

WORLD-WAR BUSINESSES TO INCREASE OUTPUT

Steps Taken Toward Removing Some Restrictions.

PRIORITIES LIST REVISED

Heavy Reduction in War Risk Insurance Rates Announced; Ship News Censorship Ended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—As the first step in National industrial readjustment from a war to a peace basis, the War Industries Board today announced modifications in the restrictions against non-war construction and manufacturing.

All industries whose peace-time output has been curtailed in the interest of the Nation's war program may now increase their output to the extent of the amount of the restriction imposed by the board, while all restrictions are removed against the building of farm or ranch buildings, structures, roadways or plant facilities for railroads or other public utilities and the construction or improvement of Federal, state or municipal authorities of highways, roads, boulevards, bridges, streets, parks, playgrounds, public utilities, including water, sewerage, light, power and street railways.

Forty-two industries specified, chief among them the automobile and mobile industries, are affected by the modifications of curtailments imposed on manufacturing since the war began. They include:

- Agricultural implements and farm operating equipment, including tractors. Heating and air conditioning devices using coal, coke, wood, gas oil and gasoline and electricity. Boilers and steam engines. Family sewing machines, electric vacuum cleaners. Metal beds, cots and couches, including bunk and metal springs. Linoleum and rag felt floor coverings. Black galvanized and enameled ware and tin plate household utensils. Pianos, pianos and automobile pianos and parts, talking machines, including motor accessories and needles, baby carriages, conveyors, refrigerators, washing-machines and clothes-wringers, ice-cream freezers, glass bottles and jars, electric fans, radiolocks, scales and balances, and rat and animal traps.

Hand stamping and marking devices, pocket knives and similar products, road machinery, hand saws, hand planes, registers, and pneumatic automobile tires.

Autos Near Normal Basis. Under the new ruling passenger automobiles may hereafter be manufactured to the extent of 75 per cent of the annual output. Last August the automobile industry was required to manufacture only 50 per cent of their annual output and were warned to get on a 100 per cent war basis by Jan. 1, 1919.

Together with the partial lifting of the ban on curtailments, the board abrogated all pledges made by wholesale and retail dealers in raw material, semi-finished and finished products other than building materials, affecting such commodities, including pledges regarding re-selling. Manufacturers, however, will continue to give pledges as heretofore except those requiring the exacting pledges from those buying from them for the production of war goods.

The priorities division of the war industries board, it was announced, will assist as far as possible industries in procuring labor, transportation, fuel and materials to enable them to get on a normal basis as rapidly as conditions warrant, but precedence will be given to stimulation of production of ships and the Army and Navy requirements and the Nation's proportion of the normal volume of materials, equipment and supplies, as shall be required for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the devastated territories of Europe.

Food and Coal Get Precedence. Precedence will also be given food and coal production, that of oil, natural gas, textiles and clothing and minerals; public utility requirements to permit, and stimulate intensive development of inland waterways.

All limitations on the production of building materials including cement, lime, hollow tile and lumber were removed in connection with modifications of the restrictions on buildings and they may be subject to modifications of the non-war construction program announced.

Besides those relating to municipal and public utility building, restrictions on non-war building lifted included those against the construction, extension or repairing of all irrigation, drainage projects; construction projects connected with the extension, expansion or development of mines of every character and the construction, repairs or additions to plants engaged in producing, milling, refining, preserving, refrigerating or storing food and feeds.

\$25,000 Building Limit. Schoolhouses, churches, hospitals and public buildings, costing not to exceed \$25,000 also may be built without permits.

Certain other buildings within this cost may be built on approval by state councils of defense, while certain other buildings up to \$10,000 may be constructed without licenses.

Restrictions on the variety of woolen sweaters and similar articles also are lifted.

Rates Cut 75 Per Cent. Secretary McAdoo today announced a 75 per cent reduction in Government war risk insurance rates on hulls, cargoes and seamen's insurance.

This made the rate on ships and cargoes through the war zone one-half of 1 per cent instead of 2 per cent. Withdrawal of the voluntary censorship regulations under which newspapers in the United States have been restrained from mentioning the movements of all merchant ships plying in and out of Atlantic ports was announced tonight by Secretary Daniels.

"The Navy Department," said Mr. Daniels, "considers the restrictions placed on publication of arrivals and departures of merchant vessels and other shipping news may now be safely removed. The department appreciates the co-operation that the press has given. Should occasion arise when it might become necessary to replace the same restrictions on shipping news, the press will be so informed. The department does not expect that such a necessity shall arise. If it does we feel sure we can expect the same thorough cooperation."

It is the intention of the committee on public information to continue publication of the official bulletin until next June 30, the date at which the appropriation for the committee expires. Congress then will determine the publication of the official bulletin is to be continued.

All lightning restrictions, except where current is generated by domestic sizes of anthracite, were lifted today by Fuel Administrator Garfield until midnight, November 15, to permit free illumination for the united war campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Signing

MAP OF NORTH CENTRAL EUROPE SHOWING TERRITORY DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE ARMISTICE TERMS AND DISTRICT TO BE OCCUPIED BY THE ALLIED TROOPS.



Heavy Dotted Line Shows Present Battle Line. Portion of Germany Shaded With Horizontal Lines Is That Which Is to Be Occupied by the Allied Military Forces, Including All the Rhineland on the Left Bank of the Rhine and the Three Bridgeheads Included Within a 30-Kilometer Radius Drawn From Cologne, Coblenz and Mayence. Portion Shaded With Vertical Lines Is to Be Neutral Territory, From Which German Military Forces Must Withdraw Within 31 Days. Danzig, on the Baltic Sea, and the Vistula River, in the Northeast Corner of the Map, Are to Be Open to the Allies for Regulating Naval Affairs on the Baltic.

of the armistice will not affect the Government's shipbuilding program, according to Charles M. Schwab, director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Big Ships to Be Built. "The continuation of the program," said Mr. Schwab, "will be the biggest factor in tiding over the period between war production and peace conditions."

"Our tonnage output so far has consisted too largely of small vessels, because we had to take anything we could get to meet the necessity. Now we shall turn to the larger cargo carriers of 10,000 to 14,000 tons, they being the more economical, cost compared with capacity. The ruling principle of our shipbuilding from now on will be economy."

Following the big carriers will come the large passenger ships, which must sooner or later be constructed, if we are to compete with the shipping of other nations.

Building Restrictions Off. Construction work in Oregon now free from limitations.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 12.—Under a new policy announced today by the War Industries Board, \$25,000 is released from restrictions, and probably more extended releases will be announced shortly.

All construction work in Oregon, for which applications for permits are pending, is now free from limitations, says the assurance given to John K. Kollock, executive secretary, and James A. Curry, building permit commissioner of the Oregon State Council of Defense, who are in Washington attending the conference of the War Industries Board.

Last night Messrs. Kollock and Curry were guests at the dinner given by Bernard Baruch at the New Willard Hotel. Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Postmaster-General Burleson, Attorney-General Gregory, Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator C. H. Hurley, president of the Shipping Board, Dr. Charles D. National Fuel Administrator, were present.

Of interest to Portland was the announcement by Mr. Hurley that the ship program will go ahead. Secretary Baker asked that when the members of the conference return to their homes they urge everyone to continue to practice the habits of conservation and thrift which have been developed during the war, and that until all conditions become normal these two things are of prime importance.

Austrian Emperor Quits. (Continued From First Page.)

Schoolhouses, churches, hospitals and public buildings, costing not to exceed \$25,000 also may be built without permits.

Certain other buildings within this cost may be built on approval by state councils of defense, while certain other buildings up to \$10,000 may be constructed without licenses.

Restrictions on the variety of woolen sweaters and similar articles also are lifted.

Rates Cut 75 Per Cent. Secretary McAdoo today announced a 75 per cent reduction in Government war risk insurance rates on hulls, cargoes and seamen's insurance.

This made the rate on ships and cargoes through the war zone one-half of 1 per cent instead of 2 per cent. Withdrawal of the voluntary censorship regulations under which newspapers in the United States have been restrained from mentioning the movements of all merchant ships plying in and out of Atlantic ports was announced tonight by Secretary Daniels.

"The Navy Department," said Mr. Daniels, "considers the restrictions placed on publication of arrivals and departures of merchant vessels and other shipping news may now be safely removed. The department appreciates the co-operation that the press has given. Should occasion arise when it might become necessary to replace the same restrictions on shipping news, the press will be so informed. The department does not expect that such a necessity shall arise. If it does we feel sure we can expect the same thorough cooperation."

It is the intention of the committee on public information to continue publication of the official bulletin until next June 30, the date at which the appropriation for the committee expires. Congress then will determine the publication of the official bulletin is to be continued.

All lightning restrictions, except where current is generated by domestic sizes of anthracite, were lifted today by Fuel Administrator Garfield until midnight, November 15, to permit free illumination for the united war campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Signing

which the monarch said France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine was "justified."

"Although the letter was denounced as a 'forgery' in Vienna, the Foreign Office claiming it had been written by a French ecclesiastic who had been acting as confessor to the Empress Zita, subsequent events proved its authenticity. It was the first revelation of the break between the German Emperor and his vassal king.

Previously Emperor Charles had indicated his desire for peace, however, in speeches before the Reichstag. In December, 1917, he declared his willingness to conclude peace with the allies if they would guarantee the integrity of Austria-Hungary.

Conditions in the dual monarchy were rapidly growing worse. There were many cabinet changes and assassinations. The Magyar, Czech-Slav and other nationalities were clamoring for constitutional reforms and autonomous government.

Signs of Revolt Appear. Thereafter Charles' lot was far from being a happy one. He was reported to have refused to send Austrian troops to the western battle front despite the German Emperor's importunity.

In every way endeavored to stem the tide of revolution which seemed to be rising. He promised all kinds of reforms to his discontented subjects and pardoned 24 prisoners awaiting trial at Sarajevo for high treason.

On October, 1918, he announced plans for the federalization of Austria-Hungary. In an address to the Hungarian Diet frankly admitted his throne was in "peril."

Two days later Count Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian Republicans, announced the success of a bloodless revolution in Budapest and declared Hungary a free republic.

Still later the German and other provinces declared their purpose to become autonomous entities.

Foch Improves on Terms. (Continued From First Page.)

for 150,000 wagons (railroad cars) instead of 50,000; 5000 motor lorries instead of 10,000, and requires that all civil and military personnel at present employed on the frontiers of communication and transportation, including waterways, shall remain. Thirty-one instead of 25 days is allowed for the handling of the materials. Together with the pre-war personnel, 10 days is allowed for the handling over of the railways in Alsace-Lorraine, together with the pre-war personnel.

Article 8.—Forty-eight hours is given the German command to reveal destructive measures, such as polluted springs and wells and to reveal and assist in discovering and destroying mines or delayed action fuses on evacuated territory. No time limit was fixed originally.

Article 9. Providing for the right of requisition by the United States and allied armies in occupied territory, has the clause added "subject to regulation of accounts with those whom it may concern."

Article 10. Providing for the repatriation without reciprocity of all allied and United States prisoners of war, including persons under trial or convicted, and the following articles:

"This condition annuls the previous conventions on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of war, including the one in course of ratification. However, the repatriation of German prisoners of war interned in Holland and Switzerland shall continue as before. The repatriation of German prisoners of war shall be regulated at the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace."

Withdrawal Clause Rewritten. Article 12. Providing for the withdrawal of German troops from territory which belonged before the war to Russia, Rumania and Turkey is rewritten. Territory which belonged to Austria-Hungary is added to that from which the Germans must withdraw immediately and territory which belonged to Russia it is provided the German troops now there shall withdraw within the time specified in the "as soon as the allies, taking into account the internal situation of those territories, shall decide the time for this has come."

Article 15. "Renunciation" is substituted for "abandonment" in stipulating that the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk are nullified.

Article 16. Providing free access for the allies into territory evacuated through the German eastern frontier, is changed so as to declare such access is for the purpose of getting supplies to the populations and for the purpose of maintaining order instead of "or for any other purpose."

Article 17. Originally providing for the "unconditional capitulation" within one month of all German forces operating in East Africa, is substituted by a clause requiring only "evacuation by all German forces operating in East Africa within a period to be fixed by the allies."

Article 18. Providing for the repatriation of all civilians belonging to the

allies or associated powers other than those enumerated in article 21 is amended to eliminate a reservation that any future claims or demands by the allies and the United States shall remain unaffected.

Article 21. Providing for the surrender of 150 German submarines is changed to read "all submarines now existing," with the added stipulation that "those which cannot take the sea shall be dismantled of the material and personnel and shall remain under the supervision of the allies and the United States."

Further provisions are added requiring all the conditions of the article shall be carried into effect within 14 days; that submarines ready for sea shall be prepared to leave German ports immediately upon orders by wireless and the period for the earliest possible moment.

Ships to Be Disarmed. Article 23. Providing for the disposition of German surface warships has additional clauses requiring that vessels designated for internment shall be ready to leave German ports within seven days upon directions by wireless and that the military armament of the vessels of the auxiliary fleet shall be put on shore.

Article 25. Providing that the allied blockade remain unchanged has this sentence added: "The allies and the United States should give consideration to the provisioning of Germany during the armistice to the extent recognized as necessary."

Article 25. Providing conditions of evacuation of the Belgian coast (from which the Germans actually had been driven before the armistice was signed) was changed in minor particulars.

Providing that the duration of the armistice shall be 30 days and that if its clauses are not carried out a period fixed in the armistice upon 48 hours' warning, has the following added:

"It is understood that the execution of the armistice shall not be a condition of the renunciation of the armistice on the ground of insufficient execution of a fixed period, except in the case of bad faith in carrying them into execution. In order to assure the execution of this convention under the best conditions possible, a permanent armistice commission is admitted. This commission shall act under the authority of the military and naval commanders in chief."

Control of the German fleet by revolutionists, factions of whom are reported to have organized resistance to the allies and the United States, may interfere with the carrying out of the armistice. Vessels designated to be interned are ready to leave German ports seven days after cessation of hostilities.

Pending completion of the period, which will expire at midnight next Sunday, the designated units of the fleet, the armistice provides, must be completely disarmed.

Prompt action, even under normal conditions, would be required of the allies in the event that the vessels of the battle cruiser and battleship type within seven days, naval experts here said.

Some quarters tonight fear was expressed that with the German navy in a disorganized condition owing to the armistice, the necessary preparations for turning over the fleet might not be completed in the period specified.

Two Courses Open. Action to be taken by the allies and the United States in the event that the vessels were not prepared for surrender at the expiration of the allowed period was not indicated tonight by officials.

In discussing today the naval terms of the armistice, Secretary Daniels said that the vessels would be regarded as open—either action by agreement of the associated governments of the time period or forcible seizure. Should forcible seizure be necessary, it was thought resistance by the disorganized crews would be a hopeless enterprise.

Evening dispatches from the naval terms of the armistice, Secretary Daniels said that the vessels would be regarded as open—either action by agreement of the associated governments of the time period or forcible seizure. Should forcible seizure be necessary, it was thought resistance by the disorganized crews would be a hopeless enterprise.

Evening dispatches from the naval terms of the armistice, Secretary Daniels said that the vessels would be regarded as open—either action by agreement of the associated governments of the time period or forcible seizure. Should forcible seizure be necessary, it was thought resistance by the disorganized crews would be a hopeless enterprise.

Evening dispatches from the naval terms of the armistice, Secretary Daniels said that the vessels would be regarded as open—either action by agreement of the associated governments of the time period or forcible seizure. Should forcible seizure be necessary, it was thought resistance by the disorganized crews would be a hopeless enterprise.

Evening dispatches from the naval terms of the armistice, Secretary Daniels said that the vessels would be regarded as open—either action by agreement of the associated governments of the time period or forcible seizure. Should forcible seizure be necessary, it was thought resistance by the disorganized crews would be a hopeless enterprise.

Evening dispatches from the naval terms of the armistice, Secretary Daniels said that the vessels would be regarded as open—either action by agreement of the associated governments of the time period or forcible seizure. Should forcible seizure be necessary, it was thought resistance by the disorganized crews would be a hopeless enterprise.

Evening dispatches from the naval terms of the armistice, Secretary Daniels said that the vessels would be regarded as open—either action by agreement of the associated governments of the time period or forcible seizure. Should forcible seizure be necessary, it was thought resistance by the disorganized crews would be a hopeless enterprise.

BERGER FEARS TRIAL IN LANDIS' COURT

Representative-Elect Applies for Change of Venue.

JUDGE ACCUSED OF BIAS

Milwaukee Man and Associates Accused of Sedition Declare Jurist Is Strongly Anti-German.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Victor L. Berger, Representative-elect from Milwaukee, and four Socialist party leaders on trial with him on charges of having made and published seditious remarks filed a petition with Judge Landis in the Federal Court today asking a change of venue on the ground that Judge Landis is biased and prejudiced against persons of German and Austrian descent.

Four of the five defendants come under this head. Besides Berger, who was born in Rehbach, Austria, they are Adolph Germer, born in Prussia; William F. Krus and J. Louis Engdahl, also of German descent, and Irwin St. John Tucker were the only ones born in this country.

Attorney Seymour Steadman appeared in court alone, but Judge Landis refused to hear him until all defendants and counsel were in court. He set the hearing for Saturday morning.

Strong Language Alleged. The petition states that as Federal Judge Evan A. Evans heard preliminary motions in the case Mr. Berger thought he would preside at the trial. When they learned Judge Landis would preside they asked a change of venue.

"If anybody has said anything worse about the German people than I would like to know it so I can use it," is one statement credited to Judge Landis in the petition as an argument against him.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

"One must have a very judicial mind, indeed, not to be prejudiced against German-Americans in this country. Their hearts are reeking with disloyalty. This excuse of the defendant to protest the German is the same kind of excuse offered by agitators in this country who are against the United States and have the interests of the enemy at heart, defending that thing they call the Kaiser."

Safe Blowup Story Cited. The judge also is charged with having said that he knew a safe blowup, a man who robbed banks for nine years, but who is now a good soldier in France, and between this man and the defendant he preferred the safe blowup. Alleged words of the judge were brought into court to support the testimony.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

"One must have a very judicial mind, indeed, not to be prejudiced against German-Americans in this country. Their hearts are reeking with disloyalty. This excuse of the defendant to protest the German is the same kind of excuse offered by agitators in this country who are against the United States and have the interests of the enemy at heart, defending that thing they call the Kaiser."

The judge also is charged with having said that he knew a safe blowup, a man who robbed banks for nine years, but who is now a good soldier in France, and between this man and the defendant he preferred the safe blowup. Alleged words of the judge were brought into court to support the testimony.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

"One must have a very judicial mind, indeed, not to be prejudiced against German-Americans in this country. Their hearts are reeking with disloyalty. This excuse of the defendant to protest the German is the same kind of excuse offered by agitators in this country who are against the United States and have the interests of the enemy at heart, defending that thing they call the Kaiser."

The judge also is charged with having said that he knew a safe blowup, a man who robbed banks for nine years, but who is now a good soldier in France, and between this man and the defendant he preferred the safe blowup. Alleged words of the judge were brought into court to support the testimony.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

"One must have a very judicial mind, indeed, not to be prejudiced against German-Americans in this country. Their hearts are reeking with disloyalty. This excuse of the defendant to protest the German is the same kind of excuse offered by agitators in this country who are against the United States and have the interests of the enemy at heart, defending that thing they call the Kaiser."

The judge also is charged with having said that he knew a safe blowup, a man who robbed banks for nine years, but who is now a good soldier in France, and between this man and the defendant he preferred the safe blowup. Alleged words of the judge were brought into court to support the testimony.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

"One must have a very judicial mind, indeed, not to be prejudiced against German-Americans in this country. Their hearts are reeking with disloyalty. This excuse of the defendant to protest the German is the same kind of excuse offered by agitators in this country who are against the United States and have the interests of the enemy at heart, defending that thing they call the Kaiser."

The judge also is charged with having said that he knew a safe blowup, a man who robbed banks for nine years, but who is now a good soldier in France, and between this man and the defendant he preferred the safe blowup. Alleged words of the judge were brought into court to support the testimony.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

"One must have a very judicial mind, indeed, not to be prejudiced against German-Americans in this country. Their hearts are reeking with disloyalty. This excuse of the defendant to protest the German is the same kind of excuse offered by agitators in this country who are against the United States and have the interests of the enemy at heart, defending that thing they call the Kaiser."

The judge also is charged with having said that he knew a safe blowup, a man who robbed banks for nine years, but who is now a good soldier in France, and between this man and the defendant he preferred the safe blowup. Alleged words of the judge were brought into court to support the testimony.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

BERGER FEARS TRIAL IN LANDIS' COURT

Representative-Elect Applies for Change of Venue.

JUDGE ACCUSED OF BIAS

Milwaukee Man and Associates Accused of Sedition Declare Jurist Is Strongly Anti-German.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Victor L. Berger, Representative-elect from Milwaukee, and four Socialist party leaders on trial with him on charges of having made and published seditious remarks filed a petition with Judge Landis in the Federal Court today asking a change of venue on the ground that Judge Landis is biased and prejudiced against persons of German and Austrian descent.

Four of the five defendants come under this head. Besides Berger, who was born in Rehbach, Austria, they are Adolph Germer, born in Prussia; William F. Krus and J. Louis Engdahl, also of German descent, and Irwin St. John Tucker were the only ones born in this country.

Attorney Seymour Steadman appeared in court alone, but Judge Landis refused to hear him until all defendants and counsel were in court. He set the hearing for Saturday morning.

Strong Language Alleged. The petition states that as Federal Judge Evan A. Evans heard preliminary motions in the case Mr. Berger thought he would preside at the trial. When they learned Judge Landis would preside they asked a change of venue.

"If anybody has said anything worse about the German people than I would like to know it so I can use it," is one statement credited to Judge Landis in the petition as an argument against him.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

"One must have a very judicial mind, indeed, not to be prejudiced against German-Americans in this country. Their hearts are reeking with disloyalty. This excuse of the defendant to protest the German is the same kind of excuse offered by agitators in this country who are against the United States and have the interests of the enemy at heart, defending that thing they call the Kaiser."

The judge also is charged with having said that he knew a safe blowup, a man who robbed banks for nine years, but who is now a good soldier in France, and between this man and the defendant he preferred the safe blowup. Alleged words of the judge were brought into court to support the testimony.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

"One must have a very judicial mind, indeed, not to be prejudiced against German-Americans in this country. Their hearts are reeking with disloyalty. This excuse of the defendant to protest the German is the same kind of excuse offered by agitators in this country who are against the United States and have the interests of the enemy at heart, defending that thing they call the Kaiser."

The judge also is charged with having said that he knew a safe blowup, a man who robbed banks for nine years, but who is now a good soldier in France, and between this man and the defendant he preferred the safe blowup. Alleged words of the judge were brought into court to support the testimony.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

"One must have a very judicial mind, indeed, not to be prejudiced against German-Americans in this country. Their hearts are reeking with disloyalty. This excuse of the defendant to protest the German is the same kind of excuse offered by agitators in this country who are against the United States and have the interests of the enemy at heart, defending that thing they call the Kaiser."

The judge also is charged with having said that he knew a safe blowup, a man who robbed banks for nine years, but who is now a good soldier in France, and between this man and the defendant he preferred the safe blowup. Alleged words of the judge were brought into court to support the testimony.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

"One must have a very judicial mind, indeed, not to be prejudiced against German-Americans in this country. Their hearts are reeking with disloyalty. This excuse of the defendant to protest the German is the same kind of excuse offered by agitators in this country who are against the United States and have the interests of the enemy at heart, defending that thing they call the Kaiser."

The judge also is charged with having said that he knew a safe blowup, a man who robbed banks for nine years, but who is now a good soldier in France, and between this man and the defendant he preferred the safe blowup. Alleged words of the judge were brought into court to support the testimony.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

"One must have a very judicial mind, indeed, not to be prejudiced against German-Americans in this country. Their hearts are reeking with disloyalty. This excuse of the defendant to protest the German is the same kind of excuse offered by agitators in this country who are against the United States and have the interests of the enemy at heart, defending that thing they call the Kaiser."

The judge also is charged with having said that he knew a safe blowup, a man who robbed banks for nine years, but who is now a good soldier in France, and between this man and the defendant he preferred the safe blowup. Alleged words of the judge were brought into court to support the testimony.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

"One must have a very judicial mind, indeed, not to be prejudiced against German-Americans in this country. Their hearts are reeking with disloyalty. This excuse of the defendant to protest the German is the same kind of excuse offered by agitators in this country who are against the United States and have the interests of the enemy at heart, defending that thing they call the Kaiser."

The judge also is charged with having said that he knew a safe blowup, a man who robbed banks for nine years, but who is now a good soldier in France, and between this man and the defendant he preferred the safe blowup. Alleged words of the judge were brought into court to support the testimony.

As a further charge, his sentence of August Weissenel to ten years in prison for sedition was quoted. The extract of remarks alleged to have been made by Judge Landis reads:

TOILERS TO HEAR MESSAGE

WAR WORKERS WILL ADDRESS LOCAL SHIPBUILDERS.

Thomas G. Ryan Opens Office at Liberty Temple, From Where He Will Direct Operations.

No sooner had Mayor Baker granted permission for open-air war work rallies at Portland industrial plants, as he did yesterday, than the city speakers' bureau of the seven-fold drive dashed eagerly at the advantage, with Thomas G. Ryan, director of the city department, at once announcing speaking engagements for today.

"The opportunity is a golden one," declared Mr. Anderson, "for it is urgently essential that the message of the big campaign be spread broadcast and speedily. Portland, as a city, does not perhaps realize that the mere conclusion of peace in no way permits a diminution of the aid and practical help that we must extend to the boys in the service. Until they are back and in citizens' clothes again, every mother's son of them, this city and all others must stand behind those boys with the dollars that minister to their wants and their morale."