

RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE ARE NOW MUCH LIGHTENED

All Are Removed From Class, Including Buildings and Highways

INCREASE AUTO WORK

Passenger Machines May Be Built Up to 75 Per Cent Pre-War Output

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—As the first step in national industrial changes from a war to a peace basis the war industries board has announced modifications in the restrictions against non-war construction and manufacturing.

All industries whose peace output has been curtailed in the interest of the nation's war program may now increase their output 50 per cent of the amount of restriction imposed by the board, while all restrictions are removed against the building of farms or ranch buildings, structures, roads or plant facilities for railroads, railways and other public utilities and the construction, maintenance, improvement and development by federal, state or municipal authorities of highways, roads, boulevards, bridges, streets, parks, playgrounds and public utilities, including water, sewerage, light, power and street railways.

Forty-two specific industries, chief among them the passenger automobile industry, are affected by the modifications of curtailments imposed on manufacturers since the war began. They include: Agricultural implements and farm operating equipments, including tractors; heating and cooking appliances and devices using coal, coke, wood, gas, oil and gasoline and electricity; boilers and radiators; family sewing machines, electric vacuum cleaners; metal beds, cots and couches, including bunk and metal springs; linoleum and rag felt floor covering galvanized ware and tin plate and household utensils; pianos, piano players and automatic pianos and parts, talking machines, including motor accessories and needles, baby carriages, corsets bicycles and sporting goods; refrigerators washing machines and clothes wringers; ice cream freezers, glass bottles and jars, tinplate, pottery, lawn mowers, electric fans, padlocks, scales and balances and rat and animal traps; road machinery builders' hardware and cash registers and pneumatic automobile tires.

Under the new ruling passenger automobiles may henceforth be manufactured to the extent of 75 per cent of the annual output. Last August the automobile industry was required to manufacture passenger cars on a basis of 50 per cent of their annual output and were warned to get on a 100 per cent war basis by January 1, 1918.

Together with the partial lifting of the ban of 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 as heretofore except those requiring the exacting pledges from those buying from them for resale.

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 stimulate production of cargo ships and the army and navy requirements and the nation's proportion of "the enormous volume of materials, equipment and supplies, as shall be required for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the devastated territories of Europe."

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

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

School houses, 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 approvals by state councils of defense, while certain other buildings up to \$10,000 may be constructed without licenses.

TEACHER MUST UNDERGO TRIAL

Clarence Phillips, Whom Smith Defeated, Subject of Accusation

N. A. Frost, Washington county school superintendent, yesterday filed with State Superintendent Churchill formal charges against Clarence Phillips, a teacher of that county demanding that his certificate to teach be revoked. Phillips, it is said, was discharged by the school board at Beaverton on an accusation of immoral conduct in which a Portland girl 17 years old was named. The trial has been set for Saturday, Nov. 23.

Phillips formerly was a teacher in Marion county and at one time was defeated by W. M. Smith for the office of county school superintendent.

TO RECOUNT SOME WOOL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Manufacturers' associations were notified by the army quartermaster general's office today that pending a definite decision by the war industries board regulating the wool supply, limited amounts of wool for civilian needs will be released to manufacturers at the government price.

Give Quick—United War Work

COURT REFORM IS PROPOSED

Chief Justice of Supreme Tribunal of State May Be Given More Power

Two bills, both designed to expedite the work of Oregon courts, have been drafted by the committee on law reform and will be presented by that committee before the next legislature. Both propose to give additional powers to the chief justice of the supreme court and to make the body of circuit court judges in the state a more elastic group of officials. The committee on law reform was appointed by the supreme court in accordance with senate joint resolution No. 2 of the 1917 session. The members of the committee are: Judge Charles H. Carey, Portland, chairman; W. D. Fenton, Portland; E. R. Bryson, Eugene; Justice George H. Burnett, Salem; Ben Selling, Portland; Judge Percy R. Kelly, Albany; Alfred S. Bennett, The Dalles.

One of the bills, which is a wide departure from the present system, proposes to give to the chief justice power to call to the assistance of the supreme court three circuit judges from among the whole number or circuit judges in the state. When they are present the supreme court, it is contemplated, shall be composed of three departments instead of two as at present. Each of the three departments would be composed of the chief justice, who sits in all departments, two supreme judges and one circuit judge. Should the court sit en banc only supreme judges would be on the bench. While sitting with the supreme court the circuit judges, by the provisions of the measure, would receive the same pay as the supreme judges.

By the other bill that has been drafted the chief justice would have power to direct circuit judges to hold court in any county in the state to relieve congestion of business regardless of how many judges might be in the district regularly. Under the present system the chief justice often sends circuit judges into counties outside of their own districts, but only when calls for assistance are made upon the initiative of the counties. Under the proposed measure the chief justice would take the initiative. Another difference is that under the plan now employed the additional expense of circuit judges going into other counties are paid by the counties asking assistance, while under the proposed scheme these expenses would be paid by the state. This bill is designed primarily to relieve the congestion of work in Multnomah county.

The committee on law reform will recommend the passage of both measures.

Farmers Urged to Hold Hogs for a Short Time

So that the present congestion of hogs in the Portland stockyards may not break the market, the Union Meat company of Portland has offered, through George W. Eyre, local stock buyer, to furnish at cost a carload or more of hog feed so that farmers around Salem may hold their hogs for some time before shipping them. This offer was made to Mr. Eyre by telephone last night. Mr. Eyre offers his services free of charge to the apportion of the feed out to the farmers. The Union Meat company bought 4000 hogs Tuesday, according to information reaching here, has its yards filled to capacity and is anxious that the market not break.

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COMMISSION ON RECONSTRUCTION WILSON'S PLAN

Will Make Survey to Return Nation to Basis of Permanent Peace

ALL INTERESTS SERVED

Problems of Labor and Economics Facing Country Are Vital Factors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President Wilson has under consideration the appointment of a reconstruction commission to develop a comprehensive program for the nation's conversion from a war to a peace basis. The commission would be advisory rather than executive in functions and the plans developed by it would be carried out by existing government agencies.

As considered, the commission would be representative of commercial, industrial, labor, agricultural and social interests; its membership would be small and it would deal with all phases of the great problem.

The president is understood to oppose the plan of a congressional committee preparing a reconstruction program. He is said to prefer men who can give their entire time to the work and who have made a specialty of economic and social problems. The president is said to be considering what emergency legislation may be necessary before the government can proceed systematically to turn all resources of the country to peacetime production.

who has conducted reconstruction research work for the council of national defense. Government authorities having charge of the placing of war contracts are considering a plan for diverting raw materials from war industries as fast as these curtail activities to other industries where they can be used at once for reconstruction needs. War orders will not be cancelled in a whole-sale way until such a plan is developed, it is believed.

The chamber of commerce of the United States today made public a letter to President Wilson citing evidence of anxiety among business men over the government's course, suggesting development of uniform policies for all departments, and some provision for preventing a sudden drop in prices of raw materials.

"It seems to us," the letter said, "it is possible to work out certain common principles which should obtain in all government departments in affecting settlements on contracts now to be stopped and adjusting them on a fair basis. If one bureau, or department, follows its own ideas and another pursues a different course, it will lead to endless controversy and confusion. For this reason, we believe the agencies set up in the various bureaus and departments to deal with the question should be controlled by some common authority."

Irrigation Districts Must Follow Statutes

Attorney General Brown, in an opinion written for State Senator A. C. Thomas of Medford, advises that the law should be followed strictly relative to claims against irrigation districts. Because of the large number of employees in the district who remain only for a short time Mr. Thomas complains that the regular procedure is too slow in getting through their claims. He sets forth a different plan on which he asks the attorney general to pass. Section 28 of the applying act provides that claims against districts shall be submitted to the board upon vouchers and that upon the order of the board the vouchers shall be approved by the president and the secretary of the board and then shall be filed with the county clerk who shall draw warrants in payment, and that the treasurer shall then pay the warrants.

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Give Quick—United War Work