

RUSSIAN AID

S. and Japan Virtually Agreed on Intervention in Siberia

100 AMERICANS TO GO

By the Associated Press
London, July 26.—It is announced here that Japan has decided to accept the American proposal to assist the Czechoslovak armies in Siberia.

No statement regarding Japanese intentions as to intervention in Siberia was reached Paris, says the Petit Parisien. A statement, it adds, is expected next week.

By the United Press
Washington, July 26.—There will be some delay in President Wilson's announcement of the Allied plan to aid Russia.

Negotiations are continuing today between the United States and Japan, following receipt of a note from Japan yesterday bearing on the Siberian project. While the two countries are virtually agreed on the plan, cable transmission is such as to delay for several days the clearing up of several points of agreement offered by Japan. As a result officials here today indicated official announcement of the aid-to-Russia plan would be held up until next week.

The project, as a whole, still stands as outlined originally. The only points to be disposed of bear on the respective representation of the several Allied governments who will participate in the movement. The delay in announcing the scope of the project—economic aid, plus military protection and the occupation of Vladivostok by a small force of Allied troops—is in no way endangering the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia or threatening success of the occupation.

Aid to the Czechs already has been sent. French officers have been dispatched to assist them and supplies are being rushed to Vladivostok. Ten thousand American troops, at least, will engage in the Siberian move, according to present plans.

Soviets' Downfall Predicted by Lenin

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commenting on the advance of the Czechs, says:

"The rising is spreading like a patch of oil on water. The capture of Simbirsk awakens the sleepers. Simbirsk was one of the bases of the council's power and also the corn granary. The danger is growing. It is war. The enemy is numerous and well organized. If the fall of Samara has not awakened the workers, may the fall of Simbirsk make the proletariat tremble for the fate of the proletarian revolution."

Simbirsk is on the right bank of the Volga, 600 miles east of Moscow. It is an important trading center. Kazan, 150 miles north on the Volga, was reported captured by the Czechs on July 15.

ENTENTE FRONTIER WORRIES KAISER

By the Associated Press
Hamburg, March 26.—Documents found on captured Magyar prisoners show that the Kaiser has ordered the Austro-German war prisoners to consider the Siberian front as important to other fronts and that they will serve the fatherland as Austro-Germans are doing elsewhere. Promises of suitable future reward are made.

Owing to pressure from enemy cavalry General Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader, has fallen back on the left flank to the Manchuria station, which is within the Chinese frontier. The Bolshevik and German ex-prisoners display an intimate knowledge of the latest German methods of war.

It is believed here that an Allied advisory commission should be sent to Siberia to advise with General Horvath and other leaders who, it is said, would be willing to work with it. Most of the Russians in Siberia are most anxious to unite and co-operate vigorously with the Allies in a campaign against the Germans.

REDS WAR ATTITUDE DELAYS ALLIED AID

Washington, July 26.—The Russian Bolshevik Government has thrown a new wrench into the machinery planned for the rehabilitation of the Russian republic by its declaration that it will "take counter-measures" against the landing of the Allied forces on the Murman coast. Any such measures, inevitably, be warlike and would, in effect, be a declaration of war against the Allies by the Bolsheviks.

That Germany is responsible for this latest development is known here. Kaiser's officials fear the effect of the proximity of an Allied force to Finland, where the Germans have been dominating affairs for months. But whether the German influence which now are in control of Russia's Government at Moscow will be able to force Lenin-Trotsky to the point of ordering a direct attack on the Allied forces is a question which only the developments will decide.

The Allied diplomats at Vologda have been advising the Bolsheviks, notwithstanding the efforts of the Bolshevik Government upon them to go to Moscow, that the department was so informed in a telegram today from the American consul in Moscow, who said his report was based on information furnished by American agents.

By the Associated Press
Helsinki, July 26.—(By I. N. S.)—Germany has changed her intentions regarding the situation on the Murman coast. No German troops will be sent there to combat the Allied forces, according to information from a German source.

U. S. to Aid Housing Project

Washington, Del., July 26.—Members of the city council have made an agreement with the Government housing commission by which the Government will pay for streets, sewers and water in a new building project at Front and Second streets and Council will later reimburse the Government. The city will pay 5 per cent interest on the amount

Zurich Pastor-Editor Telegraphs Pointed Question to Berlin

By the Associated Press
Geneva, July 26.—"How many sons has Your Majesty lost? How many have been wounded or mutilated?"

These questions, incorporated in a telegram, were sent to the German Emperor yesterday by Pastor Dryander, founder of the new liberal German-American paper, Friedensruf (Peace Call), of Zurich.

"In the event that there have been no casualties in the imperial family," the telegram continues, "we demand an immediate explanation."

The Kaiser has not replied.

LUCKY U-BOAT SHOTS SUNK THE JUSTICIA

Was Towed Across Submarine Station After Being Crippled by First Torpedoes

By CHARLES H. GRASY
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.
London, July 26.

There is no truth in the statement that the Justicia was attacked by submarines in squadrons. As Admiral Sims pointed out, they do not and cannot travel that way. There has not been a solitary instance since the war began of an attack by more than one submarine at a time.

I learn that a U-boat coming from the North Sea and proceeding to her station happened on the big boat and fired a torpedo which hit her. She escaped further attack, and was being towed to the Irish coast to be beached when she crossed a submarine station and was attacked by a different U-boat. This time she was convoyed, but the submarine got in lucky shots, and she sank.

More submarines are now at work than for several months past. It is well to remember always the element of periodicity in submarine activities. This is really the best possible evidence of exhaustion. The Germans are unable to maintain their submarine effort at a fixed level, despite all their activities in building boats.

All the same, we must expect regrettable losses and spectacular plays from time to time. The wonder is that our convoys have not been harder hit.

SPAIN IS IMPRESSED BY ALLIED SUCCESSES

Entente Looks for Better Commercial Relations as Result of German Defeat

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.
Paris, July 26.

Despite the scant communication between France and Spain, it is known in Paris that already the Allied military successes are beginning to have a marked effect on Spain and are effecting strong German propaganda in that country. Of course, there is no expectation that Spain will ever enter the war on either side, but from the Allied viewpoint there could be much more advantageous economic and financial relations between Spain and the Entente Powers than now exist.

Not more than a third of the Spanish population is pro-German. That third is made up of the former German military party. But for practical purposes that third is supplemented by the large pacifist element, which has been impressed by the former German military successes and reluctant to do anything for the Allies in an economic way for fear of German retaliation in the future.

Furthermore, there are 80,000 Germans in Spain, many of them engaged in a persistent and effective propaganda to prevent action of any sort favorable to France, England or America. The recent turning of the tables militarily, however, is confidently expected to start the new sentiment in Spain moving. This is altogether desirable from the Entente viewpoint, because a very material commercial improvement will be the result.

OPEN WARFARE ON IN WEST

Old Ideas of Trench Fighting Demolished on Marne

By the United Press
With the Americans on the Ourcq Front, July 26.—Thrilling scenes of open warfare are constantly increasing. All the old ideas of trench fighting are demolished. Everything is now on the move. Mounted troops, armored cars, automobiles, guns, wagons and motor trucks, are making their way to the front. The fighting is now in progress. Billeting places are camps besides the front, with men sleeping on their arms. Ammunition and supply wagon drivers are working tirelessly day and night. Rolling kitchens are rushing to supply hot food to any man appearing.

WILL SPEED SOLDIERS' MAIL

Promote Co-operation Between Postal Forces in U. S. and Abroad

Washington, July 26.—Secretary of War Baker and General Pershing have submitted to the United States Senate communications in which they explain the delays in the mail service from the United States to the American expeditionary forces overseas.

General Pershing said that lack of co-operation between the postal authorities in this country and their representatives in France and the military authorities of France has been largely to blame for the delays.

"The War Department," Secretary Baker wrote, "hopes the arrangements indicated in General Pershing's cable message, which are now being put into effect abroad and in this country, will serve to eliminate to a large degree delays not attributable to the improper addressing of the mail."

GIRLS BANK CLERKS

Hasleton, Pa., July 26.—The daughters of two bank presidents have gone to work as clerks in their fathers' institutions to help out during the labor shortage. They are Miss Helen Lee Pardee, daughter of I. F. Pardee, president of the Hasleton First National Bank, and granddaughter of the late Arlo Pardee, a prominent coal operator; and Miss Jennie Warner, daughter of State Senator Elmer Warner, president of the Weatherly First National Bank.

Two of Miss Pardee's brothers are with the colors. One is in France.

FOCH WATCHES THE BATTLE

The Allied commander-in-chief (on the right) observes the progress of his forces from a lofty hill immediately behind the battleline.

(c) Kadel & Herbert



OULCHY-LE-CHATEAU TAKEN; MANY PRISONERS ARE SEIZED

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Messey northward to Ferenc-Tardenois, the Americans repulsed counter-attacks and pressed northward, capturing Franquet farm. (Fere forest extends from the Marne east of Chateau-Thierry, northward to the vicinity of Ferenc-Tardenois.)

By the United Press
Washington, July 26.—An account of the activities of the French air service, obtained from authentic sources today, shows the suffering being inflicted on the German army crowded into the Alsne-Marne salient. Tons of bombs are being rained from the air night and day.

During the period of the first two weeks of June, French airmen alone dropped 600 tons of high explosives on the Germans in the trenches, on rail lines, railway stations and on munitions works far back of the fighting lines. A total of 27,573 bombs was used for military purposes during that time and more than 2,000 combats occurred in the air. In this fighting 15 German planes were destroyed or forced to land in French territory, and 161 others were damaged and probably destroyed, making a total of 340 enemy machines brought down against a loss of twenty-two machines by the French. Twelve of the French planes brought down were only damaged.

In direct aid of the army the French pilots and observers made 1129 photographic scouting trips and took 19,478 snapshots of the enemy forces and positions. They also took 308 long-range flights, covering enemy territory for 1,173 miles.

The results of this French effort today in the Alsne salient is the work of concentrated British and American squadrons and the airmen are at work night and day. Not a spot within the enemy lines is neglected and his retreat is carried on under the same deluge of bombs and machine gunfire from the air that played an important part in forcing a way for the advancing Franco-American armies which have crossed the Marne.

GERMANS MAY OPEN BIG COUNTER-DRIVE

By the Associated Press
With the American Army on the Alsne-Marne Front, July 26.

It would be no surprise if the battle between the Alsne and the Marne ends soon, or if the Crown Prince should force operations in a new phase by massing troops for a tremendous counter-attack on a new part of the front, perhaps the flank south of Soissons, where the Germans already have offered such determined resistance.

Although outwitted by the strategy of General Foch and outflanked by the Franco-American commanders, they are no disposition to underestimate the danger of the staggering German armies striking another terrific blow on either flank.

The losses of the Germans have been enormous. They are estimated to range between 150,000 and 225,000. But it is obvious to all except enthusiastic optimists that the hard-fighting German armies are not too crippled to attempt retaliation once they are in positions chosen by the Crown Prince or the Crown Prince's staff.

What lines the Germans will select for a new battle, or whether they will be beyond the plateau south of Soissons, running toward the Ardrie, and the junction of the present line from Rheims. If the Ardrie is not chosen, the Crown Prince has the choice of the valley of Velle, or even the old line along the Alsne.

It is believed more probable that the Crown Prince will choose the Velle region, where the forests and hills of Rheims toward Soissons would make him relatively safe for the moment. That he intends abandoning the territory at the bottom of the pocket that rested on the Marne is evident. It is equally evident that the Germans have been forced to mobilize here between 500,000 and 600,000 men. To maintain a supply for these men, even with all transport resources, was no simple task, and the working out of General Foch's plans have made the position untenable.

There has been a fierce battle in progress for the highways and railroad with the hope on the part of the Allies, perhaps, to close the mouth of the sack and smother the Germans. It is believed, however, that the Germans will be able to get out of their present position with the greater part of their army.

SHARP ALLIED DRIVE MAY CLEAR SALIENT

By the Associated Press
With the French Army in France, July 26.

The entire German position within the Marne salient is such that it may fall at any instant as the result of some sharp forward move by the Allied forces. It is for this reason that the German commanders have ordered their men to hold on at all costs while a defensive position is prepared upon which the German armies can fall back.

Every line of communication within the German salient is under bombardment night and day, either from the Allied artillery or airplanes. It is only with the greatest difficulty and with

TRAP SOON TO CLOSE, WASHINGTON BELIEF

By the Associated Press
Washington, July 26.—Slowly but steadily, it appeared today, the Allied forces operating on the jaws of the Marne salient are closing in upon the army of General von Boehm, the German leader. In Washington official circles today there was a feeling that important developments may be expected within the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

In the opinion of some observers the two thrusts at the mouth of Soissons-Rheims salient yesterday, one by the British west of Rheims and in the direction of Flines, and the other by the Franco-Americans in the vicinity of Ferenc-Tardenois, presage the closing in of the great trap which the strategy of General Foch has set for Germany. The mouth of the salient through which the German army is retreating is steadily becoming smaller. There were some quarters today who predicted that General Foch, by a gentle blow, would soon close the mouth of the salient and thus bring about the capture of thousands of prisoners and vast stores of supplies and guns.

Other officials pointed out that fresh German units undoubtedly had been placed opposite the jaws of the salient, and for that reason the progress of the

AMERICANS SET PACE NORTH OF CHATEAU

By the United Press
With the American Armies in France, July 26.—Americans continue to set the pace in the fighting northeast of Chateau-Thierry. One Yankee outfit advanced several kilometers through villages, woods and grain fields, changing from street fighting to open battling, or the Indian warfare of the forests, without any change in efficiency.

German resistance is stiffening as the enemy asserts every effort to protect the removal of his supplies and guns. Villages, chateaus and crops are shattered as attack and counter-attack rages back and forth across the countryside.

The writer rode past fields pitted with shellholes, upturned trunks and dented dug-up roads into Camps yesterday afternoon, where five hand-to-hand fights had finally resulted. The Americans were holding the low. It was lost twice, but the Allied artillery raked the buildings and streets alternately, and their machine guns and infantry charged and took the place.

One big mine-warfare attracts attention in the village street, where it was hastily filled with the feeling of a heavy building testifies to war preparedness, with battered-down walls and caved-in roofs.

Germans are trying that old Beaulieu Wood trick of theirs in trying to delay the Yankee advance. They are placing machine guns in trees. The detail of every building testifies to war preparedness, with battered-down walls and caved-in roofs.

From prisoners it is learned that the German units are greatly weakened, some of them being cut to less than half their original strength. They have lost heavily in machine gunners.

U. S. Demands World Mart Open to All

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served immediately after the southern representatives were taken to the big shipyard in automobiles from Broad Street Station, they were conducted through the yard and its fifty ways from which the first ship will be launched August 5, and from which Mr. Hurley told the visitors it expected to launch three ships a week.

"The great merchant fleet created out of an imperative war need, has been dedicated to the cause of liberty," Mr. Hurley said. "It is your liberty, as well as ours, which brightly light the roads, but Allied planes and anti-aircraft guns are effectively preventing any serious German air warfare."

"Our duty is to build a bridge of ships to our fighting men in France. Our expectation is that a large part of this bridge will be used to connect us more closely to our neighbors when this war is over. It will be used as freely, and with quite as much advantage, by our neighbors as by ourselves."

Meet Schwab and Baruch
Guests of the shipping board included Charles M. Schwab, director general, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Bernard Baruch, chairman of the war industries board; John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union; Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War; L. S. Brown, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President.

The party arrived at Broad Street Station at 12:55 o'clock, including Admiral F. T. Bowles, W. H. Blood, Jr., and Major James F. Case, assistants to the president of the American International Corporation, and the distinguished visitors and took them to the shipyard.

The South Americans in the party included Ambassador Da Gama, of Brazil; Ambassador Naon, of Argentina; Ambassador Bonillas, of Mexico; Senator Vazir, Charge d'Affaires of Chile; Minister

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BRITISH RAGER FOR DRIVE

Straining at Leash for Order on Flanders Front

Paris, July 26.—The Journal's correspondent at the front telegraphs as follows:

"Foch is master of the situation, and if the British troops are not attacking now in order to relieve the pressure on the French, it is in accordance with the commander-in-chief's orders.

"The last has not yet been heard of the German reserves and the possibilities along the Flanders coast. The three years I have passed among our Allies enable me to know how they are straining at the leash, awaiting the order to advance. Let us be patient. A great

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