

NON-PARTISAN AND I. W. W. NOT BARED

Combination of Wobblies and
Leaguers in North Dakota
Once Considered.

MORE DISLOYAL ACTS TOLD

U. S. Navy Enlisted in Movement
to Forestall Sabotage and
Strikes in Canneries
of Alaska.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Amalgamation with the Non-partisan League in North Dakota was proposed by the officers of the agricultural branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, according to evidence introduced by the Government today in the trial of 112 I. W. W. leaders for conspiracy to hamper the Government's war plans. The combination, advocated by Forest Edwards, secretary of the agricultural branch, located at Minneapolis, Minn., and other officers, was intended to "give the I. W. W. complete control in the harvest fields of North Dakota." Under the proposed arrangement, the Non-partisan League members were to hire only members of the I. W. W.

After a conference between representatives of the two organizations, however, announcement was made that the plans had not materialized. The files taken from the Minneapolis headquarters by the Government and read into the records today contained letters, reports and bulletins showing opposition to the war and encouraging violence against industries necessary to prosecution of the war.

War Termined Class Affair.
In answering criticism of the I. W. W. opposition to the war against Germany, Edwards wrote:

"The class war is the war we're interested in. We don't care for side issues." Letters of Grover Perry, an organizer in the Southwest, made reference to the fight with members of the American Federation of Labor, particularly in Arizona.

One letter in this file advised a fellow organizer that "when an applicant for I. W. W. membership presents a W. F. O. (Western Federation of Miners) card this should be accepted as the membership fee."

Joseph Burdell, secretary of I. W. W., testified on cross-examination that while working in the harvest fields he could tell by the sun when machinery would break down.

Witnesses for the defense said that when the I. W. W. would throw iron into the threshers, he said, "Then they'd get a chance to take a nap."

Milwaukee Orator Described.
His impassioned anti-American speeches by Germans at the Milwaukee I. W. W. hall soon after America entered the war. He remained unshaken under the vigorous questioning of George F. Vanderveer, of defense counsel.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A naval patrol of the Alaskan coast has been established to forestall agitation by leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The coast survey's steamer Explorer and the cutter Albatross have been ordered to the Navy Department, which will add to them other ships for the patrol work. So far there has been no trouble or evidence of an outbreak in Alaska, but leaders of the Industrial Workers have made their appearance there, especially in the canning communities.

The canning season will open June 1 and it has been believed that preparations are under way to interfere with the work of preserving food.

Huge Bail Fixed.
The man was today held in \$100,000 bail when arraigned before a United States Commissioner.

OMAHA, May 27.—The 12 University of Nebraska professors who are to appear before the University Board of Regents tomorrow in Lincoln to answer to the charges of disloyalty or indications in their utterances concerning the war, are to be investigated by Federal grand jury.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., May 27.—The jury which is to try 11 defendants for the murder of Robert P. Prager, enemy alien, was selected today.

The Court held 11 sessions and more than 700 talesmen were interrogated before the jury was completed. Taking of testimony will begin tomorrow.

Wife Sees Husband Burn.
CHICAGO, May 28.—Pinioned under

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Regulations establishing the zone system of postal rates for newspapers and magazines have been issued by the Postmaster General. The regulations, devoted to reading matter, after July 1 is assigned a rate of 14 cents a pound for the first year and 14 cents thereafter. To periodicals devoted to advertising matter are assigned zone rates running from 14 to 24 cents the first year. In 1919 the regulations provide a scale running to 54 cents, while in the third year the charge is raised to 74 cents in the fourth year and in the fourth it is raised to 10 cents. Intermediate zones take a rate proportionately increasing.

To make effective the discrimination between the weight of reading matter and advertising the regulations provide that all publishers shall file a copy of every publication marked to show the percentage of each. Publishers are also required to separate publications in mailing in accordance with the zones to which copies are destined.

The separation can be avoided only by the filing of circulation estimates showing the percentage of publications going into the different zones.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

**Wanted First-Class
Clothing Salesman**

**Apply Politz
320 Washington**

**Dr. Wheat
Eyesight Specialist
207 Morgan Bldg.
Washington at Broadway**

Glasses—if needed—within the reach of any.

With this experience and the use of the latest improved instruments I will quickly tell you if you need glasses.

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AMERICAN WOMAN TESTIFIES SCANDAL

Libel Suit at Berlin Involves
Former Mrs. Thomason,
of Burlington, N. J.

VON BERNSTORFF ACCUSED

Son of ex-Ambassador to U. S. De-
fends Action; Baron von Ra-
deck, Accused of Being
Spy, Is Plaintiff.

AMSTERDAM, May 27.—The libel suit of Baron Walter von Radeck against Count Christian Günther von Bernstorff, son of the former German ambassador to the United States, his wife and other persons, was begun in a Berlin court Saturday.

Von Radeck is a son of a Prussian General and his former wife is now the wife of Count von Bernstorff. She was Mrs. Marguerite Vivian Burton Thomason, of Burlington, N. J.

Sixteen persons, prominent in German social and political life and the defendants were in court. Among the number was Prince Albert, of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the reigning king.

Counsel for Baron von Radeck charged that von Bernstorff made love to the baroness while von Radeck was in the trenches. This resulted in a divorce.

Count von Bernstorff was also accused of circulating stories that von Radeck was a spy.

Court Adjourns Case.
After hearing the attorney's statement, the judge adjourned the case, saying he considered that certain judicial points were not clear.

The plaintiff's counsel, in his statement, declared that von Radeck, who married Marguerite Thomason in 1912, while serving in the trenches received a letter from her saying she wanted to be free. He returned to Berlin, the attorney continued, and with his wife entered Count von Bernstorff's home he knocked at the door and heard his wife say to the Count:

"Put your revolver in your pocket." Von Radeck entered, slapped von Bernstorff, tore off one of his epaulets and took his revolver from him.

He then communicated the affair to a military court of honor, as he expected a duel, counsel said, but instead von Bernstorff came to von Radeck two days later, suggesting a divorce, so that von Bernstorff could marry von Radeck's wife.

Von Radeck Issues Challenge.
According to the attorney, von Radeck then challenged von Bernstorff at the same time requesting an inquiry into the charge of espionage against the plaintiff which had been circulated.

The baroness meanwhile had applied for a divorce, which was granted in the husband's favor. The accusation made by von Bernstorff against von Radeck, counsel said, was contradicted by witnesses in the divorce action.

WOMAN DENIES CHARGE
MRS. JOSIE SNYDER TESTIFIES IN OWN DEFENSE.

Woman Disclaims Knowledge of How
Her Husband Came Into Posses-
sion of Alleged Stolen Goods.

Mrs. Josie Snyder took the witness stand in Circuit Judge Gates' court in an effort to vindicate her name and reputation of a charge of receiving several thousand dollars worth of stolen goods.

Her husband, Charles Snyder, had come into possession of the goods. She said she thought that some of the articles had been given to her by traveling salesmen, while other articles she thought had been purchased during special sales.

Her husband is now awaiting trial on a charge of stealing the merchandise. He was for several years employed as floorwalker at the Meier & Frank store.

It was while Mrs. Snyder was in Tacoma working that her husband sent her a quantity of the merchandise, which it is alleged he stole from his employers. Shortly after his arrest Mrs. Snyder was arrested at Tacoma and much of the merchandise was recovered in her room.

Witnesses for the state earlier in the day testified much of the merchandise had been given to her by traveling salesmen, while other articles she thought had been purchased during special sales.

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JAPAN BUILDS MANY SHIPS

War Proves Stimulus to Industry
and Output Is Increased.

TOKIO, May 10.—Japan's shipbuilding industry has become one of the most important branches of business to have been developed under the war's influence. Shipbuilding yards have become doubly or trebly as important as in the pre-war period.

The greatest number of these are in Osaka, the rest being in Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Kobe and Yokohama. Their combined capital was roughly estimated at 36,000,000 yen before the war, but now it stands at approximately 63,750,000 yen. Although the exact number of their stocks and docks are now secret, together with the correct estimate of Japan's total tonnage, they are now known to be able to turn out freight and passenger boats of 10,000 tons or more can also be turned out.

During last year these yards launched 72 vessels above 1,000 tons, the total tonnage amounting to 335,617. In November last year their activity reached its height, when ten boats with a combined tonnage of 10,000 tons were launched. But for the heavy handicap imposed on them by America's ban on steel and the delay in the settlement of the international relations between Japan and America, the activities of Japanese shipbuilding yards might have been more remarkable, considering that last year's output was 72 vessels of 10,000 tons or more.

The position of Japan as a ship-supplier has been well demonstrated. When the sale of old bottoms is considered, its importance becomes even greater. According to official reports for 1915, of these new bottoms Japan sold 13, with a combined tonnage of roughly 30,000, to foreign owners.

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MEXICO HITS MINING

Amount of Re-import Bullion
Ordered Doubled.

U. S. INTERESTS AFFECTED
Cuba Notifies All Its Diplomats in
Foreign Countries Diplomatic
Relations With Mexico
Not Broken Off.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Mexican government has notified American mining companies operating in Mexico of its intention to double the amount of bullion they are required to reimport against the ore exported.

Under the present arrangement, which was approved by the United States, the companies send back to Mexico in bullion 25 per cent of the value of gold or silver contained in the ores they ship.

Establishment of an American bank in Chihuahua City, following the re-opening of the American Consulate in the city, was reported today in consular dispatches as evidence of the renewed confidence in Mexico.

Various Plants to Resume.
It was said that other mining and industrial concerns were expected to resume operations soon.

HAVANA, May 27.—The Cuban State Department today dispatched a circular telegram to the Cuban legations in all foreign countries advising them that diplomatic relations between Cuba and Mexico had not been ruptured.

Dr. Guillermo Patterson, the Cuban Assistant Secretary of State, today announced that a cablegram had been received from the Mexican government asking that the Cuban Charge d'Affaires at Mexico City, Senor Santa Maria, be allowed to remain for the present at the Mexican capital.

Settlement in Progress.
The object is to permit him to participate in negotiations for the settlement of questions pending between Cuba and Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A statement issued today by the Cuban Legation here says the Mexican government has informed the Cuban Charge d'Affaires at Havana that the Mexican Charge d'Affaires at Mexico City, Senor Santa Maria, be allowed to remain for the present at the Mexican capital.

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FOOD BULLETIN