

contradictory reports have reached Paris to-day. It is regarded here to-night that the Poles still have a chance of stopping the Red drive and limiting the extent of the disaster. They apparently have not altogether abandoned the line of the Bug River. The Great Lithuanian forts at the last of the Poles are still in the possession of the Poles and denial is made that the Polish have reached Ostrolenka. The Polish staff even has been able to launch two counter-offensives, in the north in the region of Lomza and in the extreme south in Galicia.

Another factor held by military observers to favor the Poles is that in view of the imperative transport of the Bolsheviks their rate of progress necessarily must decrease as the length of their line of communication increases.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—A battalion of French riflemen quartered in Luxembourg have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to start for Poland, according to the Berlin Vorwaerts Zeitung.

POLES ATTACK AND HALT RED DRIVE

Counter Offensive Throws foe Back on Grodno.

By the Associated Press. WARSAW, Aug. 5.—The Bolshevik offensive against the Poles along the Bug River between Brest-Litovsk and the confluence of the Narew has been stopped. The Polish counter-offensive north and south is developing successfully, and the new Polish army concentrated between the Narew and Bug rivers has driven the enemy back to the edge of the province of Grodno, notwithstanding the pressure of the Bolshevik forces which crossed the Narew opposite Lomza. In Volhynia the Polish positions upon the upper Sty, on the Stochod and in the Pripiet marshes are holding well.

Enemy cavalry continues advancing along the Prussian frontier in the direction of the Danzig-Miawra-Warsaw railroad, but in view of the small number of effectives employed, this movement aimed at the Thorn region, constitutes for the moment at least only an extensive demonstration against Polish Pomerania.

With the Bolsheviks virtually knocking at the gates of Warsaw, the populace has been aroused to the highest degree of patriotic fervor. The entire press throughout Warsaw must not surrender to the invader.

Fresh drafts of conscripts and many volunteers are moving toward the front, many of them boys of 14 and 15 years of age. The Government has already called to the colors the classes of 1890 to 1895 from the district between the rivers Vistula and San for the defense of this important city.

The Polish Government has asked the members of the Franco-British Mission to report respectively to Paris and London, the real situation in Poland before their departure and to give their opinion as regards suitable aid.

ENGLISH NAVAL ELEMENTS PREPARE

Held in Readiness for Quick Help for Poland.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Aug. 5.—There were no developments here to-day to indicate that the British Government had modified its position against sending troops to aid the Poles in their defensive warfare against the Russian Bolsheviks. Reports that the Government was considering a call for volunteers and the sending of four divisions of them to go into Poland—two to Poland's assistance, were denied authoritatively at the War Office.

Also at the Admiralty it was denied that reports were true which said that the navy would be mobilized. However, it is known that steps have been taken to hold certain naval elements in readiness for quick action.

Well informed observers here insist that it is politically impossible for the British Government to send fresh troops to a new Armageddon.

There was a notable increase in the intelligent tone of the newspapers here this afternoon, and the atmosphere in London to-day was one of tension, as was testified by the cancellation by numerous offices of their vacation engagements. It was stated that it was even doubtful if Ambassador Davis would be able to leave here on August 11 for his home in the United States, as he had intended.

In high circles here to-day it was stated that Leo Kamenoff of the Soviet delegation now in London, told Premier David Lloyd George yesterday that he was authorized by the Moscow Government to negotiate peace between Great Britain and Russia, but the Premier replied that it was not a thing of such a thing until the Bolsheviks advance in Poland had halted. Neither Kamenoff nor Krasnoff saw the Premier to-day, but Krasnoff, however, informed the Government that he had secured the published reports that a secret agreement had been reached between Russia and Germany. This referred to a publication in the Times in which, according to a correspondent, the agreement included a secret treaty with Germany concerning Poland a few weeks before the great Polish offensive began. The correspondent claimed to have secured the information from "excellent authority." The treaty, it is asserted, contains the following provisions:

Russia without interference from Germany would permit the Poles to appropriate all of Poland's arms, munitions, rolling stock and foodstuffs.

After the conquest of Poland permission would be given Russia to send a number of Bolshevik commissars into that country to control the export of Polish supplies of all kinds.

Russia would then undertake to completely evacuate Poland in favor of Germany, which would secure the country as a guarantee against future credits to Russia in return for German goods and German labor.

"Russia," the correspondent adds, "intends to try to avoid the terms of this treaty by the creation of a Polish Bolshevik army, the first steps in the formation of which are now being taken in occupied areas of Poland. When Russia withdraws from Poland she will leave this Polish army, permitting Germany to take such steps as she can to face the situation. The Bolsheviks are convinced England will not materially aid Poland, and will favor their next campaign against Rumania in Bessarabia."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 5.—News reached London to-day to the effect that Poland's armistice delegation had started for Minsk to meet the Soviet representatives and it may be assumed that the Poles now have the necessary powers to discuss the principles of peace which the Bolsheviks demanded they should have.

An official statement issued to-night declares there is no truth in the report printed in the newspapers that large quantities of war materials are being sent to Poland and that the War Office would be able to send four divisions of troops there in the next few weeks.

Arthur Henderson, the leader of the Laborites in the House of Commons, is seeking by a circular to the local labor parties throughout the country to rally the party into organizing demonstrations against intervention in Russia, or supplying men or munitions to Poland. The circular favors the immediate raising of the blockade against Russia and resumption of trade relations with that country.

LEAGUE HITS TYPHUS, NOT REDS, IN POLAND

Britain and France Agree It Shall Not Take Up Polish Situation.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The French press, reviewing the Russo-Polish situation, asserts that the Allies are face to face with intervention or capitulation, some newspapers here calling on Great Britain to expel Krasnoff and Kamenoff. However the Avenir says that this is not sufficient.

"We must go to the rescue of Poland and pick up the bloody glove which the Soviet has thrown at us," it declares. "A resumption and enforcement of the blockade against Russia, together with military measures, should be taken to reestablish the situation in the East. We have arrived at the point where feeble measures no longer can be used."

Saint Brice, in the Journal, suggests that the first care of France, in the event of war against the Bolsheviks, must be the assuring of the prompt disarmament of Germany, because "it is not meet to go to war with Russia with such a menace at our back."

Other newspapers here persist in insisting that German peril with the Bolshevik menace, while Gustave Herve, in the Victoire, submits the necessity of prompt action regarding Rumania, lest the Bolsheviks through and appear before Constantinople before the Allies plans can become effective.

The Russian situation had the usual repercussion in the financial affairs of Europe, where all exchange values decreased, the franc averaging 14.4 to the dollar. It was predicted in well informed circles that unless a prompt settlement of the Russian situation was found the dollar would again mount to the point where it will be worth 17 francs before August 15.

BRITAIN URGING RED ARMISTICE

Continued from First Page.

that they desired peace and that the liberty and integrity of Poland would be recognized by them.

The Premier said that he had informed Krasnoff and Kamenoff that the British Government would "take effective steps to remove obstacles in the way of transmission to Poland from Danzig of military supplies."

George Tchitcherine, Soviet Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lloyd George said, had just sent him a dispatch to the effect that the Moscow Foreign Office had sent an urgent despatch to Kamenoff in reply to the British note of last Tuesday. He had not been informed of the nature of this reply, the Premier added.

In reply to a question by a member the Premier said that he hoped it would not be necessary to tighten the blockade against Russia.

The onrushing Bolsheviks were reported to be within sixty miles of Warsaw last night, the Premier said, and the communication of yesterday and which was sent out from Warsaw this morning. The communication reported the fall of Lomza, on the Narew, northeast of Warsaw.

"On Wednesday we received reports from Mazovsk, Shepetov station and a number of points further westward," he said. "After severe fighting we occupied Shepetov, eighty-eight miles south of Grodno, and advanced to Bug and to the mouth of the Narew River."

"In the direction of Siedlce we have broken the enemy's fierce resistance. In the Tarnopol and Chertoff regions we are driving the Poles back to the Strypa River."

"This means that the Russians are in the hands of sections of the railroad between Warsaw and Bialystok."

REDS KILL AT SIGHT OF WHITE COLLAR

Violence Against Rank in Poland Is Described.

A white collar may mean death in that part of Poland now occupied by the Bolsheviks, according to Major Stanley Schoen of the headquarters of the Twenty-seventh Division, who returned yesterday on the American liner Monolla, after a trip through Poland and the Ukraine.

Major Schoen declared the Poles lacked not men to stem the Russian advance, but arms and ammunition. He said he was in Vilna just before the Reds captured that city. In commenting on the violence of the Bolsheviks against persons of rank or even those dressed as if of some standing he said that a Polish noblewoman, the Countess Brincka, disguised herself as a peasant woman to escape from Vilna. She, though smeared with dirt and wearing ragged clothes she kept a silk handkerchief. She was captured by the Bolsheviks and executed last night.

The Monolla arrived a day ahead of time, after stopping at Hamburg, Southampton and Vigo, Spain. She carried 46 passengers and five stowaways.

WARSAW FUGITIVES ON PRUSSIAN BORDER

2,000 Reach Soldau—Dysentery Breaks Out.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Two thousand fugitives from Warsaw have arrived at Soldau, an East Prussian town on the Polish frontier, thirteen miles southwest of Neidenburg, according to dispatches received here. A semi-official communication states that, because dysentery is raging among the refugees, it is intended to close the frontier near Neidenburg.

Hier Gleaser, Minister of Defense, has gone to East Prussia on a tour of inspection.

Recent reports from Berlin have indicated decided anxiety there over the proximity of Bolshevik troops to the East Prussian frontier.

Germany Would Fight Ally Army to Poland

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The German Government is determined to prevent by all means the Entente from sending troops through Germany to help Poland, according to a declaration made in the Reichstag to-day by Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister.

Dr. Simons intimated that if the necessity arose Germany would fight to prevent such a "violation" of German territory.

MUST SAVE POLAND. SAYS FRENCH PRESS

Urges Military Measures Together With Blockade.

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HELD AS ANARCHIST AND DRAFT DODGER

Man Sought Since Armistice Is Taken in Chicago.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—John Alexander, alias John La Grance, said by Federal authorities here to be the most important prisoner taken in their search for Anarchist leaders, was arrested in Chicago, and was taken to-day in Chicago and turned over to Harry Landis, Immigration Commissioner. He will be arraigned as an enemy alien and his deportation sought.

Alexander is charged with evading the draft, circulating anarchist and Communist literature, spreading German propaganda and obtaining false passports for two brothers, members of the German Communist party. He is said to be an I. W. W. agitator and has edited several radical publications.

Acting on information that Alexander was distributing literature of the German Communist party in New York city, Sergeant Egan of the Chicago bomb squad went to New York several weeks ago, where he learned that Alexander intended to come to Chicago. To avoid extradition proceedings, he followed Alexander here early this week, it is said, and Egan, after watching his actions, arrested him.

When the selective service law went into effect in 1917 Alexander, who was then living in New York, fled to the Catskill Mountains, where he remained in hiding for several months, emerging as John La Grance. He was active, Government agents say in I. W. W. circles and later in various branches of the Communist party. The office of several cities were on his heels on innumerable occasions, but he evaded them each time. About six months ago he is said to have forged passports for two German Communists named Hoffman and Burton.

WASHINGTON SEES NO IRISH CRIMES BILL WAY TO HELP POLES

Placing Sole Reliance on the League, Government Admits It Is Powerless.

EXTRA SESSION UNLIKELY MANNIX WILL BE BARRED

Problem One for Europe to Solve and Keen Interest in Britain's Action.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Placing its sole reliance upon the League of Nations, the Government at Washington practically acknowledges that it is helpless to act in the Polish situation. News reaching the State Department indicates that the Bolshevik armies are still moving toward Warsaw and that anything that may be done to prevent the occupation of the Polish capital and the complete overrunning of Poland will have to be done quickly.

Information from the American Legation at Warsaw is to the effect that the situation is as bad as portrayed in the press dispatches, and permission has been granted to the American diplomatic representatives to leave Warsaw for Graudenz, about 150 miles north toward Danzig, whenever it is deemed advisable.

Beyond the statement that there is still a possibility of relieving the military situation in the State Department, no further information is given as to the possibility of the President's intervention and the transference of the problem to the President has brought no results. There still remains the possibility of an extra session of Congress, but it was said today that while such a course was possible, it was highly improbable.

It is the opinion of State Department officials that neither the terms of the Versailles treaty nor the terms of the League of Nations offer the only guaranty for the perpetuation of the work of the conference at Versailles. The United States is not a member of the league and the information of what its members are not functioning through the league.

So far as the attitude of the Washington Government finds it desirable, the situation remains one for Europe to solve and the keenest interest is centering upon reports of a possible stiffening of the British attitude toward the Russian advance. While credence is given here to the report that Lloyd George has served an ultimatum upon the Russian agents, Kamenoff and Krasnoff, nothing emanating from the British Government gives an intimation of the attitude the United States would take toward such a course.

Military action against the Bolsheviks would not be regarded as was stated in the State Department, as an interference with the Soviet army represents an agreement that has been acknowledged by the great Powers. There exists even the possibility of an intervention of the Russian Government, or of disapproval of the course being taken by the government of Trotsky and Lenin could be voiced.

FREE IRISH PLEDGED TO PROTECT BRITAIN

Sinn Fein Makes Proposal to Lloyd George.

BERLINF, Aug. 5.—"Provided the independent status of Ireland is recognized, Irishmen will be prepared to furnish international guarantees, properly incorporated in a peace treaty, to safeguard the strategic interests of the British Empire."

This, according to the Belfast Telegraph to-day, is a proposal for peace between the Sinn Fein and the Government which was forwarded Sunday night to Premier Lloyd George.

The intermediary, who has been endeavoring to arrange for direct negotiations between Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein organization, and the Government, is declared by the newspaper to have formerly been a member of an internationally known Ulster firm.

DUBLIN COMMITTEE TO MEET MANNIX

Freedom of the City Voted to Australian Prelate.

DEUBLIN, Aug. 5.—The freedom of the city for Archbishop Mannix of Australia was voted unanimously at a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation to-day. A committee was appointed to make arrangements to meet the Archbishop on his arrival.

A cablegram was read from Irishmen at Cape Town in which protest was made against the Government's attempt to prevent Archbishop Mannix from landing. Speeches made during the corporation's discussion assumed it to be certain that the Archbishop would land despite the Government's decision to prevent him from doing so.

VALERA REPUDIATES HOME RULE LETTER

Absurd, He Says, Now That 'Republic Is Established.'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A cable message written by Eamonn De Valera, president of the provisional Irish republic, to Arthur Griffiths, acting head of the republic, characterized as "absurd" reports that De Valera had written to associates in Ireland that he would accept Colonial home rule, was made public here to-day.

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"Surely no one can think that now when the republic is established I would counsel a course which I refused to stand for when the republic was yet a hope. The whole thing is absurd."

401,428 Population of Panama. PANAMA, Aug. 4 (Delayed).—The census returns for the Republic of Panama, announced to-day, show a total population of 401,428, not including Indians. The increase over 1919 was 32 per cent.

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MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY

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MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY 115 BROADWAY Member of Federal Reserve System

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Think of this! 25¢ Large Size Has the quality and quantity—why pay more? COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

Good Teeth—Good Health

SUN-HERALD LEADS

All other New York Morning Newspapers

IN JULY ADVERTISING GAINS

Further evidence of the increasing trend of advertising to the columns of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD is presented by the figures below, which show

Advertising Gains and Losses of New York Morning Newspapers for July compared with same month last year:

Table with 2 columns: Newspaper Name, Advertising Gains/Losses. Includes SUN-HERALD (1,225 Gain), SUN-HERALD (688 Gain), TIMES (278 Gain), TRIBUNE (149 Gain), AMERICAN (423 Loss), WORLD (563 Loss).

As there is a natural advertising decline during the vacation season, the substantial gains made by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, as shown above, are of particular significance.

They bear evidence that:

- (a) The productiveness of SUN-HERALD advertising is a "known quantity" that advertisers feel they may depend upon regardless of "sale" or season;
(b) The growing popularity of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD as a great daily newspaper is accountable for an increasing demand for space in its advertising columns.

It is much like taking out a business insurance policy to arrange for systematic SUN-HERALD advertising.

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Gilding PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST, NEW YORK THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA

Offer today the following odd groups scheduled for immediate "close-out"

- Silk Sport Skirts Formerly \$45 at \$19
Washable Sport Skirts Formerly \$20 at \$8 and \$10
Smart Sport Coats Formerly \$35 at \$25-\$35
Pongee Motor Coats Formerly \$75 at \$35-\$45
Sheer Summer Dresses Formerly \$85 at \$25-\$35
Handmade Blouses Formerly \$35 at \$6.50-\$12.50

RED ARMY 35 MILES NORTH OF WARSAW

Battle Being Fought on Plains Before Capital.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Fighting is now going on virtually on the plains before Warsaw, says the Tagesspiegel, a special East Prussian frontier correspondent. If the Red army succeeds in breaking through the Charolles-Pultusk line, he adds, it will have arrived before the forts of Warsaw.

(Charolles is about seventy miles north of Warsaw, while Pultusk lies about thirty-five miles north of the capital.)

Heavy fighting is reported by the correspondent to be proceeding at Novgorod (northwest Russia). He says that on August 1 and 2 Russian reserves, comprising 30,000 infantry and a regiment of field artillery, passed through Grajewo on the way to Novgorod.