

TWO GERMAN SPIES ADMIT THEIR GUILT

Sander and Wunnenberg Plead
Guilty When Disguised
Letters Are Found.

CHEMICALS EXPOSE NOTES

Secret Writing on What Appears
Blank Paper Discovered Follow-
ing Raid on Offices—Five
Others May Be Tried.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Two reasons were assigned tonight by Government officials for unexpected pleas of guilty entered by Charles Wunnenberg and Albert O. Sander, indicted for engaging in a military enterprise against a power with which the United States is at peace, in carrying on which they sent spies to England to obtain information for Germany.

One of the causes, it was said, was the fact that the offices yesterday, when what appeared to be blank papers were treated with chemical tablets dissolved in vinegar, the authorities found, they say, secret writing in German.

Convicting Letter Found.
The second cause was believed to be the fact that a letter which one of the defendants sent to a friend admitting "they had him right" came into the possession of the Government.

While the decision of Wunnenberg and Sander not to stand trial has stopped for the time a full exposure of their plot, it still is probable, it was said, that some of their agents, who are detained in neutral European countries, may be sent back here for trial. Two of these agents are in Holland and a third in Denmark. Another is being hunted for in Canada and a fifth is aboard a steamship now approaching English waters.

It was charged by the Federal authorities that Sander and Wunnenberg engaged George Vaux Bacon, of St. Louis, an American newspaperman, to go to England in the role of a spy and that Bacon received money from Wunnenberg to pay his expenses. It was alleged also that the conspirators furnished Bacon with quantities of invisible or "sympathetic" ink for use in communication between them.

Men Long Active.
Bacon, who was arrested in England, was permitted to return here to testify against Sander and Wunnenberg before the grand jury. This led, it was said, to the two men pleading guilty.

Secret service agents worked on the case for months and the plot was exposed after Bacon was arrested and his photograph sent here, as Federal authorities were able to connect him with the operations of Sander and Wunnenberg. The activities of the indicted men extended back to May, 1916, it was charged, during which period Sander and Wunnenberg are alleged to have sent no less than 15 so-called newspapers, magazines and letters, much valuable information. It was alleged, was received by Sander and Wunnenberg through the mails or brought here by one of the bogus newspapermen traveling as an American citizen.

Prisoner Is Newspaperman.
Sander is 35 years old and had been connected with the German-American literary defense committee. He was a former employee of the New York Staats Zeitung and dramatic editor of the Deutsches Journal. Wunnenberg says he was naturalized 25 years ago. With Bacon they were indicted on March 4.

The pleas of guilty came as a surprise to Government attorneys, who said they were of the opinion that Sander and Wunnenberg took the step to avert exposure of the conspiracy in a way which might lead to arrests of more commanding figures in the plot. The maximum penalty to which the prisoners are subject is five years in a Federal penitentiary.

SHIP SUNK; AMERICAN SAFE

Norwegian With Californian in
Crew Torpedoed March 14.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Torpedoing of the Norwegian steamer Davenport, with one American aboard, by a German submarine on March 14 was reported to the State Department today by Vice-Consul Krogh at Rotterdam.

"The Norwegian steamer Davenport, of Bergen, Norway, New York to Rotterdam, cargo barley, one American aboard, Robert LeRoy Bragg, Angels Camp, Cal., second steward," the dispatch said, "was stopped by gun fire, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine on March 14, 1917, in North Sea, 30 miles from North Hinder light. All officers and crew saved after 17 hours in lifeboats."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, look for signature of W. G. GROVE. Cures Cold in One Day, 25c.

Dandruff Soon Ruins the Hair

Girls—if you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.—Adv.

BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

GERMAN PLOTTERS WHO PLEAD GUILTY TO CHARGE OF SENDING SPIES FROM AMERICA TO ENGLAND.



CHARLES W. WUNNENBERG, ON LEFT, ALBERT O. SANDER, CONCEALING FACE WITH PAPER.

CONGRESS IS CALLED

Declaration of State of War
Expected at April 2 Session.

GERMANY MAY ACT FIRST

Tense Situation Likely for Ten Days
With Possibility of War at Any
Time—President Decides
Action Is Only Course.

(Continued From First Page.)

might even become an actual participant in the hostilities on the European continent without becoming a political ally of any of the entente powers, simply casting its weight of men, money and moral influence into the battle against a common enemy.

Ports of the United States probably will be opened to warships of the entente navies; credits from the vast stocks of gold, food, munitions and

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROCLAMATION CALLING CONGRESS TO SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Following is President Wilson's proclamation calling Congress into special session:

"Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon on the second day of April, 1917, to receive a communication concerning grave matters of National policy which should be taken immediately under consideration;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the second day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, the 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States, the 41st."

other materials might be extended to all the entente powers. The American Navy probably would co-operate with the British and French navies in clearing submarines from the seas.

Hurried Calls Sent Out.
Hurry calls for all party leaders in Congress went out today as soon as the President announced advancement of the date of the extra session.

With the menace of war looming close ahead, political differences began to fade away. Some Congressmen already here went so far as to suggest that the fight for organization of the House be postponed until after the international situation had been dealt with.

In laying the whole situation before Congress, the President is expected to detail the warlike acts of Germany against the United States and to pay particular attention to the future of the American Government as the great conflict draws to a close.

All May Be Left to Congress.
It is not improbable that he will ask Congress to declare a state of war existing, although there is some indication that he may only outline the situation fully and leave to Congress the action which is accepted as unavoidable. So much can develop, however, before Congress assembles that the President is keeping his plans in a tentative form. Germany, by her acts in the interim, may throw all the plans awry and accept the onus of having forced the war.

Meanwhile, every preparation for putting the Nation's defenses in condition to meet a state of war is going forward.

Army Plans Indefinite.
The principal activities center in the Navy, where far-reaching preparations are being carried on to deal with the submarine menace whether it is to be met in the war zone about the British coasts, or at the gates of American cities.

The Army's plans are in a less definite state because of the uncertainties as to what part it will be called upon to play. General staff plans to fit several contingencies have been worked out, however, and every step that has been taken in the present situation has been taken. Tonight Secretary Baker conferred with the President, but the details they discussed were not revealed.

The possibility of Germany extending submarine operations to the Atlantic seaboard has not been underestimated, but it is recognized that when she extends her warfare from the comparatively limited barred zone to the 3000 miles of broad Atlantic she so effectively weakens her starvation blockade of England that the announced object of the campaign of ruthlessness will be of necessity abandoned. At the same time the submarine menace to shipping will comparatively decrease.

Mutterings of Revolt Heard.
Next to war, the attention of the American Government is upon one other object—the internal situation in Germany. With a military censorship screening the history of events transpiring within the German empire and equally screening from the German people the full meaning of events in the world outside, the real condition of affairs in that country, guardedly reflected in dispatches from abroad, commands close attention.

Murmurs of a revolt against autocracy, emboldened by the revolution in Russia; reports of food riots in Berlin, which are said to have necessitated the withdrawal of troops from the fighting lines; military successes by the entente on the western front and in Asia Minor; the submarine cam-

TEXAS HAS BONE-DRY ACT

Legislature Adjourns After Passing
County Option Bill.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 21.—The 35th Texas Legislature adjourned tonight after a renewed unsuccessful attack on the "bone-dry" county option bill passed by both houses earlier in the day.

The bill prohibits manufacture in any "dry" county of intoxicating liquors for sale, for any purpose whatever, in prohibition territory in the state.

CONSULAR AGENT OUSTED

Representative in Sweden Accused
of Re-exporting Pork.

LONDON, March 21.—Joseph Westerborg, American Consul at Malmö, Sweden, who recently was adjudged liable for a penalty of 113,000 crowns in a civil action, is reported in a Malmö dispatch to the Politiken, of Copenhagen, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, to have been dismissed.

Mr. Westerborg, the American Consul agent at Malmö, lost a suit brought by a Copenhagen concern to recover double damages under a contract it was alleged that in breach of an agreement he re-exported a quan-

ty of American pork which he imported to Sweden through the company which brought the suit.

High Official Quits to Enlist.
OTTAWA, Ont., March 21.—P. E.

Blonding, Postmaster-General, has tendered his resignation so that he can enlist in the overseas forces.

Universal Training Favored.
ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—A reso-

lution placing the New York assembly on record as favoring the principle of universal military training and petitioning Congress to enact legislation to bring it about was adopted by the assembly today by a vote of 135 to 8.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

FEDERAL WAR RISK INSURANCE RAISED

Rate on Ships Bound for Eu-
rope Is Increased to 3
Per Cent.

PROTECTION IS EXTENDED

Charges on Vessels Plying Along
Atlantic Coast Are Twice as High
as for Services Between
Ports on Pacific Side.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A complete readjustment of rates charged by the Federal war risk insurance bureau for insurance of American vessels and cargoes, including an increase to 3 per cent on all ships passing through the war zone, was announced tonight. The changes follow the extension of insurance to many classes of contraband not heretofore insured, and are accepted as a recognition of the practical state of war with Germany and of the additional risks incurred by American merchantmen.

Until now the rates on vessels bound for European ports through the war zone have varied up to a maximum of 3 per cent. Early in the war a much lower maximum was maintained, the first important increase coming after the announcement of Germany's submarine blockade. The new schedule makes the flat rate 3 per cent, applicable to all vessels and cargoes that must pass through the submarine zone, whether bound for belligerent or neutral ports.

In the readjustment, the rates between Atlantic Coast ports are made twice those that apply between Pacific Coast ports. Those between the Atlantic Coast and the West Indies are twice those on Atlantic coastwise trade, and those to South America are greater in about the same proportion.

New Schedule Detailed.

Details of the new schedule arranged for war zone traffic, follow:

Between Pacific Coast ports, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; between Pacific ports and Hawaii, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; between Pacific ports and the Far East or the West Coast of South America, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; between Pacific ports and the Panama Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; between Pacific Coast ports and Atlantic Coast of the United States, 1 per cent; between Pacific ports and Central America East Coast ports, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; between Atlantic ports and the West Indies, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; between Atlantic ports and the East Coast of South America, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; between Atlantic ports and Cuba, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; between Atlantic Coast and Mexico Gulf ports, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; between Atlantic ports and the Panama Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; between Atlantic ports and West Coast of South America, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; between United States Gulf ports and Mexican Gulf ports, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; between United States Gulf ports and Central American East Coast ports, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent.

Between United States Atlantic ports and all other Western Hemisphere ports than those named above, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; between all American ports and the West and South coasts of Africa, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent.

The new rates, notwithstanding the increases, are considerably below the rates charged by many private companies, the latter in some instances going as high as 8 per cent.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE

Continuous From 10:30 Daily

Columbia

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Read The Oregonian classified ads.

For Three More Days —the mighty super-feature



A dramatic tale of Frisco's famous
Barbary Coast before and during
the earthquake of a girl who lived
"on the wrong side of Paradise."
Her name was "Hell Morgan's Girl."

You love her
You believe her
You condemn her
You hate her
You doubt her
You pity her
She's wonderful

"Villa of the Movies"

A merry mixture of Keystone thrills and
Keystone spills. There's action every min-
ute, with lots of laughter in it. This is
without a doubt the best Keystone we have
ever shown.

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W.L. Douglas Pegging
Shoes at Seven Years
of Age.

Sixty-Five years ago
W.L. Douglas started
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good shoes.

W.L. DOUGLAS

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You can Save Money by Wearing
W. L. Douglas Shoes. The best
Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped
on the bottom of all shoes at the factory.
The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected
against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail
prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more
in San Francisco than they do in New York. They
are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed
by more than 40 years experience in making fine
shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fash-
ion centres of America. They are made in a well-
equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest
paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and
supervision of experienced men, all working with
an honest determination to make the best shoes
for the price that money can buy.

Ask our dealer (see address below) for
W. L. Douglas Shoes. If he cannot
supply you with the kind you want,
take no other make. Write for in-
teresting booklet explaining how to
get shoes of the
highest standard of
quality for the price,
by return mail, post-
age free.

W. L. Douglas
President of
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.
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\$3.00 \$2.50 \$2.00

Look for W. L. DOUGLAS
Name and the Retail Price
Stamped on the BOTTOM.

Sold by BARON'S SHOE STORE, 230-232 Morrison Street, Portland, Ore.