

NEW EXPOSURE OF TREASON PENDING

**Bolo Pasha Said to Have Made
Revelations of Highest
Importance.**

MODESTO PASTOR TAKEN

Rev. Floyd Hardin Accused of Circulating Seditious Book—Authorities Prepare to Show Karl Muck Not Swiss Citizen.

PARIS, April 9.—Revelations of the highest importance were said to have been made by Bolo Pasha, under sentence of death for treason, to whom a reprieve was granted yesterday.

The newspaper asserts that Bolo has made only a beginning of what he has to say and that another important case in connection with the German propaganda in France is about to develop.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Rev. Floyd Hardin, pastor of a Modesto (Cal.) church, was arrested today by federal officials on a charge of circulating the seditious book, "More Prussian Than Prussia," which was written by Karl Muck, a German agent.

According to information available, Hardin was charged with circulating a book entitled "More Prussian Than Prussia," which was written by Karl Muck, a German agent.

Authorities said, by Prince Hopkins, of Santa Barbara, who was arrested last night on a charge of violating the espionage act.

Mob Violence Threatened.
An attempt to mob and hang Hardin at Modesto was planned, according to federal officials here, but he left Modesto in custody before any violence was done.

"More Prussian Than Prussia" is a severe arraignment of the United States Government and high administration officials, it was said.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Information is being gathered by the Department of Justice to show that Dr. Karl Muck, former leader of the Boston symphony orchestra, ordered to leave the country, is not a Swiss citizen, as both he and the Swiss Minister assert.

The Swiss Minister Sulzer has protested to both the State Department and the Department of Justice against the internment.

EL PASO, Tex., April 9.—Telephone connection between American and Mexican border towns on the Mexican border are being cut off, it was said.

Underground System Found.
An elaborate system of "underground" communication between German agents in America and Mexican towns opposite here has been discovered, it was announced here today.

and the action of the telephone companies is expected to curtail operations of the Germans.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Governor Lowden, of Illinois, has called upon the Federal Government for advice and assistance in dealing with disloyalty and suppressing disorder, and Attorney-General Gregory announced today that special Government agents are being assigned immediately to the work.

No explanation of the exact nature of the work to be done by the department's agents was given, but it is understood general co-operation between the state and Federal authorities is planned and that investigation of the recent lynching of a German at Collinsville, Ill., will be only an incident of a programme of wide scope.

HOUSE SHORTAGE IS ACUTE

Astoria Industrial Plants Feel Need of Housing Accommodations.
ASTORIA, Ore., April 9.—(Special.)—The lack of houses in Astoria is becoming a serious problem and, although dozens of them are in course of construction, the supply is not keeping pace with the demand. The result is being felt at the shipyards and other industrial plants.

The Rodgers Ship Company added 125 men to its force a few days ago, the McEachern plant desires to increase its force to two ships and the Wilson Company is anxious to add a number of men to its complement, providing housing facilities can be obtained.

CAPTAIN UNDER SCRUTINY

Suspended Inspector Admits Part in Enterprise to Coal Hun Ship.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—An investigation of Captain R. J. Paulsen, of Seattle, who yesterday was suspended as Deputy United States Inspector of Halls and Bolders, is to be made by Government representatives here, it was announced today.

Paulsen's suspension in answer to protests sent to Washington by local Federal officers after he had admitted his part in an enterprise to coal the German cruiser Leipzig in violation of American neutrality. Paulsen testified he was master of the steamer Mazatlan when the transfer of cargo was made.

DASHWOOD

A dash of dashing, a dash of cleverness, a dash of good taste—that's the Dashwood collar. 20c each.

TONNAGE IS INCREASED

ATLANTIC SHIPPING GAINS 20 PER CENT IN MARCH.
Total of 390 American Vessels Now Engaged in Trade With Allies—Capacity is 2,762,605 Tons.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—An increase of 20 per cent in the amount of tonnage shipped across the Atlantic in March was gained through close co-operation of the ship control committee, the Shipping Board and the War Department in directing the movement of traffic. Officials confidently predicted today that the efficiency in handling would mean a gain of 20 per cent in tonnage during April.

The strength of the non-fighting fleet which the United States has contributed to the aid of the allies be-

PROBLEM OF APPAREL IS SERIOUS ONE IN GERMANY

Proof of Need Is Required of Every Prospective Purchaser—Prices Are High—Wooden Shoes Are Seen Everywhere.

BY BLANCHE SLOCUM.
(Copyright, 1918, by the Tribune Company.)

WHELP! I saw posters in Germany—"Help the Fatherland by Collecting Thistles"—with pictures of children so employed, I never chanced to see the cloth German ingenuity has contrived to make from thistles, nor did I see the children who had been contrived to make from paper, though I remember hearing an official say to a woman who had demanded cloth for curtains: "No, you must use paper cloth. It is excellent."

And yet I was sufficiently aware of a clothes crisis even in 1914. Early in the war almost all cloth that could be used for uniforms was commandeered and we learned that we could purchase clothing only by permit (Beweischein) and must appeal to the police for that. That was fairly easy at first. As time went on, formalities, red tape, and a kind of third degree cross-questioning came to attend all our applications for the Beweischein. As the well-known French wit would have said: "Getting leave to buy anything to wear was less adventure than a career."

Difficulty in Buying Clothes.
Before my departure from Munich in January, 1914, I wanted to buy a suit. I went to the police station, where an official and I had a talk that ran like this:

"Want a skirt, do you? How many have you now?"
"None decent to wear but what I've got on."

"You'd better tell the truth, because the police will come and see."

"All right, the whole truth is, I haven't a skirt to my name, except just this."

"What did you do with the old ones?"
"Gave them away."

"He had his doubts as to that, and I had my troubles before the affair was settled, but I finally got my 'schlein.'"

Another time I wanted linen, as the laundress had either stolen or lost mine.

"Bring your worn-out things," said the official, "so that I can be sure you need new ones."

"The laundress says she can't find them."

He replied: "Then the laundress must come and show me."

Only One Pair Stockings.
In Germany today they allow you to buy only one pair of stockings at a time, and only one garment of underwear at a time, and only one dress or suit at a time, and you must show that you are in desperate need by exhibiting rags and tatters, or in some way proving your requirements. It is no good to the police to say that you have lost your pair of stockings.

Queer dialogues I used to overhear at the police station. I often wondered how any woman could keep her temper, women cried and wrangled and fought so, and the demand for a "schlein" was often calculated to enrage the official. A housemaid said: "My lady wants a new nightgown." "How many has she got now, more than two?" "I can't tell, she home and count them and have her come and tend to it herself." A hausfrau said: "I want a fancy vest for my man." "He doesn't need one in wartime. Go on home."

Prices Soaring Skyward.
Stockings are excessively dear and to be had only by card. Gloves that used to cost a few cents a pair in Germany now cost \$4. And while the government strives in every way to keep down the price of food, it seems to make no effort at all to keep down the price of things to wear. It likes high prices, as they make people go extremely slow about buying.

The Germans were never well dressed, according to our standards, but today they are out and out seedy. Audiences at the opera look poverty stricken. Darning and patching have gone lengths never before dreamed of, and among the poor you frequently see garments patched with several different kinds of cloth. All sorts of clothing charities thrive at first hand, and it is hard for them to get things to give away.

The trade in second-hand clothing has more than doubled its activity, and the old clothes man continually storms your door. You can sell him the worst old rags.

Few Wear Mourning.
Early in the war mourning black was everywhere. It is still allowed, but a great many families go without, partly from economy, partly because it was said that the Kaiser disapproved, and partly because of the red tape to be gone through with before one can secure a "schlein." Not to mention more elaborate formalities, applicants must submit the death certificate.

It is not only the scarcity of cloth that torments warring Germany, it is also the quality of what cloth exists. Almost everyone wears shoddy; almost everyone complains in Winter of not being anything like warm enough. How the children who had no so-called stockings inside their wooden shoes. Quite frequently those were the children of upper-class Germans.

Wooden shoes abound in Germany and the streets are all uproariously a-clatter with the wooden sandals of German children, while people who had never tried on a wooden shoe before the war, the wooden shoe of wartime is not the boot-like sabot one has seen in pictures, but simply a leather or mock-leather shoe with a wooden sole or a wooden insert without uppers.

Sometimes the maker gives the sole a degree of pliability by inserting a hinge.

High Prices for Shoes.
To obtain all-leather shoes, if any exist—or even all imitation leather shoes—you must be prepared to pay a fairly high price and lead up to the transaction by showing a worn-out pair. This helps to explain why men are constantly coming to your door and offering good money for castoff shoes; they sell them to people who will use them as exhibit A of dire and desperate need and thus secure a "schlein" to buy new ones.

On purchasing the new pair one goes direct to the cobbler to have him scrape off real leather (leavings from the factories that make boots for the army) all over the soles. Otherwise, sure as fate, the will rubber shoe happened to me, and it will happen speedily. I neglected this precaution, and in less than no time found a hole as big as a silver dollar.

As rubber has vanished, no one in Germany can buy rubber overshoes. Rubber elastic garters are replaced by strips of wire, rubber raincoats by imitation rubber raincoats—brownish ugly and semi-transparent.

Women Still Follow Style.
However, the war has not wholly abolished the feminine love of fashions, and while in answer to my demand for French fashion books a shopkeeper said: "Our German fashions are good enough for anybody," such periodicals as Le Bon Ton and Le Chic still come into Germany through Switzerland and are pounced upon with all the old delighted eagerness.

Except that a great many German women now wear white cloth dresses—men's work—the girl messengers, for example, and the motor-women and female coalheavers—and except that wooden shoes have replaced rubber shoes, the fashion changes in costume have taken place. But, O, the shabbiness, the seediness, with everywhere a touch of the "schlein" worn, no (Miss Slocum's next article, "Business in Wartime Germany," will appear tomorrow.)

came known today for the first time. A total of 390 American vessels, or vessels under American control, now are the trans-Atlantic trade, with a tonnage of 2,762,605. Of these, 223 fly the American flag, while 68 are chartered ships of neutral nations. The American ships have a carrying capacity of 2,365,344 tons.

In addition to the present fleet, there are 471,000 tons of Dutch ships still to be put into service as soon as the crews can be provided. Ships built in America for the Shipping Board will swell the total still further, as the building program is extensively worked, cumulative results during the summer.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Final messages to relatives, written by nine seamen lost on the American steamship Frederick in 1916—messages that were to the sea, included in a bottle, figure as evidence in a damage suit which the relatives have brought here against the owners of the ship.

The sum of \$500,000 is asked of the defendants, among whom is Charles W. Morse.

The Frederick was built in 1874 and it is alleged by the plaintiffs that when she sailed with cargo for Russia she was in an unseaworthy condition.

The bottle containing the messages was picked up off the Orkney Islands.

TO LOYAL CITIZENS OF OREGON.
Portland headquarters is out of buttons temporarily. A large supply is en route from San Francisco. Do not delay subscribing for buttons until the buttons arrive. Subscribe now and you will get your button Tuesday or Wednesday. Let us all subscribe quickly and put the "button" on the first star in the Union.

GENERAL GUY W. TALBOT,
ROBERT E. SMITH,
Executive Manager for Oregon.

CONGRESS POUNCES ON GEORGE CREEL

**Recent Speech of Publicity
Chairman Is Denounced
in Both Houses.**

RESIGNATION CALLED FOR

Serious Objection Raised to Statement by Federal Official That He Was Glad Country Was Unprepared for War.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, came in for attacks in both houses of Congress today for a speech yesterday before the National Conference of American Lecturers, in which he was quoted as saying that he was glad the country was unprepared for war.

In the Senate the speech was denounced during debate on the session bill, Senators declaring that if the bill were passed a man could be jailed for attacking the statement, as Creel is a Government official.

Creel's immediate resignation was demanded in the House by Representative Longworth, of Ohio, if the sentiments he was said to have expressed are not those entertained by "those in the highest authority."

"No flagrant pacifist ever went half so far," declared Mr. Longworth. "I have heard men here apologize and condone unpreparedness for political purposes, but this is the first time I have heard an American glorying in it," declared the Ohio Representative.

Words Held Un-American.
"No such unpatriotic, un-American statement has been uttered since the war began and the only men who have a right to join in it are the Hindenburgs and Ludendorffs abroad and the industrial workers of the world and Bolsheviks at home. If such statements are to be made, they should come from persons in private capacities."

"If it had come from a private individual, he would have been arrested, but as he is a Government official," declared the Ohio Representative.

Representative Rainey, Democrat, of Illinois, charged that Mr. Longworth had made his speech for partisan purposes, and that if he intended to attack the statement of Creel he should have read all of the abstract of the address.

An agreement to limit debate on the session bill beginning tomorrow was reached today in the Senate, after another day of bitter discussion and the adoption of amendments meeting objections of some opponents.

Speech Limitation Agreed On.
By unanimous consent it was decided to invoke the rule restricting speeches to 10 minutes on the bill and to minutes on amendments after 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

An agreement to fix a definite time for a final vote could not be secured, but the measure is expected to pass the passage of the measure late tomorrow or Thursday.

During the day Republican Senators vigorously assailed George Creel, chairman of the bureau of public information, and Senator Williams, of Mississippi, Democrat, scored the Senate for delay on the bill.

Senators Penrose, of Pennsylvania, Johnson, of California, and Sherman, of Illinois, Republicans, denounced the statement attributed to Mr. Creel in his speech yesterday that he was glad the country was not prepared in entering the war and that military preparedness was a violation of American tradition.

Senator Penrose declared he did not see why a man like Mr. Creel should remain in office "when he is smeared as a traitor."

Senator Sherman said Mr. Creel is a pacifist and that he would criticize anyone making such statements "as the enemy of the Republic."

He added that Democratic opposition to preparedness was responsible for military conditions when the Nation entered the war.

Knox Amendments Adopted.
Senators advocating modification of the bill to protect liberty of speech for legitimate discussion of public questions succeeded in securing adoption today of an amendment by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, to the clause punishing statements calculated to incite to violence or to "any duty, constituted Federal or state authority."

The amendment would penalize statements "intended" to "incite, provoke or encourage" resistance to "the United States or promote the cause of its enemies." It was contended that the original language might prevent proper criticism of the government.

A proposal by Senator France, of Maryland, to limit the prohibition against "disloyal, profane, scurrilous, defamatory, abusive, or obscene" language, was defeated without a record vote.

Another amendment by the Maryland member proposing that the legislation should not limit individual liberty to state "what is true, with good motives and for justifiable ends," was tentatively rejected, 33 to 31.

Nearly a dozen amendments, including several restricting German language publications, are ready for consideration tomorrow.

As an example of the extent to which European nations have beaten this country in obtaining a hold on South American industries, it is said that 90 per cent of the railroads of the Argentine Republic are managed by European engineers.

ITALIANS SEEM CONFIDENT

Premier Orlando Makes Tour Lasting Four Days Along Front.
ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Monday, April 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—Premier Orlando has just completed a tour of four days along the Italian mountain and river fronts. The Premier received from all an impression of strong confidence prevailing in all ranks.

The Premier talked with a number of soldiers and assured them of the pride and confidence the government had in the valiant service they were rendering.

Put on the Bevo Glasses when you set the table for the bite you've prepared for the guests of the evening. As a suggestion for a dainty lunch: Cream cheese and chopped olive sandwiches (on brown bread), Dill pickles, Shrimp salad, Ice cold Bevo.

Itself a nutritive drink, Bevo makes an appetizing and delightful addition to any meal—hot or cold, light or heavy.

Bevo—the all-year-round soft drink.
Sold in bottles only and bottled exclusively by ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

Sipman Wolfe & Co.

Merchandise of Merit Only

More New Novelty

Taffeta SKIRTS

AT

\$6.95



—Separate skirts have never been more popular than this season and they have not been so lovely for a long, long time.

—These are especially striking, with their stripes and plaids and checks and novel pockets and belts.

—There are some in plain colors, too, and they are just as smart as the fancy ones.

—Just the thing for Spring and Summer days, and wonderfully low priced at \$6.95.

Third Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

FOR TODAY ONLY

150 Lovely New Silk CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES at \$3

—And we haven't seen blouses that were half so pretty or desirable for considerably more.

—Flesh colored and maize and white in fancy and tailored styles. Some show the new shawl collar that is so much in demand. Others have clusters of fine tucks for trimming and many are daintily embroidered. ON SALE TODAY ONLY AT \$3.00.



Third Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Pajamas

The Newest

Novelties—

No Wonder

They're the

Best