-Just four months from the time our army went into the war on its own the German machine cracked.

-And "the Crown Prince cried like a baby." Only another evidence that everybody runs true to type.

bread now and you can buy flour without taking substitutes with it. All restrictions on wheat products are off. -Probably the saddest thought

-You can bake straight white

formed at Oyster Bay in recent years is that the "Coinel" will have neither seat nor voice in the peace conference

---It is hardly necessary for the Crown Prince to renounce his claim to the throne. He lost all the claims he had to everything except a grave at Verdun a couple of years ago.

-In his leisure moments the Kaiser may contemplate his own future by analyzing the incidents during the closing days of the life of his cousin, the Czar, a victim of the intrigue.

-It may be a comfort to the Kaiser to know that Woodrow Wilson rarely talks nonsense and the American people were never more earnest in purpose than they are at this blessed moment.

-Don't waste too much sympathy on the German people. A people deserving sincere sympathy in adversity would never have consented to the atrocities of the war even though proposed by a Kaiser.

-Notwithstanding the admonition that the Kaiser sent to us some time ago to the effect that he would stand no nonsense from America after the war we indulged in a lot of it Monday and Monday night.

-Don't let the ending of the war persuade you that your duty to the boys who have brought it about has been ended. They need your help now more than ever before. Subscribe to the United War Work campaign.

-The phenomena that was witnessed by those who saw Col. Spangler making a speech from the front porch of his home, clad only in his pajamas, can be accounted for solely by the delirium we were all in when the peace news arrived.

-That provision of the armistice protocol which demands reparation for damages in France, Belgium, Servia and Rumania must be rigidly enforced. The Huns found great enjoyment in pillaging and destroying and should now find what pleasure

-Thus far in the great united war and a lot of hard work will have to be done if we are to go over the top in

-For years the mere mention of the Bellefonte Central railroad has been the signal for some one to grab up a hammer and begin knocking. Let us remind ourselves here in Bellefonte and the people of State College, as well, that the B. C. R. R. charged nothing for that train load of ebulient patriots on Monday.

Bill Hohenzollern Ain't what he used to be Ain't what he used to be Ain't what he used to be Bill Hohenzollern Ain't what he used to be Down on the Rhine.

His six fat sons They ain't what they used to be

-It will be a year, probably two, before the last of our soldiers get home. Those immediately needed in the industries will be sent home first. The others will be held in service 'till all the clouds have disappeared. Until then they will need all of the wonderful help that the war work organizations have been giving them. Subscribe to the fund that is providing

that help. -All over Centre county the Liberty loan secretary, "Brother" Charley Shuey, has sung his pet song "There Won't be Any Kaiser Any More." The song prophecy has been gloriously fulfilled. Not a moment too soon for the peace of the world, but it's too bad to put a quietus to such a prophetic song and such an enthusiastic singer so we would suggest that the secretary change "won't" to aint and keep it in his repertoire for return en-

gagements. -Centre county might waken up some day to discover that the new air route that has been charted over her hills and valleys has developed into something of great value. It wasn't so many years ago that most of us looked skeptically when we saw the first automobile, and what a revolution it has brought in roads and means of transit. The aeroplane is no longer the dream of a rattle-brain inventor as some called it only a few years ago. The war has demonstrated its great and varied utility. And who can say that even a year from now thousands of planes will not be stopping in Centre county, because over head is the government's charted cross-continent air route and in our county is the government's only regular stopping field between New York and Cleveland. There might be nothing in it at all, but we once thought there was nothing in the automobile, and the possibilities of the new route are too great for us to neglect them. It might give Centre county a distinction in the world of science and commerce surpassing any other she has ever enjoyed.



STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

BELLEFONTE, PA.. NOVEMBER 15, 1918.

NO. 45.

GERMANY CONQUERED AND WORLD MILITARY CLAUSES ON WESTERN PEACE DAWNS.

An Armistice that Makes Further Warfare Practically Impossible Has Been Signed and the Kaiser and His Sons Have Abdicated and Fled. A Condensed Story of

the History Making Events of the Week.

VOL. 63.

With the rapidity of machine gun fire history making events have followed, one after the other, since the last issue of the "Watchman" was published. Coming events certainly did cast their shadows before them for on Thursday of last week the whole country was in a delirium of joy over the news that the armistice was signed. It was premature, of course, but it was only the anticipation of what really did follow for at 5 o'clock on Monday morning, November 11, 1918, Paris time, the armistice was signed by the German envoys. It was midnight, Sunday, here, and at 2:45 Monday morning the State Department flashed the glorious news from Washington to all parts of our country that fighting would actually stop at 11 o'clock that morning,

Since the terms of the armistice have been made public the completeness of the victory can be fully realized. Its terms are so drastic as to amount to more than unconditional surrender. It is really a dictated unconditional sur-

As was to have been expected Germany is today reaping the whirlwind for having sown the seeds of Bolshevism in Russia. The fatherland is torn by revolution and blood-shed and the red flag of disorder floats everywhere.

The German envoys comprising Mathias Erzberger, Secretary of State and head of the war press department; General H. K. A. von Winterfeld, former military attache at Paris; Count Alfred von Oberndorff, former minister at Sofia; General von Grunell and Naval Captain von Salow, arrived at the French outposts on the Chimay-Guise road near La Capelle, Friday at 10 o'clock in the evening. Firing had been stopped in that section in order that they could pass. They traveled in automobiles, carrying white flags, and were

preceded by a trumpeter. They arrived at the place designated within the French lines at 2 o'lock Saturday morning and remained there for the remainder of the night. Early Saturday morning they were conducted to Marshall Foch's headquarters, which for the purpose had been established in a passenger train. With Marshall Foch were Admiral Sir Roslyn Wernyss, first sea Lord of Great Britain; Maj. General Maxine Weygand, of the French army, and Admiral Sims, of

the American Navy.

The enemy made a formal demand for an armistice. The text of the Allied terms was then read and delivered to them. They asked for an immediate cessation of hostilities. It was refused and they were given 72 hours in which to accept or reject the armistice, which meant that a courier had to get from the meeting place to German grand headquarters at Spa and back before 11 o'clock Monday morning.

The armistice was signed six hours before the time had expired, but it is

not yet known whether the courier made the round trip or whether he merely

carried the paper to Spa and the directions to sign were later given the envoys waiting in Marshall Foch's headquarters by wireless.

From the moment of the signing chaos has reigned everywhere except among the Allies. Socialism and Bolshevism are running to extremes all over Germany, Austria and Hungary. Strikes have been called in all the great cities and the old order of things completely overturned. The Socialists have been striving to form a government but little is known of the progress being they can in rebuilding and restoring. made, for few lines of communication are open.

work drive Centre county has subscribed only \$6,102.50, outside of what the students at The Pennsylvania State College have done. We are still far away from the \$41,000.00 mark and a let of head and the students of the superior of the sup THE KAISER FLEES TO HOLLAND. baby when doing so and later left for his command in the field to bid his of-ficers and men farewell.

There is some contradiction in the reports as to how and when the Kaiser reached Holland. The one given most credence is that he arrived Monday afternoon at the Castle of Amerongen, Count von Bentinck's country seat at Maarn, in the Province of Utrecht.

Soon after 4 o'clock a special train stopped near the little country station near the castle. Count von Bentinck awaited his guest in an automobile. It was raining as the former Emperor, dressed in a general's gray uniform, with red cuffs and fur collar, but no orders or medals, and carrying a cane, stepped from the train and was greeted by the count.

Count von Bentinck, at whose chateau the former Emperor is staying, says that it was only Sunday afternoon that he received a sudden request from the Dutch government, asking him to accommodate William Hohenzollern and his suite, the number in the retinue not being given. As the party numbers about 50, the majority of its members are being lodged at two neigh boring country hotels.

Amerongen Castle, where the former Emperor is living, is a splendid old place, with luxuriously adorned apartments. Louis XIV, of France, spent a The Emperor has since given out a statement to the effect that he did not flee the wrath of his own people but went to Holland so as not to embarrass

the formation of a new government. The deposed Emperor probably will remain only a short time in the castle of Amerongen, in Holland, according to well-informed Dutch circles. The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Daily Mail says it is believed that if the necessary arrangements can be made the former Emperor will reside perma-

nently at the Villa of Achilleion, on the island of Corfu. His status has already started experts in international law speculating. Holland is in a delicate position as a neutral power and it is not known what she will do if the Allies demand the Kaiser for trial before them.

FIGHTING TO THE LAST MINUTE.

Fighting went on on all fronts up to the last moment. Our soldiers fought with watches in thei rhands and on the stroke of 11 sent over their parting shot to the fleeing Boche. Then the firing ceased, the Stars and Stripes were run up all along the front line trenches, the boys cheered and sang and the war ended. Ended because Germany is done for if she complies with the terms of the armistice, published in full elsewhere, she will be shorn of all power to renew the fighting.

THE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CONGRESS. President Wilson Monday proclaimed to Congress and to the American people the end of the war. In doing so he made a remarkable plea for tolerance and sympathy toward the German people in their hour of military defeat which has come at the same time as their freedom from the yoke of arbitrary government. The President seemed to realize that all the world would be asking what

sort of permanent peace could be arranged with a country in the throes of a spreading revolution. In answer he expressed supreme confidence that the German people soon would find themselves and restore order.

"They are now face to face with their initial test," he said. "We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters and applied them to live in accounts and of their former masters and applied them to live in accounts and of their former masters. ters and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set

The President's address ran the gamut from the patriotic thrills and exaltations which greet the acclaim of victory in a great world war to the heights of what might be termed in the hour of triumph an unprecedented

At the conclusion of his address Congress and all the distinguished diplomats who crowded the galleries on this memorable occasion, rose and cheered him to the echo. GERMANY TRYING TO REORGANIZE.

After the abdication of the Kaiser Prince Maximillian, who had been the Imperial Chancellor, signified his willingness to give up his post, but continues in position until some form of democratic government can be established. Mathias Erzberger, who was head of the armistice commission, seems to be the leading and most hopeful figure for Germany.

OUR COUNTRY ALREADY EASING UP. Further induction of men into the service was suspended immediately, and many other let-ups in war time activities are already noticeable, but the great problem of reconstruction now looms ahead with fearful portend. How to shut off further war production without closing plants, throwing men out of work and causing financial strain, is the most immdiate reconstruction

problem facing the government. The President is inclined to believe that a commission of experts who could give the matter their whole time would get quickest and most satisfactory results, but Congress is already showing signs of wanting to take matters into its own hands and legislating a regular reconstruction program.

The latest incident of the war was the discovery of the Hohenzol- fect another important reform. We lern line. It runs from Spa, Belgium, look for a vast and speedy improveto a safe retreat in Holland.

---The defeat of Germany will efment in the manners of Mexico.

Terms of the Armistice.

FRONT. "One-Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signa-

ture of the armistice. "Two-Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine. Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops, which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allies and United States jointly will keep pace with evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note

annexed to the stated terms. Three-Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including persons under trial

or convicted. Four-Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipments: Five thousand guns, (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine guns; 300 minenwerfer; 2,000 aeroplanes (fighters, bombers-firstly D-73's and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in Simmstu to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed

reducing the number of machine guns to 25,000 and the number of airplanes to

Five-Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points in thirty kilometer radius on right bank and by garrisons similarly A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a stream 40 kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim, and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhinelands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all nineteen days (evidently twenty-five days) after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation ad occupation will be regulated accord-

Six-In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of in- and the United States of America. (This done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions and equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc. shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

Seven-All civil and military personnel at present employed in them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 150,000 cars and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be kept in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the world period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the de-

tails. Eight-The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.,) under penalty of reprisals.

Nine-The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The up-keep of the troops of occupation, in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

Ten-An immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall all materials and stores, all arms and armto dispose of these prisoners as be able they wish.

Eleven-Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

DISPOSITION RELATIVE TO THE EASTERN FRONTIERS OF GER-MANY.

Twelve-All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania, or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1,

Thirteen-Evacuation by German troops to begin at once, and all German instructors, prisoners and civilians, as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914), to be recalled.

Fourteen-German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertakings with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Ru-

mania and Russia (as defined on August Fifteen-Abandonment af the treaties of

Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties. Sixteen-The allies shall have free ac-

ess to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other pur-

CLAUSE CONCERNING EAST AFRICA. Seventeenth-Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

GENERAL CLAUSES. Eighteenth-Repatriation without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed con-

ditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported, who may be citizens of other allied or associated States than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph nineteen, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

Nineteen-The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit, in the national bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold vielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

NAVAL CONDITIONS. Twenty-Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to holding the strategic points of the regions. the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waved.

Twenty-one-All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

Twenty-two-Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 160 German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines be paid off and completely disarmed aid placed under the supervision of the allied powers. the surrender of all submarines).

Twenty-three-The following German

surface warships which shall be designat-

ed by the allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in allied ports, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the allies and the United States of America, only care-takers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers. including two mine layers; fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river crafts) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet, (trawlers, motor vessels, etc..) are to be disarmed. Twenty-four-The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters and the positions of these are

to be indicated. Twenty-five-Freedom of air to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allies and were daughters of Louisa Schmeck Zweassociated powers. To secure this the al- zig, late of Muhlenberg township, and, lies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts. fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the the estate of their deceased grandmother. Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such and ob-

structions are to be indicated. Twenty-six-The existing blockade con ditions set up by the allies and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

Twenty-seven-All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

Twenty-eight-In evacuating the Belgian coast and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and aments and all stores and apparatus of

Twenty-nine-All Black sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black sea are to be hand- trict court at Pittsburgh on Tuesday on ed ever to the allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels ports are to be returned and German maabandoned.

hands belonging to the ailied and asso- and astounded the court by announcing ciated powers are to be restored in ports that it was a customary practice to send to be specified by the allies and the United States of America without reciprocity. Thirty-one-No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evac-

uation, surrender or restoration. Thirty-two-The German government shall formally notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Den-

(Continued on page 4, Col. 6.))

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSCONE

-When the driver lost con rol of a large motor truck at Allentown, the machine leaped a fence, cleared a 12-foot gap and crashed into the second story window of a silk mill, but neither the chauffeur nor two boys with him sustained a

-William A. Wynn, engineer of the bureau of twonship highways of the State Highway Department and for fourteen years connected with the engineering forces of the State Highway Department, has resigned to enter engineering work in the Texas oil fields.

-James W. Crawford, of North Bend, is 86 years of age, and still looks after his big farm and other business interests: Mr. Crawford was formerly an Associate Judge of Clinton county, and has been an important factor in Democratic politics in his district since the days of his youth.

-Explosion of sweet cider resulted rather disastrously at Bradford the other day. Mrs. R. R. Crowe had placed two quarts in a bottle and took pains to seal it carefully. But it fermented and the explosion blew the bottle to pieces. Fragments of it were driven into the face of Mrs. Cora Haxton, and there is doubt about the sight of one eye being saved.

-Mrs. Mary Hopkins, of Altoona, on the ninety-sixth anniversary of her birth said: "Tell all the folks that I am still alive and happy, and that I am a Presbyterian and a Democrat." Mrs. Hopkins was born and reared in Blair county, and she has always lived in Hollidaysburg and Altoona, making her home for the past few years with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Cora Ex-

-The police of this section have been asked to look for two escaped prisoners from the Erie county jail, who may have headed this way. They are: Daniel Vorhes, aged 49, five feet ten inches tall, brown hair, blue eyes and face broke out around the mouth; Jesse Gaunt, aged 27 years, five feet nine and one quarter inches tall, weighs 150 pounds, red headed and partly bald, with two gold teeth in the

upper row. -The North Wales fire company has adopted a resolution tendering its resignation to the borough council. The firemen say their inability to interest the cftizens in the purchase of a new motor apparatus is the cause of action. The resignation is to take effect on November 20. The council had decided to appropriate \$1000 to the fund for a new engine, provided the balance of the amount needed

could be secured. -With the purchase of the Frazier tract in Jefferson county by the Department of Forestry, the second large block of mountain land on the Ohio watershed passed from private to State ownership. The tract in question is located in Heath and Barnett townships, Jefferson county, and has a long frontage on the Clarion river. It is the first tract to be bought by the Department of Forestry in Jefferson county, and has an area of 1,200 acres.

-The responsibility of an express company for delayed delivery of goods will be tested in a suit that has just been entered in Butler county against the Wells Fargo Express company. A manufacturing concern at Mars sent a set of oil well tools to a patron on a lease at the rate of \$2 a day. The express company lost the shipment and 330 days elapsed before the tools were found, with the result that the owners lost \$660 rental, which it now seeks to recover.

-Antonio Julian, an Italian resident of Pardus, near Reynoldsville, was shot and almost instantly killed during the celebration that followed the announcement of peace news in that community last Thursday evening. Many shots were fired during the celebration and one took effect in Julian's neck, severing the jugular vein and causing death within a few moments. The identity of the man who fired the fatal shot has not vet been established. The shooting is declared to have been acciden-

-Twenty-five men are dead, several others are in a critical condition and nearly two score were overcome as a result of inhaling gas fumes at the Eliza furnaces of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company near Pittsburgh late last Saturday. The victims were at work relining a furnace when the accident occurred. In some unknown manner the carbon monoxide gas, which comes from molten metal, escaped from adjoining furnaces into the one in which the workers were engaged. As soon as word of the accident spread other workmen dropped their tasks and formed rescue squads. In this manner many lives were saved.

-Nothing having been heard from them for 20 years, Kate Zweizig and Sallie Dundore, sisters. who left Berks county 37 years ago, and whose last known residence was in Little York, N. J., have been declared legally dead by Judge Schaeffer, of the Orphans' court at Reading. They under an adjudication filed in Orphans' court on May 7, last, the sum of \$136.83 was distributed to each as her share in The proceedings to have the women declared dead were instituted by a half-brother, John S. Schmeck, of Muhlenberg . -The safe in the Bedford postoffice was

obbed after two o'clock last Friday morning of about \$300 in cash and postage stamps and perhape \$40,000 worth of war savings stamps. Entrance was gained by forcing the rear door. The outer door of the safe, in Assistant Postmaster Gibson's office was opened by operating the combination lock and the inner door blown open by nitro-glycerin. Bedford being the distributing station for war savings stamps, there was a large stock on hand. Tools and blankets were left on the floor. The robbers got away by auto. Neighbors heard the noise, but supposed it was caused by some late celebrants of the rumored surrender of Germany. The robbery was discovered by the janitor, arriving at six o'clock Friday morning.

-John B. Nicholls, warden of the Westmoreland county jail, was arraigned before Judge Orr in the United States discontempt charges and fined \$300, which was paid. It was alleged by officers of seized are to be released; all war-like and the Department of Justice that Warden other materials of all kinds seized in these Nicholls allowed Carl J. Hursh, convicted of having robbed freight cars, to leave the terials as specified in clause 28 are to be jail before his sentence had been served. The warden admitted on the stand that Thirty-All merchant vessels in German | Hursh had been given temporary freedom, prisoners out on errands for Mrs. Nicholls. He further testified that a physician had called him by telephone, informing him that Hursh's two-year-old child was ill and that Hursh was needed at home. Upon that information, he said, he released Hursh from the institution and permitted him to go to his home at Irwin and remain one week on his promise that he would report by telephone twice a day.