceless. We must co-operate with the business men of Portland who also see the necessity of bringing this ship back to Oregon. We have been trying for several years to make this possible and we hope at the 1925 fair to have the battleship on display as the permanent possession of the state."

Battleship Museum Aim.

The Daughters of the American Revolution hope to use the battleship as a museum for historical records of value to the state and nation. The society would place there its collection of rare documents, pictures and other records, according to the plan.

The 1922 conference will be held in Portland, with Multnomah and Willamette chapters, both of that city, as hostesses. The invitation was presented by Mrs. Mrray Manville and Mrs. John Pearson, who announced that the president-general, Mrs. George Maynard Minor of Connecticut, will be in Portland for the meeting.

This will be the sixth time that the conference has been held in Portland. The society adopted resolutions as follows:

"To try to have one day in the public schools of Oregon set aside for teaching the flag, history and principles of the flag; to present to the 1923 legislature a bill making it a crime to desecrate monuments and markers placed within the state by the Daughters of the American Revolution; to present to the state a brass railing which will be placed around the state seal in the capitol with a suitable inscription; to ask the legislature to authorize the state highway commission to erect on the National Old Trails road which runs through several Oregon counties an appropriate road sign submitted by the society."

Citizens to Be Welcomed.

Each chapter was asked to appoint a naturalization committee "whose duty it is to witness naturalization ceremonies and to welcome naturalized men and women into citizenship." Courtesy resolutions thanking Chetmetka chapter of Salem and Sarah Childress Polk chapter of Dallas, hostesses, for their hospitality and the patriotic women's associations of

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GROWERS MUST AID NOW, SAYS CANNERS

LOWER PRICES FOR FRUIT AND BERRIES FORECAST.

Co-Operation Held Necessary if Packing Industry Is to Keep Moving—Prospects Dull.

Growers will have to co-operate with the canners this year and be prepared to expect considerably lower prices for their fruit and berries if the packing industry is to keep moving. This was the opinion of the Northwest Canners' association, which held a conference at the Imperial yesterday.

Prospects for the coming season are not bright, from the viewpoint of the canners. There has been a recent drop in the price of canned goods and there is also a large quantity of this preserved fruit on hand. In the last 30 days there has been a decided slump in the market, which has materially affected the condition of the packers and they admit being hard hit.

Heretofore all the grower had to do was to back his wagon up to the cannery, unload and receive cash for his load on the spot. The question of financing now is a difficult one, the packers contend, and they are somewhat in a quandary as to how it can be handled.

Canners are of the opinion that the growers should assist the plants by taking part payment when they weigh their produce and leave it at the cannery, and then wait until the finished goods are sold before drawing the rest of their compensation. If the growers refuse some such arrangement, the canners say they do not know how they can deal with the situation.

ELEVATOR CRUSHES MAN

Adolph Luciano Almost Instantly Killed in Yeon Building.

Adolph Luciano, a janitor in the Yeon building, 55 years old, was crushed to death in the bottom of an elevator shaft in that building shortly after 5 o'clock last evening when an elevator counter weight descended upon him, killing him almost instantly.

Luciano was in the bottom of the shaft cleaning it out as the elevator was being operated by Oscar Lind. As the elevator rose the weight at the side of the shaft in some manner caught and crushed Luciano.

Luciano lived at 471 Patton road, and is survived by his widow and five small children. He had been employed as a janitor at the Yeon building for two years.

Dr. Smith, coroner, said last night that he would conduct an inquest whether an inquest would be held.

NEW COMET IS REPORTED

Stranger of Ninth Magnitude Is Sighted March 14.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 19.—Discovery of the comet of the ninth magnitude was announced in a cablegram to the Harvard observatory from the central bureau of astronomical telegrams at Brussels yesterday. It said that at Cape Town, March 14, Astronomer Reid had sighted the stranger of the sky in the constellation of Capricornus.

RATS SCATTER FLAMES

Abilaze After Gasoline Explosion, Rodents Ignite Baled Cotton.

ROCKDALE, Tex., March 19.—Abilaze from flames caused by an exploded gasoline tank, rats ran from the barn of H. C. Sanders, a farmer. They dashed into a cotton storage warehouse containing ten bales of cotton, setting it afire.

TRAITOR'S BROTHER DEAD

Monsignor Bolo Passes Away at His Home in Paris.

PARIS, March 19.—The death of Monsignor Bolo was announced today. He was the brother of Bolo Pasha, who was executed at Vincennes in 1913 for treason.

BIG BLAST JARS SOUTH CHICAGO

Explosion Razes Armour Grain Elevator.

FLAMES COMPLETE HAVOC

1 Watchman Dead, 4 Missing, 4 Make Escapes.

SHOCK FELT MILES AWAY

Structure, One of Largest of Kind in World, Was Erected at Cost of \$10,000,000.

CHICAGO, March 19.—An explosion of grain dust rocked the southern section of Chicago early tonight, wrecked one of the world's largest grain elevators and broke every window within a mile.

Of the nine watchmen trapped in the structure by the blast, one is known to be dead and four are missing. The elevator, which consisted of steel and concrete towers, was located in the southern outskirts of the city on the banks of the Calumet river. It was built at a cost of more than \$10,000,000 and was operated by the Armour grain company.

The explosion was due, it was said by officials, to a fire that started in a chute. The blaze set fire to the dust-filled air and the resulting blast rent asunder the big tower, releasing thousands of bushels of grain.

Concrete Blocks Hurled Far.

So great was the force of the explosion that it hurled great concrete blocks hundreds of feet and derailed a freight train standing on a nearby track.

The few men in the elevator are thought to have been trapped by the flood of blazing grain.

Up to a late hour tonight only one body had been removed. Four others are known to have escaped. Heavy damage was caused in nearby towns by the explosion. Windows were shattered in Hammond, Whiting and East Chicago. The property was at Whiting, according to merchants, will reach \$100,000.

Grain Stored in Elevator.

Normally about 2,000,000 bushels of grain are stored in the elevator, but at the time of the blast there was only about 500,000 bushels. This was destroyed by the fire that followed the explosion.

The explosion occurred just after 150 employees had quit for the day. According to one eye witness, there were three separate explosions, the last being the most severe. The explosion tore the top off the elevator. Early estimates put the property loss at \$6,000,000.

So great was the force of the explosion that first reports made it appear a greater disaster than it was. Fire alarms were repeated until a large part of the city's apparatus was on the way to the scene.

Debris Falls into River.

A portion of the wrecked building fell into the Calumet river, damming it until it flooded a number of small cottages on the opposite bank.

At one time a score of small fires were burning in the dwellings, but they were soon subdued. The man who was killed was hurled 300 feet by the explosion.

The isolation of the large elevator prevented greater destruction of life and property. The force of the explosion seemed to pass over the cottages nearby, taking effect on more distant buildings, largely at the expense of windows.

Glass Far Away Shattered.

It was some time after the detonation.

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LITTLE CARTOONS BY PERRY, APROPOS OF SOME RECENT NEWS TOPICS.

