

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

Published Every Friday.  
E. E. BRODIE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at Oregon City, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter.

### Subscription Rates:

One year	\$1.50
Six Months	.75
Three Months	.35
Single Copy	.10

Subscribers will find the date of expiration stamped on their papers following their name. If last payment is not credited, kindly notify us, and the matter will receive our attention.

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### LET JAPAN HELP.

John F. Bass, one of the most widely experienced of American war correspondents, notes the lack of co-ordination in the operations of the Allies armies and contrasts it with the centralized efficiency which the German military machine has always been able to show. His words come most timely at this juncture, when a war-conference of the Allies is soon to be held and when the United States, through Pershing and possibly others, is preparing to take part in the discussion which will then be held.

The American representatives at that meeting should insist upon each of the Allies taking up that portion of the burden of warfare which it can best carry. The United States, for instance, since its formal entrance into the war, has assumed the financial and economic burdens of the Allies which Great Britain formerly carried. And we are expected, when spring comes, if not sooner, to relieve France of a good portion of the military load under which she has been staggering.

Japan, on the other hand, through having taken to herself the German possessions in the far east, has made slight contribution to the Allied cause beyond the furnishing of munitions to Russia—for which she has been paid—and the floating of a small issue of Russian securities in the Japanese market. The forthcoming war conference should decide upon Japan's further part in the hostilities.

Japan is expected to release some of her shipping from the Pacific for use on the Atlantic, where the German submarine has depleted the Allied tonnage. This is a valuable help; but it can be enhanced by sending the Japanese ships via the Suez rather than the Panama canal and by having them loaded with soldiers who shall be disembarked at Saloniki, where they will strengthen Sarraill's forces so that, simultaneous with the spring drive in the west, there may be a big push in the east with the result that as the Hun is pushed back to the Rhine, his allies may be cut off from him.

The war cannot be won upon one front alone—and if the United States really is to take a position of leadership we cannot begin too soon to formulate plans, not only for ourselves but for our Allies as well.

### TYPE AND EYE STRAIN

Dr. A. E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis public library, has written to the Yale Review complaining of the small sizes of type commonly used in books. He thinks it is so small as to create eye strain. He has tried to get together in his library a collection of large type books for tired eyes, as he calls it, but can not secure any wide selection of volumes.

While there is some basis for this complaint, books are not printed in nearly as small type as formerly. There was a time when standard novels were printed in type that most newspapers call small today. Newspaper types are commonly larger than formerly. It is no wonder that people have eye troubles today, when one thinks how the eyes of our fathers and mothers were strained in reading those old volumes.

The evolution of type faces has sometimes been governed more by what printers called artistic appearance than by any attempt to make types easy to read. A prevailing style of type some years ago had quite fine lines, and though it was of fairly good size, yet it would not take much ink and the whole appearance of a page was grey. This must have created eye strain.

Of recent years there has been a tendency to the other extreme and a great run on types having blunt faces. This gives a black appearance to the page, which looks almost dazzling, and it must create eye strain. Another fad is to dispense with paragraph indents; this gives a better mass effect, but it must bother both the eye and the mind to have no suggestion of a rest or break in the current of the thought.

Designers of types should keep in mind that the first aim is not to produce an artistic or sensational effect, but to carry an idea to the mind with the least effort to the eye that is possible. A printed letter at least is a minute object, smaller than the natural human eye was meant to look at for any length of time, and type can not be made too clear and obvious.

### END THE PARTISANSHIP.

President Wilson has issued an appeal for the State banks and trust companies to come into the Federal Reserve System. His language is urgent—as is the need. There are more banks outside the Federal Reserve System than within it. Between eight and nine thousand State banks, by reason of their resources, are eligible and desirable as members of the Federal Reserve System; but only about a hundred of them have ever joined it, and the entire membership of the System is about 7,700.

According to the Statistical Abstract for 1914 (the latest available) the total resources of the 7,538 National banks there listed amounted to a little less than eleven and a half billion dollars.

At the same time there were 2,100 savings banks, 14,512 State banks, 1,064 private banks, and 1,654 loan and trust companies whose total resources aggregated nearly fifteen billion and a half of dollars.

It is evident therefore, as the President says, that "these institutions have in their power to add enormously to the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks," inasmuch as they hold

nearly fifty-eight per cent of the banking resources of the country.

The Federal Reserve Banks are controlled by the Federal Reserve Board, whose membership comprises: William G. McAdoo of New York, Secretary of the Treasury (Democrat); John Skelton Williams of Virginia, Comptroller of the Currency (Democrat); William P. G. Harding of Alabama (Democrat); Paul M. Warburg of New York (Democrat); Frederic A. Delano of Illinois (Republican); A. C. Miller of California (Democrat); Chas. S. Hamlin of Massachusetts (Democrat).

Money is non-partisan; but the Federal Reserve Board is not. If the President wishes to put a real appeal into his summons to the State banks to join the Federal Reserve System, he will do well to follow it up with an immediate reformation of the Federal Reserve Board which will make that body something less than eighty-five per cent Democratic. His present purpose apparently is to mobilize all the wealth and all the talent and all the bravery and all the patriotism of the nation—and to put them under the undisputed control of Democratic partisans.

### CONGESTED RAILROADS.

A railroad man says that never in his experience has he seen conditions on the railroads so tied up as they are at this present time. Freight trains are so slow coming through that many manufacturers send all their smaller deliveries by express.

Freight and express business calls for strong and husky men, so it is performed largely by young men. It takes a fellow with some elasticity of muscle to handle big boxes.

Now comes the draft and calls out a big share of these vigorous young men, depleting the freight and express terminals. Meanwhile a big share of the young men from offices, factories, and stores, who live under conditions not conducive to physical strength, are escaping service, since the exemption boards won't pass them on account of physical disability. This leaves the railroads terribly handicapped in trying to handle the enormous strain of war business, with every factory jumping to fill orders.

Of course the general shortage of railroad equipment is aggravating this situation. The people with money to invest have become sore on the railroad stocks, claiming that under the strict government control now existing there is not much chance to make money in buying their securities. The railroads finding it difficult to get money, are not increasing their facilities as they ought to.

Meanwhile manufacturers who can't get raw material and merchants who can't get shipments, are piling up the earth and uttering loud imprecations about freight delays. It would help some if every man who has a shipment of goods will take away his stuff the day it comes in, so that cars can be released and sent off where most needed.

### CARING FOR TREES.

Tree growth is one of the essentials of beauty in a town or a neighborhood. The selling value of real estate can be greatly enhanced by tree cultivation. But many people seem to think they can stick trees into the ground and have them grow without any further attention.

Out in the country where there is plenty of air and sunlight and water they will prosper without trouble. But place them in a town where their roots lie largely under macadam streets and concrete walks, they are going to lack their proper supplies of moisture.

Automobile travel, grinding fine particles of stone and earth off the streets and sending it all into the air in the form of dust, is an injury to trees. The pervasive dust covers the leaves and obstructs the performance of their functions. Or if streets are oiled so as to prevent the dust from flying in some measure, the oil must obstruct passage of water in the soil and frequently the tarry substances come in contact with the roots and injure them.

The fall is an excellent time of year to inspect trees and see if they are suffering. In the spring, if a tree has any life at all, it will look well. In the fall after it has encountered the strain of summer weather, it will show weakness. Falling leaves will show if a tree is having a battle for existence. Such trees may need protection from insects another season, or possibly they need regular watering to help them live under difficult conditions.

No matter how much money is spent on a house, it will never seem like a real home unless it has trees around it to screen it and soften its outline and give contrast. A healthy tree is a constant source of pleasure. Now is the time to look your trees over and see whether they are needing any special care.

### THE SOLDIER'S MONEY.

According to Gen. Pershing, our soldiers in France ought not to have more than \$10 a month spending money apiece. His theory is that if the married men are sending all their money home, while unmarried men are spending it freely on small comforts and enjoyments, an undemocratic difference is created. Anyway the character of some men is such that some money that should come home to the families will be dribbled away in small change in the towns behind the trench line.

One's first thought is that the soldier's pay is small at best, and that he won't get any more luxuries and

blow-outs than he ought to have. But it has to be considered that the British Tommies and the French Poles are not at all well paid. Too much show of cash on the part of our boys might promote unrest.

The French look upon the American boys as their saviors. They are genuinely grateful, and they are too friendly a people to perform many mean acts. But it is the custom in Europe to look on every American as a millionaire. The French will be likely to drive a flourishing business with the Sammies, and to consider it legitimate to sell them anything they will carry off. The unmarried men would better tuck away any coins not needed into their insurance money. The married men will do well to send everything home they can.

A good many men will have all they wish to spend from private sources. Some will put it all into such comfortable comforts as can be bought or smuggled. They will need all such luxuries themselves. Others will be ashamed to enjoy anything until it has been passed around. It is a fair guess that the latter will be much the more common type. The hog class of men is not specifically common and trench life will promote sympathy and a desire to share things.

### THE NEW TAX PAYERS.

The new income tax law will round up a great new army of tax payers, with all unmarried men assessed when their incomes are over \$1000, and all married men with incomes over \$2000. In the minds of many people income taxes have been associated only with persons of considerable prosperity. Many who strongly favored the original law never supposed it would be extended to hit their own moderate earnings. They felt quite comfortable while George was allowed to do it, but it will seem a little different now they are included.

When a new source of taxation is made available, legislators always work it to the limit. War times brings heavy burdens and leads to new developments of taxation. It was so in England, where the income tax dates back to the bills of the Napoleonic wars. It is apt to prove true that forms of assessment once introduced tend to become fixed. So the new income tax payers are quite likely to find themselves permanently on the list, though the rate should be reduced at the close of the war.

Unmarried men working for about \$25 a week probably never thought the law would be brought down to hit them. But now like the big bankers and manufacturers, they too must struggle with the intricacies of an income tax blank. For \$25 a week, however, the tax will be but \$5. It is an insignificant sacrifice compared with the soldier's. And these unmarried men would spend that amount any time on a blow-out with the boys.

It will not pay to think the internal revenue men will forget about you. As they are appointed in Washington, they are not inclined to play local favorites. It will save trouble if everyone will promptly walk up and settle.

### TALKING TO THE SOLDIERS.

A great many public speakers are undertaking to deliver addresses to the soldier boys. There are the chaplains and ministers and lecturers at the army camps. There are orators at patriotic rallies held in the soldiers' home towns. It takes some tact to hit it right with the soldiers, and some of our public speakers don't quite get it.

As nearly as The Enterprise can judge the temper of the soldiers, they don't like what they call "Do or die" talk. They don't care to be held up as examples of grand self sacrifice and as voluntarily giving up their lives for their country. They are not sure that they are more patriotic than anyone else, but feel that they have simply responded to the command of their country, as any decent man must or suffer disgrace.

A public speaker naturally likes to express a firmer feeling for these boys than that. But the soldiers haven't much use for dismal talk or putting on agony. It is a help to them if they can take the thing in a light hearted way. It is well for them to see the pleasant companionship of camp life and the benefits of seeing the world.

The perils and sufferings and possible wounds and death, they would like to keep out of sight as much as possible. If they think about that side of it, they may become morbid.

Public speakers can tell of the struggles and sacrifices of the fathers and show that this country is worth fighting for. They can dwell on the causes of the war, so that these can be thoroughly understood. They can dwell on the advantages of army training and urge the boys to keep clean from all vices. But it doesn't help a bit to roll off those oratorical periods about martyrs to their country and bones left to bleach on the battle field.

### DODGE BROS.

### WIN AGAINST HENRY FORD

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 31.—The suit brought against the Ford Motor company and Henry Ford by John F. Dodge and Horace E. Dodge to compel Ford to disburse accumulated dividends to the stockholders, instead of using the money to increase the company's business, was decided in favor of the Dodge brothers. The decision was announced today by Circuit Judge George S. Homer.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses were issued from the county clerk's office to Florence G. Bierman and Frank A. Mulligan of Molalla; Mae C. Brown and Howard C. Bolton of Canby, and Marjorie F. Cooper and Geo. W. Andressen, of Canby.

### Rulers of the Two Lost Tribes of Israel



King David and Queen Mary are the rulers of seven hundred persons in the peculiar religious sect at Benton Harbor, Mich., who believe they descended from the two lost tribes of Israel. The king and his subjects neither cut their hair nor shave their faces. But the king is more modern than the lost tribes, because he is a wonderful baseball player. He is catcher on the community nine, while his queen is leader of the brass band which plays in the grandstand while the men are on the diamond.

### COLLIE DOG TAKES GOOD READING FOR MISTRESS

The people of this city not only appreciate The Morning Enterprise, but "Jack," a handsome collie, of this city, owned by one of the residents of this city, is showing his appreciation by calling at the nearby homes and collecting these papers as soon as they are deposited by the newsboys. The neighbors, who have been missing their morning papers, have now become "wise," and found that it is the animal who is doing the stealing. Complaints had come into the office from those who have lost papers, stating that their paper was not delivered, while others claimed that someone had stolen them. On Sunday morning "Jack" returned to his home with two Oregonians in his mouth, and shortly after he brought three Morning Enterprises. His mistress was bewildered, and endeavored to find the owners. All were found except one, after the dog's mistress had made inquiries through the neighborhood.

As soon as the morning papers are deposited on the doorsteps by the carriers, the heads of the family can now be seen coming on their verandas in their night clothes, and "beating" the dog to them. One of the features of the new trick the dog has taken to himself is that he is smart enough to only call at the homes early in the morning for his papers, and never attempts to take the evening papers. He watches for the boys and quietly slips to the doorstep as soon as papers are left.

"Jack" is a general favorite in the neighborhood, and seems to delight in carrying away his neighbors papers.

### SANDY RED CROSS AUXILIARY MEETING HELD WEDNESDAY

SANDY, Or., Oct. 26.—Sandy Red Cross auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. Mira Revenue on Wednesday afternoon, with 20 of the members present. William Hammond and Rev. Mr. Chandler, of the Episcopal church of Oregon City visited the meeting and gave interesting talks on behalf of the second Liberty Loan.

A dance will be given tomorrow night, in Shelley's hall for the benefit of the Red Cross. The ladies of Sandy will furnish refreshments in the hall, and good music has been secured.

Mrs. Alex Smith, of Clay Center, Kan., has been visiting at the home of her sons, Robert S. and Melvin Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Asta Shebanich, of Seattle, spent Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Shebanich's brother, R. S. Smith. They were married Monday at the home of Mrs. N. F. Church, in Seattle. Mr. Shebanich leaves soon for the training camp at American Lake.

### CROWN WILLAMETTE STRIKE EXTENDS TO LEBANON PLANTS

In sympathy with the striking union at the Crown Willamette Paper company here, the mill at Lebanon walked out Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock with the object of obtaining the same concessions as demanded by the local union. No outside labor has been imported by either of the mills but it is reported that some one at the Foster hotel in Portland was endeavoring to sign up men to go to work at the mills here. It is not known whom he represented but his operations were found out through the painters union of Portland. He approached a member of that union and stated that since the strike the government had taken over the mills here and they were seeking men to go to work, but that in event a person signed up and failed to report they were subject to arrest. The painter reported it to his union in Portland who sent representatives to the Foster hotel to locate the man but it was found that he had gone.

### CONGRESSMAN MARTIN DIES IN CHICAGO OF STOMACH DISORDERS

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Congressman Charles Martin, representing the Fourth Illinois district, died here today at the home of his son. He has been ill for three months from peritonitis and stomach disorders. He was 58 years old.

Congressman Martin has been a power in Democratic politics in Chicago for the last 20 years. He was a member of the Chicago city council for 14 years and was elected to congress last November after a stiff fight in the primaries in which he defeated James T. McDermott.

Silver Lake—School building being improved.

### MILLER IS PLEASED OVER CLACKAMAS SHOWING.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 28, 1917. M. D. Latourette, Oregon City, Ore. James K. Lynch, governor Federal Reserve Bank, fiscal agent United States Treasury Department, asks me to write you the government's thanks for your splendid co-operation in the Second Liberty Loan. It was only through the co-operation of people like yourself that the loan throughout the nation has been such a splendid success. Please also accept my thanks for your co-operation with headquarters here, making Oregon's total over twenty-five million.

C. A. MILLER, Representing Federal Reserve Bank Campaign Manager.

The following is a donation from the pen of R. L. Badger, one of the prominent dairymen of Clackamas county, whose dairy farm is located in Oregon City, Oregon, Route 3.

Aspiration.

I want to be a soldier  
And with the soldiers stand,  
A gun upon my shoulder  
A sabre in my hand.

I'd go and fight the Kaiser,  
I'd make him run like hell,  
And future generations  
Would of my valor tell.

### WILLAMETTE SCHOOL HOLD SOCIAL AND PATRIOTIC RALLY

Receipts totalling ninety-five dollars were realized at the basket social held at the Willamette school Friday night, which will go to the fund of twenty-five thousand being raised in the state known as the Oregon Boys Emergency fund. It is a fund to be used in the buying of necessities especially for men who are ill, in the way of food not found in army rations but very often necessary to the recovery of a patient. The principal speakers of the evening were J. A. Calavan who spoke on Food Conservation and J. H. Cary who gave the patriotic address. Roy Prudden auctioneered the baskets, \$87.20 was obtained from this and \$7.00 from the sale of sandwiches.

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### PETITION TO PROBATE ESTATE.

The petition for probating the estate of John Kelso was filed in probate court Tuesday which asks that the son W. E. Kelso, be administrator of the estate valued at eleven hundred dollars. Four children survive the deceased, O. C. Kelso, W. E. Kelso, of Milwaukie, M. L. Kelso, of Milwaukie and Anna E. Kelso, of Salem, Oregon.

### SCHUEBEL USES SHORT AND UGLY WORD OVER TEMPLETON STATEMENT

OREGON CITY, Ore., Oct. 29.—(Editor of the Enterprise).—My attention has been called to an article published in the Enterprise, of October 26, in which Mr. Templeton is quoted as making certain statements at a meeting of the city council, as follows:

"During the discussion of the evening the matter of the improvement District number ten was brought in, in connection with the law suit in Circuit Court against the city by C. H. Dye, who seeks the cancellation of certain liens for improvement taxes in the district on the grounds that the district was not created in accordance with the city's charter. Councilman Templeton commenting on the matter, called to the council's attention the fact that the acting city attorney at the time of the creation of the district, Mr. Schuebel, was appearing for Mr. Dye in the prosecution of his action. Mr. Templeton further stated that he would be in favor of instituting proceedings against the former city attorney for his failure to perform the acts that had resulted in the institution of the law suit, he also said that the city would probably not be able to do anything but it would at least bring to light the position in which the former city attorney and the city stood."

I assume that Mr. Templeton made the statements otherwise the reporter would not have published them. If Mr. Templeton made any such statement he stated what he knew to be a deliberate and malicious falsehood.

Sewer District No. 10 was attempted to be organized in August, 1912, two years before I ever had anything to do with the city's business. Many thousands of dollars had been expended by the City Council without authority and contrary to the provisions of the charter in constructing sewers in what is known as sewer district No. 10.

In August, 1914, I was requested to prepare a contract for a sewer on Fifteenth Street from Jackson Street to Madison Street. When I investigated the matter I found that there was no sewer district No. 10 properly established and notified the City Council to that effect, and that under the proceedings no legal and valid assessment could ever be made against any of the property on account of the construction of sewers in sewer district No. 10, and I stated to the City Council that their only chance for payment would be by completing the outlet of the sewer to the river and getting as many people as possible in the district to sign up under the Bancroft Bonding Act.

Mr. Templeton's statements are malicious, untrue and contemptible, and his expressions show the kind of a man he is. No man who has any honor or respect for the truth, knowing the facts as Mr. Templeton does, having served in the council during the whole procedure, would make such statements.

C. SCHUEBEL.

### VANCOUVER HIGH DEFEATED BY SCORE 12 TO 0; FRIDAY

Amid the cheers of over eight hundred spectators the local high school foot ball team defeated the Vancouver high school squad Friday on Canemah field by a score of 12 to 0. Both scores of the local Oregon City team were made by Mass, either Mass or Fauley carrying the ball at every other down. Fauley made a record for the best all round football of the game. Honing of Vancouver started for the visitors. After the game the Vancouver team and their crowd of nearly a hundred rooters were banqueted at the high school building, Oregon City will meet Vancouver next Friday at Vancouver.

### UNKNOWN PERSONS LOOT HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING FRIDAY

Thieves entered the high school building Friday night through a window and robbed the cafeteria of over sixty dollars in money. The entrance was gained by climbing the rear stairway and breaking a window with a stone after which they unlocked the window from the inside. The work appeared to be that of amateurs but who were familiar with the building as every room was more or less wrecked and drawers and papers strewn over the floor. Ten dollars was taken from Superintendent Tooz's office in addition to the sum obtained from the cafeteria.

### CEMENT PLANT SILO AT OSWEGO FALLS WITHOUT WARNING

The clinker silo at the plant of the Oregon Portland Cement Company of Oswego, collapsed without warning Wednesday morning, carrying with it the entire roof of the kiln building. The silo at the time carried about fifty five hundred barrels of clinker which through its excessive weight caused the collapse. None of the workmen employed at the plant were near the silo or in the kiln when the accident occurred and no one was injured at the plant. No damage was done to the machinery in the kiln, but the damage to the silo which is a total wreck and the roof of the kiln will amount to about five thousand dollars. The plant will be forced to close for two weeks to make repairs.

### ARMY SENDS CALLS FOR OBSERVERS AND RADIO OPERATORS

The chief signal officer of the army has called for the enlistment of aerial observers, men who will ride with the pilots and become the "eyes of the army in France," according to advices at the Chamber of Commerce. Men for this branch of the service must have a college or high school education. Thirty-five years is the age limit.

After enrollment they will be sent to a training school at the University of Texas at Austin, and after six weeks there they will be sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for further training.

Application blanks and instructions may be secured from the president of the examining board, Aviation Section Signal Corps, 3193 Arcade building, Seattle.

The war department has sent an 8, 0, 8, call for electricians in the radio service. The Portland navy recruiting officers accordingly will begin enlistment of physically qualified men. The order was received Monday.

This opening offers special training in electrical work. Men who are enlisted in this branch of the national service are sent to Lake Washington, where they are given preliminary training until they are capable of receiving and sending at least 10 words per minute. After this they are sent to Harvard university, where a complete training is provided. Upon completion of training the men are given posts aboard battleships, merchant vessels and elsewhere.

This call covers the territory of Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho, and prospective operators should apply to the navy recruiting officers in the vicinity of Molalla, Third and Alder streets. Men between the ages of 18 and 35 are wanted only.

### FIRE CLAY COMPANY INCORPORATED BY MOLALLA CITIZENS

The establishment of a pottery plant at Molalla is one of the new enterprises about to be launched in the county through the efforts of P. M. Boyles and Guy Dibble of Molalla. Large deposits of evlay have been discovered in the vicinity of Molalla which after being tested are being found to be of the best for the manufacture of pottery. The deposits are located about five miles from Molalla and extend to a depth of one hundred fifty feet in the earth. Recently about two hundred pounds of the clay was shipped to Ohio and made into vases in order to ascertain the best use in a manufacturing sense to which the clay could be put. The articles were a success and a company has been incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, twenty-five thousand of which will be put on the market at one dollar a share. The incorporators are P. M. Boyles and Guy Dibble of Molalla, and H. H. Dalley of East Liverpool, Ohio, the corporation will operate under the name of the Molalla Fire Clay Company. It is the intention of the new concern to start in the manufacture of a stoneware and later branch out into other articles.

### NEW SPANISH CABINET

MADRID, Sunday, Oct. 28.—King Alfonso held conferences with various political leaders during the day, but the solution of the cabinet crisis promises to consume several days. It is not expected that the new cabinet will be announced before Tuesday.