

SIBERIAN LEADERS THREATEN REVOLT AGAINST SOVIET

By Julius B. Wood
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Vladivostok, April 15.—Russian leaders claim that there is a possibility at the present conference at Nikolai of creating a revolutionary government embracing all of Siberia between Lake Baikal and the Pacific. Such a move, they contend, would nullify the claim of Japan before other nations that her occupation of Siberia is necessary in order to prevent the spread of Bolshevism eastward.

It is not proposed that the new territory, which may be named Far East Russia, shall be independent of European Russia, but rather a dominion like Canada, with her own system of government, which the leaders say will not be Bolshevik. The only obstacle to this plan is that the workers of Siberia are eager to test the economic and social, as well as political, theories of Bolshevism.

NOT ALL REPRESENTED
Delegates from Primorsky, Saghalin, Kamchatka and the Amur districts are attending the conference, but the Eastern Chinese railroad territory and the Baikal district, which is occupied by the Semenov troops, is not represented. The consent of the central government for the formation of an independent colony thus avoiding continued intervention by Japan is considered possible.

"Bolshevism has accomplished political good, and when it renounces certain economic and social theories, it may be satisfactory," said M. Alexeyev, former governor of Amur district, who arrived in Vladivostok recently. "The manners of the Bolsheviks are improved. They are showing more intelligence and terrorism has been abandoned, but otherwise they are unchanged. Siberian workers imagine that conditions in European Russia are rosy, and possibly it may be necessary to them to resume trade with the outside world, and might consent to give Japan a part of Siberia to allay the world fear of Bolshevism spreading. The organization of the colony Far East of Russia as a part of Russia but without a Bolshevik government, seems to be the sanest solution."

MOVE BIG SUPPLY TRAIN
The Canadian Red Cross has started a big supply train from Vladivostok for Irkutsk, but possibly it will not be able to pass Chita, which is held by the Vojtechovsky and Semenov forces, numbering 10,000 to 12,000 men. General Semenov seems to be unable to escape to China, where he is sending gold almost daily. It is reported that he is chasing under Vojtechovsky, and a mutiny is possible at any time. The Siberian Red army of 15,000 men, organized after the overthrow of Admiral Kolchak, is waiting at Togzon, 100 versts (60 miles) west of Chita. A Russian well disciplined Red army of considerable size is entering Irkutsk. Though health conditions in Irkutsk are normal, the countryside in the west is in a serious state. Four hundred cases of typhus are reported daily in Krasnoyarsk, while Tomsk is quarantined by the outside world on account of an epidemic. The Reds are industriously trying to secure locomotives, transport and fuel to restore communications and prevent the impending crisis from starvation and disease.

Turk Commission Is Converted to Pasha's Way of Running Job

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Constantinople, Turkey, April 15.—The parliamentary commission sent to Angora to convince Mustafa Kemal Pasha that he ought to abandon his foolish policy which is in full agreement with his views and that it will not return. It says it will stay in Angora in order to take part in the new Anatolian assembly, which is to be held there by the nationalists and which for them is to replace the Constantinople parliament.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha has sent a telegram to the sultan saying that he does not recognize Ferid Pasha's cabinet. This apparently proves that Kemal considers himself sufficiently strong to separate entirely from the Constantinople government and to follow his own policy in Anatolia.

SOVIET COMMISSAR AND BOLSHEVIK COLLEAGUES MAKE POOR IMPRESSION

By Hal O'Flaherty
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Stockholm, Sweden, April 15.—Telegraphic communication has been opened between Sweden and Soviet Russia, but it was confined to the receipt of a Soviet official communique by the Swedish wireless station. No exchange of news or general telegraphic traffic will be considered until full relations are resumed. This constitutes another dash of cold water upon the hopes of many eager merchants, who expected the reopening of communications after Commander Krassin's negotiations.

The expressions of those who have come in contact with the Soviet representatives both here and in Copenhagen show that there is general disappointment over trade prospects. Commander Krassin's visit leaves the impression that he cares little about building up a cooperative business with the outside world, but centers his efforts along political lines. It is doubtful if he carries one bona fide representative of the Russian cooperative movement in his party. If he brought any real Bolsheviks who hate capitalism they failed to show their hatred by any outward sign, for their first desire on reaching a Scandinavian country was to supply themselves with new clothes. This was especially true of the women stenographers and interpreters, who landed in Stockholm poorly clad. They are now dressed in completely new fashionable outfits, picked up on their way to Copenhagen. They have shown no hesitation in taking advantage of every convenience made possible under a capitalist government.

Commander Krassin may be withholding his best cards until he reaches England, but so far, he has made a poor impression as a commercial representative, while in a political way he has met with stony indifference from all the officials of the Swedish government. Scandinavian bankers and exporters, who have been watching the Russian developments, declare that the recent Soviet efforts leave the situation unchanged. If the Soviets want to deal with the world they must first establish a credit system along with a government in which outsiders may have faith. Until this is accomplished, Commander Krassin and other Soviet representatives can promise anything they please without any chance of getting trade started.

John W. Todd, superintendent of Salem schools, has been reelected, but instead of being paid an annual salary his compensation has been put on a monthly basis, \$250 per month.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA HAS MORE TO EAT THAN NEIGHBORS

By A. R. Decker
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1920, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Prague, April 15.—Czecho-Slovakia is in a far better condition than any other state in Central Europe. Every other household in Prague boasts of a ham, and ham today is a sign of prosperity. When one compares the different states one must first consider the food situation because nearly all the new republics are on the verge of starvation. Austria thinks of nothing except food. Hungary has food but few people possess money with which to buy "paprika bacon." Jugo-Slavia has a surplus of food but poor transportation prevents food from being distributed.

While Czecho-Slovakia is comparatively free from these ills, this does not mean that conditions are perfect. Indeed, any break in the chain of the economic life might at any moment plunge Czecho-Slovakia along with her neighbors into another period of suffering like that now slowly being left behind. Conditions are only comparatively good. Czecho-Slovaks have in their country nearly everything necessary for existence—sugar, coal, wood, some iron, grain, hogs, hops, leather, wool in small quantities and several precious metals. Salt is perhaps the only necessity not within the boundaries of the country. Seventy-five per cent of the industry of the former dual kingdom of Austria-Hungary exploited these prime materials. This is a blessing and at the same time a momentary handicap, for, although Czecho-Slovakia can export as soon as production is started, still other materials must be imported in order to revive these industries. In the economic life stagnant industry means many unemployed workmen whose families are cut off from the possibility of purchasing the necessities of life. Add thereto the difficulties attached to the training of men who have passed long years in war and one can realize that the Czech industries are not producing anything like their capacity.

Hungary's industrial population is far smaller than are the workmen in Czecho-Slovakia, but Hungary's workmen are few in number, for Hungary is now agrarian. Austria is the poorer, the gay pauper of the old empire, and Czecho-Slovakia is in the way of becoming a second Switzerland.

WOULD BOOST EXPORTS
With regard to finances, Czecho-Slovakia has adopted the plan of importing raw materials and to export everything that the world will buy. Exports, therefore, are far exceeding imports. One American company is doing considerable business in exporting the glass products for which Bohemia is famous and textiles which formerly were sold through England. Raw materials are just beginning to come into the country, enabling the factories to start up, and there is every indication that from now on exports will increase considerably.

Besides glassware and textiles, Americans are buying hand-made lace and even fruit juices from this country. The fluctuation in exchange is a great obstacle to exporting and importing. A month ago a dollar was worth more than 100 Czech crowns. Today the exchange hovers around 80 crowns to the dollar. No one will venture to advance an opinion as to the exchange rates for the next few months, and hence it is impossible to arrange credits. All business is done by the barter of goods for goods. This is slow because transportation is a very uncertain quantity.

Conditions Reported Better at Dresden

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Dresden, Germany, April 15.—Dresden is calmer than Prague, Vienna or Budapest. Food conditions are fair, there is plenty of goods and prices are cheaper than in Austria. No Bolshevism is apparent. Little interest is taken in the French advance, but there is regret at the obstruction to business caused by disorders in other parts of the country.

**Czecho-Slovak Head
Officials Quit Jobs**
London, April 15.—(U. P.)—The Czecho-Slovak cabinet has resigned, a Vienna dispatch today said. Resignation followed heated debate in the national assembly over the cabinet's policies.

**French Socialists
Lose Tax Measure**
Paris, April 15.—(U. P.)—During debate on the new budget measures in the chamber of deputies last night, the Socialists counter proposal for a tax on capital.

Things You Need—In Styles You Admire—Here for Less

Box Paper 49c
—The beautiful Edwina lawn, 48 sheets and 48 envelopes for 49c.
—ECONOMY BASEMENT, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Jazz Kerchiefs 15c
—Checked centers, striped borders and solid colors with floral borders—the kind you see mentioned in the fashion magazines as the smartest 'kerchiefs of the season. Take advantage of this low price.
—ECONOMY BASEMENT, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Jewelry 65c
—Guaranteed solid gold-top jewelry for men, women and babies reduced to close.
—ECONOMY BASEMENT, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Corsets \$2.25

Pink Coutil Corsets
—Pink coutil corsets with medium low bust, medium length skirt and free hip, boned throughout and stitched at bottom, top daintily finished with embroidery. Sizes 21 to 28 for women.

School Girl Corsets \$2.29
—For school girls and young misses, corsets of figured poplin with very few bones, elastic at bottom to give ease in sitting; braided trim at top.

Corsets
—ECONOMY BASEMENT, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Saturday Is Girls' Day

Featuring the Very Latest in Hats, Coats and Sweaters
Every One at a Price That Makes Saturday the Day to Choose

Hats \$1.59
For Ages 3 to 6
—Tailored Hats in all white or black and in two-color combinations. With their ribbon streamers in rose, blue, white, tan or black, the little folks will adore them.

Hats \$3.35
For Misses 6 to 12
—The very popular sailor and poke bonnet shapes in white, black, rose, navy, brown and two-color combinations, with fancy braid edge and wide ribbon streamers. Hats that will please the most critical miss—they're so chic and becoming.

Coats \$9.95
Sizes 2 to 6
—Coats of silk poplins in the shades of rose, pekin, copen, castor and green that are so sweet on the little ones, \$9.95.
—Woolen Coats \$15.95 and \$16.50.

Coats \$14.95
Sizes 6 to 14
—Silk poplin Coats in fresh Spring colors with dainty white collars of embroidered Swiss.
—Sport Coats in red, copen and fancy mixtures with the new narrow leather belts.

Sweaters \$5.95
—Castor with peacock, turquoise with castor and American beauty with black are the delightful color combinations in these fine wool slippers in fancy weave with fish-tail finish. Sizes 32 to 36.

Junior Coats
Sizes 15 and 17
\$22.50 to \$24.75
—This is a season of Sport Coats and these are the "sportiest" of models, as notable for value as for style.

—ECONOMY BASEMENT, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Extra!—Women's Vests—Saturday Only!

Special Number One
3 Vests 98c
Sizes 36 and 38
—Fine Swiss ribbed cotton Vests with fancy crochet yoke. Some with lace yoke. Low neck, sleeveless style with narrow shoulder straps. Saturday only.

Special Number Two
5 Vests 98c
Sizes 36 and 38
—"Fitrite" fine-ribbed cotton Vests, low necked and sleeveless with narrow shoulder straps, full cut and perfectly fitting. For one day only.

Smart Gingham House Dresses \$2.98
—The quality of the gingham is excellent and the fancy and nurses' stripes most attractive in these House Dresses. Square and round necks, sailor and pointed collars, belts and pockets, long sleeves, self and contrasting trimmings—some with vestee effects. Altogether unusual at \$2.98. Sizes 36 to 44.

—ECONOMY BASEMENT, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

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5th Cup

THE COFFEE CUP LUNCH ROOMS

Look for the Steaming Cup

Roast Beef	20c
Roast Veal	20c
Stewed Beef	15c
Hamburger Steak	15c
Chicken Pie	20c
Veal Stew	15c
Baked Beans	10c
Fish	20c
Pastries	5c-20c
Coffee, Tea	5c
Salads, from	5c to 15c
2 Eggs, any style	15c

No Charge for Bread
Plenty for Twenty

Meal Tickets \$5.50 for \$5.00—Good at Any of the Stores
We Make and Bake Everything We Use
MOST TALKED OF AND BEST THOUGHT OF EATING PLACES IN THE CITY
We Serve the Best and Sell for Less

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Ever since our first lunch room was opened the principle that has guided this present day institution has been the golden rule, with fullest consideration for everyone, serving all alike. Our reward has been ever-increasing friendships that enable us to constantly enlarge our field of service and, consequently, benefit a greater number as we go forward.

Our employees own stock in the corporation and, besides, each month are given a salary bonus.

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One at Park and Alder Sts., Cornelius Hotel
Two at Broadway and Washington Street
"The Most Talked of and the Best Thought of Eating Places in the City"

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FOR THE YOUNG MEN

LANGHAM CLOTHES have the deft touches and inbuilt shapeliness that appeal to every man who wants to keep in step with today's style. And in addition, these clothes are thoroughly dependable in quality and workmanship—important factors in buying.

LANGHAM CLOTHES

FOR YOUNGER YOUNG MEN

Write for our color poster
LEOPOLD, Chicago

Beyond all question, these are the most popular clothes among younger young men of fifteen to twenty, for they are specially designed for young men of this age.

Spring stocks of both groups of Langham Clothes are the most gratifying we have ever shown. Be sure to see them soon.

Lipman Wolfe & Co.
Merchandise of Merit Only
Exclusive Agents for Portland

MEN-- Work Shoes

At a Price of Long, Long Ago

\$3.85

They Won't Last Long at This Price

—Heavy oil grain uppers, two full soles to heels, and some in lighter weights, brown and black in quantities not to be had at anywhere near this price, even at wholesale. Sizes 6 to 11 in one style or another.

—Men's Store, ECONOMY BASEMENT, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

