

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY SHAKEN BY CRISIS

More Than Million Men and Women Estimated to Be Out on Strike.

WAR INDUSTRIES SUFFER

Military Situation Declared to Be Involved and Even Endangered by Economic Disturbances That Are Widespread.

GENEVA, Jan. 22.—Some news of a reliable nature has begun to trickle across the Swiss frontier which seemingly proves that Austria and Hungary are in the throes of the greatest economic crisis since the war began. It is estimated that more than a million workmen and women have struck. A majority of these were employed in the war industries, and only a small section of them have returned in answer to the call of higher wages.

The others, it is said, are assuming a more than threatening attitude and daily are demanding peace and cheaper food.

It is said that Hungary absolutely refuses to give cereals either to Austria or to Germany and that Roumanian stocks of grain are exhausted. The military situation is involved and even endangered by the strikes which continue.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The strike movement and the accompanying food demonstrations have spread throughout the whole of the land, including Galicia, and have everywhere assumed a political character, with the demand for peace taking precedence over everything else.

On Sunday evening, according to a Wireless Press dispatch from Berne, disorderly scenes took place when hunger-marchers were exhausted, and a number of shops looted in Vienna.

One crowd attempted to cut its way toward the Imperial Palace, but was driven back by the guard. The police were unable to handle the mobs which ran riot in some of the streets.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Austria-Hungary's cry for peace, accompanied apparently by a protest against the war, is featured by the morning newspapers as a fact that is hurrying the dual monarchy to a crisis.

Long dispatches from Amsterdam show that the workers have become desperate because of lack of food and the general war weariness.

There is a evident connection of the strike movement with the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, which have encouraged the Socialists to insist that war should not be prolonged merely for the purpose of territorial aggression.

Clashes between hungry civilians and soldiers are reported, while in some instances it is said the soldiers refused to fire on the demonstrators who ordered to do so. At Graz, where the trouble is acute, the soldiers abandoned their loaded machine guns to the rioters.

DEMOCRATS IN DILEMMA

(Continued From First Page.)

Director of Internal Revenue, and he turned to the question with the glad abandon of one who faces a firing squad before the gallows.

"I haven't anything fixed up on that," he parried. "That's too recent."

"Bill" Parries Deftly.

Gaining time by this simple ruse, it appeared that Mr. Miller had not appreciated the full significance of the query at all, and for his recovery was deaf, after this fashion:

"Oh, you refer to the controversy between President Wilson and Senator Chamberlain. Well, I haven't anything to say today. Come around and see me again, any time. And, mindlessly, 'bye-bye'."

Down from the bench stepped Circuit Judge Gatens, setting aside dignity and becoming "Bill," just as he was when he held the gates of the Chamberlain, as private secretary, when "our George" was Governor of Oregon. Had he an opinion to render on the regrettable row?

Judge Dodges Subject.

"I have the warmest friendship for Senator Chamberlain, and the highest admiration for the President," began the jurist. "Upon what point do you wish me to give an opinion?"

"About Bill Stone, I'll say that I think he ought to be ridden on a rail. The idea of his attacking the Republican party. What's the Republican party got to do with it?"

"Criticism of public men, if deserved, is good," he went on, warming up nicely. "Upon what point do you wish me to give an opinion?"

"That they should grow so great. Show me the man that's above criticism. Where is he? And as for Bill Stone."

The little crowd in chambers agreed in unison. It was only when Judge Gatens had resumed the bench, and the fiery jurist had taken his seat, full and free, had waned somewhat, that the fact became apparent that the learned judge had in nowise committed himself.

With this token to duty sounding a challenge, the interview drifted to Bert Haney, ex-chairman of the Democratic state central committee, who, in the political heat, Mr. Haney went to the seashore for a while to express his extreme reluctance.

"I'm a clam," he said with great assurance. "You'll not get an interview out of me. The weather is fine!"

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Kentucky Klick, relaxed into a chair, before the great carved desk in his office, and tapped the spectacle case reflectively. The smile of the mystic chief was enigmatic, his speech likewise.

"The President and Senator Chamberlain," he mused. "You may depend on it that the Kentucky Klick will take this matter up, probably at its Saturday night meeting. Yes, indeed, something will be done. What? Who can say?"

"This desk—I observe your admiration—is of Oregon oak, built by a Swiss, master cabinet-maker, many years ago. The pulley and dentil work, the stein-drinkers, the horn-blowers and the Alpine flowers are the finest of hand carving."

It was all that the mystic chief claimed, but by what remote flight of fancy, did it bear relation to the proposed war cabinet, the rupture between the Administration and Senator Chamberlain, and the worry of Portland Democracy? Only the Klick can tell.

In a long-legged hurry was John H. Stevenson, cavalier orator of campaigns and ex-judge of the Municipal Court. Yet he paused, batted his eyes with a fine semblance of ease, and set the interviewer at rights.

Judge Stevenson Hoped.

"This incident between the President and Senator Chamberlain," gravely observed Mr. Stevenson, "is one of those things that are always likely to occur between men of large mould in matters of statecraft. While, of course, as sharp a difference of opinion between men charged with vast responsibilities is always—in a sense regrettable, at crucial stages in National policy—the crucible of discussion that is created will probably—in the larger sense redound to the good of the Nation."

"It will," he continued, "bring the leading statesmen of the country to the establishment of the most efficient war policy. It must not be forgotten that this is a republic—in which large affairs are decided by the people through their representatives."

"Is that enough?" inquired Mr. Stevenson, who used to be a reporter on his own account. It was.

"I'm against Senator Chamberlain on the war council issue," said Newton McCoy, "and am in favor of supporting the President. The creation of such a body, I consider an unwise move—an attempt to encroach on the constitutional powers of the President."

Frank Stott Myers, postmaster of Portland, sighed as he moved to a preferential pill. For some moments he studied the piano sign across the way, but when he spoke it was with content and fluency.

"I greatly regret," said the Postmaster, "that Senator Chamberlain has laid himself liable to such caustic criticism from the President. There is but one question before the Nation, and that is how to win the war at the earliest moment."

"I believe that President Wilson is absolutely right in discouraging the formation of a war ministry, or the creation of any more Cabinet officers. In order to deal with the war to our adversary it is frequently necessary to act quickly, as did Fuel Administrator Garfield in his recent order."

With his thumb in the arm-holes of his vest, and with the piano sign yielding freely of inspiration, Postmaster Myers pursued the issue.

Argument is Made.

"Had the Government started a big drive on the western front and our troops and allies been exhausted in munitions and supplies, what indignation would have been aroused throughout the Nation, when it was learned that dozens of transports, loaded with munitions and provisions, were lying at the docks unable to sail for lack of fuel?"

"The timely and courageous action of the Fuel Administration," he went bravely on, "is a powerful argument against the vast powers to be placed in a committee, instead of centering them as close to the President as possible in one man. Our shipping programme would have fared far better had the entire matter been placed in the hands of one man instead of three."

"War is like a game of chess. The by-standers also have a voice, and especially good moves, but the player who makes the winning move considers every possible move he has, and anticipates that his antagonist will make his strongest move."

"President Wilson and his cabinet," concluded the Postmaster, relinquishing the piano sign, "have done almost impossible things in mobilizing and co-ordinating the wealth and manpower of this Nation, and I see no reason why the President should be harassed and intimidated by those whose motives might be open to question."

Mr. Manning's Position Clear.

Up spoke bluff John Manning, one-time chairman of the Oregon State Democratic Committee, and ex-District Attorney. Not did he equivocate. He came straight to the point, and with general emphasis made clear his position on the troubled field.

"I don't," he declared, "know anything about it. If I were to be quoted at all—"

Which Mr. Manning was quoted as having been consented to be quoted at all, for he concluded with fine spirit:

"But, no! I don't want to be quoted!"

The situation is viewed with grave concern by Thomas Carrick Burke, former collector of Customs, who gave the query five minutes of careful, not to say, prayerful, consideration, and then, following declaration fell in measured accents.

In such a crisis," quoth Mr. Burke, "public criticism from within of the Nation's war plans and of those who are guiding them with such tireless energy and effect as to win the expressed admiration of the world, is as shocking to the loyal people of this country as it must be gratifying to our enemies." Period.

Chairman White Plays Safe.

Samuel White, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, flung his words with a clever, weighs them sparingly, and gives them to one with final, good-natured growl. That the flock are but in accord with the weather may be glimpsed by a perusal of Chairman White's opinion of the monkey-wrench episode.

"I don't think it's a matter that I care to talk about," declared Chairman White. "No, sir, not one word! Absolutely nothing!"

I. M. Standifer, well-known attorney and veteran of many campaigns under the colors of Democracy, took the situation in easy but non-committal manner, saying:

"I don't care to speak upon the question. I have great confidence in Senator Chamberlain, a very useful and a man. This is the kind of row that gives ample opportunity for political talk."

Someone should, and someone doubtless will, see to it that Senator Chamberlain casts his grateful eyes upon the last of this series of tabloid interviews, for which he is indebted to R. D. Imman.

"I stand by Senator Chamberlain," said Mr. Imman, without hem, haw, or other prelude. "I think the Senator is absolutely right on this point, and I heartily hope that he'll put the war cabinet measure through."

Hoquiam Ironworks Purchased.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—The machinery of the Grays Harbor Iron Works, of Hoquiam, has been purchased by the Grays Harbor Motorship Corporation, of Aberdeen, for installation in its new engine in the station plant, and will be moved to Aberdeen immediately. Construction of the engine installation plant is moving forward rapidly, and it will be in operation some time next month.

To Prevent the Grip.

Quinine Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Brome Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. See Ad.

WAGE CLAUSE NOT PUT INTO EFFECT

Telegram Sent to Mediation Board Complains of Delay on Part of Shipyards.

ADJUSTMENT IS DESIRED

Men Take Stand That Patriotic Duty Is Involved in Getting Ships Into Water—Employers Asked to Apply Spirit of Ruling.

Application of the retroactive wage agreement entered into between the local wooden shipyard owners and the workers in October, when the Federal Mediation Board made its investigation during the shipyard strike on the Pacific Coast and of the 10 per cent bonus recently announced will be made in the near future. L. J. Wentworth, District Officer of the United States Shipping Board, has been advised from Washington to take the matter up with the yard owners and men and set it in interested right as to what to do and how.

The authorization came in telegram to Mr. Wentworth this week from William Blackman, of the Shipping Board, following telegrams sent to him by R. A. McInnis, of Portland, secretary of the Columbia River Maritime District Council embracing the unions of shipwrights, calkers, boat-builders and joiners.

Delay Brings Complaint.

Mr. McInnis' telegram to Mr. Blackman and also to Chairman E. V. Macy of the Mediation Board, complained of delay on the part of all but one of the wooden shipyards in putting into effect the retroactive wage clause and the recent bonus on six days' consecutive labor. Mr. Blackman's telegram Monday to Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Wentworth's action yesterday in moving in the matter, gave promise that the Mediation Board's agreement clauses would be applied without friction in the near future.

At the same time Mr. McInnis has taken up with the Shipping Board the matter of wages for men rated as "fasteners." Mr. McInnis maintains that men should receive shipwright wages in the Columbia River district as they do in other districts on the Pacific Coast.

"Fasteners" Wages Questioned.

Concerning the "fasteners" controversy, the following telegram was sent to E. V. Macy, chairman of the Wage Adjustment Board: "Note that you set a wage of \$4.50 for men you call fasteners. These men receive and are doing shipwright work and should receive shipwright wages. House carpenter or anyone else doing maritime work should receive shipwright wages without having to work three months, as per your agreement. No such ruling exists in San Francisco or Puget Sound districts. Why make a different ruling here? We contend that it should be uniform all along the Coast. We will accept nothing but \$6 for all work claimed by shipwrights, and we will rate fixed by you will cause trouble on the Columbia River. Imperative you give this your immediate attention."

Mr. McInnis said the workmen desired to have the matter adjusted at once, before the men chafed under the delay. "The men have taken the stand that there is a patriotic duty involved in getting the ships in the water, but we think the shipyard owners should be equally as patriotic in carrying out the ruling in the full letter and spirit of it so there will be no delay. There are about 3500 men affected, and we have now waited almost two months. We are asking nothing except what is laid down in black and white in the Mediation Board's agreement."

FRIENDSHIP TO BE SHOWN

Plan Launched for Conducting American Propaganda in Russia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Plans for conducting a propaganda in Russia to acquaint the people there of the friendship of this country and prevent the said from falling under German influence have been launched here by members of Congress and others, acting independently of the Government, but it is understood with its approval.

As part of the plan, it was learned tonight, large organizations in many parts of the country are preparing to hold meetings on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, at which speeches will be made and resolutions adopted expressing sympathy with the cause of the Russian workingman and pledging his support.

Copies of these resolutions and speeches will be sent to Russia and given the widest possible circulation.

SHIPPING HELD IN PERIL

Attack on Monocacy Sequel to Persistent Chinese Sniping.

PEKIN, Jan. 19.—Reporting to the American Legation on the attack upon the Monocacy, the American Consul at Hankow urges concerted action by American and British war vessels to assure the safety of traffic on the Yangtze River. At least six foreign merchantmen and two war vessels have recently been attacked.

The attack on the American gunboat Monocacy was made near Kien Li-Sien and came without warning. The attackers hid behind a dike on the north bank of the Yangtze River. The gunboat returned the fire.

The Japanese steamer Tuyen also was subjected to fusillades.

CAPTAIN IS EXONERATED

Charles Granow Cleared on Charge of Setting Fire to Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Captain Charles Granow, former master of the schooner Churchill, wrecked on French Frigate Shoals, 150 miles from Honolulu, last October, was exonerated by a United States grand jury here today from a charge of having deliberately set fire to the vessel after it had grounded.

Assistant United States Attorney Caspar Orinbaum, after Captain Granow had been cleared of the charge, was quoted as having said that the sailors who brought the charge had been overzealous in their patriotism. Captain Granow is a naturalized American of German birth.

To Prevent the Grip.

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Your Choice of Any of Our \$25 Fall and Winter SUITS at \$12.50

EXCEPTING ONLY MODEL SUITS FROM \$85 TO \$250 AND JERSEY SUITS

—Come to this sale! We promise to make your visit interesting and PROFITABLE. We shall show you NEW SUITS made in the MOST FASHIONABLE, SERVICEABLE, models, of the BEST FABRICS, suitable for PRACTICAL wear—SUITS SO REMARKABLY LOW that they meet the strictest ECONOMY appeal; SUITS that will give months of wear immediately and again next FALL. Indeed, they are of such sterling materials, and in weights that admit of ALL-YEAR wear.

—At \$25 they are the most remarkable suits we have ever offered. BUT, REMEMBER, as these suits include PELLARDS that have never been in a sale and also many of our other fine models, we MUST insist that every sale be final—with no approvals; no exchanges.

—This sale promises to be the GREATEST SUIT SALE EVER HELD IN PORTLAND, so be here with the opening of the store.

Third Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

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