

able turn. Large forces of the enemy, which succeeded in crossing the Shehara River in the region of Slonim, continue their attacks in the neighborhood of Rozany.

Soviet Reply May End Grave Menace

Sweep of Bolsheviki Into Poland Has Caused Great Alarm Among Allies

Russia's reply to Poland's application for armistice negotiations brings in sight a possible solution of one of the most serious crises which Europe as a whole and the Allied nations in particular have had to face since the conclusion of the armistice with the Germans in November, 1918.

The official world of Allied Europe has been stirred to its depths and undisguisedly alarmed over the sweep of the Soviet armies through territory held by the Poles, to the very borders of Poland proper, with a menace to Warsaw and the virtual wiping out of Poland as a nation looming up to the north of the Baltic sea.

Furthermore, the close approach of the Russians to the German border gave additional cause for uneasiness, there existing great uncertainty and apprehension as to the effect a touching of German and Soviet frontiers might have upon the political future of Europe.

Situation Alarming to Allies

The situation was becoming rather alarming to the Allies at the time the Spa conference was in session early this month, and it was decided that attempts should be made to bring about peace between Russia and Poland if possible. Poland was advised, on the one hand, to endeavor to make peace with the Russians, and on the other hand the Moscow government was informed that the Allies would not condone the invasion of Polish territory proper by the Soviet army.

Entente Gets Desired Action

The action the Allies desired of Poland, however, was finally taken by that nation, which Thursday sent an armistice application to Moscow and effected a cabinet reorganization bringing the Soviet side more to the front. The reply sent by the Soviet government to-day is the fruit of that application. Poland had fought bravely to hold back the tremendous Bolshevik push, and in a great defensive movement, but her greatly extended line had been stretched to the breaking point under the Soviet attack by what appears to have been her ill-adviced spring offensive, and there seemed to be no prospect that unaided she would be able to stem the Soviet tide.

Still Face Stumbling Block

There remains the possibility, of course, that the negotiations about to be opened will not result satisfactorily. The Russian government, in its notes to-day, appears to be reserving to itself the selection of the place of meeting, and it remains to be seen if this issue will again prove a stumbling block in the negotiations. The outcome of the negotiations now afoot depends, in a large measure, upon what political faction in the Soviet government will gain the upper hand.

Trotzky Faction's Ascendancy

In this connection persons familiar with the situation recall the fact that the monarchist troops led by Kapp in the recent revolt against the Ebert government had expressed their willingness to enter into negotiations with the Bolsheviks for the accomplishment of their common aim—the overthrow of the German government, the establishment of a dictatorship, composed of extreme and moderate elements, and the renewal of resistance, in some form or other, to the Allies. Trotzky has repeatedly said that Soviet Russia would never verge to forming alliances with so-called bourgeois or capitalist countries if such action would enhance Bolshevik power and prestige.

Ebert Sends Force To East Prussia

BERLIN, July 24 (By The Associated Press).—Because of the Russo-Polish fighting close to the East Prussian border line and the possibility of encroachments on German neutrality, by the belligerents or fugitives, President Ebert issued a decree to-day ordering that constitutional emergency measures be enforced immediately for the defense of that province. The civil government of East Prussia reported that an attack on East Prussia was unlikely, but that developments were being watched closely, and all precautions taken. The governor said that pending granting of permission for German troops to enter the region, the local security police and mounted detachments were being reinforced, and were acting as frontier guards. He expressed the belief that they would suffice to render first aid in case of frontier encroachments. The governor said Reichswehr troops had been concentrated at what was regarded as the danger point.

Franco-British Mission To Plan Help to Poland

PARIS, July 24.—"The rôle of the Franco-British mission now on its way to Warsaw," said Premier Millerand in the Senate Friday, "is to get an accurate idea of the situation, to support with every means within its power the newly formed Polish Ministry and to advise us as to the army's needs in material, munitions and instructors. The mission will do what is possible, even what is impossible, to come to the help of our Allies," the Premier continued. "Latterly we have not spared friendly warnings to Poland, but she now expects from us something besides reproaches. I can assure you her expectations shall not be in vain."

Krassin Takes 6 Million Gold Rubles to Sweden

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—Leonid Krassin, Russian Bolshevik Minister of Trade and Commerce, left Reval to-day for Stockholm aboard a Lettish steamer. He had with him 6,000,000 in gold rubles for Sweden.

Jusserand Leaves Paris for Warsaw

By Ralph Courtney
Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, July 23.—The departure of Jules Jusserand for Warsaw was the signal to-day for another crop of rumors that he was not returning to Washington as Ambassador. In official quarters no confirmation was obtainable. Nevertheless, it is thought that the French government is not true at the moment, may shortly be so. One Paris evening paper states that Jusserand's successor has already been selected in the person of Philippe Bunau Varilla.

Washington Favors Truce Arrangement

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Unofficial reports that Soviet Russia had agreed to an armistice at the request of Poland were received with relief by State department authorities to-day. It was said that the department is hoping strongly that the renewed negotiations between the conflicting governments will bring an end to the admittedly serious situation. Government officials following the present crisis are free in saying that the military collapse of Poland has developed conditions described as tense in their relationship to world affairs. It was said to-day that the United States was decidedly interested in the welfare of Poland. What policy is to be followed in aiding Poland presented a question of serious doubt, it was said. The news of the armistice had led government officials to hope that peace may be made on the Polish frontier without further complications.

Jewish Relief in Poland Achieves Good Results

"Phenomenal results" have been accomplished by Overseas Unit No. 1, which was dispatched to Poland last January by the Joint Distribution Committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, according to a report just presented to the committee by Dr. Boris D. Bogen, until recently director for Poland and now general director of the committee. Being conditions of typhus and other plagues, members of the unit have succeeded in establishing effective relief and launching rehabilitation activities. It was in the course of these activities that Rabbi Bernard Kantor and Dr. Israel Friedlander, members of the unit in Polish Ukraine, were murdered on the road from Katsk to Proskurov.

Hungarian Premier Sees European Invasion by Reds

BUDAPEST, July 22 (By The Associated Press).—"A new earthquake in the form of Bolshevik invasion threatening Europe," said Count Paul Teleki in the National Assembly, which was convened to-day to hear the statement of the new government, of which the Count is Premier. "The Red offensive, the boycott, and Bela Kun's escape indicate the Reds' scheme to overrun Europe. We hold the Austrian government responsible for the boycott and also for the escape of the commissaries. Hungary regards herself as the fortress of the West against the Russians. If Poland is doomed to fall, the banner of Christian democracy will be defended by the Magyars. We want peace with our neighbors and are therefore accepting gratefully France's offer to act as intermediary. If the territorial clause of the peace treaty were revised," continued the Premier, "there would be a chance of economic agreements leading to the reconstruction of Eastern Europe."

Poland Expects Economic Aid Here

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Poland expects humanitarian and economic aid from the United States in the present crisis, Prince Casimir Lubomirski, Polish Minister, declared in a statement made to-night. The prince expressed gratification at present indications that an armistice will be put into effect. "News of the armistice between Poland and Russia, which has appeared, is not yet official, but I believe it is true," he said. "Poland has declared during all this war her sincere desire for peace, for, above all things, she wants to carry out a great program of internal reconstruction, necessary to her existence. We hope now that the Soviet government is sincerely in its desire for peace, and that they are speaking sincerely when they express the desire to deal directly with Poland. We are grateful to our European allies for their offer of military assistance of which at last they see the necessity. But from America we are expecting a different form of aid—not military, but humanitarian and economic. We are expecting her cooperation in our effort to rebuild our economical life. Our expectations are based on community of our ideals, of liberty and our humanitarian principles. That we will receive such aid, I do not doubt. The number of personal calls, letters and telegrams from all parts of the United States, all expressing sympathy and readiness to help Poland, are the best proof of the sentiment prevailing in this country. I wish to express in the name of my government and of my country the heartfelt gratitude for those unmistakable proofs of sympathy and those unselfish offers coming from the American people. Poland needs that humanitarian help more than any other nation, because she has suffered more from the devastating effects of the war and now to her plight has been added a new burden—the necessity of caring for a vast army of fugitives, for millions of Poles, refugees, Jews, fleeing from the war-ridden parts of the country. I am glad to be able to tell business men of Poland that the industries of Poland have been left untouched by the war. They are continuing to function as well as possible with the scanty stores of raw material. With peace, the young men of Poland will be released to turn to productive work. Poland's problem is to find this work for them. This can only be accomplished with the aid of finances to purchase raw materials, capital to establish industries."

Warsaw Minister to U. S. Declares America Must Co-operate in Big Task

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
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Resolute Heads for Starting Line

A 25-knot gale caused postponement of yesterday's race with Shamrock IV. The defender is shown plowing through the choppy sea on her way to Ambrose Lightship.

Postponement Disappoints Sir Thomas

(Continued from page one)
coming over," replied Sir Thomas, "but then she had her ocean rig and not her racing rig; still she had no more protection for the crew than she has now." At this moment Commodore Aemilia Jarvis, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, who has been on the Victoria throughout the races, entered the room. "Here, Jarvis," said Sir Thomas, "I want you to hear this. You and I said we thought they ought to go out on the race." He then related what had been said at the conference, and added: "Our men said that if the race had gone on the New York Yacht Club committee would have been remiss in their duty." Mrs. Burton, for the first time since her marriage, did not accompany her husband on board a racing yacht. She remained on the houseboat Killarney, and her place was taken by a heavy man from the 23-meter boat crew, who could give a hand with the ropes. Her percentage of races was unaffected, however, owing to the postponement.

Shamrock Does Not Satisfy Her Designer

Charles E. Nicholson, designer of Shamrock, said yesterday that he was not entirely satisfied with Shamrock as she stood for racing in American waters. "These races have, in fact, only been trial races for us," said Mr. Nicholson, "and we are learning more about Shamrock every day. We have also learned much about wind and wave conditions off Sandy Hook. Had we had such knowledge there would undoubtedly have been certain changes in Shamrock's design." Mr. Nicholson said he was not satisfied with Shamrock's new bow, and agreed it pounded too much in the ground swell that runs off Sandy Hook. One of the members of Shamrock's crew admitted to-day Shamrock carried a lee helm and was not always easy to steer.

Johnson To Be Refused Bail

CHICAGO, July 24.—Jack Johnson, former world's heavyweight champion, will be refused bail and sent to the county jail when he arrives in Chicago to-morrow in custody of a United States marshal from Los Angeles, District Attorney Clyde announced to-day. Johnson fled from Chicago several years ago, forfeiting \$15,000 bail, following his sentence to the Leavenworth penitentiary for violation of the Mann act. An unsuccessful attempt to arrange for Johnson's release on bail was made to-day by Thomas Carey, a former alderman. Mr. Clyde refused on the ground that Johnson was arrested while a fugitive from justice. Federal authorities plan to take Johnson to an outlying jail, either at Wheaton, Des Moines or Geneva.

Riotous Sea Halts Final Yacht Race

(Continued from page one)
lighter opponent seemed to pound heavily. Yachtsmen are disgusted. The decision to postpone the race was reached at 11:45, the hour set for the hoisting of the preparatory signal. The announcement that the race had been called off was sent out by wireless, but those boats that had no Marconi equipment were left in the dark as to what had happened. Experienced yachtsmen were inclined to criticize when the yachts put about and hastened back to the hook. Many of them declared the race could have been sailed without either craft carrying away any of her spars. They seemed to think that the only real danger lay in the possibility of squalls, which had been predicted for the afternoon.

Resolute Has Advantage in a Windward Battle

The veterans pointed out that in 1923 the American Vigilant and the British Valkyrie raced through a twenty-five knot northeaster and managed to finish without serious injury. The challenger on that occasion carried away four spinnakers as fast as she could set them. The history of the America's Cup shows only one other contest that was postponed on account of excessive winds. That was in 1903, when Shamrock III objected to racing in a northeast gale. Reliance, the defending yacht, was willing to start, but the race committee decided on a postponement. All the other postponements have been due to a lack of wind, which has been one of the annoying features of the present series. There were ten postponements out of thirteen trials in 1920, when Columbia and the first Shamrock were contesting for the cup.

Chicago Authorities Balk Attempt to Have Pugilist Released

AN unsuccessful attempt to arrange for Johnson's release on bail was made to-day by Thomas Carey, a former alderman. Mr. Clyde refused on the ground that Johnson was arrested while a fugitive from justice. Federal authorities plan to take Johnson to an outlying jail, either at Wheaton, Des Moines or Geneva.

Bidding

5th AVE AT 46th ST. PARIS NEW YORK

A further readjusting and re-grouping of various Summer Fashions throughout the five selling salons of our establishment enables us to place before you these important values—

Gowns and Dresses Formerly \$95 to \$195 at \$55—\$75—\$95

Evening Wraps Formerly \$295 at \$95 to \$145

Suits Formerly \$95 to \$225 at \$45—\$65—\$85

Coats and Wraps Formerly \$125 to \$250 at \$45—\$75—\$95—\$125

Skirts Formerly to \$58 at \$15—\$25

Blouses Formerly \$20 to \$40 at \$7.50 \$10—\$15

Why Savages don't have Fallen Arches

"To me, with my past 25 years' experience as a physical trainer in Army Camps and Colleges," writes Maj. H. H. Burdett, "the subject of fallen arches resolves itself into a question of shoes. Did you ever know a savage to have fallen arches? No, because the metatarsal articulations and sinews of his feet can function freely and properly, his feet being unconfined. "But as shoes are a necessity in our civilization, we should see to it that they are made properly so that the feet can function naturally. I consider that the Cantilever Shoe for men and women embodies this principle. I have been wearing it sufficiently long to give it a fair trial and am convinced that you have designed a shoe which was badly needed to-day."

The Cantilever Shoe for men is constructed on the same principle that have made it so successful in the women's shoes—a flexible shank, yielding with the action of the foot and permitting the arch muscles to exercise and strengthen; room for the toes without crowding; snug-fitting instep which supports the arch naturally and without appliances. A shoe for comfort and endurance in either walking or standing.

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP 22 West 39th St., N. 5th Av. Phone Greeley 2384. Also at J. B. BOOTERY, Lexington, Mass., at 60th St., Opposite Bloomingdale.

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Made to measure by expert British Tailors in a few days.

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CROYDON BRANCH: Whitgift House, North End

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