JAPANESE LAND AT VLADIVOSTOCK

Move Due to Killing of Officers by Slavs and to Preserve Order.

SITUATION HELD WORSE

Reports of Massacres of Jews in Turkestan and Ukraine Confirmed—Russians Sink Warships to Cheat Germans.

WASHINGTON, April 6. — Japanese naval forces have landed at Vladivostok to protect life and property, was the report received at the State Department today from the American Consul there.

The action followed an attack on a Japanese officer by five armed Russians, who, upon being refused money, killed one Japanese and wounded two others.

The force landed was said to be small and only sufficient to prevent further disorders.

It was learned officially that the American Government attaches no political significance to this incident. In other words, it is not regarded as being connected in any way with the much-discussed possibility of Japanese intervention in Siberia.

Force From Cruiser Landed.

The landing party was from a Japanese cruiser stationed in Vladivostok harbor.

Since the return to Japan from Russia of Baron Uchida, the Japanese Minister to Petrograd, the Japanese Prime Minister has indicated clearly that Japan does not intend, at present at least, to enter Siberia, in a military way, without reference to the wishes of the Russian government, unless some extreme emergency should arise.

It has been assumed here that such an emergency would be organization of the German military prisoners in Siberia into an armed force designed to seize control of the country, or the taking possession by factions hostile to the entente allies of the great quantity of military stores accumulated at Vladivostok.

Neither of these contingencies has arisen at Vladivostok, and the State Department's information indicates that the trouble at that port is purely local.

While the Bolshevik element predominates at the port, it never has been able to assert its authority and preserve order.

TOKIO, March 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—At the Japanese Foreign Office today it was said that no confirmation had been received of the statement published by the Nichi Nichi that the situation at Vladivostok, while not immediately critical, was becoming worse.

Telegraphic communication with the Russian seaport has been virtually suspended.

The Nichi Nichi claims that the Bolshevik authorities have occupied the government offices and banks at Vladivostok.

Bolsheviki Promise Protection.

The entente powers, it adds, have accepted the promise of the Bolsheviki to protect life and property, especially the immense supplies destined for the Russian army.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Confirmation of the reported massacre of Jews in Turkestan and the Ukraine was received today by the provisional Zionist committee in this city from its correspondents in Petrograd and Copenhagen.

Anti-Semitic riots are reported in progress in various parts of these territories. In Kokanda, Turkestan, it is reported 300 Jews were murdered by the rioters and thousands plundered.

PETROGRAD, April 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—Two German warships and several torpedo boats have landed troops in Finland and occupied the town of Eknes, southwest of Helsingfors.

Several Russian warships, including four submarines, were powerless to prevent the entry of the Germans into the harbor at Hango and the sailors sunk three of the ships in the harbor to prevent their capture.

The commander of the Baltic fleet has sent a communication to the German commander concerning the German aims and protesting against the entry of German warships as a violation of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty, which guaranteed the security of the Russian fleet.

The arrival of the German fleet off the Finnish coast threatens the safety of the Russian fleet at Helsingfors, which, for lack of an icebreaker, has been unable to reach the naval base at Kronstadt. The fleet includes two armored ships, a division of torpedo boats and submarines.

An anti-soviet uprising among the Ural Cossacks in Southeastern Russia is reported.

DRAFT REVISION PROPOSED

(Continued From First Page.)

plan will develop in some quarters has been foreseen. The effect upon the labor market of the addition of many thousands of able-bodied workers might act to reduce the present wage scales.

The economic balance will be kept even, however, according to the champions of the programme, by the reduction in the cost of life's necessities through increased output.

Wilson Withholds Statement.

No indication has been given of the attitude which President Wilson will take, though Army officials are confident he will give his approval.

The War Department is forging ahead with its efforts to speed additional American forces across the water to back up the beleaguered lines. One element of the speeding-up plans was learned authoritatively. The first increment of the second draft, to be summoned this month, will be 150,000 men, instead of 50,000, as previously planned. They will be the first considerable force mobilized of the 800,000 drafted men to be called to the colors this year.

Shipping Facilities Factor.

The remaining 650,000 men would be called out in monthly increments the size of which will depend to some extent upon availability of shipping to transport men already in training to the front.

There are indications that troop movements toward the seaboard of unusual proportions are already in progress. Railway, passenger and freight schedules in some sections of the country have been set aside temporarily in order to give the men right of way to embarkation points.

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Does a poor complexion stand between you and popularity—good times—success? Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap do not work miracles, but they do make red, rough, pimply skins clearer, fresher and more attractive. Use them regularly for a few days and see how your complexion improves.

Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. Trial free. Write Dept. 4-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

TEACHERS PLEDGE AID

ETHEL REDFIELD OF IDAHO HEADS INLAND EMPIRE ASSOCIATION.

Teachers Arrange for Conference at Tacoma to Consider Educational Needs of National Army.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 5.—Miss Ethel E. Redfield, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Idaho, was elected president of the Inland Empire Teachers' Association at the closing session of the annual convention here this afternoon. J. M. Hamilton, president of the Montana State College at Bozeman, was elected vice-president, and J. E. Buchanan, of the faculty of the State Normal School at Cheney, Wash., was elected treasurer. The secretary will be named by the executive committee.

Members of the executive committee were chosen as follows: D. A. Grout, city superintendent of schools at Eugene, Or., four years; Henry M. Hart, principal of the Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, three years; F. L. Cummings, superintendent of schools for Fergus County, Montana, two years; George A. Axline, president of the State Normal School at Albion, Idaho, one year.

Members of the educational council are: E. H. Lindley, president of the University of Idaho, for Idaho; Chancellor E. C. Elliott, of Helena, for Montana; Miss Margaret Yost, for Washington, and N. R. Rutherford for Oregon. A suggestion that the name of the organization be changed to the Northwestern Educational Association was voted down.

Resolutions passed this afternoon ask Congress for the creation of a National secretary of education with a seat in the Cabinet; indorse the principles of the Smith-Hughes Federal aid act; favor increase of teachers' salaries to keep pace with the advancing cost of living; oppose shortening of the school year; favor maintenance of the high standard of education; pledge the support of the teachers to the Government in the war, and appeal to educators to impress upon the people to abide by the processes of law and order.

At a meeting this afternoon of college and university heads of the Northwest arrangements were made for a conference at Tacoma April 25, 26 and 27, to consider the educational needs of National Army men at Northwestern cantonments. A telegram was sent to the War Department asking information in regard to the assignment of soldiers to institutions of learning for technical education during the coming Summer.

FOCH TALKS HOPEFULLY

FRENCH GENERAL DECLARES THAT GERMANS ARE STOPPED.

Head of Allied Forces Asserts to Newspapermen That Future Will Show Full Meed of Success.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—General Foch, the new commander-in-chief, in welcoming the Associated Press and other war correspondents tonight, said he hoped they would continue to work for the interests of the common cause of the allies as they hitherto had done.

Pointing to a map, General Foch said: "All is going well. Look at the small advances made by the Boche, to call them by their real name, during the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. It is now the 4th of April, and it is clearly evident that the great tidal wave of the German army has been broken in spirit, evidently, because it met an obstacle. Now they are against an embankment and completely stopped.

"The future will show the full measure of our success. We are going to try to do better and to get the upper hand of the Boche. I cannot say what will happen, but all is going well."

General Foch then wished the correspondents success in their work. He spoke with cool confidence. Every action, every glance portrayed a strong man, fully alive to his task and prepared to deal with it.

RED CROSS FEAT UNIQUE

Hospital of 500 Beds Established 12 Hours After Call Comes.

PARIS, April 5.—The American Red Cross has just performed another record feat by preparing and shipping to a town behind the French front a tent hospital of 500 beds within 12 hours after receiving a request from the French government.

The hospital was needed to take care of patients suffering from fractured limbs who were being removed from a hospital in Eastern France, menaced by German air raids.

OREGON COUNTIES GO OVER

(Continued From First Page.)

graphed state headquarters in Portland to this effect. It is believed Lafayette is the first town in Oregon to attain its objective.

BEAVERTON, Or., April 6.—(Special.)—The Beaverton district had doubled its third liberty loan quota at 12:05 this morning. This district comprises the localities of Beaverton, Aloha, Huber, Tigard, Garden Home, Metzger, Cedar Mills and Raleigh. Some sections more than doubled the quota with previous pledges filed with the committee.

The bulk of these sales were of small denominations.

Coming, Girl With Thousand Eyes.—Adv.

IMPERIAL FINANCE IS FINE IN THEORY

Element of Unsoundness Fully Recognized by German Specialists and Hinted At.

DEFICIT STEADILY GROWS

System Still Is of Such Deceptive Simplicity as to Blind Most German Eyes to Ultimate Outcome of Bankruptcy.

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STOCKHOLM, March 6.—Imperial financial strategy has been and still is of such deceptive simplicity and sure brilliancy as to blind most German eyes to its elements of unsoundness. To defray the running expenses of the war, the state borrows paper money from itself and the unsuspecting public on its short time imperial treasury notes—imperial "I. O. U's."—indorsed and secured only by faith and hope in the military future and discounted by that convenient central note issuing institution, the Reichsbank. Twice a year, in March and September, the smoothly functioning apparatus of war loan propaganda is set in motion and war loans are floated with brilliant and inevitable success. The proceeds of the war loans are then used to take up the imperial treasury notes carried as "assets" by the Reichsbank.

This beautifully simple financial strategy is called "consolidating the cost of war in long-time, regularly recurring loans," and it entails no undue strain on the money market, no breaking of the patriotic taxpayer's back. Not a German penny of taxes is paid out for war expenses other than for interest on war loans.

Fast Using Nation's Wealth.

There is every certainty that Germany will continue this financial policy not only during 1918 but in succeeding war years—an ostrich-like policy of not looking the inevitable day of reckoning in the face. Clearly it is a living from hand to mouth on borrowed money policy, tailored to the needs of the immediate present and "let the future take care of itself"; believed equally certain, however, to prove a successful working expedient for a war of indeterminate length.

Conservatively estimated by Germans, Germany's national wealth at the outbreak of the war was 350,000,000,000 marks, approximately $75,000,000,000, with 50,000,000,000 marks a handsome allowance for possible over-valuation and depreciation during the war to date.

Conservatively estimated, Germany's war burden on January 1, 1918, was 100,000,000,000 marks, or approximately one-third of the national wealth, consisting of a funded debt of nearly 73,000,000,000 marks in war loans, a floating debt of 14,500,000,000 marks in short-time notes, interest due amounting to 2,500,000,000 marks, and some 10,000,000,000 marks in sundry liabilities, mostly war emergency bonds and notes put out by Federal states and municipalities.

The war continuing, and again conservatively estimated, Germany's funded debt should during 1918 be increased by from 25,000,000,000 to 27,000,000,000 marks, the floating debt by close to 10,000,000,000 marks; the total burden of war debt should exceed 140,000,000,000 marks by January 1, 1919, nearly one-half the national wealth.

(The Reichstag was informed March 2 that the National debt of Germany is now 124,000,000,000 marks.)

The Reichsbank will continue to discount imperial scraps of promissory note paper indefinitely. The ruling powers believe the German nation can be counted on, with the astronomical certainty of the recurring war loan seasons, to subscribe its annual 25,000,000,000 of marks or more indefinitely. New war tax screws can be applied with sufficient productive pressure to insure the payment of increasing interest indefinitely.

It is a German war axiom, implicitly believed, that as long as the Fatherland remains intact Germany can hold out financially—indefinitely; that conversely a decisive peace compelling military defeat would spell immediate bankruptcy.

Joker in the System.

In practice, imperial finance strategy, though looking never so good on theoretical paper, is found to contain an ugly little joker, an element of unsoundness fully recognized by German specialists and occasionally hinted at. The cost of the war has increased more rapidly than the power of the German nation to purchase war loan bonds. There is no limit in sight to the increasing expense of war; there is a limit clearly in sight to the amount of war loan which the German nation can and will subscribe. Accordingly, the whole cost of the war cannot be concerted into a funded debt by "consolidation of war expenses in long-time, regularly recurring loans."

A large part of the war's cost can still be taken care of by consolidation twice a year (Spring and Fall). But the percentage of floating war debt entailed by running war expenses which can thus be funded in war loans is steadily shrinking; the percentage of floating war debt which is unconverted and unconvertible into war loans is steadily increasing.

Not only can Germany not pay the whole cost of war with the proceeds of war loans, either now or in future, but the deficit has been, still is, increasing month by month, year after year—and this deficit must continue to increase for the balance of the war. This deficit in turn can only be met, as in the past, by increasingly resorting to the practice of raising funds on short-time Treasury notes or Imperial I O U's, discounted by the Reichsbank.

In other words, since long-time war loans, having about reached the limit of productiveness, are increasingly insufficient to foot the fast growing war bill, the empire must more and more be forced to have recourse to the unsound expedient of short-time loans to finance the most pressing current war expenses. And "payment by loan is no way to choke a deficit," notoriously not by short-time notes.

An Increasing Deficit.

That there is an increasing deficit requires no other proof than a comparison of the average cost of war with the amounts of war loans already raised. The average initial cost of the war to Germany in 1914 was approximately 1,500,000,000 marks monthly; in 1915 the then Imperial Minister of Finance, Dr. Helfferich, estimated the average cost at 2,000,000,000 marks per month, and this figure was at that time regarded as the normal cost which would hold good for the always expected short balance of the war; in 1916, reflecting the unprecedented record-breaking magnitude and intensity which fighting had assumed on all fronts, reflecting also the prodigality of the Hindenburg programme, the average cost rose to close to 2,500,000,000 marks; in 1917 the full realization of the Hindenburg programme for doubling the output of war material sent the average cost of war soaring toward 3,000,000,000 marks per month, where it should mark time throughout 1918, or at most, advance moderately. Not bothering to count the pennies, the following suggestive comparison is possible:

Cost of war to January 1, 1918, 97,500,000,000 marks; raised by war loans, 72,970,000,000; deficit January 1, 1918, 24,530,000,000 marks.

The total deficit, based on normal exchange of the German mark, is $5,641,900,000.

Ragtime Table of Finance.

Of the 24,000,000,000-mark deficit, due to excess war cost over war loan subscribed, approximately 14,000,000,000 marks is concealed in floating debt of short-time treasury notes, the balance representing "war bills in auditor's hands," not yet due for payment.

That the increasing deficit is covered up in the form of short-time floating indebtedness is indicated by the sensitive barometer of the Reichsbank's "notes receivable" account. The amount of these assets shows a suggestive sharp rise at the end of each quarter immediately preceding a war loan; a somewhat less sharp decline at the end of each quarter immediately following a war loan—the syncopated progress toward ultimate insolvency (if the war lasts long enough) being something like "three steps forward and two backward."

Of the Reichsbank's more than 14,000,000,000 marks in "notes receivable" on January 1, 1918, the bulk represents discounted imperial treasury notes; a very small part represents indirect financing of the war by discounting the notes of federal states and municipalities. Of the more than 11,000,000,000 marks of Reichsbank notes in circulation, at least one-half has flowed into the conquered territories, to Neutralia and Germany's poor allied relations. The problem of gold cover for note circulation is solved by pointing out to the public that the Bank of France and the Bolshevik Bank of Russia are "infinitely worse off."

All the persistent propaganda for "carrying your gold to the Reichsbank," the fervent appeals to "give gold for iron" in order to be able to hand down an impressive signed certificate of patriotism with a world war souvenir thrown in to your grandchildren, all the offering up of gold watch chains, rings, bracelets, manicure sets and plate on the altar of the fatherland, all the self-sacrificing patriotism and loyalty of the German people which never fails to respond when called on, has barely enabled the Reichsbank to maintain its gold position.

(Continued tomorrow.)

PRUSSIANS IN LIBEL SUIT

BARON VON RADEK SUES YOUNG COUNT VON BERNSTORFF.

Wife of Defendant and Several Other Persons Brought Into Sensational Fight.

AMSTERDAM, April 5.—Berlin society is much stirred by a suit for libel against Count Christian Gunther von Bernstorff, son of the ex-German Ambassador to the United States, by Baron Walter von Radeck, a member of an old Prussian military family, who lived for many years in England.

Count Gunther's wife, who was Mrs. Marguerite Vivian Burton Thomason, of Burlington, N. J., and a number of others, including the wife of one of the generals commanding an army on the western front, also are defendants in the suit.

Baron von Radeck and his wife, according to the Rhenische Westfalische Zeitung, were divorced in October, 1917, and she subsequently married Count von Bernstorff.

The result was a physical encounter between the two men in which Von Radeck tore the epaulettes from Von Bernstorff's uniform.

Thereupon Von Bernstorff declared that Von Radeck was not capable of giving satisfaction as a gentleman, and he charged Von Radeck with spying for England. This resulted in Von Radeck leaving the army and Von Bernstorff being punished by a military court.

The Baron now charges that Von Bernstorff, with 14 others, caused his divorce and dismissal from the army by circulating untruthful reports.

SHUN SHODDY, IS PLEA

MORMONS ARE URGED TO WEAR GOOD CLOTHES AND MARRY.

President Smith, of Church, Declares That It Is Not Good for Widowers to Remain Single.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 5.—Urging all members of the church to shun the wearing of shoddy clothes and making an appeal that all widowers, unless too old, marry again, President Joseph E. Smith addressed several thousand persons at the 88th semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which opened here today.

President Smith said statistics showed that among church members seven of every 1000 were widowers and he felt that it was their duty to marry again.

The president declared that Mormons, while they should not look "showy," should wear good clothes and shun all material made by inferior labor.

President Smith spoke of the advance made by the church, stating that $2,169,452 was spent last year for the furthering of the religion. He said that the temples being built at Cardston, Canada, and in the Hawaiian Islands would cost $126,745.

"CORPSE" IS ONLY WHISKY

South Dakota Bootlegger Carries Business to the Grave.

HURON, S. D., April 5.—A casket supposed to contain a corpse was seized here and when opened was found to contain 20 gallons of whisky. The bootlegger had ordered a grave dug in Huron cemetery.

The coffin had been shipped to Huron from the East.

John Jennings' House Robbed.

John Jennings and his family, of 533 Wasco street, attended a show last night, and while they were away from their home burglars rifled the house, taking jewelry and valuables.

Army Orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—This Army order was issued tonight at headquarters of the Western department:

Captain Simon W. Sperry, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will proceed to the Letterman general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and report to the commanding officer for observation and treatment.

Around the central tube of a new antiseptic telephone mouthpiece is a container for disinfectants that give off fumes in such a way as to kill all germs that enter the device.

TODAY

20 Extra S. & H. Green Trading Stamps—With the Coupon

BRING THIS COUPON AND GET 20-Extra-20 "S. & H." Trading Stamps on your first $1 cash purchase and double on the balance. Good on first floor and in basement today, April 6.

We Have a Full Line of Flags—All Sizes and Qualities—5c to $25

Hand-I-Hold Baby Mitts

Made of aluminum and will prevent baby from thumb-sucking and scratching. 4 sizes. Price, pair $1.50

FRAMES

At the Special Price of 25c

8x10 in brown or black oak.
6x6 round, in brown oak.
8x10 to 11x14 square, gold leaf.
8x10 to 10x12 oval, gilt and black.

MANY REMNANTS OF MOULDINGS AT HALF PRICE

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Springtime Needs

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Dustless Cloth Broom Covers 35¢
Dustless long thread Black Floor Mops 50¢
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Wood-Lark Cedar Oil 25¢
Zip—cleans the chimney—no work—no dirt
Morse Garden Seeds none better

Special TODAY

BATH BRUSH, with detachable curved handle..... 79c
WHISK BROOM, well made, special.. 29c
BATH SPONGE....$1.19
WALDORF TISSUE TOILET PAPER, 1 dozen..... 89c
A. P. W. TISSUE, four 2500-sheet rolls..... $1.50
$1.75 two-quart Red Rubber HOT WATER BOTTLE, 1-yr. guarantee $1
$1.75 two-quart Red Rubber FOUNT'N SYRINGE, 1-year guarantee. $1

25c Peerless Almond Cream, 3 for..... 65c
50c Cucumber and Elderflower Cream, three for only..... $1.25
Powder Puffs....10¢ to 35¢
50c Pepsodent.....45¢
50c Pebeco.....45¢

$1.00 Delatone.....90¢
$1 Keepclean Hair Brush 69¢
25c Cuticura Soap.....20¢
25c Listerated Tooth Powder, 5 for..... $1
50c Imperial Florida Water, 3 for... $1.25
25c Imperial Florida Water, three for..... 65c

$1.00 Vulcanoid Hair Brush.....69¢
1 case Lurline—100 bars.....$5.40
1 case Ivory Soap, laundry size, large..... $9.60
$1.50 Hughes' Ideal Service Model Hair Brush..... $1.29

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HANGING IS STUDIED

Cabinet Takes Cognizance of Lynching of Teuton.

MATTER DISCUSSED FULLY

President's Advisers Quoted as Recognizing Need of Early Enactment by Congress of Laws to Punish Sedition.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Attorney-General Gregory took to the Cabinet meeting today a report of the lynching of a German, Robert P. Prager, at Collinsville, Ill., last night, for discussion with President Wilson.

A brief report on the lynching reached the Attorney-General today. Further details were asked.

Officials made it plain that they deplored the incident, both because of the effect in this country and also because it is feared reprisals may be made in Germany on Americans.

Members of the Cabinet spent more than an hour discussing the Prager lynching. On leaving the White House they declared that Congress must pass laws immediately to deal with persons making disloyal statements, otherwise, it was held, the people would take it upon themselves to punish offenders.

Action by Public Likely.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—After long-distance telephone conversations today with Federal and county authorities at the scene of the lynching of Robert Prager, at Collinsville, last night, Governor Lowden, shortly before noon, called a conference of Attorney-General Edward J. Brundage and Assistant Adjutant-General Richings J. Shand.

Before the conference, Attorney-General Brundage said that instruction had been given to begin at once a strenuous attempt to identify members of the mob that hanged Prager with a view to prosecution.

It was said that quiet prevailed, but that feeling against others suspected of being pro-German was still running high in the vicinity of Collinsville.

Jenkin Jenkins, Sheriff of Madison County, was directed by Governor Lowden to take every precaution to prevent a recurrence of the Collinsville violence.

Lowden Threatens Martial Law.

Governor Lowden declared he would use the force of his office to see that persons guilty of lynching Robert Prager at Collinsville last night for alleged pro-Germanism were brought to punishment.

If the regularly constituted peace officers in Madison County and vicinity were not able to maintain order, the Governor said, there would be nothing left for him to do but declare martial law.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., April 5.—Formal investigation of the death of Robert P. Prager, who last night was hanged following charges of disloyalty, will not be made until next Monday, when Roy A. Lowe, Coroner of Madison County, will hold an inquest over the body.

At that time representatives of the state, Attorney-General and the Adjutant-General will be present, prepared to carry forward any measures deemed necessary to apprehend those who participated in the hanging.

Announcement to this effect came tonight after Governor Lowden, Attorney-General Brundage and United States District Attorey Knott, at Springfield, Ill., had issued statements deploring the act and asking that the guilty parties be prosecuted.

Mayor J. H. Siegel, of Collinsville, declared he would launch no investigation on his own accord, but that he stood ready to co-operate with state and county officials.

Oil Lands Withdrawn From Entry.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Two large tracts of oil-bearing public lands located in Northeastern Wyoming have been withdrawn from entry by the Interior Department, pending expected oil land legislation. One field is northeast of Lusk, the other 10 miles east of Moorecroft.

NEW TRIAL DENIED BOLO

French Revision Committee Decides Death Sentence Must Stand.

PARIS, April 5.—It is officially announced that the appeal of Bolo Pasha for a new trial was rejected today by the committee of revision sitting at the Ministry of Justice.

Bolo Pasha is under sentence of death for espionage.

Armed Man Robs Woman.

Mrs. J. Leeson, 1283 Grand avenue, was held up by an armed man late last night while she was walking near her home in East Portland. The highwayman relieved Mrs. Leeson of a few dollars in change and a gold watch.

PARIS PERMITS MATINEES

Theaters Must Be Vacated When German Shells Come.

PARIS, April 5.—The Paris police authorities have decided to allow matinee performances in the theaters as usual on condition that the doors shall not be opened when a bombardment of the of the city by the German long-range gun begins before the matinee hour and also that the place of amusement be immediately evacuated if the shelling begins during the performance.

This is a modification of an order issued yesterday when the entire prohibition of matinees was announced.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070, A 6095.

LIBERTY

Broadway at Stark—Continuous 11 to 11

OPENING TODAY

Thomas H. Ince presents

WILLIAM S. HART

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By J. G. HAWKS

An ARTCRAFT Picture

After the big parade rest yourself amid the luxuries of Portland's finest Theater, and see Bill's newest 1918 Artcraft production, "The Tiger Man,"

WITH MACK SENNETT'S "ATHLETIC GIRLS"

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