

'CRISIS' IN CABINET FREELY DISCUSSED

Congress Expected to Act on Lansing Affair.

LEGISLATION TALK HEARD

Cloak Room Talk Centers on What Constitutes Disability of President; Bills Are Likely.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Secretary Lansing's resignation continues to hold the attention of official Washington and all the talk among politicians is to determine how the executive officials continue to center about it.

Gossip as to the probable successor is even subordinated to discussion of the sensational climax to the strained relations between President Wilson and the ex-secretary of state, which are now known to have been in existence more than a year.

Such terms as "a crisis" in the cabinet are freely used and in a sense find color in the frank acknowledgment of Secretary Lane that he was equally responsible for the meetings to which the president objected, but the best information available indicates that there is no crisis in the sense that more secretaries are likely to resign.

Bills on "Crisis" Discussed. Opinion in congress continues divided, with opponents of the peace treaty supporting Mr. Lansing's position and talking of some action to determine how the executive business of the government is being conducted during President Wilson's illness.

There is even cloakroom talk of some sort of legislation to define specifically what constitutes the disability of a president more clearly than is provided in the constitution. So far it is all in the realm of talk, no member of congress has brought forward any proposal for legislation.

The chief discussion seems to range about whether President Wilson knew of the cabinet meetings which have been going on for three months until he wrote his letter asking for Mr. Lansing's resignation.

Persons who are well informed of what has been going on in the inside of the administration hold to their belief that the cabinet meetings were only an incident and that President Wilson himself was not directly involved.

Mr. Lansing, referred to other and more important reasons when he wrote that the cabinet meeting incident only arose after the fact and had had for some time and that for some months he had found the secretary of state yielding to his decisions.

Mr. Lansing has denied himself to all callers. It is understood that he may spend a short vacation in Florida before going to his home in Watertown, N. Y.

WIFE SEEKS HUSBAND

MRS. C. A. MCGINNIS LOSES ADDRESS MAILED HER.

Appeals to Police and "Want Ads" Fail to Locate Worker Recently of Spokane.

Mrs. C. A. McGinnis has a husband but can't find him. Appeals to the police and insertion of newspaper "want ads"—not in the "lost" column, however—have failed to locate the husband.

It isn't a case of "lost, strayed or stolen" at all, Mrs. McGinnis said yesterday, but merely a matter of a lost address.

Two weeks ago Mr. McGinnis came to Portland from Spokane, hoping to find work as a blacksmith, shop worker or lumber scaler.

Mrs. McGinnis and son Charles, aged 9, accordingly journeyed down from Spokane, arriving here Thursday last. But alas! It was only to find that she had lost the husband's address. Ever since Thursday she has been looking for him and awaiting an answer to her advertisements.

She is now staying with new-found friends at 524 Everett street, west side, from where she will continue the quest for the husband.

"Spotless City" Salem's Aim. SALEM, Or., Feb. 15.—(Special.)—All wooden buildings in the city of Salem are to be painted white in furtherance of the civic pride movement here, according to announcement made today by the city officials.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 15.—(Special.)—J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of public instruction, left here last night for Chicago and Cleveland where he will attend national educational conventions scheduled at those cities. He expects to be absent for about three weeks.

Wife Granted Divorce. SALEM, Or., Feb. 15.—(Special.)—Bessie E. Caldwell yesterday was granted a decree of divorce from D. J. Caldwell by Judge G. G. Bingham in the local circuit court.

BEAUTIFUL WIFE GIVEN UP BY HUSBAND TO "OTHER MAN."



MRS. GEORGE L. BRADSHAW. Mrs. George L. Bradshaw of Chicago, Ill., 23-year-old bride of George L. Bradshaw, about 50 years old, was given up by her husband to the "other man," Ray Kerwin, a younger suitor.

Mr. Bradshaw, in the belief that his wife would be happier with the younger man, it is reported, will get a divorce, so that his beautiful wife may marry the man he thinks she will be happier with.

Ray Kerwin, the younger suitor, was Mrs. Bradshaw's regular beau before her marriage to Bradshaw.

Y. W. C. A. REPORT MADE

FORMER HAREM INMATES ARE AMONG THOSE HELPED.

348 Young Women Workers Overseas, of Whom 265 Are Stationed in France.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The promotion of international friendship by hundreds of American girls, who are assisting their sisters in ten European countries, is described in the report of the war work council of the Young Women's Christian association to the American people, made public today.

Recreation, education, good cheer and housing facilities were made available for hundreds of girls engaged in work for the allied troops in France and girl workers in French factories. Classes have been opened for girls in Russia and for former inmates of Turkish harems.

Assistance has been given 2071 war brides of American soldiers, representing six nationalities.

265 Workers in France. The association has had 348 overseas workers, of whom 265 were in France. Some of the workers in France have been transferred to other countries since the return of American troops and the work among French girls is being taken over by French leadership.

In 19 towns or cities of France American girls conducted foyers for girls in war industries. Warmth and cheer, comfortable chairs in which to read and rest and a cafeteria were provided for French women who took their places in industry while their husbands were fighting.

Thirty-seven clubs were opened for army nurses to help relieve the strain of emotional and physical fatigue and the dullness of routine.

The Red Cross provided the room and the Young Women's Christian association the new-found equipment and the program.

Foreign Girls Helped. Eighteen recreation centers were conducted for signal corps girls, French army nurses and English nurses. Opportunities for fun and physical comfort being provided by vacation camps and recreation parks.

Three hotels were maintained in Paris for comfort of American women war workers on leave or on their arrival in France. Seventeen hostess houses, with similar functions, were maintained at embarkation points, leave areas and in the devastated regions.

At present hostess' houses are being conducted at four cemeteries where American soldiers are buried—Romagne, St. Quentin, Per-en-Tardenois and Belleau Wood—to provide information and care for women who visit the graves of brothers, fathers, husbands, sons or sweethearts.

RAILWAY MEN FIGHT H.C.L. (Continued From First Page.) members who have relentlessly demanded "action and relief." Some of the conservative leaders seemed to feel that the president's proposition to create a wage commission of wage experts and then to constitute a wage tribunal for dealing with the union claims, might not entirely meet the approval of the membership.

WARD GUPTS HOPE TO EVADE CRUENTE

German Optimism Obviously Is Being Forced.

CIRCULAR SENT OFFICERS

Men Listed for Vandalism Given Advice on Decorum if Tried and How to Escape.

BY CYRIL BROWN. (Copyright by the New York World. Published by Arrangement.)

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The government affects to read the possibility of further negotiations into the surrender note transmitted by the French charge d'affaires to Chancellor Bauer.

The official show of optimism is obviously forced; the government is eagerly grabbing at straws of forlorn hope, but the tension of the crisis is undeniably temporarily felt by the thereby and interest in the situation accordingly is sagging.

Such listed leaders as Ludendorff and von Kluge are connected with the surrender question for publication, but the Saxon General Baron von Hausen, the leader of the German 3d army at the beginning of the war, who retired after the Marne battle, has come out with the statement that "he and his officers and men strictly regarded all rules of international law, and for the rest only acted according to orders given them."

"Counter measures," he goes on, "were necessary in Belgium owing to the franc-tireur war. Such measures were not necessary in France because similar excesses on the part of the populace were not manifested. If here or there were any who were really guilty, they should be placed before a German court."

Surrender Is Deliberated. Baron von Hausen adds that for a moment he had deliberated about giving himself up voluntarily when it appeared that the return of German prisoners would be connected with the surrender question, but that since the sole purpose of demanding the army leaders was to make eternal the memory of the alleged wrongdoing of the German army, and since the demand for the surrender signified nothing more than hate and cowardly greed for revenge, he had dropped the idea of giving himself up, nor should any other German do so.

He concludes that he thoroughly shares the standpoint of Field Marshal Hindenburg. According to a report from Darmstadt, the grand duke of Hesse wrote to the chairman of the German people's party, thanking loyal Germans for their determination to rally round their former prince.

"This fills my heart with gratitude," he said. "For the rest, I am only and with a clean conscience I face everything which can be undertaken against my person by the enemy."

Advice Given Officers. Some interesting guiding principles, agreed upon by the conference of old generals and admirals and sent out to high officers of the old army and navy in a circular letter signed by the recommissioned committee including Generals von Kluck, Falkenhayn, Heeringen, Eberhard and Hoehn, make the following recommendations to army and navy officers on the list:

First—It is not against the honor of an officer to avoid attempted seizure by the German government for the entente.

Second—Under the circumstances we must voluntarily give ourselves up. Habeas corpus must not be immediately to be brought in case of possible arrest.

Third—Personal defense before an enemy court must be desisted from. It is recommended merely to make a declaration in the German language of course, to the effect:

"I have done nothing except my duty as a German soldier. As such I do not recognize your court and therefore decline all further testimony."

Fourth—Whether lawyers or attorneys are to be employed must be determined in each individual case.

Fifth—In view of enemy moving picture operators and the hostile insults and demonstrations to be expected, no uniform is to be worn, but only a plain civilian street suit without decorations.

It is interesting to note that these recommendations are not to include advice for dodging arrest and trial, and at the same time give advice for conduct before enemy courts.

Respect Is Lost. One of the most interesting expressions of opinion is an article with the headline "What Do the French Want?" in the Kreuzzeitung by Count Weyers.

"It is not so much blind hate as hysterical fear that dominates the French state of mind. Germany must be annihilated, the empire must be smashed to smithereens, and the people sent to hades so that France may be secured against 'revanche'."

"But the worst consequences of our present refusal, a horrible end, is better than a horror without end. Let our prospects be not so hopeless. The entente has not been united for a long while. Its edifice is decayed and tottering, and a gust of wind may overthrow it. And our decision 'no' may prove to be such a gust."

Future Looks Dark. "Japan and America are against such a suicidal pact," it is played along with reasons of solidarity. England opinions are divided. If we do not succeed we do not lose anything. Any one on the who waits to give himself up voluntarily ought to be placed under preventive arrest to keep him from rendering bad service to the fatherland."

The most pessimistic utterance from any prominent German so far is that of Dr. Walter Rathenau, president of the general electric company, who predicts an inevitable catastrophe in Germany unless at the last minute there comes a miracle of radical reform of economic life according to some grand systematic plan.

"Cassandra" Rathenau considers that the prospects of a miracle are slender. He says: "The danger has mounted so high that momentarily all talk about what shape things will take in the future must be interrupted. We stand at the bedside of a dying country. We are concerned not about future plans but a catastrophe. The danger standing outside the door is called famine and disease. Democratization is in the direct distress."

"The main problem is that we con-

Large advertisement for Victrola records. It features a woman sitting at a Victrola gramophone. The headline reads: "That's the kind of music I like!" Below the image, text describes the instrument's quality and lists various record titles. At the bottom, it says "Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J."

some one and one-half times as much as we produce. Under such economy our land for three years will not be recognizable in its deterioration and degeneration. We are filling up the deficit between production and consumption with paper money. The paper flood will continue as long as the equilibrium between production and consumption is not restored.

Winnock Legion Elects Officers. CENTRALIA, Wash., Feb. 15.—(Special.)—The following permanent officers have been elected by the Buford Rockefeller post, American Legion, at Winnock: Walter Toy, commander; Theodore Leonard, vice-commander; V. O. Harkins, adjutant; Dale Whisler, finance officer; H. L. Fechtner, historian; J. H. Minton, chaplain; Wilbur Warns, sergeant-at-arms; and Walter Wall, Matt Turkko and Homer Arnd, trustees.

Aberdeen, Wash. Woman Dies. ABERDEEN, Wash., Feb. 15.—(Special.)—Mrs. Clifford P. Woodland, wife of the secretary and general manager of the Johnston Transfer company, died at a hospital in Portland Saturday morning, according to a telegram from that city. Mr. Woodland was notified Friday of the serious illness of Mrs. Woodland, and started Saturday morning for her bedside. The news of her death was received after he had left for Portland. Mrs. Woodland was under 30 years old, and was popular in social and other circles.

Advertisement for Castoria medicine. It features an illustration of a child and a bottle of the medicine. The text says: "CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co."

Advertisement for Frank Nau's cough remedy. It features an illustration of a man and a bottle of the medicine. The headline reads: "To Break Up a Cold Mrs. William Ackerman, Collinsville, Ill., writes: Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will break up a cold on the lungs the quickest of anything I know of." Below the image, it says "FRANK NAU Prescription Druggist PORTLAND ORE. PHONE MAIN 7211."