

INTERVENTION OF MORE DIRECT KIND URGED IN SIBERIA

Correspondent Says Furies of Bolshevism Are More Dangerous Than Kaiser's Ambition.

KOLCHAK'S ARMY IS WEAK
Reds Advance Against Russian Troops That Are Poorly Trained and Poorly Equipped.

By Ludovic Grondijs
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Omsk, Russia, Aug. 8.—(Delayed.) I have just come from Krasno Ufimsk, where I passed some time at the front, to Omsk after a journey lasting 18 days. At the station of Drougna the officials, as in other stations, were in continual conflict with the military authorities and were committing acts of sabotage. They were preparing to cause a collision between a troop train and another train and I had to use strong threats to make them desist. Afterward between Ekaterinburg and Omsk I saw at four different places traces of collisions such as wrecked cars and overturned locomotives.

INCESSANT PROPAGANDA
These things are the result of an incessant propaganda by the Bolsheviks in the rear of the Kolchak army, causing the lines to be obstructed and making transportation abominably slow. By this retreat the Russian army has lost not only Perm, which was won by the allies, but all the ground which the Czecha had conquered between Kungur and Ekaterinburg. This defeat resembles that of July, 1917, in that an attempt was made to attain an objective that was too vast for the army diminished by Bolshevik propaganda and by desertions. The Russian army had, solely through the power of excited desire, obtained a momentary success which it was impossible to maintain.

I visited regiments which I had already found 150 versts (99 miles) from Kazan and which now were before Krasno Ufimsk, south of Kungur. On this road newly constructed wagons traveled as if on the waves of the sea at a speed of about three kilometers (1.8 miles) an hour. Here the enemy had made his greatest advance. The front of a Russian army corps, the commander of which had fought in Siberia for a year, two kinds of regiments. First were those which had been at the front for a year. Their morale was at least as good as that of other regiments and they were still disposed to offer resistance to the enemy. But they were clothed in rags and often were without shoes. They had few rifles and their machine guns for the most part were unusable, as no replacements were sent from the rear.

SANS RIFLE, SANS TRAINING
The effective came to the front often without preliminary training and never with rifles, being obliged to await their turn to be armed. The best officers were at the front here, though they received no encouragement and but rarely the recompense they had been promised. The army corps with which I found myself had received in six months only 1000 suspenders and no breeches. Even the regiments formed in the rear, equipped from head to foot, well commanded and well provisioned, did not meet expectations. In several battles the new regiment held less tenaciously than the others, forcing even their comrades without breaches to retreat.

After what I have seen at the front I consider that a second fault was the fact that the attitude of a defensive was too strictly maintained, which they had too long observed, they were inferior. There were no counter attacks or maneuvers, thus leaving the initiative to the enemy and submitting to him. By dispersing the weak forces over a too extended front in little posts without reserves they were, as can testify, driven back by each concentrated attack.

MANEUVERS TOO LATE
Two maneuvers were made when it was too late. One was toward the north in the direction of Kungur by the

FIRST photo of the scuttler chief, Admiral von Reuter, who sank German fleet. The picture was taken in the internment camp at Os-westry.



troops of General Popelav and the other to the south or east in the direction of the forest south of Kungur. Both were completely checked and were followed by profound demoralization. Since then each counter attack has been useless.

The political attitude of the Omsk government towards the workers has always been consistent. On the one hand it has treated dangerous conspirators with harshness. On the other hand officers at the front have been imprisoned for taking reprisals against the communists and Red commissaires who have fallen into their hands. At the front one finds himself in general poorly protected against the ruthless enemy by the prescriptions of an exaggerated humanity.

REDS CROSS EASILY
Since the Reds up to this time have crossed without the least difficulty the large River Belaya and the River Kama, it is not easy to see where the Reds will need to fear serious opposition before they reach the Irtsch if they intend to continue their advance. It is hoped that the Reds, disquieted by the success of General Denikine in the southern part of Russia, will send some of their divisions against him, thus lightening the pressure on this front. Besides it is possible that this war is not serious. The losses have not been heavy and wherever our forces

Be Careful What You Wash Your Hair With
Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is Mulstified coconut oil shampoo, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap and beats anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy, and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.—Adv.

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Squeeze the Juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

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have attacked with some show of resolution the Reds have fled in a panic. They probably are not superior numerically. A single corps of a European army attacking in place of these troops, which recall those of the middle ages, could drive the Red tide back to Moscow.

PLENTIFUL HARVEST AIDS
During an eventful journey, in which danger from the Reds was always present, I passed on my way to the railroad some of the most fertile regions of Russia and of Siberia. The immense cultivated fields are covered with grain, promising an abundant harvest. This will diminish the difficulties of the Reds. This invasion by the army of a state that is poor and incapable of working into a neighboring country where the citizens find tranquillity under a government based in large part upon the rural population to take from them the fruits of their work, resembles the wars of the middle ages or armed tribes, who, despising regular work, levied by force of arms upon their more industrious neighbors.

The danger of a continuous advance across Siberia, apart from manifold political complications, consists above all of the approach to China. It enters particularly into the political consideration that the Russian Bolsheviks will be able to exploit the Chinese revolution and in the beginning of 1917 efforts were made by the Reds to establish themselves in China and to secure from it reinforcements which they needed badly. Notices from the Russian embassies in foreign lands have been neglected or combated by English diplomacy. Already the few Chinese in the Bolshevik army have played an exceptional role by their ferocious energy. Disorders in China, fostered by the rivalry between the foreigners, places at the disposition of Bolshevism an enormous number of beings who are more desirous of fighting than are the Russians. The Reds will exploit the antipathy of the Russians against imperialism and will do the same among the Chinese. I believe that a more direct intervention should take place in

Siberia to avert dangers to the peace of the world which, embodied in the fury of Bolshevism, is a thousand times more dangerous than were the ambitions of Kaiser Wilhelm.

Continued Strikes Delay Operation of Siberian Railroad
By William R. Giles
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Peking, China, Aug. 13.—The continued strike on the Siberian railway is becoming a most serious menace to military operations. All traffic, including military trains, is held up and transportation is at a standstill. Besides higher pay the strikers demand that their wages be paid in the old currency, refusing to accept the Siberian notes. It is greatly feared that the strike also has a political significance. The fact that Admiral Kolchak's troops have been driven back from positions which they won with such difficulty last year appears to have demoralized the Siberians considerably, and to have given encouragement to the Bolsheviks in the maritime provinces. It is believed that the latter engineered the railway strike in order to reach Vladivostok and supplies from reaching the army.

Vladivostok's position, owing to the Bolshevik propaganda and the habit of the Bolsheviks of working under the surface, is considered precarious. It has been found necessary to take extra precautions between Vladivostok and Irkutsk, where bands of Bolsheviks have been continually cutting the railway and blowing up bridges, compelling the use of strong forces to maintain communications.

See Turley Today
Turley makes good clothes; 421 Pailing bldg., 122 1/2 Third st.—Adv.

HUNGARIAN COUP MAY MEAN MONARCHISTIC MOVE OVER EUROPE
German Press Charges Entente Is Trying to Suppress Socialistic Governments.
By Michael Farbman
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, Aug. 12.—(Via Copenhagen, Denmark)—It is the opinion of the press and public in Germany that the new coup in Hungary will result in the starting of a monarchist counter revolution inspired and led by the imperialist entente not only in Hungary but in Europe generally. That the entente allied itself with the Hapsburg house to overthrow a moderate Socialist government at the very moment when this government was making every effort to lead Hungary back to democracy is inspiring the German monarchist counter revolutionists.

Newspapers representing the liberal majority Socialists are blaming the radical Socialistic rule for making a counter revolution possible. Radical newspapers are satisfied that the counter revolution was organized by the entente in concurrence with the Catholic aristocrats of Hapsburg Austria and would have come in any case. According to private dispatches to the Frankfurter Zeitung the coup was organized by the Hungarian bureaucracy and officer corps and was really assisted by

the Roumanian army. The members of the Socialist government were compelled to abdicate and were then arrested. All the Socialist newspapers were compelled to suspend publication. It is very significant that the manifesto proclaiming the new regime was signed by Field Marshal Archduke Joseph. The manifesto avoids mentioning the form of the new regime as to whether it is republican or monarchist but the coup had a distinct militarist and monarchist character. The situation is very unstable and new developments may come before this message is printed. In Vienna the name of the Duke of Teck is freely mentioned as a candidate for the Hungarian throne.

Caporetto Defeat Of Italy Blamed On Defeatist Talk
By Marie Borse
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Milan, Italy, Aug. 12.—Newspapers are publishing extracts from the report of the commission of inquiry on the report

of the commission of inquiry on the defeat of Caporetto. The Avanti, the organ of the Socialist party which attempted in every way possible to defame the conduct of the war, takes advantage of the imminent discussion of the text of the report, to attack all those responsible for the declaration of war and its conduct. It pretends that the sinister and anti-patriotic work of the Socialists was without influence in determining the disaster, but it has not succeeded in effacing the memory of its infamous propaganda.

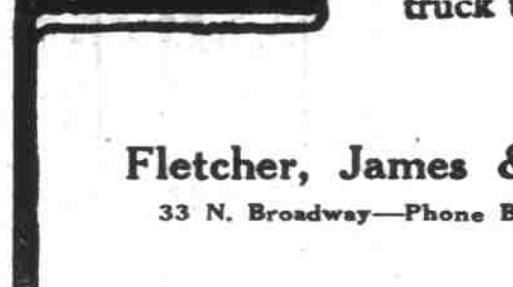
The commission unhesitatingly attributes the fundamental responsibility for the defeat to the commander-in-chief, General Cadorna, for his unbending obstinacy in the face of all advice. It attributes graver faults to General Cappello, commanding the second army, who neglected to prepare sufficient defenses on the line on Monte Matajur, which is the key to the valley of the National river; to General Cavacchiechi, who was reported to be inept, and to the general commanding the fourth army corps, if not aside from the principal military causes, political causes contributed to the defeat, such as the discontent of the troops, the want of authority, and insufficient rest and leaves of absence.

Above all, the report shows that the defeatist propaganda of the Socialists and the Glottians in the interior of the country had a terrible reverberation in the front lines. The speech of Deputy Fraas of Treviso, proclaiming that the chamber of deputies should at all costs have prevented a third winter in the trenches, as well as the lamentations of the pope over useless carnage had, the commission says, the effect of a moral disaster on the troops.

French Government Buys All Material U. S. Left in France
By Paul Scott Mowrer
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Paris, France, Aug. 12.—The Echo de Paris says that signatures were exchanged yesterday for the purchase by the French government of all the American material and installations in France. The price agreed upon was \$400,000,000 which is the equivalent of 2,400,000,000 francs at the present rate of exchange.

President Wilson has invited Premier Clemenceau to attend the general meeting of the League of Nations in Washington this fall.

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