

GERMANS FEAR ALLIES IN EAST

Claims of Discord Dashed by Japan's Decision to Intervene With U. S.

AFFECTS WHOLE EARTH Belief Grows That Berlin Made Serious Error in Upholding Bolsheviki

By the United Press Amsterdam, July 29. Japanese volunteers have re-enforced the Czechs in eastern Siberia, the Bolsheviki Government learned, according to a Moscow dispatch received today.

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

The news that Japan will intervene in Siberia, has especially the fact that Japan and America have come to terms, has aroused acute interest in Germany, particularly as the news have been spreading exactly the contrary for so long and there were undoubtedly many persons in Germany who still banked on a future alliance with Japan.

If Japan and America are to act jointly in Siberia, the Cologne Volkszeitung says, then it means that an accord has been reached between Japanese and American interests.

"Japan's attitude also means," it goes on, "that in influential Japanese circles it is believed that the interests of the country are being assured by a close alliance with the Entente. This fact is worthy of considerable attention."

The paper speculates on what interests the western powers have in strengthening Japanese influence in eastern Asia and says that the strengthening of this power is only a means to an end. Events in the Far East, and the new undertakings on the Murman coast, it says, are intended to react on European Russia and thus on the war in the west by strengthening the anti-revolutionary party in Russia.

"We cannot think," it proceeds, "that an attack on European Russia by the Siberian railway is really seriously contemplated."

Thinks U. S. Was Paid The paper deduces that Japan and America have a nature of a common purpose for their consent to intervention.

"Japan," it says, "certainly reckons too highly to allow herself to be used for European interests in which she is not concerned. What the agreements concerning East Asia are can only guess. America would not have given her consent and been to Siberian action if she had not been assured of political and economic advantages in Siberia as a guarantee against Japan's monopolization of East Asia."

At a, the more opportunities for disagreement will occur.

It surmises that the Entente wishes to set the Russian public on fire from all sides so that from its ashes the Phoenix of a new Russia will arise which will serve the Entente's interest better.

"It is, in reality," the paper continues, "an Atlantic attack on the central European scheme, the doubtful efforts of which we can quietly watch for the time being. While the battle is being fought in the west for future power in Europe events are taking place in the Far East which will have an influence on the whole earth sooner or later."

Everything is pending and nothing has been decided, it observes, but those Powers like Germany, who are not interested in the future of eastern Asia, must follow events with rapid attention. Three things, it asserts, have changed the aspect of world political events—first, the collapse of Russia, which affected the Manchurian and northern Chinese question; second, the interior collapse of China, which allows political-economic invasion by Japan, and third, the economic progress of Japan, which without precedent in history has placed and only possible through the starving of the world of European goods.

All three, it is set forth, have favored Japan's interests.

The paper enlarges on Japan's commercial and economic ambitions and her alleged preparations for capturing markets over the entire world. Japan wants first of all, it says, the rich iron districts of China.

"Japan's political aim today," it continues, "is to amalgamate economically China and Japan under the latter's leadership, by which China will deliver raw materials and buy Japanese wares. Why is Japan arming on 'and sea, except to fight her competition in the Pacific?"

The paper remarks that the war has made Japan a most prosperous country.

GERMANY ADMITS INABILITY TO SINK AMERICAN TROOPSHIPS Transports Swift and Heavily Convoys, Admiral's Answer to Demand for Explanation

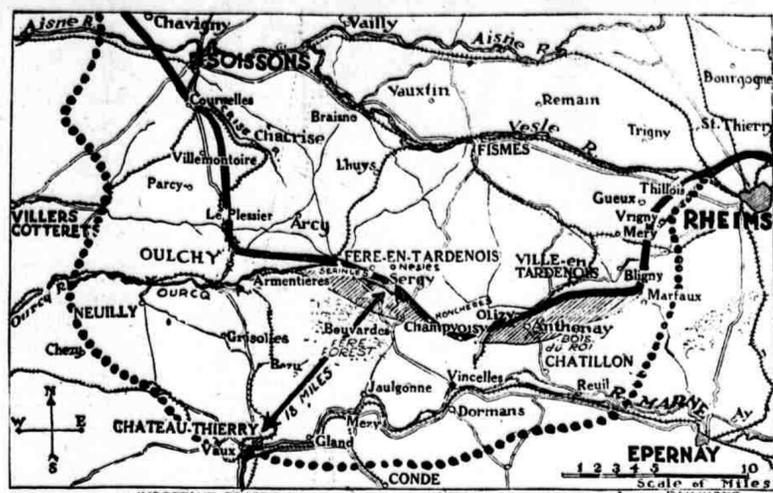
Geneva, July 29.—(By I. N. S.) The impossibility of sinking American transports is now officially admitted in Germany. Forced by the people to explain why no American transports were being sunk, Admiral von Holtzendorf, chief of the German navy, has declared that many persons were demanding that submarines be placed outside of the ports of American transports.

This was impossible, continued the officer, because the transports are swift and are heavily escorted and often arrive at night or during a fog. Von Holtzendorf said he was happy to get other ships and thus reduce the tonnage as the Allies had appropriated part of the neutral fleet for carrying food and munitions.

SWITZERLAND FACES STRIKE Labor Conflict With Council Assumes Serious Aspect

Basel, Switzerland, July 29.—The internal situation in Switzerland is assuming a grave aspect as the result of a conflict between Federal authorities and the labor organs.

LATEST GAINS OF ALLIES IN MARNE SALIENT



The shaded portion of the map shows the ground taken by the Franco-American forces during the last forty-eight hours. The present battlefront is indicated by the heavy black line. The dotted line shows the position of the contending armies when the Allies began the present counter-offensive. With the capture of Fere-en-Tardenois, the Franco-Americans have advanced eighteen miles in ten days.

60 PENNSYLVANIANS LISTED IN CASUALTIES

Nineteen Keystone Boys Fall in Battle—Pershing Reports 199 Names on Today's Roll—Deaths Reach Total of 79

By the Associated Press Washington, July 29.—The army casualty list today shows a total of 199 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 47; died of wounds, 17; died of disease, 4; died of accident and other causes, 11; wounded severely, 92; wounded, degree undetermined, 7; missing, 20.

The list follows: KILLED IN ACTION Colonel SMITH, HAMILTON A., Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Lieutenant-Colonel ELLIOTT, CLARK R., Springfield, Mass. Captains HANKE, ALFRED R., Atlantic City, N. J. HOLMES, JAMES H., Hendersonville, N. C. MOOD, JULIUS A., Jr., Summerton, S. C. RICHARDS, JAMES N. C., Seawaco, Tenn. Second Lieutenants LODER, JAMES C., Wilmington, N. C. ANDERSON, OSCAR, Chicago, Pa. STARKEY, WILLIAM H., Burlington, Pa. Sergeants BRIGGMAN, JOHN F., 1600 West Norwegan street, Pottsville, Pa. EARLE, EDWARD J., Jr., Mount Vernon, Pa. FARR, C. VIOLET, Morningside, Ill. Mechanic CARLSON, CARL A. J., Falkoping, Sweden. Privates BEANING, MARTIN, 3205 Mueller street, Baltimore, Md. BERLIN, OWEN C., Knox, Pa. BOYD, CLARENCE, Marietta, Pa. BRALATTA, NICOLA, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. CARRELL, ALFRED I., Spring City, Pa. CARRELL, PRESTON H., Jamestown, Pa. CHANSELO, EARL D., 1218 East Twenty-first street, Kansas City, Mo. KING, WILIAM B., Dillon, Ill. COLLINS, FRANK R., 2431 Ann street, Philadelphia. Corporal CUMBERBOLD, GEORGE B., 494 Academy avenue, Providence, R. I. DANFELT, EDWIN G., 3501 West Girard avenue, Philadelphia. DELANEY, HOWARD A., Newtow, N. Y. DE RUSHA, HENRY W., Newton Heights, Pa. ESPEY, THOMAS R., Hillside, Md. FUZZIO, NICHOLAS, Rome, Pa. GOLDMAN, BENJAMIN, 112 Monroe street, New York city. HALL, JOSEPH, Mahanoy City, Pa. HESTER, JAMES H., South Vernon, Ind. HUBBARD, EVERETT H., De Kalb, Ill. KIRBY, JAMES R., Clinton, Mass. KING, WILLIAM B., Dillon, Ill. McCULLOUGH, SAMUEL J., 13 Bushman street, Pittsburgh. McTIGHE, EDWARD J., 2033 South 25th street, Philadelphia. McCREARY, ANDREW S., Mineville, Pa. McLELLAN, JOHN A., 450 East Norwegian street, Pottsville, Pa. McROD, RAYMOND H., Franklin, Pa. McROD, EVERETT H., South Lancaster, Mass. PETERS, CHARLES S., East Warren, R. I. PYLE, ALBERT N., Wapole, N. H. RITTER, CLARENCE C., Macungie, Pa. ROBERTS, EDWARD, Rockville, Ala. VACCHONO, MATTEO, Caserta, Italy. WALTZ, HARRY F., Enola, Pa. WESTLING, RAYMOND W., R. F. D. No. 1, Clearmont, Pa. Lieutenant-Colonel HAND, RUSSELL C., Sioux City, Ia. Sergeants MEALLY, GEORGE H., Cohasset, Mass. WILLERT, WALTER W., Chicago. Corporals LANGSDORF, LEONARD, 623 East Thompson street, Philadelphia. WALKER, CHAUNCEY D., Beshertown, N. Y. Musicians ANDERSON, ALFRED V., Holtsko, Mass. Privates ARMSTRONG, EDWIN T., Clinton, Mass. COHENMAN, ARTHUR E., Buffalo, N. Y. GOREY, CHARLES, Norfolk, Md. HOWE, ROY L., Waterbury, Conn. LAMBERT, JOHN W., Newnan, Ga. PAONE, RAPHAEL, Middletown, Conn. ROBERTS, CLARENCE R., Lowell, Mich. ROCHOWICZ, FLODY, 298 Pavona's avenue, Jersey City, N. J. SIMONSON, JEROME, 2407 Spencer street, Seaford, Pa. YELLE, ADRIAN L., Fitchburg, Mass. DIED OF DISEASE Privates ANDERSON, WILL, Greenville, S. C. KNIGHTON, OTTO V., Sweetwater, Idaho. ROSS, WOODY, Radnor, Pa. UNDERWOOD, GRANT, Arcadia, La. DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES Privates COCKE, PAUL, New York city. Lieutenants HOBBS, WARREN T., Worcester, Mass. LOVELL, LAWRENCE C., Brooklyn, Mass. MANNING, VINCENT L., Backus, N. J. Chauffeur TIPTON, DAVID F., Riverton, Va. Privates BUCHAN, THOMAS J., Wilson, Kan. EDWARDS, RICHARD P., Honesdale, Md. McALLISTER, HARRY E., Hindsdale, Ill. McHENRY, MURLE, Roy, Mont. NEALE, THOMAS, Akron, O. POSHARITZKY, STEPHEN, Detroit. SEVERELY WOUNDED Major GAUSMANN, ROY W., Leonia, N. J. Captains BARBER, HUGH H., South, Minneapolis. COLEMAN, LEWIS C., St. Paul, Minn. Lieutenants BURK, JOSE R., New York city. McNEELY, RICHARD P., Honesdale, Pa. McNEELY, RICHARD P., Honesdale, Pa. Privates

Private MAYER, HOWARD G., Charleston, W. Va. MANAMAKER, WALTER H., Columbus, O. General HENKEL, ALBERT W., 4312 North Marshall street, Philadelphia. Major McFADDEN, MELVIN C., Davenport, Ia. HAMAKER, EUGENE, Waukesha, Wis. Cook WALKER, LAFCI C., Greenup, Ky. Privates BOWLING, JOSEPH, Wakefield, Kan. BULLOCK, WILLIAM J., South Chicago, Ill. CHEKLEY, WILLIAM T., 904 East Twenty-fifth street, Paterson, N. J. HANSON, BEN A., Cleveland, O. KNARR, MAX, New York city. KRUGGER, CLEMENS E., Chicago. MARTIN, JACKSON, Canton, O. ORANGE, FRED, La Grange, Ill. OTTO, WILLIAM J., Milwaukee, Wis. PERKINS, CLARENCE E., Winchester, Va. SHARP, HAROLD R., Elmhorst, Ill. SMITH, EVELYN J., Orville, Cal. TERRY, THOMAS H., Sioux, Kan. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED Lieutenant DAVIS, PHILIP W., West Newton, Mass. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AS MISSING NOW REPORTED AS WOUNDED IN ACTION Privates CHRISTIAN, HARRY, Filbert, W. Va. REBERGER, ELMER, Chicago, Ill. STANTON, WALTER R., Wakelee, Kan. STEINMILLER, FRED, Kingston, N. Y. WALKER, JOHN H., Seidels, Kan. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AS MISSING NOW REPORTED SICK IN HOSPITAL Private SHEA, JAMES J., Cincinnati, O. Cleveland, July 29.—Judge R. M. Wanamaker, of the Ohio Supreme Court, here attended a Republican club meeting and received a telegram that his son, Lieutenant Walter Haine Wanamaker, a member of the American aviation corps in France, had been missing since July 2 and probably had been killed in action.

The above list of casualties is incomplete in this edition.

CHEER AMERICAN SUCCESS Returned Italians in Trenches Proud of Their Neighbors

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Rome, July 29.—"Hurrah for the Americans," is the cry raised in English from the trenches along the Trentino Mountains and the Piave River and throughout Italy down to the smallest villages of Calabria and Sicily, where the emigrants returned from the United States have brought with them staunch faith and unshakable confidence in the power of America, using both in the business of individuals and in the magnificent working of her organization. These emigrants, nicknamed "American" always have predicted, even in the darkest hours, that the fort of the war would turn the moment American entered the conflict, and they are now going about proudly saying, "I told you so."

Private BISHOP, JOHN, 95 Gold street, New Britain, Conn. GALLAGHER, JOSEPH E., 3505 Haverford avenue, Philadelphia. GIBBERTI, SALVATORE, 28 Main street, New Britain, Conn. GLASER, PAUL, West Newton, Pa. GORTSCH, PETER R., Hamilton, Iowa. GREFFY, CHARLES B., Seaside, Pa. HALACKIE, PETER, Ufa, Russia. HANNOGAN, FUGIO F., Haverford, Pa. HANNOGAN, WILLIAM, Alexandria, Pa. HASTINGS, JOHN W., Dushar, Mass. HELSEL, HAROLD S., Hamilton, Pa. HERRING, EDWARD, Easton, Pa. HOGAN, EDWARD, Easton, Pa. HOWELL, JAMES L., No. Haven, Mich. HUBBARD, EDWARD, Easton, Pa. HYDE, JOE B., Halesville, Ala. KEARNS, WILLIAM B., Levenshown, Pa. KENNEDY, JOHN A., Baltimore, Md. LOUIS, SAM, Nomos, Isthmia, Greece. LEE, HAROLD J., Minneapolis, Minn. PARMLEY, JOHN, Briton, Pa. MARTIN, ROBERT, Johnstown, Pa. MCKENNA, JOHN, Briton, Pa. MIZENSKY, ANTHONY, Yorkton, Conn. MURPHY, WILLIAM P., Mahanoy, Pa. NORRIS, HARRY, Mahanoy City, Pa. O'CONNELL, CHARLES A., Wakefield, Mass. Painter THOMAS, Lost Creek, Pa. PALMER, LEO W., Franklin, Pa. PARMLEY, JOHN, Briton, Pa. G. Emmett street, Newark, N. J. PETERNSKI, TERAPIE, 121 Silver street, New Haven, Conn. PUMER, JOSEPH E., McKees Rocks, Pa. REID, GEORGE B., Honesdale, Pa. ROBERTS, JOHN, Noron, St. Paul, Minn. SHERMAN, GEORGE H., 926 Dakota street, Philadelphia. SMITH, WALTER C., Manchester, Conn. SNYDER, GEORGE A., 3005 North Bonall street, Philadelphia. SMITH, PAUL, Claremore, Okla. STATE, NORMAN, Gettysburg, Pa. THORNTON, EARL S., 177 Chain street, New York city. UNSTEAD, JOHN, Rochester, Pa. WILGOSZK, FRANK I., 327 Farmington street, New Britain, Conn. WILSON, HARRISON, South Manchester, Conn. WYOM, JOHN J., 39 Chambers street, Providence, R. I. YOUNG, ORVILLE T., 114 Liberty street, Warren, Pa. WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined) HOGG, ROBERT V., Hamblin, Mo. Privates CARR, EDWARD O., Clinton, Pa. MORRIS, WILLIAM F., Elizabeth, Pa. MYERS, JAMES B., Honesdale, Pa. SCOTT, RICHARD A., Fair Valley, Minn. TICKLE, GEORGE, Jeannette, Pa. WIDEMAN, WILLIAM P., 291 Richmond street, Philadelphia. MISSING IN ACTION Lieutenants GOAD, J. M., Springfield, Mo. Lieutenants

We need three men with executive ability for our traveling sales promotional department. This is a large nationally advertised industry, and the need for men who can develop into executives is great. The duties of our representatives require a knowledge of general business conditions, as well as a thorough understanding of merchandising methods. We will not consider men whom the Government needs in the prosecution of the war, or who will be liable for military service. In your application state age, education, experience, education, age and general qualifications for the work desired. A fee. LEADER OFFICE

AZIONI DI ARTIGLIERIA AL FRONTE ITALIANO

Le Linee Austriache Violente Bombardate dalle Batterie Italiane

UNA NUOVA OFFENSIVA? A Londra si Ritene Probabile una Offensiva Austro-Tedesca contro l'Italia

Published and Distributed Under PERMIT No. 341 Authorized by the act of October 3, 1917, on the part of the Postoffice of Philadelphia in the order of the Postmaster General.

Roma, 29 luglio. Dalle notizie giunte dalla fronte di battaglia si rileva che una intensa attivita' da parte dell'artiglieria italiana sta verificandosi specialmente nelle Valli Lagarina, Arza e del Brenta, e che le linee nemiche sono state efficacemente bombardate con concentrazione di fuoco.

Anche gli aviatori hanno continuato incessantemente le loro incursioni sopra le linee nemiche, sia per bombardare, sia per il lavoro di osservazione e segnalazione allo scopo di dirigere il tiro dell'artiglieria. Varii scoppi di mitraglia sono verificati in conseguenza di due incursioni e gli italiani sono riusciti ad abbattere due macchine avversarie.

Ecco il testo del comunicato pubblicato ieri dal Ministero della Guerra: "Durante la giornata di ieri vi furono efficaci concentrazioni di fuoco da parte della nostra batteria nella Valle Lagarina. Nella Valle Arza e nella Valle del Brenta l'assiale attivita' di mitraglia e' stata sostenuta in conseguenza di due scoppi di mitraglia da parte di artiglieria da ambo le parti, sul rimanente del fronte di battaglia."

Le nostre pattuglie e quelle francesi catturarono alcuni prigionieri in diversi punti. "Durante la giornata di ieri vi furono efficaci concentrazioni di fuoco da parte della nostra batteria nella Valle Lagarina. Nella Valle Arza e nella Valle del Brenta l'assiale attivita' di mitraglia e' stata sostenuta in conseguenza di due scoppi di mitraglia da parte di artiglieria da ambo le parti, sul rimanente del fronte di battaglia."

Un dispaccio da Londra recava che il ministro austriaco di guerra, il conte von Hofmann, ha dichiarato che in Europa vi e' un esercito che rapidamente aumenta, ma che lavora a favore degli Alleati. L'esercito dei disertori austriaci. Questi disertori abbandonarono i loro reggimenti austriaci al momento della disfatta subita sul Piave, ed ora si sono ricoverati armati sulle montagne e nelle foreste, convinti che il diritto della loro nazione e' la liberta' non puo' attendersi dall'Austria mentre per la quale non intendono sacrificare la loro vita. Le autorita' austriache sono impensierite di cio' che costituisce uno dei suoi gravi problemi militari. Questo problema non puo' essere da esse risolto poiche' l'intero esercito austriaco e' ora saturato di uno spirito di indipendenza nazionale di razza, e' disposto al dominio austriaco. Qualunque azione grave, contro detti disertori, costituirebbe il segnale di un ammutinamento generale nell'esercito austriaco.

Both Feet Fractured John Marchuck, thirty years old, 2431 Perot street, suffered fractures of both feet in an elevator accident today at a bakery at 1119 Spring Garden street. He was taken to the Hahnemann Hospital.

Seven Drown in and Near City

Continued from Page One believe. A party came by in a motorboat and took her for a ride. On their return she dived from the motorboat to swim ashore. Either she struck her head on a submerged log or did not have strength enough to get to land, it is believed. At any rate the occupants of the motorboat hung around for a while, then notified Edward Quinn, a fisherman, that a woman had been drowned, and sped on their way without giving their names. Quinn found the body at 2 o'clock this morning and turned it over to Coroner Pratt, of Camden.

Frank Rice, forty-five years old, of New York, jumped into the river at Vine street wharf, Albert A. P. Herring, officer in charge of the mosquito fleet base there, saw the man doff his hat and coat and jump overboard, and plunged in after him. His effort, however, was unsuccessful. The body was recovered later.

Bartholomew Esmond, fifteen years old, 1941 North Second street was drowned while bathing at the foot of Frier street, Towereed. The boy went beyond his depth and drowned before help could reach him.

George Jones, a negro, fell overboard while attempting to board an excursion boat at the Arch street wharf. A khaki uniform and an entire outfit of clothing, which presumably belong to a party from Camden, were found early this morning on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, at Ridge and Wissahickon avenues, near City Line bridge.

No marks of identification have been discovered, and Park guards are grappling in the river in the belief that the soldier committed suicide. A Park guard found the clothing. The pockets contained a fancy button, which had been distributed among the men at Camp

Meade at a recent entertainment. John Debock, twenty-five years old, 1837 Callowhill street, was seen while bathing near the Garden of Atlantic City. Friends flashed a signal to nearby guards, but this was not recovered for fifteen minutes and then it was too late to revive the drowned man.

Among the many Philadelphia boats at various points along the beach were Joseph Feen, Charles Oshel, Ed. Hutter, Fred Reese, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kahn, Minot Bellig, H. Rothschild, Steinberg, William Baier, Walter Kane, Gene Schor, Anthony Renault, James Stein, Abe Freeman, Don DeNico and Samuel Cahill.

William Hamhill, operator of a crane in the New Jersey shipyard, Gloucester City, reported to Chief William O'Hara of the shipyard force, that he believed a man was drowned from a boat opposite the shipyard on the Pennsylvania shore Saturday evening.

Prepare Yourself to Fill a WAR-TIME POSITION in 30 DAYS

Hundreds of women have secured Government or business situations paying from \$50 to \$150 per year through our course of instruction. Descriptive and Correspondence Courses. PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF FILLS, 110 CHESTNUT STREET Philadelphia New York and Boston

GERMANS FEAR ALLIES IN EAST

Claims of Discord Dashed by Japan's Decision to Intervene With U. S.

AFFECTS WHOLE EARTH Belief Grows That Berlin Made Serious Error in Upholding Bolsheviki

By the United Press Amsterdam, July 29. Japanese volunteers have re-enforced the Czechs in eastern Siberia, the Bolsheviki Government learned, according to a Moscow dispatch received today.

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

The news that Japan will intervene in Siberia, has especially the fact that Japan and America have come to terms, has aroused acute interest in Germany, particularly as the news have been spreading exactly the contrary for so long and there were undoubtedly many persons in Germany who still banked on a future alliance with Japan.

If Japan and America are to act jointly in Siberia, the Cologne Volkszeitung says, then it means that an accord has been reached between Japanese and American interests.

"Japan's attitude also means," it goes on, "that in influential Japanese circles it is believed that the interests of the country are being assured by a close alliance with the Entente. This fact is worthy of considerable attention."

The paper speculates on what interests the western powers have in strengthening Japanese influence in eastern Asia and says that the strengthening of this power is only a means to an end. Events in the Far East, and the new undertakings on the Murman coast, it says, are intended to react on European Russia and thus on the war in the west by strengthening the anti-revolutionary party in Russia.

"We cannot think," it proceeds, "that an attack on European Russia by the Siberian railway is really seriously contemplated."

Thinks U. S. Was Paid The paper deduces that Japan and America have a nature of a common purpose for their consent to intervention.

"Japan," it says, "certainly reckons too highly to allow herself to be used for European interests in which she is not concerned. What the agreements concerning East Asia are can only guess. America would not have given her consent and been to Siberian action if she had not been assured of political and economic advantages in Siberia as a guarantee against Japan's monopolization of East Asia."

At a, the more opportunities for disagreement will occur.

It surmises that the Entente wishes to set the Russian public on fire from all sides so that from its ashes the Phoenix of a new Russia will arise which will serve the Entente's interest better.

"It is, in reality," the paper continues, "an Atlantic attack on the central European scheme, the doubtful efforts of which we can quietly watch for the time being. While the battle is being fought in the west for future power in Europe events are taking place in the Far East which will have an influence on the whole earth sooner or later."

Everything is pending and nothing has been decided, it observes, but those Powers like Germany, who are not interested in the future of eastern Asia, must follow events with rapid attention. Three things, it asserts, have changed the aspect of world political events—first, the collapse of Russia, which affected the Manchurian and northern Chinese question; second, the interior collapse of China, which allows political-economic invasion by Japan, and third, the economic progress of Japan, which without precedent in history has placed and only possible through the starving of the world of European goods.

All three, it is set forth, have favored Japan's interests.

The paper enlarges on Japan's commercial and economic ambitions and her alleged preparations for capturing markets over the entire world. Japan wants first of all, it says, the rich iron districts of China.

"Japan's political aim today," it continues, "is to amalgamate economically China and Japan under the latter's leadership, by which China will deliver raw materials and buy Japanese wares. Why is Japan arming on 'and sea, except to fight her competition in the Pacific?"

The paper remarks that the war has made Japan a most prosperous country.

GERMANY ADMITS INABILITY TO SINK AMERICAN TROOPSHIPS Transports Swift and Heavily Convoys, Admiral's Answer to Demand for Explanation

Geneva, July 29.—(By I. N. S.) The impossibility of sinking American transports is now officially admitted in Germany. Forced by the people to explain why no American transports were being sunk, Admiral von Holtzendorf, chief of the German navy, has declared that many persons were demanding that submarines be placed outside of the ports of American transports.

This was impossible, continued the officer, because the transports are swift and are heavily escorted and often arrive at night or during a fog. Von Holtzendorf said he was happy to get other ships and thus reduce the tonnage as the Allies had appropriated part of the neutral fleet for carrying food and munitions.

SWITZERLAND FACES STRIKE Labor Conflict With Council Assumes Serious Aspect

Basel, Switzerland, July 29.—The internal situation in Switzerland is assuming a grave aspect as the result of a conflict between Federal authorities and the labor organs.

LATEST GAINS OF ALLIES IN MARNE SALIENT

Claims of Discord Dashed by Japan's Decision to Intervene With U. S.

AFFECTS WHOLE EARTH Belief Grows That Berlin Made Serious Error in Upholding Bolsheviki

By the United Press Amsterdam, July 29. Japanese volunteers have re-enforced the Czechs in eastern Siberia, the Bolsheviki Government learned, according to a Moscow dispatch received today.

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

The news that Japan will intervene in Siberia, has especially the fact that Japan and America have come to terms, has aroused acute interest in Germany, particularly as the news have been spreading exactly the contrary for so long and there were undoubtedly many persons in Germany who still banked on a future alliance with Japan.

If Japan and America are to act jointly in Siberia, the Cologne Volkszeitung says, then it means that an accord has been reached between Japanese and American interests.

"Japan's attitude also means," it goes on, "that in influential Japanese circles it is believed that the interests of the country are being assured by a close alliance with the Entente. This fact is worthy of considerable attention."

The paper speculates on what interests the western powers have in strengthening Japanese influence in eastern Asia and says that the strengthening of this power is only a means to an end. Events in the Far East, and the new undertakings on the Murman coast, it says, are intended to react on European Russia and thus on the war in the west by strengthening the anti-revolutionary party in Russia.

"We cannot think," it proceeds, "that an attack on European Russia by the Siberian railway is really seriously contemplated."

Thinks U. S. Was Paid The paper deduces that Japan and America have a nature of a common purpose for their consent to intervention.

"Japan," it says, "certainly reckons too highly to allow herself to be used for European interests in which she is not concerned. What the agreements concerning East Asia are can only guess. America would not have given her consent and been to Siberian action if she had not been assured of political and economic advantages in Siberia as a guarantee against Japan's monopolization of East Asia."

At a, the more opportunities for disagreement will occur.

It surmises that the Entente wishes to set the Russian public on fire from all sides so that from its ashes the Phoenix of a new Russia will arise which will serve the Entente's interest better.

"It is, in reality," the paper continues, "an Atlantic attack on the central European scheme, the doubtful efforts of which we can quietly watch for the time being. While the battle is being fought in the west for future power in Europe events are taking place in the Far East which will have an influence on the whole earth sooner or later."

Everything is pending and nothing has been decided, it observes, but those Powers like Germany, who are not interested in the future of eastern Asia, must follow events with rapid attention. Three things, it asserts, have changed the aspect of world political events—first, the collapse of Russia, which affected the Manchurian and northern Chinese question; second, the interior collapse of China, which allows political-economic invasion by Japan, and third, the economic progress of Japan, which without precedent in history has placed and only possible through the starving of the world of European goods.

All three, it is set forth, have favored Japan's interests.

The paper enlarges on Japan's commercial and economic ambitions and her alleged preparations for capturing markets over the entire world. Japan wants first of all, it says, the rich iron districts of China.

"Japan's political aim today," it continues, "is to amalgamate economically China and Japan under the latter's leadership, by which China will deliver raw materials and buy Japanese wares. Why is Japan arming on 'and sea, except to fight her competition in the Pacific?"

The paper remarks that the war has made Japan a most prosperous country.

GERMANY ADMITS INABILITY TO SINK AMERICAN TROOPSHIPS Transports Swift and Heavily Convoys, Admiral's Answer to Demand for Explanation

Geneva, July 29.—(By I. N. S.) The impossibility of sinking American transports is now officially admitted in Germany. Forced by the people to explain why no American transports were being sunk, Admiral von Holtzendorf, chief of the German navy, has declared that many persons were demanding that submarines be placed outside of the ports of American transports.

This was impossible, continued the officer, because the transports are swift and are heavily escorted and often arrive at night or during a fog. Von Holtzendorf said he was happy to get other ships and thus reduce the tonnage as the Allies had appropriated part of the neutral fleet for carrying food and munitions.

SWITZERLAND FACES STRIKE Labor Conflict With Council Assumes Serious Aspect

Basel, Switzerland, July 29.—The internal situation in Switzerland is assuming a grave aspect as the result of a conflict between Federal authorities and the labor organs.

LATEST GAINS OF ALLIES IN MARNE SALIENT

Claims of Discord Dashed by Japan's Decision to Intervene With U. S.

AFFECTS WHOLE EARTH Belief Grows That Berlin Made Serious Error in Upholding Bolsheviki

By the United Press Amsterdam, July 29. Japanese volunteers have re-enforced the Czechs in eastern Siberia, the Bolsheviki Government learned, according to a Moscow dispatch received today.

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

The news that Japan will intervene in Siberia, has especially the fact that Japan and America have come to terms, has aroused acute interest in Germany, particularly as the news have been spreading exactly the contrary for so long and there were undoubtedly many persons in Germany who still banked on a future alliance with Japan.

If Japan and America are to act jointly in Siberia, the Cologne Volkszeitung says, then it means that an accord has been reached between Japanese and American interests.

"Japan's attitude also means," it goes on, "that in influential Japanese circles it is believed that the interests of the country are being assured by a close alliance with the Entente. This fact is worthy of considerable attention."

The paper speculates on what interests the western powers have in strengthening Japanese influence in eastern Asia and says that the strengthening of this power is only a means to an end. Events in the Far East, and the new undertakings on the Murman coast, it says, are intended to react on European Russia and thus on the war in the west by strengthening the anti-revolutionary party in Russia.

"We cannot think," it proceeds, "that an attack on European Russia by the Siberian railway is really seriously contemplated."

Thinks U. S. Was Paid The paper deduces that Japan and America have a nature of a common purpose for their consent to intervention.

"Japan," it says, "certainly reckons too highly to allow herself to be used for European interests in which she is not concerned. What the agreements concerning East Asia are can only guess. America would not have given her consent and been to Siberian action if she had not been assured of political and economic advantages in Siberia as a guarantee against Japan's monopolization of East Asia."

At a, the more opportunities for disagreement will occur.

It surmises that the Entente wishes to set the Russian public on fire from all sides so that from its ashes the Phoenix of a new Russia will arise which will serve the Entente's interest better.

"It is, in reality," the paper continues, "an Atlantic attack on the central European scheme, the doubtful efforts of which we can quietly watch for the time being. While the battle is being fought in the west for future power in Europe events are taking place in the Far East which will have an influence on the whole earth sooner or later."

Everything is pending and nothing has been decided, it observes, but those