N. ROMANOFF LOSES SUIT FOR $2,800,000

Ex-Czar Defendant in New York Action; Russian Property Is Attached.

BOLSHEVIK PRESSURE ON

Ambassador Francis Can Draw Only $15 Weekly From Bank Until United States Recognizes Slav Political Party.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Under the laws of New York State, no ruler of a foreign nation can be sued while he remains in power, but this immunity ceases when his authority is overthrown, according to a decision today by Justice Benedict, in the Supreme Court, against Nicholas Romanoff, former Emperor of Russia.

In a suit against the former Emperor for $2,800,000 for breach of contract, the Marine Transportation Service Corporation obtained a writ of attachment against certain Russian property found in this country.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Bolsheviki government, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Times, has adopted another method to compel foreign governments to recognize it.

Bank Funds Held Up.

The Bolsheviki are refusing to permit British and other foreign embassies and consulates to draw on sums deposited in Russian banks until the Bolsheviki government is allowed to have complete disposal of Russian funds in the Bank of England.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Ambassador Francis and members of his staff in Petrograd are assured of 150 rubles per person a week, according to information which has reached the State Department. The ruble is now valued at approximately 10 cents.

Trouble Already Reported.

The Ambassador reported to the State Department at the time the banks were closed in Petrograd the difficulty he was having in drawing money placed in one of the banks to his credit and that he was attempting to establish a credit at Vladivostok.

No report of any new order by the Bolshevik government closing credits to Ambassador Francis and other diplomats at the local banks has been reported to the department.

SLAVS APPEAL TO WILSON

Request Made Berkman and Goldman Be Sent to Russia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Gregory Weinstein, president of the Russian Societies, was authorized by the convention late today to send to President Wilson a telegram protesting against the "unjust sentence" passed upon Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and two other Russian citizens, and stating that the convention "demands their immediate release and permission to return to Russia."

The telegram read:

"The first convention of Russian citizens in the United States assembled at Beethoven Hall, New York, protests against the unjust sentence passed on Russian citizens, Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and Becker and Kramer, and demands their immediate release and permission to return to Russia."

Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, anarchists, surrendered at the United States Marshal's office here today in compliance with a Federal Court order signed here yesterday as a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming the conviction of the two on a charge of conspiring to interfere with the operation of the selective service law.

When the two arrived at the Federal building, they found that United States Marshal McCarthy was attending the funeral of United States Senator Hughes in New Jersey and pending his return they were ordered confined in the Tombs Prison here until Monday, when they will start for penitentiaries.

Berkman's counsel went before United States Judge Meyer, before whom they were convicted, and objected to this procedure, declaring his clients were being persecuted and should remain at liberty on bail until Monday or be started at once to serve their sentences.

Judge Mayer said he had no right to interfere with the Marshal's plans, and denied a motion intended to keep the defendants out of the Tombs.

A plan to make the Russian colonial congress, now in session here, a permanent union of all Russians living in the United States, to be known as the Russian Colony in America, will be submitted to the delegates tomorrow by the committee on resolutions. It was announced tonight by Gregory Weinstein, who is said to be a trusted friend of Leon Trotzky, Bolsheviki Foreign Minister.

Several delegates declared tonight that it is virtually certain the plan will be adopted.

It was admitted that the general movement to consolidate the Russians in this country is in the interest of the Bolsheviki government at Petrograd and is probably carried on with full knowledge and sanction of Foreign Minister Trotzky, who is being duly informed of what is taking place here.

Unofficially it was stated tonight that the programme to be put before the congress tomorrow includes measures for the extension of educational opportunities of Russian children in the United States; the increase of immigration from Russia after the war, and plans for the civil and social betterment of Russians who come to the United States to make their homes.

CITY OF ROGACHEV OCCUPIED

Important Move of Army of 16,000 Polish Legionaires Announced.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 1.—The semi-official news agency says it is reported from Mohilev that 16,000 Polish legionaires, commanded by Polish Generals, with their staff, have occupied the town of Rogachev, 72 miles south of Mohilev, in the region of the Dnieper River.

The fate of the Polish landowners, members of the constitutional democratic party and other counter-revolutionaries who have been arrested and held as hostages depends on the surrender of the Poles in Rogachev.

About 16,000 Polish troops in the Russian army who have maintained their units intact in face of the Bolshevik reorganization measures and who have expressed a desire to return from Russia to Poland have been stopped by a German objection to the plan. Germany has absolutely refused to permit their repatriation.

These troops are still commanded by their old officers, having resisted the Bolshevik idea of reducing the officers to the ranks and electing new ones.

BOSTON OPERA IS FAILURE

Music Shows Poorly Patronized, Even in Time of Peace.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Judicial notice of the fact that grand opera in Boston never was a financial success, even when subsidized in peace times by the late Eben D. Jordan, was taken by the Federal Court today in dismissing claims for damages filed by Walter M. Smith, a musician, and Edoardo Ferrari Fontana, a singer, against the Boston Opera Company in bankruptcy.

"I am of the opinion," the referee held, "that if grand opera could hardly be a success in peace times even though subsidized, it was rendered impossible by the existence of a universal world war, and therefore feel that a public calamity over which the party had no control should terminate it."

DRAFT EVASION DENIED

Skagit County Registrant, Residing at Oregon City Surprised.

OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. 2.—(Special.)—Clifford T. Burtt, formerly of Mount Vernon, Wash., a registrant of Skagit County, wondering why the local board of his home town didn't send him his questionnaire, wrote up for one.

Burtt was genuinely surprised to receive word that he had been called to service last Summer, had failed to receive the notification and had been reported in as a draft evader.

Burtt appeared before Dr. Mount today, was found to be sound as a dollar, and will leave Tuesday for American Lake.

TOKIO SCHOOL GETS FUND

New York Banker Makes Gift of $125,000 to University.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A. Barton Hepburn, New York banker, has made a gift said to amount to $125,000 to the Imperial University of Tokio for the foundation and endowment of a chair in the study of the constitution, history and diplomacy of the United States, according to announcement today by the East and West News Bureau.

The money was presented to the university, it was said, through Baron Shibusawa, the Japanese financier who recently visited this country.

RUMOR DOOMS RICHMOND

Swiss Papers Assert City Is "About to Be Destroyed."

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2.—According to a letter received here from Mrs. Adrienne Rastello at Geneva, Switzerland, newspapers of that city recently published articles saying "Richmond, Va., is about to be destroyed."

She wrote relatives here to ascertain whether they were well and the city still intact. According to Mrs. Rastello the capital of Virginia was among the American cities mentioned as being doomed to destruction.

Mrs. Rostello gave no details.

GERMAN ASSERTS LOYALTY

Paul R. Nedlick Arrested for Living in Astoria's Barred Zone.

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 2.—(Special.)—Paul R. Nedlick, a German, who has been residing within the barred zone, was arrested by the Federal authorities today. Nedlick produced his first citizenship papers, taken out here four years ago, and two liberty bonds he had purchased.

He also told the officers he is ready and willing to fight any country to protect America. It is expected that Nedlick will be released on condition that he move out of the barred zone.

REDS BEAT HUNS TO CASH

Teutons Chagrined When Bolsheviki Seize Roumanian Gold.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 2.—The Vienna Neue Freie Presse reports that the amount of gold belonging to Roumania that was seized by the Bolsheviki was valued at 500,000 francs.

The newspaper adds that the authorities in Vienna and Berlin attach great importance to the confiscation because the Roumanian state gold reserve is the chief guarantee for the Roumanian debt owed to the central powers.

SALARIES ARE INCREASED

Clatsop Court Issues Order Subject to Attorney-General's Approval.

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 2.—(Special.)—The County Court has made an order increasing the salary of each deputy in the Sheriff's, County Clerk's and Assessor's offices by $25 a month.

This, before becoming effective, will be submitted to the State Attorney-General to see if the court has the authority to make the advance, as under the state law the salary of a deputy official is fixed at $100 a month.

Hood River Aids Hostess House.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Feb. 2.—(Special.)—The county drive for a $400 quota of the Y. W. C. A. hostess house fund, conducted this week in charge of Mrs. Truman Butler and Mrs. L. S. Ainsworth, closed tonight with $17 oversubscriptions reported. Canvassing teams declare that they were met everywhere with a hearty response. It is expected that the oversubscriptions will be further increased when reports arrive from remote districts.

ACTRESS GIVES RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR

A Well-Known Actress Tells How to Darken Gray Hair With a Simple Home-Made Mixture.

Julee Williams, the well-known American actress, who was recently playing at the Imperial Theater in St. Louis, Mo., made the following statement about gray hair and how to darken it:

"Anyone can prepare a simple mixture at home, at very little cost, that will darken gray, streaked or faded hair, and make it soft and glossy. To a half pint of water add 1 ounce of bay rum, a small box of Barbo Compound and ¼ ounce of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost or any druggist can put it up for you. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. This will make a gray-haired person look 20 years younger. It does not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off.—Adv.

RAILROAD BILL TO HAVE RIGHT OF WAY

Administration Measure to Be Reported to Both Houses During This Week.

McADOO REQUESTS SPEED

Fund of $500,000,000 to Pay Deficiencies and Provide Additional Facilities Is Important Feature of Pending Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Administration railroad bill, limiting the period of Government control of the railroads and providing for compensation to the stockholders, will be reported to both houses of Congress next week. At the urgent request of Director-General McAdoo Administration leaders will make every effort to expedite passage of the measure.

The Senate interstate commerce committee voted today to report the measure favorably Monday with amendments limiting Government control to 18 months after the close of the war and giving the President power to initiate rates subject to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The committee's action was not unanimous, Senators Cummins and La-Follette, Republicans, announcing that they would submit minority reports.

The House committee, by a vote of 15 to 6, approved an amendment providing for termination of Government control two years after peace is declared. Chairman Sims later announced that his committee would complete consideration of the measure Tuesday or Wednesday and that he would ask unanimous consent for its immediate passage.

Four Amendments Offered.

Four amendments to limit the time of Government control were offered in the House committee. One by Representative Esch fixed the time at one year after the war; another by Representative Barclay at three years; a third by Representative Parker at 18 months, and the fourth by Representative Montague at two years.

Chairman Sims vigorously opposed the two years' limitation as adopted, declaring that it would affect the valuation of railway securities.

Representative Montague insisted that at least two years would be required for the railroad interests to adjust themselves after the war.

Those voting for the two years' amendment were Montague, Rayburn, Coady, Dewalt, Snook, Sanders, Esch, Hamilton, Parker of New Jersey, Parker of New York, Winslow, Dillon, Sweet, Stiness and Cooper, and those voting against it were Sims, Doremus, Stephens, Barkley, Decker and Dale.

Compensation Basis Stands.

The Senate committee left unchanged the original provision in the bill fixing the rate of compensation on the basis of the annual railway operating income for the three years ending on June 30, 1917, and the House committee also is expected to agree to this provision, which was suggested by the President.

Amendments forbidding increased compensation to roads based on their earnings or surplus accrued during the period of Government control and put into the property were accepted. The section authorizing the President to purchase and construct canals was amended so as to permit only of their utilization.

The section providing for an appropriation of $500,000,000 to be used as a revolving fund from which to pay any deficiencies that may result or to provide for additional facilities was retained by the Senate committee. The fund would provide the Government with working capital for the operation of the roads.

Earlier Return Provided For.

In providing for the termination of Government of control 18 months after the war, the Senate committee further amended the bill so as to authorize the President, if in his opinion necessity for further control should terminate, to relinquish supervision over all roads before that time.

Discretionary power to determine up to July 1, 1918, what roads are necessary in the Government operation plan also is placed in the President, but after that time he could not exclude from Government control any road without its consent.

The amendment authorising the president to initiate rates permits an appeal either by the carrier or shipper to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is to investigate and determine their fairness.

This section and the one fixing the time of Government control were bitterly debated in the committee and, owing to the wide differences, an adjustment was effected only after the questions had been submitted to a subcommittee.

BLOW AIMED AT COMMISSIONS

Every State Railway Board in Country May Be Put Out of Business.

OMAHA, Feb. 2.—The Missouri Railway Company has just filed a petition with the Nebraska State Railway Commission, which, if sustained, will put every state railway commission in the country out of business.

The petition asks a rehearing of a recent order of the commission fixing a basis for the distribution of grain cars, and declares that all powers, rules and regulations of the State Railway Commission have been superseded by orders of W. G. McAdoo, director-general of all railroads. The application will be heard next Tuesday.

SEATTLE BOOM DIFFERENT

(Continued From First Page.)

industries are not spending their earnings on real estate. They are putting them into safety deposit vaults—that portion they do not lose on the street or invest in liberty bonds. It is said that there is not a vacant deposit box to be obtained in all Seattle.

There was in other days the man with the get-rich-quick scheme. There is no chance for him in this boom. The proletarian is getting rich fast enough to suit himself without calling in assistance.

The place where dollars once flowed over the bar and exhilarating refreshment was taken in return is no more. And in this connection, it may be said, the dance halls and other dens of vice that aroused the ire of General Green and caused the ban on Seattle for Camp Lewis soldiers was probably merely a concession to hungry spirits that could see no other way of getting in on the worker's prosperity.

These dens were not there particularly to catch the dollar of the unwary soldier. The soldier gets but a dollar a day; perhaps he allots half to dependents and puts $6.50 or so a month into war insurance. The soldier was just small fry. He had only a dollar or two to spend.

Real Fish in Shipyards.

The real fish was the fellow who was getting $6 a day up in the shipyards or in the ship fitting shops. It was not the soldiers spending money that caused Seattle to clean up and make it possible to lift the ban. It was the sentiment that cut deep, and Seattle is proud. Soldiers now get over from Camp Lewis, a few on Wednesday when the soldiers have a half day off, and another few on Saturday afternoon and Sunday. Leaves from a cantonment are harder to obtain than from an Army post. Hence one sees probably no more soldiers in Seattle than one does in Portland.

In the absence of a real estate movement, saloons, dives and other drags upon accumulated savings, the ones in Seattle who are profiting most from the unprecedented industrial activity are the established merchants, the owners of small rental residences, proprietors of rooming-houses and owners of safe deposit vaults. It may be a healthy activity, but it does not seem like a real boom to one who has seen other booms.

As already indicated, it has brought down some troubles on the head of Seattle. The most pressing, quite likely, is the transportation problem. The 20,000 or more workers in the shipyards pour out at quitting time upon First avenue, the sole artery that leads up town whence other carlines extend this way and that into the residence districts.

Car Service Demoralized.

First avenue is a sort of defile that cannot adequately take care of the swarm of workers. Streetcars run on an average of better than one and one-half a minute in the rush hours. Men swarm all over them. They pay fares if they feel like it; if they don't feel like it, the company can go somewhere and sneeze. Probably the company gets most of the fares in the long run, for most of the men must transfer uptown, but the jam of cars demoralizes service throughout the city. Serious, conservative citizens assert that the traction system has broken down.

Yet, with its overload of fares, the traction company has appealed to the Public Utilities Commission for the right to inaugurate a 6-cent fare, and the City Council is preparing to combat the application.

The company's case, as those who speak for the company state it, is that it cannot use all its equipment because it cannot get platform men to operate all its cars. It has other equipment on the way and has no prospect of being able fully to utilize it. It cannot get platform men, because its wage scale is below the going scale in employments requiring a similar degree of skill and training. It cannot raise wages, because a 5-cent fare does not yield enough revenue. It cannot provide additional trackage or loops or other means of handling traffic, because it cannot get the money, and it cannot get the money because its revenues do not justify further investments.

Many Solutions Offered.

There have been conferences held by various interests in which several forms of relief have been proposed. One is operation of ferries from the shipyards to the uptown docks; another is an elevated railway system; another is operation of steam trains on the railroads during rush hours.

One might think that there would be resort to jitneys. But jitneys are few in Seattle. There is a state law requiring a $2500 bond—the same bond that is required by city ordinance in Portland. A few rattletraps are operating as "free buses" and thus avoiding the bonding law; a few others seem to have secured bonds.

One would reason that a pronounced traffic congestion would make it possible for bonded jitneys to operate profitably. But it has not worked that way. It may be that there is more money to be made at other employments. Still, while the traction company is short of men, there are said to be 1500 laborers waiting for jobs in the shipyards, and on the other hand, there are women driving taxicabs and there are women elevator operators in several office buildings and department stores.

Whatever may be said of the streetcar company's other plaints, the labor shortage so far as it is concerned, seems to be actual. Men obtained stay with the company but a short time. A period of service on the platform entitles one to a union card and a card gives a man a better chance of employment in the shipyards. The company has become a clearing-house for shipyard workers. Its older employes spend much of their time drilling new men, who get off their routes and otherwise, out of greenness at the work, blockade traffic still further. Discipline among the company's employes has deteriorated. Stories are told of motormen smoking cigarettes while on duty and of occasional drunkenness among conductors.

These are but stories told to me. My own observation of discipline and efficiency is confined to that obtained on the one streetcar ride into an unfamiliar part of the city. The motorman of whom I inquird a direction, was particularly courteous and well informed. He was even so accommodating as to point out the most sheltered part of the open platform, for a cold north wind was blowing.

Pertinent Query Raised.

Naturally there is some speculation as to why, when the streetcars are so crowded with passengers; why, when it is necessary to change the opening time of places of business so the usual rush and the workers' rush will not occur at the same hour; why, when so many nickels are rolling in, the company cannot afford to pay better wages, thereby get more men and operate more equipment.

There is without doubt a boom on in Seattle, but as already written it is like no other boom that Seattle ever heard of. Those who have the money are wary, and there are a lot of institutions, like the traction company, that think they should by rights get more of it than is coming their way.

For my part I would not ask anything better than a monopoly of snuff in the present state of affairs in the city of Seattle.

Wave Engulfs Two Children.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Milton Apac, 10 years old, and Mario Bisalli, 9, were swept into the ocean today by a wave as they were fishing off a point known as Land's End, and drowned. Ernest Apac, Milton's brother, 12 years old, also was washed off the rocks, but swam to safety.

Insurance Certificates Distributed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The distribution of Government insurance certificates officially was inaugurated by Secretary McAdoo. Sergeant Larry L. Meadow, of the Engineer Corps, and First-Class Yeoman M. J. Crum, of the Navy, received their certificates in Mr. McAdoo's office.

"Beautiful Snow" and the

Overcoat

JUST as we were congratulating ourselves that King Winter had passed us by, lo! he comes and leaves his card on every doorstep—leaves as well a Northland crispness in the air that sends us scurrying along the streets with quickened step and brighter eye.

—If the hitherto mild weather made you hesitate about buying a new Overcoat, you need wait no longer. You'll find here overcoats in abundant variety of fabric, pattern and model—overcoats that laugh at King Winter, even though he send an icy blast from the very portals of the Northland.

—Tomorrow, then, men—come in and let me show you the exceptionally attractive and worthy coats that I can sell you at

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—Overcoats are shown on the third floor. Let the elevator bring you up.

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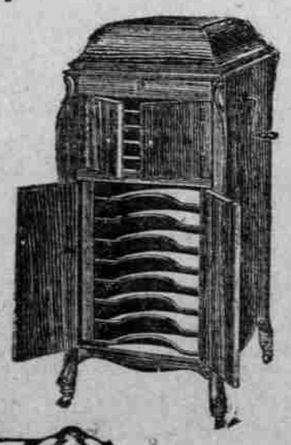

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Operation for rupture would hardly ever be heard of if it weren't for the mischief done by elastic and spring trusses.

Mighty few people ever have to be operated on when first ruptured.

But wearing makeshift trusses year after year is sooner or later almost sure to make work for the surgeon.

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We'll make it especially for your case—make it to your measure—and practically **lend** it to you for a test.

If it cannot be made to keep your rupture from coming out or from bothering you in any way, then it won't cost you a single penny.

No Leg-Straps—No Belts

Simply write for our free book—that will tell you everything you want to know.

It shows how our guaranteed rupture-holder is made on an absolutely **new principle.** How it instantly and automatically **protects you against every strain** so your rupture can't possibly be forced out. And how in **addition** it provides the **only way ever discovered for overcoming the weakness** which is the real **cause** of rupture.

The book tells how our guaranteed rupture holder—the famous Cluthe—is so beneficial that physicians in all parts of America now recommend it instead of advising operation.

How it has completely cured thousands of people whose cases seemed almost hopeless. How it does away with the curse of belts, leg-straps and springs. How it is perspiration-proof and will hold in the bath. How you can try it sixty days and how little it costs if you keep it.

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This book sums up all we have learned about rupture during nearly half a century of experience.

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It shows why sixty days' trial is the only safe way to buy anything for rupture and how the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss is the only thing you can get on such a long trial because the only thing **good** enough to **stand** such a test.

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