

40,000 Germans Ready to March Into Russia

Fully Equipped Army Reported Assembled in Lithuania Under Von der Goltz; Seek to Join Kolchak

Triple Union Predicted

Germany, Japan and Omsk Governments Said To Be Near Formal Alliance

PARIS, Aug. 30.—(By The Associated Press.)—A modern equipped German army of 40,000 men has assembled in Lithuania and is preparing to march into Russia under the leadership of General Von der Goltz and help Admiral Kolchak, according to Lithuanian sources here.

Word to this effect was brought to Paris by Chief Engineer Steibiko of the Lithuanian railway system, who declared the Germans talked freely of a coming understanding between Germany, Russia and Japan.

Disregard Foch's Orders

In describing the situation to The Associated Press correspondent, M. Steibiko said that the large German forces which had occupied Lithuanian territory, from which they have been several times ordered away by both the Lithuanian government and Marshal Foch, were entrenching themselves and making preparations for a march through Russia. They called themselves "Kolchaks," and pretended that their immediate object was to reach and cooperate with the admiral's forces.

The Germans, had partly evacuated the region, but since August 1, according to M. Steibiko, they have been concentrating troops anew in Western Lithuania, with their base at Shavili, where they also have established a general staff. Their line of occupation runs from north to south, Vilnius to the mouth of the Dubissa River, thence to Radulivichis and on to Janiskis.

Von der Goltz Is Leader

The Germans under the ostensible leadership of the Russian General Bergmann, but their real commander, M. Steibiko declared, is the German General Von der Goltz. They control the railway lines in all the occupied territory. They number 3,000 Germans and 3,000 Russians, all wearing German uniforms.

The Germans serving in this army claim themselves volunteers, said the engineer, and claimed allegiance to the All-Russian government, thus pretending to be exempt from orders issued by Marshal Foch or the Allied command. Numerous Russian prisoners, he declared, were being sent from Germany to join the army at Shavili, while in the way of equipment for the army, 500 automobiles and 50 airplanes, 100 automobiles and one armored train into the territory.

Although the Lithuanian government at Kovno has sent many notes to the German command, the withdrawal and the Allied officials had ordered them out they had paid no attention to the demands, M. Steibiko added.

Allied Airmen Report

Many Russians Dead

In Kronstadt Riots

LONDON, Aug. 30.—There has been severe fighting in the streets and public squares of Kronstadt, the Bolshevik naval base near Petrograd, according to dispatches received from Copenhagen. Bodies were being lying in the thousands among the Allied airmen, the dispatch said.

Bolshevik forces have abandoned the town of Hlubinsk, eighty-eight miles southeast of Minsk, according to an official statement issued at Soviet headquarters at Moscow. The statement says the Bolsheviks have captured Rysk, thirty-two miles west-southwest of Kiev.

Under the agreement between the Petura government of Ukraine and Poland the Polish government undertakes not to enter territory occupied by the Petura troops, and both governments will combine military operations against the Bolsheviks, according to a wireless dispatch sent out by the Soviet government at Moscow.

The same dispatch declares that all British, Canadian and Japanese troops have been withdrawn from Vladivostok and that in the Kherson region the forces of General Denikine are retiring in disorder. It points out that this retirement is important to the Bolsheviks because it strengthens the defence of Kiev from the south.

Former Peking Bank

Head Gets Place in Kolchak's Cabinet

OMSK, Aug. 29 (By The Associated Press).—Leo de Hoyer, former head of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Peking, has succeeded J. A. Mikhailoff as Minister of Finance in the Kolchak Cabinet. M. de Hoyer's many years of experience in the Finance Ministry at Petrograd causes his appointment to be regarded in financial circles here as distinctly advantageous.

Major General William S. Graves, the American commander in Siberia, has completed a five-day trip to Ishim, on the Ishim River, 160 miles south southeast of Tobolsk, from which city he travelled by motor car to the rear of the Siberian army at Petrovsk.

Bolsheviks Lose Town, But Capture It Again

Desperate Fighting Takes Place on Archangel Front, in Which Entsa Changed Hands Twice

ARCHANGEL, Aug. 30 (By The Associated Press).—With the Russians themselves conducting operations, aided by two hundred Austrians from the British forces, a stern fight is proceeding along the railway front. A British airplane opened hostilities by bombing the town of Entsa. The infantry then attacked, supported by heavy gunfire, and pierced the enemy's front positions, capturing Entsa, with 800 prisoners, including four commissars.

The Bolsheviks counter attacked, employing three armored trains, and re-entered Entsa.

An artillery duel is being won, airplanes are bombing the Bolsheviks, and the Bolsheviks are being won another advance.

General Erich Ludendorff



Guiding hand of the German armies, whose own words, revealed in the German White Book, proved him a plunger.

Ludendorff Proved to Be Plunger

(Continued from page 1)

at general headquarters to the Foreign Office, October 1, reads:

"General Ludendorff just said in the presence of Colonel Heye and Lersner, that the peace offer must be forwarded at once. To-day the army still holds out and our position is dignified, but he expects any minute that the enemy may pierce our front and our offer would then arrive in the least favorable moment. He said he felt just like a gambler (Hasardspieler), and at any moment one division or another may fail to hold out."

Hoped for "Soldier's Luck"

An additional admission of Ludendorff's gambling temperament was made in a conference at headquarters on October 17.

"War is not a problem in arithmetic," Ludendorff is quoted as saying. "There are in war a number of probabilities and uncertainties. What will happen in the end nobody can tell. In war one must have soldier's luck. Perhaps Germany will some time recover her soldier's luck."

Nor was Ludendorff the only gambler. Von Hindenburg believed, too, in a little bluffing. As late as on November 10 he sent a telegram to the War Ministry, enumerating nine conditions of the armistice. He concluded:

"Should these conditions be rejected, the armistice must be concluded anyway. Against rejection of Clauses 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, a flaming protest must be raised with an appeal to Wilson."

Ludendorff's portrait is rounded off by a few additional glimpses given later in the book. In the meeting of October 17, referred to above, he was speaking of the army's need for beef cattle:

"We must have the cattle," he said. "Where it comes from is none of my concern. Dr. Self said that if German troops were withdrawn from the Ukraine the Bolsheviks would flood the country. They would cut off the heads of rich people," he added. Ludendorff simply remarked: "We'll have to take that into the bargain."

A little later, answering a question as to discrimination between officers and men in regard to food, Ludendorff said: "In the trenches officers and men eat the same food. That the staff has its food prepared specially will be readily understood. You can't expect us to eat the same food with the common soldiers."

Awaited Neutral Mediation

The introduction of the White Book summarizes the course of events from August 14 to the signing of the armistice as follows:

In accordance with the decision of the meeting of August 14 to await an opportune moment, Chancellor von Hertling, on September 3, in a session of the Prussian Cabinet, declined to issue a direct peace offer to the belligerents. Up to September 10 the German government adhered to neutral mediation and endeavored to dissuade the Austrian government from a direct peace action.

On September 10 there came a change. Von Hindenburg, although still rejecting the idea of direct negotiation, came out for "the mediation of a neutral power without delay." In the meantime Bulgaria's collapse, although not unexpected, aggravated the tension, and on September 21 the idea of a direct appeal to America appears in the documents for the first time. On September 29 von Hintze, then Foreign Secretary, wired to his Berlin office:

"By order of his majesty and with consent of the imperial Chancellor I beg you to communicate confidentially to Vienna and Constantinople my proposal to offer peace to President Wilson on the basis of his fourteen points and to invite him to call a peace conference at Washington after concluding an immediate armistice."

Wanted New Cabinet to Act

Von Hintze suggested that the proposal should be submitted to President Wilson by the new German Cabinet, then being formed. The same evening dispatches went to Vienna and Constantinople, and the exchange of messages that followed, mediation by the Swiss government was agreed upon.

It was at this stage that the great change came in the attitude of the military leaders. While the supreme command first had declared emphatically against peace overtures before the consolidation of the military situation, and then merely enjoined caution, it now stepped forward with an urgent demand to issue the peace offer immediately "because of the acute peril of the military position." On October 1 a whole series of telegrams and telephone messages to this effect was received in Berlin from general headquarters.

It was, therefore, Ludendorff, the same Ludendorff who only three months before was so certain of the annihilation of the enemy, who now advised the greatest hurry. Von Hindenburg, on the other hand, sent word to Vice-Chancellor Payer that it would be possible to wait until the following morning if it were certain that Prince Max's Cabinet would be formed by then; otherwise the offer must go forth at once. However, Prince Max, assuming the attitude just abandoned by the military leaders, objected to such precipitate action at a moment of military distress.

On the evening of October 2 Ludendorff telephoned to Berlin the draft of

the peace note, which was subsequently, with some changes, forwarded to Washington. On October 3 Prince Max asked General Headquarters whether they realized that a peace overture necessitated by a desperate military situation implied the loss of the German colonies and other German territory, such as Alsace-Lorraine and parts of Poland. To this Hindenburg replied "Hurry up."

On October 9, the day after the dispatch of President Wilson's first reply, a council was held at the chancellery. Ludendorff took the floor and made an exposé of the entire situation. His speech, as given in the White Book, was equivalent to an admission of defeat. To a series of questions as to the military position in the West, Ludendorff answered that the danger of the enemy breaking through existed all the time; that he was 70,000 men short for the defence of his lines, and that the army needed a breathing spell. In answer to a suggestion of a leave en masse (general call to the defence of the Fatherland) he said that it would destroy more than Germany could stand.

Fearing Collapse on Danube

Count Roderer expressed the fear that the Danube front might collapse, involving the stoppage of petrol supplies from Rumania, to which Ludendorff added that the entire petrol supply of the army flying forces would not last more than two months. Colonel von Heye said the day before they had a hairbreadth's escape from the enemy piercing through the Western front.

On October 10 Von Payer told Prince Max that Ludendorff had said he could not hold out for another three months. Next day Dr. Self declared in council that Hindenburg had answered his question whether a four days' delay would be dangerous, with the words: "Be quick, be quick."

The report about Austria's collapse on October 30 dissolved every doubt that the catastrophe was near at hand. A frantic exchange of dispatches shows that Germany feared she might be attacked from the south by Entente troops using the Austrian railways.

The final section of the documents, covering the last four days, from November 7 to 11, testify to the general weariness which had taken hold of the German generals and statesmen. The dispatches breathe the universal desire to accept anything, everything, the enemy might offer, and to be done with the whole sorry business. The eight-word telegram of von Hintze on November 11: "Armistice, gone into effect this morning at 11:55"—sounds almost like a sigh of relief.

German Officers Plan League Against Jews

Re-establishment of Monarchy Linked With Proposed Religious Issue

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (By The Associated Press).—The "Tagblatt" reports a meeting of officers in peace uniform at Potsdam to discuss a re-establishment of the monarchy and means to combat Judaism at which was founded a league to contend against the Jews. The officers subscribed 300,000 marks (\$37,500) on the spot, the newspaper says.

It was proposed to appeal to demobilized officers and non-commissioned officers to take the first task of fighting Judaism on the ground that if that was achieved everything was won.

Bolsheviks Turning to Orient for Converts

Expect to Find Fertile Field for the Red Propaganda in China, India and Afghanistan

OMSK, Aug. 30.—According to a Bolshevik wireless dispatch picked up by the Intelligence Bureau of the Siberian General Staff, the Bolsheviks, feeling that they have not succeeded in Europe, intend to develop their propaganda in an easterly direction, with Asia as its special object.

The Siberian newspapers, commenting upon the dispatch, says such a movement would have most serious consequences for the world. The ground for Bolshevik propaganda in the East is well prepared, the newspapers assert, for China since 1900 has been in a state of unrest and the civil strife between Southern and Northern China could be used to advantage by the Bolsheviks in their endeavor to induce the hundreds of millions of the Chinese population.

According to the newspapers, the Bolsheviks can also have great success in India and Afghanistan, which at the present time are in a state of serious unrest.

Refugees from Yekaterinburg, government of Perm, give details of the Red terror in that city. More than 20,000 people were killed in Yekaterinburg and the surrounding villages after the Bolshevik occupation, the refugees say. The Hungarian and Chinese detachments of the Red army were the most cruel of all the Bolshevik forces.

All-Russian Government

To Loan Banks \$2,500,000

OMSK, Aug. 15 (Russian Telegraphic Agency)—The Council of Ministers of the All-Russian government has appropriated 5,000,000 rubles (\$2,500,000) for loans to the Siberian Land Bank, the Trade Industrial Bank and the Polish Trade Bank.

Deposits in the savings banks of Siberia continue to increase. During the month of July the increase amounted to 25,000,000 rubles.

Mid-Europe Train Service

To Be Resumed Sept. 6

PARIS, Aug. 30.—A programme for resumption of regular train service between France, England and Belgium and the old and new countries to the east will be announced September 6 by the conference which has been sitting in Paris since the beginning of August to consider the problem.

The programme includes running the Simplon and Eastern express, with a connection at Athens and connecting trains at Odessa, Moscow and Milan. The trains going to Prague and Warsaw from Paris will make the trip by way of Strasbourg.

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For Other Gimbel News See Page 9

Gimbel Brothers

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This Sale for Tuesday—Store Closed All Day Monday (Labor Day)

A Sale of Women's Autumn Suits at Manufacturers' Prices—\$39.50, \$46.50, \$59.50, to \$79.50

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- Scores of styles to choose from
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- The materials of the hour—Silvertones—Oxfords—Velours—Tricotines—Heather Mixtures—Velours de Laine—Suede Velours—Heavy Serges
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- Diminutive Belts

These and a thousand other touches that show the exacting care of expert tailoring and authentic styling. All warmly interlined—of course.



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A Brown Wool-Velour Suit, \$46.50
Trims its slim little back with a ladder-like design of tiny pin tucks. Its coy moon-shaped breast-pocket is matched by the larger pockets swinging from the waistline. A convertible collar—arrow-heads to add to its aristocracy—and a soft brown lining make it a thoroughly delightful suit.

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Smart silk-braid binding, silk braid and button-trimming and a very long, slender coat make this suit of beautiful line a costume of rare distinction.

Hundreds of other Suits ranging in price from \$29.50 to \$350.00
All Suits in sizes 34 to 46.

This is the New Deauville Blouse



Gimbels Blouse Salon—Third Floor

Dripping With Silken Fringe
Soft and Subtle and Slim of Line

Brought from Paris for its New York Introduction by the Gimbel Creative Genius, who has made the Gimbel Blouse Salon an International Institution.

The Deauville Blouse—of course—takes its name from the smart French watering place—Deauville. As worn by smart Parisians at that resort, the Deauville Blouse makes its initial bow to Mesdames of Manhattan—fashioned of shimmering, drop-stitch Tricolette, with Lanvin neck, very short sleeves and deep Hawaiian-like silk fringe. It may be had in Rose—in Blue—in Grey—in Black—in Navy—and its slender sash may be knotted at the side—the front—the back—as Milady prefers to wear it. \$89.50.

Tricolette, interwoven with Metal Threads, Fashions a Delectable Casaque—
Another Parisienne Arrival in the Gimbel Blouse Shop. \$69.50.

The Glow of American Beauty and the Gloss of Hudson Seal in a Luxurious Wrap of Silk Duvetyn, \$295.00

Just one of the beautiful, correctly modish, carefully executed Models of the widely varied Gimbel collection. Madame will take particular note of the exquisite quality of the material—the fineness of the Seal bands—the charm of the embroidery—the beautiful, changeable, taffeta lining—the grace of the 1919-1920 silhouette—and the color—like the heart of a great ruby!



GIMBELS—WOMEN'S COAT SALON—Third Floor

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- New designs—fine quality—almost every conceivable pattern that Venice and Filet know may be found in this widely varied assortment.
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Grey Squirrel Sports Coat, of clear, selected skins, beautifully matched. Advance Sale Price, \$275.00	Hudson Seal Coats, three-quarter length, with very fine Beaver collar and cuffs. Advance Sale Price, \$365.00	Hudson Seal Dolman Wraps, of very choice skins, with four-row border. Advance Sale Price, \$395.00	Hudson Seal Coats—Full length, ripple model, with large self collar. Advance Sale Price, \$475.00
Squirrel, all colors, \$16.50 to \$195.00	Hudson Seal, 24.50 to 175.00	Skunk, 19.50 to 285.00	Wolf, new colors, 29.50 to 59.00
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