

TELEGRAPHERS ARE WILLING TO WAIT

International Head of Union Will Not Sanction Immediate Strike.

LABOR BOARD IS TRUSTED

Western Union President Refuses to Refrain From Discharging Men Who Join Union—Hearing Is Set for May 8.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—S. J. Koenekamp, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, announced tonight that he would not sanction a strike of union telegraphers pending a settlement of the controversy between the men and the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies by the National War Labor Board.

His announcement came after the War Labor Board had received a telegram from Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, refusing to comply with the board's request that the company refrain from discharging employees who join the union until after the board could hear both sides to the controversy. Mr. Carlton agreed to appear May 8 to state the reason why the company has determined not to retain its employ men who affiliate with the union.

No reply was received from the Postal Company. Mr. Koenekamp reported dismissed. Mr. Koenekamp told the labor board today that 600 telegraphers had been discharged since Sunday. The situation is particularly critical on the Pacific Coast, he said, where the strike has badly crippled the service. Earlier in the day Mr. Koenekamp told the board that the question of a strike rested with the men and that he would go to New York and Chicago to confer with them. In announcing later his compliance with the request of the board not to sanction a strike, Mr. Koenekamp said the men appreciate that "this is not the time to accept challenges to fight" if peace can be had by other means.

His statement follows: "The labor members of the National War Labor Board have urged me not to sanction a strike, despite the attitude of the telegraph companies in refusing to establish a truce between now and next Wednesday, and I have consented to await the decision of the labor board. Labor Board Has Power. "The labor members laid stress upon the necessity of complying with the President's proclamation, even though such a course involves even greater and more extensive lockouts than have already taken place, so that it might be shown to the Nation that labor is loyal to the Government at all times. "In taking this step I realize that it will meet with some criticism from our members who resent the arrogant attitude of the officials of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. The assurance that the board has power to sustain its decisions, however, will give our people confidence that their rights will be recognized. "The War Labor Board adjourned tonight until next Wednesday, with an announcement by Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman with President Taft, that it would take no action in the controversy until then. SEATTLE, May 1.—Between 125 and 130 men and women operators have been locked out this week in Seattle by the Western Union Telegraph Company because they attended an open meeting of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union here last Sunday. J. P. Campbell, of Vancouver, B. C., international vice-president of the Operators' Union, asserted here today. NO STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO George Secour, President of Local Union, Makes Statement. SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—(Special.)—Although rendered more acute by the discharge of three operators by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the fight between the National organization of telegraphers and the companies probably will not lead to a strike in San Francisco. This was the statement today of George Secour, president of the local union. Secour is one of the three men dis-

SEA RAIDER WOLF LOCATES VICTIMS BY BIG HYDROPLANE

Air Scout Travels 50 or 60 Miles and From Height of 2000 Yards Has Radius of Vision of 90 Miles.

By CAPTAIN J. STANLEY CAMERON. (Copyright, 1918, by the Press Publishing Company, The New York World.)

THE Captain of a big British oil tank steamer that had been captured and sunk told me the following piece of history. I afterwards verified this and vouch for its truth: While the Wolf was lying at Sunday Island, undergoing repairs to her boiler, the prisoners were furnished with fish hooks and lines and a couple of jolly boats and allowed to go among the rocks and catch fish. Each boat, of course, was in charge of an armed sentry. After fishing they would return to the Wolf each night.

On the night before the Wolf was to sail two men, the chief mate and first assistant engineer of the steamship Kuritilla, dropped overboard and swam for shore. The next day the Wolf started as per schedule, and these men were not missed for three days. When the prisoners were finally discovered there was a great rumpus, and as punishment all the prisoners were kept below deck for 28 days, only being allowed on deck for one hour each day for exercise. The British captain said that those were the worst days he ever experienced in his life, and that each day he and the rest were getting perceptibly thinner.

"Hell Hole" Cleaned Out. Just about this time I got the sign from the sentry that the prisoner officer was coming and I had to beat a retreat. Afterward I found out that he was not the prisoner officer, but the mine officer, Dedrick, who proved to be a humane officer and champion of the prisoners. Dedrick came down below into the hot, hell hole, and cleaned out the rotten atmosphere and went immediately to the commander and reported conditions. The commander, Neger, at once called both factors and accompanied them aft on a tour of investigation. The next day everybody was chased on deck and the hell hole below was cleaned out and painted and the ventilators arranged for. Also the captured Captains and ship's officers were given quarters for themselves, while the whites and blacks were separated. On the whole, conditions for these 200 men were improved 100 per cent.

The prisoner officer was confined to his room for five days for letting such a condition exist. Neger had inspected these quarters before, but only when the men were on deck and the place fresh cleaned out. Personally I do not think he knew how bad conditions were.

Hydroplane Used as Scout. All this time we were steaming in a northerly and westerly direction. When we arrived at the southernmost end of New Guinea we stopped and lay for a couple of days. I soon learned that we were waiting for a steamer and expected my ship to be met. During these days the Wolf's hydroplane would go up to reconnoiter three times a day, would travel 50 or 60 miles a day and from a height of 2000 yards it had a vision for 90 miles.

One of the German sailors told me that in another day or so we should have plenty of beer—that they had picked up a wireless message stating that the Australian steamer Matunga was on her way to Rabaul with 500 tons of coal for the Government, 300 tons of foodstuffs, as many hundred cases of beer, and so forth. To hear those things was a great comfort to me, and I was anxious to talk to him, and I was also able to get news of the war from another source. The Germans were too much for me. After two months in German company the pig couldn't stand it any longer, and after the slaughter on the Hirsch Maru, of which it was an eyewitness, it committed suicide by leaping down an open hatch to its death 50 feet below. The Germans buried the pig at sea with military honors.

As a result of the war, the price of wool has risen to a point where it is no longer profitable to raise sheep. The Government has taken steps to fix the price of wool, and this has led to a series of strikes and lockouts. The wool growers are protesting against the price-fixing, and the Government is determined to maintain its policy. The situation is becoming increasingly tense, and it is expected that further action will be taken in the near future.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Government will allow dealers in raw wool a commission of 3 per cent for ungraded and 1 1/2 per cent for graded wool. This was made known by the War Industries Board today when it officially announced its action of last week in fixing the price of raw wool to the producers at that prevailing July 30, 1917.

The commission will cover all storage, cartage and insurance, including marine insurance. It is stated that this will be added to the price of the wool as it leaves the dealers' hands. Wool dealers, said the announcement, are arranging to import wool, and this will be added to the price of the wool as it leaves the dealers' hands.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board today fixed the maximum price of the present stocks of packed and country hides at \$1.25 per pound, effective April 24, this year. By thus stabilizing the raw material, officials think a reduction in the cost of shoes will be effected. The complete schedule of hide and skin prices fixed by the committee today contains some 1500 different prices. They are for the kill of May, June and July. While somewhat higher than their differential value of present stocks and market prices, the prices are declared by the committee to be reasonable. Full control by the Government over all imported hides and skins, through its import license system, caused the committee to fix the prices for imported hides at the same as for the domestic hides. Tanners will be called by the price-fixing committee at once, with a view of establishing fair and equitable prices on leather, and the committee will, it is stated, endeavor to see that leather products reach the consumer at fair prices.

\$1,500,000 COME, \$5000 BONDS HELD

A. C. Townley Admits Non-Partisan League Is Not Backing War Loans.

LEAGUE LOYAL, SAYS CHIEF

Senate Committee Told Organization Not Profit-Making Scheme by President, Who Admits He Was Twice Indicted.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Charges that leaders and members of the Farmers' and Non-Partisan League are disloyal were answered today before the Senate military committee by A. C. Townley, of St. Paul, the league's president, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the Minnesota laws. Townley categorically denied that the organization was disloyal. "The majority of the voters of North Dakota are members of the league, including the Governor and state officials," Townley said. "We don't want to be ostracized. If the charge is true a great many people in the Northwestern states would be traitors."

Townley said 90 per cent of North Dakota farmers belong to the league, and that about 50,000 farmers each in North Dakota and Minnesota are members. In both states, he said, there had been over-subscriptions to liberty bonds. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, developed that the league's annual dues are \$4. "That would make receipts of at least \$500,000 a year," he observed. "How much did the league, as an organization, subscribe to the loans?" Townley replied that nothing had been subscribed to the first and second loans, but that \$5000 was taken in the third. "Townley put the league's income at \$1,500,000, and Senator Weeks asked why it had subscribed for only \$5000 worth of bonds. "We are not a profit-making corporation," Townley responded.

Townley said he had been twice indicted under Minnesota state laws. The first indictment, he asserted, was a speech in which he said the war was caused by "industrial autocracy." The other indictment charged unlawful assembling.

Official Casualty List.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The casualty list today contained 73 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, eight; died of wounds, three; died of other causes, one; wounded severely, five; wounded slightly, 51; missing in action, five. Three officers were named: Lieutenants William H. Jenkins and Franklin H. Dedrick are missing in action and Lieutenant Nathaniel C. Reed was wounded slightly. The list follows: Killed in action—Sergeant Arvid Cedersholm, Corporal John J. Gile, George Strickland, Private James O. Carv, Earl E. George, Charles E. Cole, Clinton W. De Forest, James N. Joyce. Died of disease—Privates Louis Loraine Breen, Charles H. Bolden, Benjamin Hill. Died from wounds—Private Lyndon L. Casey. Died of accident—Private John Pesa. Wounded in other causes—Private Howard A. Mowery. Wounded severely—Corporal Walter G. Cole, John J. Cook, Robert B. Remington. Wounded slightly—Lieutenant Nathaniel C. Reed, Corporal Edwin E. Brown, Daniel Caplet, Leon T. Colman, Bernard F. Cunningham, James E. Denice, Joseph A. Dixon, John C. Fitzgibbon, Fred C. Gandy, W. Gleason, Alfred Meier, William H. Whitman, Sergeants George A. Gillespie, Chester Smith, Mechanic Arthur W. Wright, Francis D. Quigley, Cook Victor A. Tatoo; Privates Albert J. Appleby, Angelo Hallandell, Harold V. Boggs, John H. Breen, Luigi Cerullo, Chester E. Cooper, Napoleon D. Edwards, Lewis E. Egan, Albert E. Eitzen, Walter H. Fisher, William S. Foster, Bernard H. Garrity, Thomas M. Gavan, James Zamboni, Joseph Zapary. Missing in action—Lieutenants William H. Jenkins and Franklin B. Pedrick. A total of 118 sick and wounded soldiers were returned to the United States from France in the week ending April 26, the Surgeon-General's office today announced.

WOOL PRICE FIXED

Figure Prevailing on July 30, 1917, Is Legalized.

DEALERS' COMMISSION SET

Patriotic Attitude of Both Dealer and Producer Commended—W. D. McKellar Named to Supervise Entire U. S. Clip.

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WAR LORDS TO MEET

Emperor Charles Starts for Conference With Kaiser.

SLAV ISSUES TO COME UP

Ukrainian and Balkan Affairs Mentioned as Subjects That Will Be Discussed at German Headquarters.

LONDON, May 1.—Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, accompanied by Baron Burian, the Foreign Minister, and their respective staffs, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich, will proceed almost immediately to German headquarters to confer with the German Emperor. Ukrainian and Balkan affairs, it is added, will be discussed.

MOSCOW, April 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—Reports have been received here of the disarmament of anarchist quarters in Petrograd on the night of April 22 without resistance or untoward incident. Detachments of General Kalodinev's Cossack forces entered Novo Tcherkassk, capital of the Don Cossack region, on April 17. The Soviet forces took the offensive the next day and recaptured the town.

BELGIANS SLAVES TO HUNS

LONDON, via Ottawa, May 1.—Twenty-five thousand Belgian men and boys have been compelled to work on military operations under the whip of German bayonets behind the German lines in the regions of Valenciennes and Maubeuge alone, according to Reuter's Limited. The mortality in the camp of the deported Belgians, it reports, is terrible. The numbers sent back as unfit are replaced by fresh recruits.

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WAR LORDS TO MEET. Emperor Charles Starts for Conference With Kaiser. SLAV ISSUES TO COME UP. Ukrainian and Balkan Affairs Mentioned as Subjects That Will Be Discussed at German Headquarters.

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