

SECRETARY OF STATE LANSING RESIGNS PRESIDENT'S OFFER HALTS R. R. STRIKE

PRESIDENT FIRES OUT SECRETARY FOR CALLING OWN CABINET MEETING

Dismissal of Secretary of State Gives Publicity for First Time to Personal Differences of Long Standing—Lansing Opposed Wilson's Notes to Mexico and Germany—Announcement "America Near War" Raised Presidential Ire—In Paris Lansing and House Both Opposed Wilson in His Determination to Include Covenant and Peace Treaty—Bullitt Testimony was Last Straw—But for President's Break Down Lansing's Resignation Would Have Been Requested Last Fall—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—(By the Associated Press)—Rebuked by President Wilson for calling cabinet meetings during his illness, Secretary Lansing has resigned.

The president has accepted the resignation "with appreciation," and Mr. Lansing becomes the second secretary of state to leave the administration over a disagreement with his chief.

Although the correspondence between Mr. Lansing and the president makes the calling of the cabinet meetings the incident which led directly to the secretary's resignation, persons "on the inside" of the administration who know what has been going on say that was only an incident and that the real reasons for the break go back over a period of many months and come from fundamental differences of opinion in policy.

Break Started in 1917.

The disagreements between the president and the head of the state department even antedate the entry of the United States into the war. The relations between the two men at most reached the breaking point early in 1917 when Mr. Lansing issued his celebrated statement saying the United States was daily being drawn nearer and nearer the war. By some it was taken to forecast the entry of the United States. The president made every effort to overtake the statement after it had been given out at the state department but it was impossible.

When Mr. Lansing went as a member of the American peace delegation to Paris more differences developed. With other members of the American mission he was not in accord with the president's idea of making the treaty of peace and the covenant of the League of Nations one and the same inseparable document. It was Mr. Lansing's idea that such a plan would delay the ratification of a peace treaty and in this he was supported by Henry White and E. M. House.

It may be said with a great deal of authority that while the president and Mr. Lansing were together in Paris other differences of more than minor nature developed and this is confirmed by the reference which the president makes to it in one of his letters.

Disagreed on Treaty.

When President Wilson went back to Paris last March and found that during his brief absence in the United States Mr. Lansing and the others of the American peace mission had agreed, tentatively at least, to have the peace terms and the League of Nations covenant separated, the situation came very near a breaking point and probably was avoided only because the president thought it more important not to let European statesmen see a split in the American peace delegation.

While Mr. Lansing probably saw and conferred with the president in Paris as much as any other members of the American mission, it was a matter of remark that he saw him very little.

However the incident which came nearer causing a break than any other, was the sensational testimony of William C. Bullitt, one of the experts attached to the American peace mission.



Secretary of State Lansing

(Continued on Page Eight)

COAST TELEPHONE STRIKE CALLED BUT FEW LINEMEN QUIT THEIR JOBS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—A strike of electrical workers in the system of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and a portion of Idaho, went into effect at 8 o'clock today but there were the usual conflicting statements as to the number of men actually out. D. P. Fallerton, superintendent of plant here, and the official spokesman for the company, said not more than 10 per cent of the workers had struck. T. C. Vickers, a vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said in some places the men were out 100

per cent and that generally they had responded to the strike call. The strike does not affect the operators in any way, according to an announcement by Miss Julia O'Connor, of Boston, president of the national organization of operators. The operators in the same five states voted recently to make renewed wage demands on the company reserving the strike question until the demands finally been acted on. The men demand an increase of from \$6 to \$7 a day.

Manager Vance announced at noon no local linemen had walked out and he expects none will.

Hey! Shoot in the Other Direction!



WOULD ALLOW LIQUOR ON U. S. OWNED SHIPS

Solution of German Ship Problem Suggested in Congress Resolution—With Liquor Revenue Government Can Operate Service—Naval Expert Confirms Charges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A resolution directing the shipping board not to sell former German steamships was introduced today by Representative Sabath, democrat, Illinois. The secretary of the treasury, with the secretary of commerce and the chairman of the shipping board would be authorized under the resolution to adopt rules and regulations for selling liquor on the ships outside of the three mile zone.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Major John Devereux York, formerly naval architect of the shipping board, who appraised the German shipping in American harbors shortly before the United States entered the war, declared here today that the 30 former German liners which the shipping board is offering for sale were valued at \$215,000,000.

The International Mercantile Marine has offered \$28,000,000 for the ships.

The ships are the "cream of the merchant fleet of the world," Major York said. "Great Britain never built such ships as Germany," he added. "Never were such engines, and the facilities for handling passengers and cargo are such as no other nation ever possessed. They could not be replaced at any price now."

"If such ships could be built in American shipyards it would cost at least \$275,000,000 to construct them."

Major York designed the cargo carriers built at Hog Island during the war.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Wilson was asked in a senate resolution adopted late today what agreement, if any, he had made with the British authorities regarding the disposition of the German ships offered for sale by the shipping board.

DAVIS AND POLK ARE POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS TO SECRETARY LANSING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—There was no information available at the White House as to the probable successor to Mr. Lansing, but the appointment is expected to be made soon. John W. Davis, ambassador at London and Under Secretary Polk are being discussed.

Cabinet meetings will be resumed "very soon," and as announced a few days ago President Wilson will preside. White House officials reiterated today he was making rapid strides toward regaining his health.

Notification of Mr. Lansing's retirement was sent to all foreign governments today by Under Secretary Polk.

It was said at the state department that Mr. Polk would serve as acting secretary for a period of thirty days unless a successor to Mr. Lansing is chosen sooner.

OREGON GROWERS NEAR 5,000 ACREAGE MARK

One hundred and twenty nine owners of 4762 acres of orchard land in the Rogue River valley had signed up with the Oregon Growers Cooperative association by this noon, and more are coming in. A week ago only 4000 acres had been signed up by about 95 owners.

M. O. Evans, field manager of the association, leaves tonight for a short visit at Salem and Eugene, from which he will return in a few days. During his absence J. E. Edmiston, whose headquarters are at the Holland, will look after association affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Truo Lewis both entered the Dow Hospital Friday night. They were brought in from their home in Watkins and are very sick.

"I AM GUILTY IF LANSING IS" SAYS MR LANE

Former Secretary of Interior Declares He Was Also Responsible for Cabinet Meetings—All Thought They Were a Good Thing—Congressmen Criticize President Sharply.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Lane declared today that he considered himself "just as much responsible" as Secretary Lansing for the calling of cabinet meetings during the president's illness. He said Mr. Lansing called him on the telephone and obtained his approval of the idea before calling the first meeting and "presumably secured the approval of other cabinet members also."

"We all thought the meetings were a good thing," said Secretary Lane, who retired as secretary of the interior March 1.

"They were often attended by Dr. Grayson and messages were transmitted to the president on questions discussed. The critical situation precipitated by the coal strike came up for consideration on as well as matters pertaining to the first industrial conference and other important questions. I feel that I attended the meetings on a full level of responsibility with Secretary Lansing inasmuch as I had advised the advisability of their being held. Other members of the cabinet apparently took the same position."

Asked whether the question of the constitutionality of the meetings ever had been raised among the cabinet members, Secretary Lane replied: "No; not at all. The question was never discussed in any way."

Chairman Porter of the house foreign affairs committee, commenting today on Secretary Lansing's resignation said:

"I am not inclined to accept this new and novel interpretation of organic law."

(Continued on Page Eight)

RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS POSTPONE WALKOUT IN DEFERENCE TO WILSON

Accept President's Recommendation to Hold Wage Demands in Abeyance Temporarily—300,000 Members of Maintenance of Way Union Not Affected but Brotherhood Leaders Wire for Them Not to Walk Out and Believed This Order Will Be Obedient—President Agrees to Appoint a Commission of Wage Experts to Go Thoroughly into Unions' Wage Claims—Brotherhood Issues Call for February 23rd to Consider Further Action—President's Letter Not Published.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Following delivery of the reply of the railroad chiefs to President Wilson, the labor conference telegraphed immediately to A. E. Barker, president of the maintenance of way employees and shopmen and advised him to call off the strike.

It is understood that Barker was informed the proposed strike would gravely embarrass the position of the other railroad organizations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The railroad employees' representatives have agreed to accept the recommendation of President Wilson to hold their demands in abeyance temporarily, it was announced today.

President Wilson informed the men of his intention to appoint a commission of wage experts to go thoroughly into their claims. On this basis, the union leaders agreed to delay further demands for increased wages and called a convention of their general committee to be held in Washington February 23.

The union leaders' reply to the president's proposal to handle the controversy in this manner did not end the question finally. They made it clear that they desired word from officials who are in closer touch with their membership than they, the delegates who have been conferring with Director General Hines since February 3.

As one part of his reply the president requested the maintenance of way men to withdraw their strike order.

"Steady" the Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The reply of the railroad brotherhoods to President Wilson's decision in the wage controversy was presented to the president today. Immediately afterwards the union officials sent telegrams to their locals over the country, which B. M. Jewell, president of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, said would serve to "steady our men" until they receive the full correspondence covering the negotiations.

Mr. Jewell would not say just what had been the result of the negotiations, but it seemed certain that the president had refused to meet the demands of the 2,000,000 workers for a general wage increase and that his decision had been accepted by the union officials, at least for the present.

Strike in Panama.

PANAMA, Feb. 13.—The strike order of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Workers in the United States, effective February 17, will apply to the workers of this class in Panama, Colon and the Canal zone, it is declared in authoritative quarters.

THREATEN TO CLOSE UP KLAMATH FALLS IF FLU REGULATIONS AREN'T FOLLOWED

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 14.—Seventy-six new cases of influenza were reported to the city health bureau today. This brings the total number of cases in Portland up to 1442. Klamath Falls was sharply warned yesterday by the state office that it would be closed immediately if petty interference with local agencies engaged in combating the influenza epidemic did not cease.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 colored members of the order are affected, it is said.

The Panama canal authorities are taking measures to handle the situation, should a strike develop.

M. of W. Strike Is On.

DETROIT, Feb. 14.—President Wilson's proposal yesterday to representatives of the various railroad unions contained nothing that would warrant withdrawal of the strike order issued to members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Laborers, Allen E. Barker, head of that organization, said this morning.

It was announced by the union men that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had joined in the decision submitted to the president but that the brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees had not become a party to it. The maintenance of way men have been ordered to strike Tuesday.

Mr. Barker said he had this morning received a copy of the president's proposal. "I have found nothing in it," he said, "to warrant changing the strike order."

It was reiterated at brotherhood headquarters here that unless an agreement of some kind were reached before tonight the strike set for February 17 could not be stayed. Two or three days, it was said, would be required to get further instructions to the more than 300,000 members of the brotherhood.

The president set forth these principles as covering the manner in which grievances of the union should be dealt with:

"In the event that in connection with the return to private control provision shall be made by law for machinery for dealing with railroad wage matters, I shall promptly use my influence, and so far as such law confers power upon me, I shall promptly exercise that power to bring about the earliest practicable organization of the machinery thus provided.

"In the event that no such provision is made by law for dealing with these matters, I shall employ the influence of the executive to get the railroad companies and the railroad employees to join promptly in the creation of a tribunal to take up these problems and carry them to a conclusion."

Over 160 high schools in Idaho, Oregon and Washington are corresponding with French high schools thru the Junior Red Cross.

A mail box for every rural school is one of the aims of the school children of the northwest thru the Junior Red Cross.

Dr. A. A. Soule, city health officer of the Southern Oregon town filed complaint with the state office that he was being hampered in enforcement of quarantine regulations.

Dr. David N. Roberg, state health officer, immediately issued and dispatched by telegraph a warning of town quarantine and within two hours received a second telegram from Dr. Soule saying that the desired cooperation had been secured.