

EASTERN SIBERIA IN ARMS AGAINST JAPS

Republic Appeals for Help to Russian Soviet Government.

COMMUNISTS TO AID Armored Trains and Other War Material Will Be Despatched.

SEMENOFF IS ACTIVE

General Now Reported in Nikolsk Making Military Preparations.

By the Associated Press. Riga, July 2.—The Government of the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia, says a Moscow despatch to-day, has appealed to the Russian Soviet Government for aid against the Japanese and the counter revolutionary forces.

A Moscow official radio despatch to-day appeals to all Communists to aid in the struggle against the "Japanese interventionists."

By the Associated Press. Tokyo, July 1 (delayed).—Political activity in eastern Siberia is further off than ever as a result of the activities there of Gen. Semenov, the Cossack anti-Bolshevik leader, according to despatches reaching Tokyo from various centers.

Following persistent reports that Semenov had received Japanese help in effecting his escape to the interior from Vladivostok—the story being he had been concealed in the bottom of an automobile—the Japanese command in Vladivostok has announced the issuance of instructions forbidding Japanese officers to give any assistance to Semenov.

Messages from Chang-chun, Manchuria, report Gen. Semenov in Nikolsk, making military preparations.

What it terms the vacillating attitude of the Japanese is sharply criticized by the "Minsk" newspaper, Oskana, in an article which declares the Japanese Siberian policy is irritating the Japanese residents of Vladivostok, who are insisting that a number of evacuation should be determined upon by the Government and carried out without delay, as the present uncertain situation is causing financial losses.

The Vladivostok Japanese, the newspaper says, are planning to send a deputation to Japan to awaken public opinion there.

It is reported from Harbin that the Russian Soviet authorities have informed the Government of the Siberian Far Eastern Republic in China of the advance of Gen. von Ungern-Sternberg is a serious menace, and that therefore the Chita Government should adopt urgent military measures against this anti-Bolshevik force.

The Bolsheviks in the southern maritime province of eastern Siberia have been ordered to concentrate in the district of Nikolava, in readiness to attack the "White" forces, but to avoid conflicts with the Japanese.

PLAT AGAINST SOVIET; BALTIC UNION PLANNED

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania Forming Alliance.

Riga, July 2.—M. Unsicht, Vice-President of the town of Tcheika, Russia, has informed the Moscow Soviet that a new revolutionary plot has been discovered in Petrograd and in the Polish frontier districts, according to a Moscow despatch. Documentary proof has been found, he says, implicating a number of Socialist revolutionaries, Mensheviks and foreign agitators, the majority of them Poles.

The Estonian and Latvian Foreign Ministers are conferring at Walk, Estonia, over the preliminary arrangements for a meeting which, it is expected, will lead to the formation of a Baltic Triple Union. Lithuania would be the third party to the union.

Moscow reports that the first German commercial vessel to arrive at Petrograd since the war has returned, laden with ninety tons of agricultural machinery.

COMMUNIST INDEX TO WEED OUT UNWORTHY

No New Admissions for Ten Days to Aid Investigation.

Riga, July 2.—A complete investigation of the antecedents and activities of every member of the Communist party is being carried out, says the "Moscow Izvestia."

The acceptance of new members has been forbidden between July 1 and July 10, except where the applicant is an actual workman or peasant who does not employ labor, in which case he will be admitted under special circumstances.

This has been decided upon, it is declared, to clear the party of all untrustworthy members.

NAVAL TUG CONESTOGA GIVEN UP AS LOST

Missing With All on Board Since March 25.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The naval tug Conestoga, missing at sea with all hands since March 25, was officially given up for lost to-day by the Navy Department and stricken from the naval list.

The names of the Conestoga's crew were added to the long list of the navy's "disasters unknown" that includes the crews of the collier Cyclops and the coast guard cutter Tampa, lost during the war, and many other vessels.

A great area of the Pacific east of Guam, the tug's destination, when she sailed from San Francisco, was crossed by surface vessels and aircraft after the tug's disappearance had been reported. The names of the crew were made public some time ago.

BOLSHEVIKI BAR CRANE FROM CROSSING RUSSIA

By the Associated Press. PERKIN, July 2.—The plans of Charles R. Crane, retiring American Minister to China, to traverse Russia on the way to the United States have miscarried and he is turning back from China, seat of the government of the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia, for Vladivostok.

ENGLAND ON BRINK OF BIG UPHEAVAL, VIEW OF GIBBS

Continued from First Page.

at last, after long innings when it was in complete mastery of the nation's life and thought, and Lloyd George, who, by sheer magic of his personality, by wonderful political alertness and by exchange and mart of principles, is now fighting for his life against a formidable combination of enemies within and without his camp. Like the old wolf that was the leader of his pack until his strength failed him, he is now attacked on all sides by those who followed the trail with him. He has no friends, but those who still believe in his cunning are bound to him by fear and favor. This little group of favorites and parasites are making desperate efforts to save their master lest they themselves be lost, and as they dominate the press of England their fight will be with strong arms and ammunition, but they have overwhelming forces against them.

Forces Much Alarmed.

The Prime Minister's most dangerous enemies are the Unionists of the Coalition, who belong to the old Tory party by instinct and by tradition. These men have at last been scared stiff by the immense increase in taxation on capital, by the enormous losses in export trade and by Government waste of public money. They see their old class threatened with ruin and their political power extinguished by the sudden uprising of free lance politicians calling themselves anti-waste candidates, and by the rapid advance of the labor ranks in the political world. Instinctively and intellectually they are opposed to Mr. Lloyd George's methods of buying off the Danes like King Alfred—that is to say, by keeping labor quiet with unemployment pensions, subsidies for unprofitable industries and increased wages under pressure of strikes. For a long time they have held a free hand that way because it kept them in office, but now they see their offices are doomed if that policy is continued, and afterward they will be not only doomed, but damned.

So that there has been a secret conspiracy among them during recent days to throw the net overboard. In fact, it has been almost a mutiny, and Lloyd George would have been deposed already if Andrew Bonar Law had been willing to betray him.

Liberals Busily Plotting.

On the other side, Liberal members of the Coalition have been plotting busily. They see that there will soon be a break up of the present system and that they will have to stand alone again before the public with what ranks of Liberalism they can cling to as a cover for their nakedness. For their Liberalism was swamped by the Tory spirit of the Coalition, and they have many sins on their conscience which they are now professing, with many promises of contrition and amendment, to small groups of Independent Liberals who have departed from them and scorned them. Over breakfast tables and luncheon tables, which is our English way, they are trying to get together again and formulate a new programme of Liberalism with or without Mr. Lloyd George, as they think will pay them best. Their old leader, in spite of his wizardry, is no longer a safe card. By his recent defiance of Labor in order to placate the Tory wing of his Coalition he lost his place with democracy. They have vowed vengeance against him and they will have it, although they wait ten years or more for it. His support of a coercive policy in Ireland also raised hopes of enemies against him, and it is doubtful whether the last hour effort to get terms with De Valera will do any good at all with those who look back on his policy in Ireland with detestation and horror.

Lloyd George at Bay.

So this man who held the British people in the hollow of his hand now is very lonely and stands at bay, looking this way and that for any reinforcements, but he sees only a gathering of hostile bands who once were his supporters. I know him too well to think he will accept defeat easily or will be defeated inevitably. He has lost none of his cunning in statecraft. He is of nimble wit than any man against him. He will play them, one against another. And listening to the voice of the people and their urgent clamor, he will once again offer them leadership to land their hearts' desire with a spell of words as alluring as the music of the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

What I have just written will seem rather small stuff to my readers.

EVIDENCE OF KILLING PRISONERS PRESENTED

Witness Testifies at Trial of Stenger and Crusius.

By the Associated Press. LEIPZIG, July 2.—During the course of the trial of Lieut.-Gen. Karl Stenger and Major Bruno Crusius, charged by the French Government with having ordered the troops under their command to take no prisoners and to kill wounded men, Dr. Wenger, an Alsatian, testified to-day that two wounded Frenchmen were found on August 25, 1914, a German ambulance corps, shot by order of Crusius.

Dr. Wenger testified he remonstrated with Crusius, who replied he could not do otherwise, adding that a non-commissioned officer had declared the execution was carried out conformably with an order that no prisoners should be taken.

CHILEAN OUT OF LEAGUE.

Government Accepts Resignation of Delegate Who Quit in April.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 2.—The resignation of Antonio Huneeus as Chilean delegate to the League of Nations was accepted by the Government to-day. Senator Huneeus resigned in April last because Augustus Edwards, Chilean Minister to Great Britain, had been appointed chairman of the Chilean delegation. The Government has decided not to fill the vacancy created by Senator Huneeus' resignation.

RUMANIAN TREATY RATIFIED.

WARSAW, July 2.—The military convention between Poland and Rumania was ratified by the Polish Diet despite the opposition of the Socialists. The convention was signed by delegates of the two countries last March.

POPE RECEIVES PERUVIANS.

ROME, July 2.—Pope Benedict to-day received in private audience Gen. Juan Zuloaga, former Peruvian Minister of War, and Senora Zuloaga. The Pontiff conversed lengthily with Gen. Zuloaga concerning the situation in Peru.

the petty personalities of the political arena—but although it is true that personal rivalries, squabbles and treacheries underlie this situation, yet it is much larger than that. In causes and consequences. This impending downfall of the Coalition Government in England, or at least this regrouping of parties and people, is due to a general change of spirit and to mighty forces in world affairs. Politicians and their little careers are like straws which show the turbulence and tide of deep waters. There are deep waters moving strongly in and beyond the British Empire. The spirit of the people is astir, demanding security of life and liberty in their way of governance, relief from overburdened taxation and a fair reward for hard work; peace across their frontiers, honesty and justice between classes and nations and new leadership which will give them, through this and safeguard the future from the menace of new and ghastly wars. So far they are not satisfied. They gave their leaders their chance and the leaders did not take it.

Promises Unfulfilled.

In England, anyhow, there is a general belief that ever since the ending of the war there has been an utter failure to fulfil any of those promises, a most dismal abandonment of the ideals of peace and justice and a most cynical disregard of national interests and international wisdom. Our economic policy has swung violently from prodigal waste to savage attacks on taxes and wages; from wild extravagance to a false economy, without any guiding law of life by which all classes should cooperate in common sacrifice and common striving. The result is in the disastrous conflict between capital and labor and the paralysis in trade. Our foreign policy has led us into a vast expenditure and has failed to pacify Europe or to reconstruct its financial ruin. Our policy toward Ireland, if looked at from any point of view, has been disastrous. Its patience is exhausted. It is insisting on different methods and better results. It is this rising tide of impatience, this passion of disgust with present conditions, which is making politicians of all parties and groups run about like mice in a cage when the door is opened to the cat.

What is happening in England is beginning to happen elsewhere. Many peoples in many lands are asking for reformation of methods and morals between classes and nations. The Imperial Conference in London has not been without its effect on English statesmen. Men like Smuts, Massey and Moighan have been talking frankly in private as well as in public, and they have been saying some very straight things. They are not interested in the careers of party politicians. They are much more interested in the welfare of their dominions and the future of the world's policy. From their geographical position they are able to realize certain problems with a more intimate sense of reality than are statesmen over here, to whom these problems seem remote and unreal.

Gen. Smuts gave a jolt to our imagination when he said that Europe no longer mattered very much in relation to world power and that the Pacific would be the scene of the next great drama in human history. I know nothing of the secret influences and the pressure at work behind the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which will shape the first act of that new drama, but I know that all ordinary people but in England are utterly convinced that a great crime will be done if a new alliance is established in any way with Japan which does not have the full approval of the American people.

On the other hand, they believe that this is a test case of the world's hopes for an era of peace based on international justice and agreement. If America, England and Japan can establish a friendly understanding not hurtful to one or another of them and not based on naval rivalries or on common greed at the expense of other people, then we hope for gradual disarmament and some permanent peace everywhere. Otherwise the cockpit of Europe will only be changed for other spheres of strife.

It is that question above all others which will mark out this week as memorable in the history of mankind, but, as I have hinted, these days are filled with a tide of public opinion which is running strongly toward new harbors of hope.

HARDEN BITTERLY ATTACKS RATHENAU

Says He Was War Fanatic Long After Ludendorff Saw Game Was Up.

SOCIALISTS CHANGE VIEW Theories Fail, but Communist Progress in Stettin Alarms Junkers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, July 2.

Maximilian Harden in the Zukunft bitterly attacks Dr. Walter Rathenau, the new Minister of Reconstruction, who has been active in trying to bring about a trade rapprochement with France. He calls him a supporter of the Kaiser and a war fanatic long after Gen. Ludendorff and other saw that the game was up.

"As late as the fall of 1918," writes Dr. Harden, "Dr. Rathenau predicted a German victory, with the French Government an exile in Spain. He said this would make the situation critical for England, inasmuch as the war on land would be lost, and that Germany could not be defeated. Deep despair, he said, would grip England, and Italy would be helpless."

"Three months later Dr. Rathenau changed colors and wrote under the title, 'One Who Foresaw the End of the War and Catastrophe.' If only the people had followed his advice, was Dr. Rathenau's favorite saying. Then Clemenceau would have fled to the Pyrenees and Lloyd George would have gone to the inferno," concludes Dr. Harden.

German Socialists must change the fundamental Marxist programme, which fails in defining the capitalistic system, and must depart from word juggling Marxismism, declares the writer in the new leading Socialist periodical, "The Steadfast," which will appear next month. The Socialists are advocating a meeting in September with the idea of changing the party theory to meet actual conditions.

The editor of "The Steadfast" asserts that "although Marx had a brilliant intellect his capitalistic theories failed in actual applications. His theory is inadequate to improve existing conditions. The Marx defenders reiterate the learned words which correspond with the bureaucratic organization of the Socialist party which has defended the pure Marxist programme. This policy was adequate as long as the party remained in opposition, but when it assumed

political power Marxismism went bankrupt." The Prussian land barons protest against the opening of Communist bureaux in Stettin, where it is reported the Russian Soviet Government proposes shortly to establish a Consulate. The land owners fear the spread of Communist propaganda through the workers, who are urged by the Soviet leaders to spend their holidays preaching domination by the proletariat among the farm hands.

Already a Soviet shipping bureau has been opened at Stettin.

NO MEXICAN INTEREST PAID.

Due Yesterday, but No Money Yet Visible.

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—Payment of interest on Mexico's foreign debt was due yesterday, but there was allience in official circles regarding the Government's intention to meet this obligation. The only funds available for interest payments would be sums on deposit in the national treasury, inasmuch as the taxes on petroleum exports levied under the President's recent decree will not be available until August.

Intimation that the Government has transferred from the treasury to foreign banks money to apply to the national debt is thus far lacking.

HUNGARIAN REDS BREAK JAIL.

Horthy's Assailant and Eighteen Other Bolsheviks Escape.

BUDAPEST, July 1.—Mauthner, the Bolshevik conspirator, whose sentence of death on the charge of attempting to assassinate Regent Horthy was commuted to life imprisonment, together with eighteen other Bolsheviks imprisoned in the penitentiary at Bac, near Budapest, escaped from jail to-day and crossed the Austrian border.

The men are said to have received the assistance of prison guards who had become infected with Bolshevism.

Breaks Groton's Speed Record, Kills 5—Animals

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GROTON, Conn., July 2.—An automobile bearing a New York license passed through Groton this morning at what residents of this borough considered the highest speed ever attained by anything since the beginning of the world. The machine tore through the main street in the wake of a cloud of dust, and after it had gone several venturesome persons went into the street and counted the casualties. They found:

One dead cat. One dead dog. Two dead chickens. One dead woodchuck.

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GERMAN CABINET IS TOLERATED BY FOES

Conservatives Hesitate to Force Election Now, So Dr. Wirth Holds On.

ROSEN DIVERTS ATTACK Denouncing Penalties He Turns Opposition From Ministry to the French.

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The maintenance of the Rhineland occupation penalties has not made Chancellor Wirth's position untenable despite previous threats of the conservative parties that unless Dr. Wirth could induce the Allies to withdraw the penalties his Cabinet would have no reason to exist.

Dr. Friedrich Rosen, Foreign Minister, in a speech in the Reichstag denouncing the sanctions as a violation of the Treaty of Versailles and promising to seek their repeal, diverted the fire of the German opposition parties from the Cabinet to a flame again.

Although the Cabinet crisis was averted this time, members of all parties told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that the life of the Wirth Cabinet would become impossible if the Upper Silesian decision is unfavorable to Germany. The principal reason for Dr. Wirth's selection was the hope that his moderate policy would win leniency from the Allies. From a practical inner political standpoint Dr. Wirth's Cabinet is ineffective because the conservative parties dominate the State Governments both of Prussia and Bavaria.

It is commonly believed that should the Wirth Cabinet fall the parties in the Reichstag would decide on a new election. While the Socialists would welcome this before the Nationalist party could sweep the country after an Upper Silesian reverse and before the Socialist party must give its approval to the heavy indirect taxation programme, the Conservatives would deplore new elections now.

The Conservatives are not sure of the popular vote now, hesitate to bring on the expenses involved in an election and prefer waiting for the time when a national issue will make reactionary success easier.

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The announcement of the maintenance of the penalties especially aroused the

indignation of the German Industrial party, which has addressed a protest to the Government demanding vigorous representations to the Allies. THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent talked to several German manufacturers, asking their opinion of the consequences of the prolongation of the penalties. They replied that they at first underestimated the burden imposed, and continued their normal production, storing the goods for future sale and delivery. Now, however, they are convinced that the French propose to maintain the customs barriers and to advance further into the Ruhr district on the first pretext, and so the manufacturers are reducing their production.

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The Paris Vogue Longer Skirts INTRODUCED BY BEST & CO. IN WOMEN'S ADVANCE FALL MODEL GOWNS OF NEW WEAVE SILKS - WHIP-POOR-WILL, JACQUARD CREPE, SATIN CANTON AND CANTON CREPE. PARIS has stopped speculating about longer skirts and is wearing them! Ten inches off the ground for tailors, and even longer for gowns is the new decree of the great couturieres. Silhouettes may differ and do . . . for the bouffancy of the Victorian period is quite as much in evidence as the svelt grace of Grecian inspired costumes. But Paris says that skirts must be longer. A special cable dispatch from our Paris organization leaves no doubt that the new vogue has been accepted abroad. At the Drags meet, at Longchamp, at Ascot in England—wherever fashionable women gather the long skirt is the mode of the hour . . . Gowns with longer skirts are now on display in the women's department, third floor. Paris Best & Co. London Fifth Avenue at 35th Street New York