outnumbers the Poles, the statement says.

**Poles Again Evacuate Brody**

The Polish front command, for the purpose of shortening the line of defense, has ordered a retreat to the Bug River, and in so doing the Poles have again evacuated Brody. On the southern wing, the statement declares, all attacks along the Stripa were repulsed by the Poles.

The Polish peace delegates, who will confer with the Russian Soviet representatives at Minsk, were expected to arrive in that city late to-night. In diplomatic circles it was said that if the schedule was followed the delegates would get some sleep and would be prepared to open negotiations Sunday.

The Americans accompanying the Polish peace delegates will inquire concerning the fate of Captain Arthur Kelly, of Richmond, Va., and Captain Merion Cooper, of Jacksonville, Fla., members of the Kosciusko Aerial Squadron, who have been missing more than a month.

Saturday was one of the most strenuous days in Warsaw's history. The government, besides completing preparations for the capital's defense, had the task of getting the Polish peace delegates, who will meet representatives of the Bolsheviki, started for Minsk. It also continued removal of valuable records.

Soon after midnight artillery firing to the north was distinctly heard in the city and military observers said it was in the region of Radzymin. Wounded from the front in carts and automobiles now are being brought to Praga, the section of Warsaw lying on the left bank of the Vistula. At Praga the wounded are transferred to streetcars with two or three trailers, which haul them through Warsaw on the way to hospitals in the rear.

Representatives of the American Legation, welfare organizations and missions at a meeting to-night decided to remain in Warsaw until the government gives the word to evacuate. Meantime, all preparations are being made to leave the city at a moment's notice.

**Americans Believe Poles Will Hold**

Some of the Americans express confidence that the Poles will be able to prevent the Bolsheviki from taking the capital, now that the Polish forces are fighting with their backs against the wall on their own ground. The British and French ministers have departed, but the military missions remain in Warsaw.

Gold and silver are being taken from the city owing to the rapid gain of the Bolsheviki in the last few days in their movement to encircle the capital. The government national bank is removing to Cracow, 158 miles southwest of Warsaw.

**Soviet Gains in North**

AT THE FRONT WITH THE POLISH ARMY, Aug. 14 (By The Associated Press).—The Polish-Bolshevik battle line to-day covered about 700 kilometers, extending from the Rumanian frontier northwest to the Prussian border. When the Bolshevik offensive began five weeks ago the line was approximately twice 700 kilometers and was quite irregular.

The front stretches diagonally across Poland. It is slightly bowed in the center, with a buckle in the Warsaw sector, where the Bolsheviki stand just on the other side of the capital's protectors. Slight gains for the Bolsheviki were announced to-day in the extreme north on the Russian right, and in the south, where the Poles are readjusting their lines for the purpose of shortening the front.

Near the Prussian frontier, where Bolshevik cavalry is endeavoring to reach the Vistula, the Poles evacuated Rypin, but to the southeast, near the Warsaw front, local Polish successes are reported. Plonsk, Nowo-Miasto and Nasielsk, to the northwest of Warsaw, for which there has been fighting, now are in the hands of the Poles. At last accounts the Poles also held Radzymin, to the northeast of Warsaw, after it had changed hands several times.

Southeast of Warsaw the line is now passing beyond Lublin to the Bug River, to Sokal, to Kamionka-Strumilovo, to Bialykamien and along the Stripa.

**Lemberg Bolshevik Objective**

The Bolsheviki are striving to reach the Vistula River, apparently to carry out their encircling movement upon Warsaw, from the south. Their objective is Lemberg, where there has been heavy fighting for various points of vantage and villages. Here ground has changed hands repeatedly in the last few weeks. At the nearest point the Bolsheviki are about thirty miles from Lemberg in a rough country.

It is reported that General Budenny brought up several divisions of fresh cavalry recently to participate in the Lemberg drive and the operations in the region of Lublin. The Bolsheviki also are reported to be reinforcing northeast of the Vieprz River, chiefly with infantry.

The Bolsheviki threw 77-mm. shells at intervals during the day from what observers believe is a German gun. Machine guns rattled and occasionally there was rifle fire.

To the northwest, nearer Warsaw, the Bolsheviki are using shells which sound like 155s. There is more artillery activity in the Warsaw sector than in any other part of the line, owing to the fact that the Reds have been halted before the city and apparently are bringing up several big guns. Observers expressed the opinion that Germans apparently were supervising most of the artillery work.

**Battle Increases in Violence**

PARIS, Aug. 15 (By The Associated Press).—Warsaw was still holding to-night, as far as is known, but the battle raging under the walls of the city is increasing in violence. From the vague and scant news reaching Paris the Poles are making a good fight, but seemingly all they can hope for is to delay the fatal hour of the city's fall. The Reds are continuing to advance and have reached a point less than ten miles from the capital.

Military opinion in Paris does not visualize how any counter offensive operations are possible in the Warsaw region now, except in the event, which is considered most improbable, of the Poles having been able, notwithstanding the advance of the Red cavalry toward Thorn, to keep or to send northward forces capable of maneuvering on the right flank of the Reds' column, which is operating southward along the Narew River.

A German aerial service has been organized, according to advices to the French Foreign Office, to supply the Russian Soviet staffs with all military information concerning Polish strategic movements that German pilots can perceive in their flights from East Prussia over Polish territory. The Foreign Office said to-day that the entire arrangement was outlined in a document which fell into the hands of the Polish authorities.

The Russian forces also are being supplied with enormous amounts of munitions and food across the East Prussian frontier, according to reports to the Foreign Office from the French military mission in Warsaw.

**No Word From Parley**

LONDON, Aug. 15.—No news has yet reached London on the peace meeting of the Polish and Soviet representatives at Minsk.

The Central News learns that a number of the journalists accompanying the Polish delegation have not been allowed to cross the Russian lines.

M. Kameneff, one of the Bolshevik commissioners here, to-day wrote David Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, notifying him that "notwithstanding the hostile acts of the French government, which are calculated to prevent the holding of a peace conference, the Soviet government does not consider it necessary to alter its conditions for armistice and peace preliminaries already communicated to your government."

The Bolshevik official communication of Saturday, received here to-day, says:

"In the direction of Plonsk we have occupied Serock (about thirty miles north of Warsaw). In the direction of Nova Georgievsk we have advanced to the line of Marspolsk-Serock.

"In the direction of Warsaw we have occupied the town of Novo Minsk (twenty miles east of the capital, on the railway). Our troops are engaged with the enemy to the east of the town of Cholm."

## *French Troops Held Up by the Germans*

### *Workmen in Upper Silesia Halt Six Trains Believed on Way to Aid Poland*

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—Workmen in Upper Silesia regard France's recognition of General Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik leader in South Russia, as equivalent to a declaration of war on Russia, and accordingly will refuse to recognize the French representatives on the plebiscite commission, contending they are not neutral, says "The Daily Mail's" Kattowitz correspondent. Six trains of French troops from the Teschen area, the correspondent states, have been held up at Gleiwitz by workmen who feared they were going to help Poland. The French commander, he adds, then issued an ultimatum demanding a clear passage or he would use machine guns. The workmen are said to be armed.

The Belgian government has forbidden the shipment of a quantity of ammunition which has arrived at Antwerp from France, destined for General Wrangel, according to an Antwerp dispatch to "The Daily Mail." This action, it is believed, was due to announcement by Belgian workmen that they would refuse to handle the shipment.

SCHNEIDEMUHL, Russia, Aug. 15.—An Entente provision train, on the way to Poland, manned by a mixed crew of English and French, was detained for several hours in the freight yard here, pending an investigation. News of the pending arrival of the train had spread, and, although the authorities barred the way to the station, several thousand persons assembled and demanded that the train be halted.

Aside from four machine guns and some soldiers' clothing, no war supplies were found on the train, and the local Workers' Council allowed it to proceed. During the investigation there were fisticuffs between Germans and the train crew. It is officially declared these were not serious.

Schneidemuhl is the junction point for the railway running from Danzig to Thron and Posen.

## *Troops Crowd Into Occupied Germany*

### *French Movement Held to Presage Expedition to Give Assistance to Poles*

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Concentration of large numbers of troops in the occupied zone of Germany is reported in a news agency dispatch from Essen.

Railway tracks in Alsace-Lorraine, it is said, are so badly cluttered with troop trains, which cannot be unloaded because of the crowded condition of the barracks, that there is much wrong routing and confusion.

"Die Freiheit" expresses belief that French troop movements along the Rhine presage a military expedition, with Poland as its destination.

A special dispatch from Meseritz, fifty-five miles West of Posen, states that the authorities at Posen are trying to exclude the swarms of Polish refugees arriving there, and admit only official bodies from Warsaw, members of government departments and foreign missions.

Reorganization of the Polish northern front, says a special dispatch from Meseritz, has been undertaken by French officers.

## France Looks To U. S. for Aid to Poland

(Continued from page one)

labor forces have not yet recovered.

There is considerable doubt whether M. Millerand is as satisfied as he might appear to be about the democratic form of General Wrangel's government or that he seriously believes that Wrangel and his army can be saved from ultimate destruction by the Bolsheviki. Wrangel is a pawn in the international game.

At present the American pronouncements on Russia and Poland are helping France get her debts paid and hindering England's policy to kill Bolshevism by kindness and to get the food she needs out of Russia.

**U. S. Will Consider Joint Policy**

*From The Tribune's Washington Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Though officials insist that no definite policy has yet been suggested by the Allied government to preserve Poland and resist the further westward advance of the Bolshevik forces, it was said today that this government would give earnest consideration to any joint policy that might be worked out, provided it does not run counter to the American statement on the Russo-Polish situation issued last week.

The proposed conference between representatives of the American, British and French governments to agree upon some joint action, referred to in Paris dispatches, will be watched with interest by the American government. Already the American government has been asked by the Polish Minister to approve the recruiting of Poles in this country for the Polish army and to permit the many American veterans of the World War who have volunteered to go to Poland to join the Polish colors.

It is certain, however, that this government will not be committed to any scheme for Polish aid that may be evolved at the conference until the scheme is presented to President Wilson. The President has been giving personal attention to every development in the Polish situation and is understood to be prepared to give an immediate answer to any proposition directed to the preservation of the Polish state that may be suggested.

**Alfonso Cabrera Released**

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 15.—Dr. Alfonso Cabrera, who was Governor of Puebla under President Carranza and who was arrested recently for offences alleged to have been committed while he held that office, has been released unconditionally. His bond of $10,000 has been canceled. Dr. Cabrera is a brother of Luis Cabrera, former Secretary of the Treasury.

## Wrangel Holds Denikine Cause Of Own Failure

### Story of Break Between Two Generals Is Revealed in Letter Written by the Present Anti-Red Leader

### Warnings Went Unheeded

### Collapse of Army in Front of Moscow Laid to Lack of Military Precautions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (By The Associated Press).—The Russian volunteer army commanded by General Denikine collapsed because of the failure of its commander to take adequate military precautions, according to charges contained in a letter written to Denikine by General Baron Peter Wrangel, now recognized by France as the foremost anti-Bolshevik leader in Russia.

A copy of the letter reached official circles here to-day and makes public for the first time the inside story of the break between Wrangel and Denikine. It also throws light on the volunteer forces which marched to the very gates of Moscow, only to be hurled back and scattered beyond reorganization. And it tells, too, of the destruction of Admiral Kolchak's forces and charges that Denikine failed to heed warnings that might have prevented that disaster.

Written upon the occasion of General Wrangel's retirement from Russia in April, at the request of Denikine, the letter said:

**Predicts Disaster for Denikine**

"Having tasted power, poisoned by ambition and surrounded by dishonest hangers-on, the struggle so brilliantly started by you and so unworthily lost is coming to an end. Into it have been thrown hundreds of thousands of Russia's best sons, innocent of your mistakes. Their salvation and the salvation of their families depends on the help of our allies, who have promised you that help.

"Finish the work that you have commenced and if my staying in our country in any way hinders you in its defense and saving those who trusted you I will leave it without a moment's hesitation.

"I joined the volunteer army and voluntarily placed myself under your orders, believing at that time that you were an honest soldier, placing the welfare of your country above personal interests and ready to lay down your life to save the fatherland.

"On the 6th of January, 1919, I proposed to you that you should move my army to help Admiral Kolchak. My proposal was rejected. . . . What I foretold was prophetically fulfilled.

"The fortune of war smiled on you. Your honor grew and with it your ambition increased. Coinciding with a whole series of your victories, your order subordinating yourself to Admiral Kolchak would appear to prove the opposite. History will show to what extent this step of yours was voluntary. You wrote that you subordinated yourself to Kolchak.

"But ambition, intoxicated by success, was not able to carry out this sacrifice. Kolchak, left to himself, was defeated and started to retire eastward. Treacherously abandoned by us, his troops were annihilated.

"Even when the volunteers were victoriously advancing to the heart of Russia and your ears seemed to hear the pealing of the Moscow bells, alarm crept into the heart of many of your subordinates. An army taught to loot and drink and the example of whose leaders demoralized the troops—such an army could not save Russia.

"Not having an organized rear; not having prepared a single fortified position behind the lines and not a single point of resistance; retreating in a territory where the civil population had learned to hate it, the volunteer army, having begun its retreat, fell back and nothing could stop it.

**People Clamored for Change**

"As the enemy's successes developed and the poorness of our strategy and policy became evident, Russian society commenced to see things clearly. Louder and louder became the voices demanding the dismissal of several persons of the higher command, the knowledge of whose actions became public.

"In the desire of old army chiefs, the army and society to see me at the head of troops acting in the main theater, you saw a new danger for yourself. Even before the occupation of Tsaritsin, when I was chief of staff of my army, General Yousefovitch suggested concentrating a large mounted force in the Kharkoff region under my command. At this meeting you expressed an opinion, worthy of you, that we were trying to be the first in Moscow.

"In your failure you do not see your mistakes, but only the inconstancy of the mob looking for a new god.

"Greater became the alarm and discontent. Society and the army understood perfectly the causes of our defeat and the complaints against the higher command became more and more persistent. We saw how your power lessened and authority slipped through your fingers. Clinging to it in absolute blindness, you set out to search for treachery and mutiny.

"Two agents, the Kartashef brothers, of the intelligence department of your staff, conducted a special campaign against me among the Cossacks and spread reports of my intention of bringing about an upheaval with the aid of 'monarchists' and of my desire to take German orientation.'

**Recalls English Agent's Visit**

"The reports of my intention to create an upheaval energetically spread by your staff even went abroad. In Novorossis I was visited by Mr. Mackinder, who had arrived from England with wide powers and who informed me that he had received a telegram from the British government requesting information as to the veracity of rumors of this proposed upheaval. At the same time Mr. Mackinder ventured the suggestion that these rumors might find their cause in the unfriendly relations existing between us, which were very widely known.

"He asked me whether I found it possible to be perfectly frank with him on the subject. I replied that 'I could not admit the thought of any action against my chief, under whose orders I had voluntarily placed myself,' and authorized him to inform his government that my past military service is sufficient guaranty for what I said.

"In my report, dated December 31, I informed you in full of the conversation with Mr. Mackinder, and this document which I placed in your hands should have been, it seems, sufficient to disarm your fears. You did not even reply to me.

"Not seeing the possibility of being able to help in the defense of our country, having lost confidence in its leaders whom I respected and under whose orders I voluntarily placed myself, I resigned and went to the Crimea."

**Turkish Peace Envoy Departs**

PARIS, Aug. 15.—General Hali Pasha, head of the Turkish peace delegation, departed for Constantinople this evening. Two of the other delegates have taken up their residence at the Turkish Embassy.

## *Anglo-French Labor To Act on Russia*

### *British Name Delegates to Confer With Paris Leaders on Attitude*

LONDON, Aug. 15.—William Adamson, Labor Member of Parliament, and Harry Gosling, leader of the transport workers, have been chosen by the Council of Action of the triple alliance of labor to go to Paris and consult leaders of French labor and the chiefs of the French Socialist parties relative to their attitude toward Russia. The council has called on trade unionists throughout Great Britain to supply information regarding munitions upon which they are now working or transporting.

The purpose of the Council of Action in sending representatives to Paris is to obtain a common understanding between the labor forces of France and Great Britain with a view to coöperating to prevent war against Russia.

## Reds Plan Pact With Germany To Fight Allies

(Continued from page one)

under Russian, Polish or German rule, but said they had heard rumors there would be a plebiscite in all this territory in the near future in which the people would be permitted to vote whether they desired to adhere to Russia or Germany. The inhabitants declared such a vote would be overwhelmingly in favor of Germany.

Everywhere the people asked for news of the war and other information of the outside world, saying they did not receive late newspapers and that all intelligence came from the German border through conversation with the German guards, who sometimes gave them German newspapers.

There is no commerce with the rest of Russia by telephone telegraph or railroad and the inhabitants of villages along the frontier have been existing solely on the products of the farms. They declare that unless commerce is soon revived with Germany they will experience great suffering.

**Peasants Ragged and Despondent**

When the correspondent was unable after several hours to see Scharnewsky again he prepared to depart, but an orderly from the commissary's office directed him to remain another hour, by which time a high official was expected to arrive. The correspondent ignored the order.

The villages about Kolno appeared prosperous enough, although the peasants were ragged, barefooted and despondent and presented a poverty-stricken appearance. In the fields were fat cattle, tended by girls, while boys and women were harvesting wheat. Along the road were many iron crucifixes at wayside shrines at which the pious populace worshipped.

In Kolno there is less evidence of the recent war than in the towns of East Prussia, where broken statues, scarred houses and ruins of blown-up buildings still bear witness to the damage done by the Russian invaders in 1914.

## Warren to Accept D'Annunzio Post; Upholds His Policy

### Architect Defends Seizure of Fiume and Says "Back Door" Port Must Not Be Turned Over to Aliens

Whitney Warren declared last night at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel that he believed in Gabriele d'Annunzio and would accept the appointment as his representative in this country. Mr. Warren's credentials are on the way from Fiume by messenger. He assumed, he said, that his principal rôle would be to enlighten Americans as to d'Annunzio's motives in occupying Fiume. He regards the reported break between d'Annunzio and the National Council of Fiume as of little importance.

"Rest assured," he said, "Fiume will not be taken from the Italian people. So says d'Annunzio, and I believe in d'Annunzio. I have known him personally for several years and I have studied the man at close range. I knew in advance of his coup that resulted in the occupation of Fiume. Following the occupation, I visited him there. His enthusiasm, his courage, his daring, his patriotism are inspiring.

"Fiume means to d'Annunzio, as to every Italian, what any of our great cities means to us, and Italy represents to the Fiumians the same thing as the United States represents to a citizen of New York, Chicago or San Francisco. The question is as simple as that. Somewhere on the eastern coast of the Adriatic there is a city of Italian birth, and there is a great country called Italy, which refuses to abandon to strangers a morsel of itself—of the flesh of Italy. Should we Americans oppose ourselves to the accomplishment of this mutual desire? Sooner or later, I believe, we shall lend our hand to the realization of this destiny.

"Fiume is the back door to Italy. With that back door open any enemy may enter. Geographically, Fiume belongs to Istria, and Istria is purely an Italian province. Why should it be handed to the Jugo-Slavs, which means the Slavs of the south, to be a constant menace to Italy's safety?"

## Turk Nationalists Agree "In Principle" With Reds

### Bolshevik Minister Notifies Mustapha Kemal of Arrival of Delegates at Moscow

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—George Tchitcherin, Russian Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has sent a wireless message to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, announcing the arrival at Moscow of Nationalist delegates. M. Tchitcherin says the Nationalists "have agreed in principle with the Soviets."

Mustapha Kemal has also received a message from Bekim Samy Bey at Moscow stating a provisional agreement has been reached with the Soviets.

It is not known exactly what the negotiations between the Turkish Nationalists and the Soviets concern except that the words "Armenian boundaries" are mentioned in an intercepted message sent by Mustapha Kemal to M. Tchitcherin.

Constantinople advices of July 24 announced that considerable Russian Bolshevik forces were overrunning parts of Armenia, apparently with the purpose of joining the Turkish Nationalists.

## Poles' Heroism Arouses Fervor Of Big Throng

### 6,000 Persons in Carnegie Hall Applaud Tribute to New Republic Paid by Former Ambassador

### U. S. Urged to Help

### Resolutions Passed Asking President to Give Moral and Material Assistance

Six thousand persons crowded Carnegie Hall last night and cheered with wild fervor every reference to the new Republic of Poland.

The meeting was arranged by the American Committee for the Defense of Poland, and many were unable to gain admission to the hall.

Colonel Francis Fronczak, Health Commissioner of Buffalo, was chairman, and James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Berlin, was among the chief speakers. A band had played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the Polish national anthem, and the great audience was fired with enthusiasm that was noisily manifested when Mr. Gerard told of the achievements of the Polish people.

"One hundred and twenty-five years ago," he said, "the autocracies of Russia, Austria and Prussia destroyed Polish liberty and divided the lands of Poland among them. Since that time the Poles have ever kept the flame of liberty burning in their hearts, and in the mean time helped us to win our liberty, and have, through their splendid citizenship here, helped to make America what it is to-day.

**New Poland Founded on Equality**

"That old Poland was destroyed through the weak kings and corrupt nobles, but the new Poland, created by the World War, is founded on equality. It is a Poland that can and will endure, but to-night, from the steppes of Russia, come the wolves of murder. They threaten not only Poland but everything that makes our material and spiritual world. They are banded to destroy religion, the family and civilization.

"We in America are now involved in this crisis on the side of our old ally, France. Our President has correctly characterized the Bolsheviki. France has approved what he has said, and all Americans will stand back of the President in his attitude toward the people of Poland. The new-born Republic of Poland will live."

Other speakers were Gaston Liebert, French Consul General in New York; Samuel Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia; William H. Le Gendre, chairman of the American Committee for Aid in the Republic of Poland; William Fellowes Morgan, president of the Merchants' Association; the Rev. Waclaw Senkiewicz, Professor hTomas Siemieracki and Bromislaw D. Kulakowski.

**Asks U. S. Aid for Poland**

Resolutions asking the United States to extend to Poland further moral and such material aid as will strengthen the position of the Polish government were adopted unanimously. A committee of fifteen was named to deliver these resolutions to President Wilson.

Telegrams were read from Governor Alfred E. Smith, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, William G. McAdoo and many others.

## *Poles to Ask Wilson To Give Aid to Nation*

### *2,500 in Worcester Pledge to Make Sacrifices to Stamp Out Bolshevism in Country*

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 15.—Twenty-five hundred people of Polish blood in mass meeting in a theater here to-night unanimously passed a resolution pledging themselves as American citizens to the American government and to make every possible sacrifice for moral support and material aid to Poland, that Bolshevism may be stamped out of their native country.

A committee of four was appointed to go to Washington and present copies of the resolution to President Wilson and the Congress and to have copies placed in the hands of every member of the Massachusetts Legislature as well as men of national and state prominence.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—A resolution addressed to President Wilson and requesting that the United States government "extend to Poland further moral and such material aid as will strengthen the position of the Polish government and make possible the conquest of an honorable and just peace" with the Bolsheviki, was adopted by a large gathering of citizens of Polish extraction in Faneuil Hall to-day.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Southern tier people of Polish birth or extraction at meetings held here to-night voted to petition the tier Congressmen to support their country in compliance with the report made by Secretary of State Colby.

## *75,000 Attend Polish Mass Meetings Held in Chicago*

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Seventy-five thousand persons of Polish descent took part in fifty-five mass meetings throughout Chicago to-day, at which resolutions were adopted condemning Bolshevism, calling attention to alleged Bolshevik propaganda in the United States, maintaining "we cannot make peace without becoming enslaved to Bolshevik rule" and thanking President Wilson for his stand in regard to Poland. Copies of the resolutions will be telegraphed and also carried by delegations to the President and other officials in Washington.

In addition to the mass meetings half a dozen parades were held and prayers for Poland's success were given at dozens of churches. The meetings were part of a series of nation-wide demonstrations scheduled for to-day.

**New York Trust Company ToOpen Bank in Constantinople**

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10 (Delayed).—A New York trust company has leased a building in the Galata section of Constantinople, and will open up a general banking business here next fall with a view to meeting the needs of American shipping lines and commercial concerns which have entered the Black Sea and Mediterranean trade.

**Koran Bound in Cloth**

Mohammedans always look upon leather with suspicion as pig skin. The Koran, therefore, according to the most orthodox directions, is bound in cloth.

**50 Years a Sergeant-at-Arms**

For upwards of half a century F. J. Glackmeyer has served continuously as sergeant-at-arms of the Ontario provincial legislature.

Did you lose some valuable keepsake? Try a Lost & Found ad in The Tribune. Phone Beekman 3000.—Advt.

## Germany Not Prepared Now to Enter League

### Rumors of Movement to Admit Her Result From Plans for Financial Conference

*From The Tribune's European Bureau*

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LONDON, Aug. 15.—The fact that the German delegates are preparing to attend the financial conference of the League of Nations in Brussels next month has given rise to rumors that there is a movement afoot to admit Germany into the league. Although many nations, Great Britain among them, would not look with disfavor on such a step, there are two reasons why there is no intention of its being taken. First, it is doubtful if the consent of two-thirds of the nations members of the league could be obtained, in view of the still bitter opposition of France. Second, Germany herself has no intention of applying for membership.

The official German attitude was voiced by Foreign Minister Simons to The Tribune in these words: "Germany considers the time not yet ripe for her entrance into the League of Nations. If she were admitted now her position inevitably would be subservient to that of other powerful nations. This would be unfair not only to Germany, but to the league. Germany will continue, however, to participate as an equal in all conferences, such as the financial one at Brussels in September."

## Martens Declares Russo-Polish Peace Is Now Near

### British Labor's Action Will Result in Conference, He Says, Severely Condemning American Note

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, head of the Russian Soviet Bureau in this city, said yesterday that he expects peace between Russia and Poland in a short time.

"Since British labor has taken action, we may expect peace very soon," he said. "The whole question seems to rest with labor. We expect the negotiations to be started at Minsk, and in a very short time the general peace conference in London will be called. Labor, in England as well as in France, will be the deciding factor."

Martens said that he expected that workers in France now will take heart with the backing of the British workers and soon labor throughout Europe will have brought enough pressure to bear on the governments to end the war and bring peace and trade to the continent.

"The peace terms of Soviet Russia have been published in England and easily have won the confidence of labor," Martens continued. "France is opposing Soviet Russia because she is afraid that if a corridor is set up connecting Soviet Russia with Germany Germany will be placed on her feet. But the French government will soon see the impossibility of isolating Soviet Russia."

"Soviet Russia," the official organ of the Soviet Bureau, will say in its forthcoming issue in regard to the United States note to Italy:

"The note places the United States on one ground or another in direct opposition to England, Italy and Japan. If the policy of the American government, reaffirmed in this recent note, should prevail as the policy of the Allies there would be no hope of peace in Europe.

"This utterance of the American government may give temporary encouragement to the most reactionary elements in Europe; it may even prolong the bloodshed and destruction a little longer, but it will not swerve the European workers from their determination to achieve peace and freedom.

"The naive hope expressed in some quarters that this note may affect the purposes and actions of the Russian people can only arise from ignorance of the facts, and is too ridiculous for serious consideration.

**Calls Note Unwarranted**

"For us to point out the manifest inaccuracies contained in this note or to defend the Soviet government against such grossly unwarranted misrepresentations would be to appear to accept a principle in international dealings which we must specifically repudiate; namely, the principle put forward in this note that the recognition of a foreign state is determined by considerations of the social structure or political principles of that state."

## Big Bail Fund Sought For Political Prisoners

### Liberties Union Wants $300,000 to Free Groups Accused of Sedition

In an effort to obtain the release on bail of hundreds of political prisoners held for trial or during appeal after conviction, the American Civil Liberties Union announced yesterday the creation of a national bail fund to be administered by an independent group of trustees.

The fund is intended for use in Federal, state and local cases throughout the United States, particularly those involving radicals prosecuted under criminal syndicalism and sedition laws, which, according to the union, constitute three-fourths of the cases now in the courts. The amount estimated as needed now for bail is $300,000. The trust fund will accept property of any sort for pooling in the general fund or to be put up as collateral. The plan will not become effective until $100,000 has been subscribed. It was said that no publicity will thus attach to any person supplying bail through this fund.

The management of the fund, with headquarters at 138 West Thirteenth Street, will be under the following trustees: L. Hollingsworth Wood, lawyer; Albert De Silver, lawyer, and Norman Thomas, editor of "The World To-morrow." An auditing committee to check the work of the trustees includes Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of "The Nation"; Arthur Garfield Hays, lawyer, and Harold A. Hatch, cotton broker.

## Woman Whips Burglar in Rough and Tumble Fight

### Forces Him to Flee Leaving Coat and Hat; Captured Suspect Admits Ownership

Miss Elizabeth Eldridge, fifty-five, of 134 York Street, Brooklyn, finding a burglar in her room at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, first screamed and then got out of bed and conquered the intruder in a rough-and-tumble fight.

The burglar, thrown to the floor by Miss Eldridge, got to his feet after he had been hit in the face several times, and reached a fire escape by jumping through a window. He left his hat and coat behind.

A few hours later the police arrested Joseph Callahan, who lives at the York Street address. They say he admitted ownership of the cap and coat found in the Eldridge apartment.

Miss Eldridge told the police that she was aroused from a sound sleep to find a man bending over her. When she screamed, she says, he seized her by the throat, but she quickly freed herself, leaped out of bed and fought him.

## Bolshevik Gains Alarm Hungary's Chief Statesmen

### Regent Horthy Says All Europe Faces Serious Crisis if Poland Collapses, and Criticizes Peace Treaty

BUDAPEST, Aug. 1.—Hungary's statesmen are fearful of the consequences if the Bolsheviki crush Poland. Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, when seen at his palace office by The Associated Press correspondent, said:

"Should Poland collapse Europe would have to face a serious crisis, since all international order and standing power of central Europe has been shaken by the breakdown after five years of war and by the crushing peace treaty, in addition to other evils in the wake of war. The treaties dictated by the Allies were unable to create order and tranquillity; on the contrary, all our evils grew more acute and all painful problems, on the way of solution more or less in the past, face us grimly like so many sphinxes. Central Europe is a volcano after the eruption, still covered with smoke, and we cannot see any reassuring sign as yet to avert dangers lurking in the future.

"I am informed about the preparations of the Bolsheviki. These preparations are not of a recent date, and it is not exclusively Hungary they are related to. Bolshevik propaganda is an enemy of all countries, not accepting the principles of the Third Internationale. It is trying to spread its doctrines in the United States and Canada just as well as in Hungary.

"The most dangerous means of all the Bolshevik offensive is just the propaganda, and from that viewpoint there was not a single moment's cessation in the Bolshevik offensive against Hungary. On the contrary, it maintains a feverish activity against us by means of the Hungarian communistic fugitives in Vienna, aided with Russian money. It is a pity that in many Western countries people do not realize the dangers and the means of the Bolshevik propaganda.

"The relation of Hungary to her neighbors depends solely upon how our neighbors wish to establish it toward us. It is in their interest that the treaty has been forced on us by the Allies, so that it is their duty to start better relations. Although it is much easier for them to do that, unhappily they show very few signs of their intentions to that effect up to the present.

"Day by day for eighteen months our people have been fleeing from the occupied territories, and our railroad terminals are not large enough to shelter the railroad cars they are living in. These persecuted families, of course, are strong advocates of an irredentist propaganda. If our neighbors have a really serious intention to improve general sentiment toward us they have to make it possible, first of all, for those fellow countrymen of ours to return home. They have to stop persecutions so that even on that most unfortunate spot of Europe there should be open for everybody a chance to make a living compatible with human dignity. It would be of first rate importance to have effected that improvement in public sentiment as a preliminary condition to the resumption of economic connections.

"The misery of the people of these territories of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, a compact, economical territory in the past, is due mainly to the fact that all the natural, economic ties are cut and they are being forced into the most unnatural connections. We quote as an instance the salt supply of the country, which commodity could be procured from the mines a few kilometers distant from the present boundary line in Marmaros. In spite of all that we are obliged to supply our needs in salt from Germany. That unnatural order of things increases enormously the cost of living and paralyzes all production."

## National Gas Crisis Near Due to Shortage of Coal

### Public Utility Company Head Urges I. C. C. to Give Priority to Fuel Shipments

Henry G. Bradlee, president of Stone & Webster, of Boston, Mass., one of the biggest public utility companies in the country, declared at the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday that the shortage of coal has brought about a most critical situation among the gas companies all over the United States. Unless something is done immediately to relieve the condition, he said, the gas companies this winter will see the worst crisis in their history.

He attributed the coal shortage to the interruption in the railroad service and the lack of cars. The New England territory, however, he says, is suffering mostly from the export of coal from tidewater points along the Atlantic coast. He urged that the Interstate Commerce Commission issue priority regulations, so that the movement of coal cars will take precedence over everything except food. He suggested, too, that the export of coal from tidewater points be restricted until New England's requirements are taken care of.

**Bus to Aid Strike Bound**

Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, announced last night that he would have a new bus line running this morning at 7 o'clock to take the place of the cars of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation cars, which are tied up by a strike. The busses will run from Jamaica, Queens, to Second Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

## Russian Prince Arrives With His American Wife

### Refugees From the Bolsheviki Worked in Crew of Ship on Voyage of 87 Days

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune*

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Prince Dimitry N. Golitzine, thirty-eight, Russian nobleman, and his American wife, who was Miss Frances Simpson Stevens, of New York, Wellesley class of '11, reached Boston to-day in the rôle of refugees from the Bolsheviki, on the crew list of the British cargo carrier Persian Prince. She came as stewardess; he as steward. For eighty-seven days the ship had been their home. They sailed from Shanghai, following hasty flight from Omsk.

The Prince two years ago came to Boston to supervise the conversion of steam trawlers into gunboats for the Kolchak government. It was then he met Miss Stevens, their marriage in New York taking place April 19, 1919.

He was ordered shortly afterward on a special mission to Japan and Siberia, visiting Vladivostok and Omsk.

Opportunity came for the Prince and Princess to reach the Russian war vessel Oriole, manned by cadets of the Kerensky régime, who never had withdrawn from those waters. Eventually they journeyed to Seruga, Tokio and Shanghai.

Prince Golitzine early in the war was captain of a Russian torpedo boat. His wife, at the outbreak of the war, was in Italy, and returning home became head of the Red Cross Auxiliary in New York. She was met at the Hoosac Pier, Charlestown, on arrival by Mrs. A. O. Probst, of New York, her mother.

## U. S. Control Puts Santo Domingo on Road to Prosperity

### Military Government, Under Rear Admiral Snowden, Provides Self-Rule; Revenues Greatly Increased

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The military government established in Santo Domingo by the United States has started the island republic on the road to prosperity and successful self-government, according to a report of the Governor, Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden, made public to-day by the Navy Department. It was prepared in response to an inquiry from the State Department as to what steps had been taken to prepare Santo Domingo for government by the Dominican people.

"The military government has set the country an unassailable example of good government, free from graft, giving a square deal to all, an administration absolutely above reproach," the report said.

**$3,000,000 Additional Revenue**

Internal revenue collections of Santo Domingo have increased from an average of $700,000 annually before occupation to approximately $3,500,000 last year, with prospects of a million dollars more this year, the admiral's summary said. Certain taxes bearing heavily on the poor have been eliminated and a tax on property substituted, the first attempt at a direct tax in Santo Domingo.

As a result of the financial rehabilitation of the republic the floating debt has been liquidated, and indications are that the $20,000,000 loan of 1908 will be paid off by 1925, more than thirty years before maturity, the Governor reported. A revision of the tariff system has resulted in a 70 per cent increase in imports and added customs collections.

**Graft in Offices Eliminated**

Much graft, dishonesty and inefficiency in government offices has been eliminated and the money saved thereby has gone toward building schools, roads and public buildings, port improvements and sanitary arrangements. Special attention has been given educational facilities, with the result that of the 200,000 children in the country 130,000 have been supplied with schools and a normal college has been established to provide teachers. Manual training has been inaugurated for boys and domestic science courses for girls. Later it is planned to establish an agricultural college.

Great improvement has been accomplished in the highway system, the Postoffice Department and the harbor, under the American régime, the report continued. It added that before the government is turned over to the people all these projects should be completed, a basic civil code of justice promulgated, preferably that of the United States, and the boundary line between Hayti and Santo Domingo permanently established by arbitration.

**Text of French Reply to U. S. Note to Italy Is Received**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The text of the French rejoinder to the American note, defining the position of the United States as to Poland and the Soviet authorities in Russia, has reached the State Department, it was announced to-night. No arrangement for its publication has been made, it was said, although it was thought probable the document would be given out early this week.

Pending its publication officials refused to comment in any way on the note or to disclose its purport even in substance.

**De la Huerta Declines Villa Invitation to Visit Hacienda**

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 15.—Francisco Villa, the former bandit leader, has invited Provisional President de la Huerta to visit him at his hacienda, and has offered Señora Villa and Hipolito Villa, his brother, as hostages for the safety of the Provisional President, who has declined with thanks.

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