

from the west came up and consumed their defeat. It appears evident that the Bolsheviks are trying to make a stand in the region of Osowiec, on the north, between Grovno and the Mauryan Lakes, where the nature of the terrain facilitates a defensive, so as to maintain communication with East Prussia and prevent access of the Poles to Lithuania.

RESTRAINT IS URGED ON POLAND BY U. S. Washington Sees Possibility of Extending Boundaries.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A significant admission was made today by the State Department, indicating that pressure is being brought to bear upon Poland to exercise restraint in the hour of victory over the Soviet armies. The department formally admitted that "a communication had been sent to the Polish Government on August 23, expressing the hope that the Polish Government would find it agreeable to issue a declaration of its intention to abstain from any territorial aggression against Russia and stating its purpose to remain within the boundaries indicated by the peace conference, pending an agreement as to its eastern frontier."

BOLSHEVIST ENVOYS TO LEAVE LONDON Kamenoff and Krassine Going Back to Moscow.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—M. Kamenoff and M. Krassine, the Russian Soviet emissaries, who have been in London for some time endeavoring to negotiate trade relations, will go to Moscow today, says the London Times. Kamenoff is one of the five great Bolshevik leaders and his presence in Moscow is expected, owing to the present crisis, the newspaper asserts. Other reports said his intended departure is due to the British attitude toward the Soviet Government, as revealed in the Lloyd George-Giolitti statement.

CALL THE PREMIER'S NOTE REACTIONARY British Labor Men Demand Peace With Reds.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Council of Action of the Labor party today, after consideration of the League conference between Premier Lloyd George and Giolitti and the resultant note to Russia, issued the following statement: "We are forced to the conclusion that the note must be read as a move in the direction of war and as a reactionary policy in which the civil militia proposal is being used as a pretext. The reported Polish refusal of the Russian peace terms brings Lloyd George a bona fide bluff. Will he apply to the Poles the same peremptory methods he applied to the Russians when they seemed to him to transgress beyond what he had stated to be a reasonable policy?"

REDS COMING BACK, COMMANDER SAYS Promises Reorganization in Ten Days.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—"We have drawn back but we will keep our forces intact, and in ten days we shall be stronger than ever," said Gen. Tuchachevsky, commander-in-chief of the Bolshevik army on the Polish front, in an interview telegraphed by the correspondent of the Daily Herald (Soviet labor organ) at Minsk. "We can draw on our resources indefinitely," the commander continued. "The populations of White Russia will send us volunteers in tens of thousands."

MURDER SUSPECT SEIZED ON SHIP Leroy Is a Prisoner at Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 24.—Eugene Leroy, wanted by the police of Detroit, Mich., in connection with the murder of a woman supposed to be his wife, was arrested on board the British freighter Dryden, which arrived here this afternoon. Leroy was a member of the crew. He was placed under arrest at the request of United States authorities here. While the Dryden is in port he will be guarded by the maritime police. The ship later will proceed to Buenos Aires, and from there will sail for New York, where Leroy will be turned over to officers from Detroit.

POLES REJECT RED TERMS OF PEACE Demand Withdrawal of Chief Clauses and Rupture Is Imminent.

WANT MORE TERRITORY Delegates Disatisfied With Curzon Line, Calling It New Partition.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—An immediate rupture of the Russo-Polish peace negotiations at Minsk will result if the Poles adhere to their demand for withdrawal of the main Russian terms, says a message received here today from George Tchitcherine, the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, dated Monday at Moscow. The message recounts the Polish rejection of the fundamental points of the Soviet peace terms and declares: "If the Poles stand by their demand for withdrawal of the principal Russian points it would mean an immediate rupture of the negotiations. The delegation declares that the Polish answer to the Russian proposals, says Tchitcherine's message, was 'a complete and simple refusal and a declaration non possumus.'"

The eastern frontier fixed by the Supreme Council on December 8 and confirmed by Lord Curzon's note, the message says, is described by the Polish delegation as the line of Poland's third partition, an arbitrary and based upon nothing. The delegation declares that numerous Polish elements living outside this line must be considered. The Poles, adds M. Tchitcherine, flatly refuse limitation of the army and delivery of war materials.

Workmen's Militia Impossible. The Poles assert the proposition to arm Polish workmen as a workers' militia is impossible to discuss, and likewise the delivery of the railway from Bialystok to Gravello. The Poles declared that the Russo-Ukrainian delegation must first withdraw their principal points, whereas Danilushvili, chief of the Soviet headquarters staff, demands a detailed discussion of the points in detail. "If the Poles insist on their demand for withdrawal of the principal points it would mean an immediate rupture of the negotiations," says Tchitcherine. In subsequent dispatches to the London Mission M. Tchitcherine declares that the fundamental basis of the Polish answer is that it contained only criticism and nothing resembling positive proposals by Poland. He adds that the Polish and French wireless have spread false reports about the Polish victories and that in reality the Russian forces are intact. Some number of prisoners are inevitable in a retreat, he adds, but at this time they are not considerable.

Decrees Polish Victory. "The Russian army," says Tchitcherine, "executed a rush to Warsaw with swiftness unexampled in history, and during such a rapid movement its ranks could not be sufficiently guaranteed. The Polish flank movement had compelled the army to retreat. This retreat was executed in full order."

"The Russo-Ukrainian army is ready for attacks when the moment shall be considered favorable," says Tchitcherine. "The Polish radio dispatches about a great victory are fables." The Polish reply at Minsk amounts to a flat rejection, says the Manchester Guardian's Minsk correspondent in a wireless despatch filed in that city on Monday. "Out of the fifteen Russian demands," he continues, "only one, that relative to demobilization, is accepted, and that only on condition that Russia will take a similar course—that is to say, Russia must demobilize at the same time Poland demobilizes her forces. "The terms relative to disarmament, the closing of munition plants and the delivery of munitions to Russia by Poland are indignantly rejected."

"Bolshevik terms relative to a Polish workers' militia and control by the Russians of the railway line from Bialystok southward are declared beyond discussion. The boundary line between Poland and Russia, as laid down by Earl Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is declared unacceptable, as it involves a third partition of Poland. "Demands for distribution of land to Polish victims of war and the return of cattle and horses driven away by Polish land owners from White Ruthenia and Lithuania are rejected as interfering with the internal affairs of Poland and a violation of Polish sovereignty. "Other terms are rejected without qualification, and Poland demands a line of demarcation between Polish and Russian territory, based on strategic considerations and the idea of buffer states."

CHIEF AIM TO GIVE SOUL TO THE LEAGUE World's Church Alliance Convenes in Switzerland.

BERN, Aug. 25.—The World's Alliance for International Friendship by Churches, founded in 1914, opened today its third conference in Beatenberg, on the border of Lake Thun. Twenty-two countries were represented, the delegates from the United States, England and Germany being quite numerous. The United States was represented by Dr. M. Boynton, Arthur W. Brown, Frederick Knapp, William Merrill, Henry Atkinson, Peter Ainslie and Charles Macfarland. Bishop Talbot of Winchester, England, in the opening speech said the main purpose of the alliance was "to give soul and mind to the League of Nations and raise it to full life in a spirit of reconciliation."

INVITATIONS ISSUED TO DISCUSS UNION Guatemala City to Hold Congress October 12.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, Aug. 25.—The municipality of Guatemala City has invited the municipalities of San Salvador, Tegucigalpa and Managua, Nicaragua, and San Jose, Costa Rica, to send delegates to a meeting with the object of establishing a congress in Guatemala City October 12, 1920, to discuss a form of unification for Central America. The expenses of these delegates will be met by the municipality of Guatemala City. A despatch from Salvador under date of July 4 stated that delegates from Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Nicaragua would meet there on September 15 to discuss the basis of unification of Central America. Invitations to the conference, the despatch said, had been issued by the Salvadorean Government and had met with a unanimous response.

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BRITISH COAL MEN DIVIDE ON STRIKE JAPANESE SEEKING AMERICAN ACCORD Association in Tokio Attacks Hostile Feeling on Pacific Coast.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Aug. 25.—"Boss Bob" Smillie, head of the British coal miners' union, is reported to be not all smiles over the developments in the coal strike situation. Hostility to a strike campaign is growing on the part of the public generally, while a division of trades union opinion is apparent simultaneous with the miners' balloting on the proposition to strike to enforce their demands for an increase in pay and a reduction in the price of coal to domestic consumers.

From the leaders' point of view the voting today was not altogether encouraging. In one district the men declared against a strike, while in another the majority in favor of a strike was only seven out of nearly a thousand votes cast. In South Wales, the richest mining district, it was reported that the miners were much divided on the strike. Mr. Smillie does not control this district, and reports to-night say a split in the miners ranks there is impending. The Welsh miners are now much more prosperous than others in the federation and it was reported that they would not be distressed over breaking off from the federation and handling their own affairs. It was also predicted that trouble was ahead for the coal miners in the Triple Alliance—the coal miners, the railroad men and the transport workers—and that it was not altogether likely that the alliance, which it means next week, would approve the miners' action. The miners are basing their hope of a strike success on the cooperation of the alliance, and a failure to strike is almost certain if the railroad men and the transport workers refuse to join with them.

Labor generally is nervous and fearful of the unemployment that would follow a strike, and the British public is alarmed over the prospects of a general paralysis of industry in this country. While the sentiment against the miners is growing, the Government is not showing any signs of weakness or of retreating from its present determined stand against the miners' demands. Mr. Smillie's real aim is the nationalization of the coal mines and he is using the demand for a reduction in the price of coal to domestic consumers as a bait to obtain the support of the middle classes, but since the burden of such a scheme would fall on the Government, the people see only increased taxation in store for them if his scheme goes through and they are inclined to look on the Smillie plan as a failure. There is much speculation here regarding the attitude of the American coal miners if a strike were called here. The consensus here is that the British coal miners expect no sympathy either at home or in America if they quit work. Certain of the labor leaders, including John R. Clynes, are trying to mediate between the miners and the Government, but the Government says it will discuss any compromise. Labor leaders declared today that the Government has admitted taking a profit of \$280,000,000 from coal for export, a sum which they declared, the Government says it is applying toward the payment of its foreign debt. On the other hand, the Government says it sells coal to British consumers at a loss.

GREEKS OBJECT TO PRINCE'S BETROTHAL See in Rumored Engagement Scheme of Old Regime.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Greek colony in Paris, which is strongly opposed to King Constantine, who was expelled from the throne on July 12, 1917, was dismayed by the renewal of reports of the engagement of Prince George, formerly Crown Prince of Greece, to Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King Ferdinand of Rumania. Greeks in Paris profess to see in this engagement a new effort by Constantine to impress Premier Venizelos with the necessity for a return of the old regime. Rumanian officials here have persistently denied reports of the engagement, which have been current for some time, but now they are silent except in praise of Princess Elizabeth's beauty. The following itinerary for Theodore Roosevelt's speaking tour was announced yesterday: Canton, N. Y., this afternoon; Worcester, Mass., to-morrow afternoon; Bangor, Me., Tuesday night. He will make more speeches in Maine on Wednesday and Thursday and then will go to Indiana to begin a Western stump tour.

WILL NOT FREE HIM, WHATEVER THE COST FLIGHT TO NOME TOOK 56 HOURS Return Trip to Mincola to Start Soon.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Reports of the successful conclusion of the first half of the flight of army airplanes to Nome, Alaska, and return, almost the half way house to Asia, were received by the War Department today. The ships, under command of Capt. Street, arrived in Nome at 5:35 P. M. August 23, making the flight from New York in 56 hours. Both men and ships are reported in excellent condition. The return flight it was the Government's duty to protect these brave men. He concluded: "I may add that every invitation to discuss with those who are for the moment the spokesmen for Irish nationalism a peaceful settlement of Ireland has been spurned by them. The latest offer of the Government, made in Parliament on the date of its adjournment, has been scornfully rejected by their leaders and we have been driven to fight against the claim for complete secession of Ireland, north and south, from the British Empire. This claim we can never recognize." The Premier also replied to the message sent to him yesterday by Mary MacSwiney, the Mayor's sister. The Premier said: "It is with profound regret that I hear of the pain inflicted upon you by the determination of your brother to starve himself. It is impossible for the Government to make any exception in his case. Were they to do so it would break down the administration of the law in the United Kingdom, for all prisoners would claim the same privilege."

COX CHARGE HINTS OWN FUND IS LOW Nominee Takes This Method of Advising Collectors to Get Busy.

RAISED ONLY \$100,000 Failure of Democratic Drive for Cash Admitted to Have Been Failure.

The real reason for Gov. Cox's extravagant charges and bitter trade concerning a gigantic Republican slush fund lies in the failure of large contributors to Democratic campaign efforts in other years to heed the call this time. That was the strong suspicion entertained yesterday by a number of Republican leaders in New York. That the Democratic drive for money has been a failure, particularly in New York, was evidenced by the announcement yesterday by George White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that the Democrats have been able so far to raise less than \$100,000 for their campaign expenses. Gov. Cox kept quiet and docile on the subject of money. Republicans pointed out, until it became apparent that the old-time flow of money into the Democratic campaign treasury had been cut off somewhere close to Wall Street. Then, as one leader put it, "the Democratic nominee let out an awful howl."

By the Associated Press. TOKIO, Aug. 25.—The Association for the Study of Foreign Policy has decided, according to the newspapers, to hold a mass meeting and appeal to the public on account of the anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Members of the association in attacking the alleged lukewarm attitude of the Foreign Office toward the "California question," declare that differences of race and religion must be at the bottom of the anti-Japanese movement. They say there are indications that the relations between Japan and the United States are growing worse over China and Siberia and announce their intention to interview the American Congressmen now in the Far East with a view to reaching an understanding. In contrast with the recent anti-American attacks in the newspapers, the leading independent newspaper, Yomiuri, declares editorially that friendship between Japan and the United States is an indispensable condition for the prosperity of the Pacific nation. "The one securing the hostility of the other," says this newspaper, "will find it impossible to thrive in East Asia or in the Pacific." It adds that the "conspicuous proof of the essential need of American and Japanese friendship is found in the ties of commerce, which are growing with enormous rapidity."

M. Hanhira, Vice-Foreign Minister and former Second Secretary of the Embassy at Washington, in an article in the Yomiuri says: "Not that I see any possible cause for a clash between this country and America, but the sort of irritating pin pricking that has been indulged in on both sides, if it is permitted to go on indefinitely, will, I fear, create an atmosphere which may lead to almost anything." The Republicans have decided to use Gov. Coolidge the Vice-Presidential nominee, in the bitter battle that is developing in Maine, where the State and Congress elections will be held on September 13. He will speak in Portland on the night of September 8, when Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, sister of the late Theodore Roosevelt, also will appear. The Portland night will be one of the two departures from Gov. Coolidge's original plan to confine his campaign speeches to Massachusetts. Col. Thomas W. Miller, director of the Republican speakers' bureau, announced yesterday. The other speech of Gov. Coolidge outside his home State will be in Manchester, N. H., at a date which will be announced later. The following itinerary for Theodore Roosevelt's speaking tour was announced yesterday: Canton, N. Y., this afternoon; Worcester, Mass., to-morrow afternoon; Bangor, Me., Tuesday night. He will make more speeches in Maine on Wednesday and Thursday and then will go to Indiana to begin a Western stump tour.

DRAFT COOLIDGE IN BITTER MAINE FIGHT Nominee Breaks Plans to Speak in Portland.

Entire Village Coming to U. S. MANDRILL, Aug. 25.—Every man in the village of Mandrill, in the Province of Quindiana, has decided to emigrate to the United States, according to the town clerk, who appeared at the American consulate with twenty-five companions to secure visas for passports. The families of the emigrants will follow as soon as the men are settled in America. The number of emigrants from every village and township of the Province of Quindiana is increasing daily, recent strikes in the mining districts having caused large parties of workers to decide to leave the country.

Safe Milk For Infants and Invalids Horlick's Malted Milk

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages Quick Lunch at Home or Office Avoid Imitations and Substitutes

The Opening of Houses Is An Opening for Sloane's WE maintain a special organization of men whose work it is to re-lay floor coverings, hang draperies, vacuumize everything that is susceptible to dust, from carpets to curtains, from mouldings to materials, from woodwork to walls, and generally assist in putting the house in order.

Let us detail a corps of men to take these household worries off your hands.

W. & J. SLOANE FLOOR COVERINGS - FABRICS - FURNITURE FIFTH AVENUE at 47th STREET

GOLD PLATED FRUIT The fruit on the banquet tables of Alexander the Great was heavily plated with gold.

When it was served, the plating was torn off and flung to the servants. Evidently Alexander considered the delicious fruit of the tree more precious than gold—

An opinion shared by many who have feasted on the luscious, ripe fruit served at CHILDS.

Sliced peaches, plums, or with cream, or better still, with orange or lemon juice. CHILDS' famous ice cream.

Mrs. Alice Longworth to Speak for Harding

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, daughter of ex-President Roosevelt, was an interested visitor at Republican headquarters today. She volunteered her services in support of Senator Harding's campaign and telegraphed to George Clark, Ohio chairman, and asked for assignment of speaking dates in that State. It was said at headquarters that Mrs. Longworth's offer would be accepted.

FRENCH GOLD COINS NOT 'WORTH A CENT' Cannot Be Spent, Melted or Shipped Away.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Aug. 25.—Three billion francs in French gold coins which are known to be in circulation will lose their value as currency soon and thereafter will be suitable only for museum collections, according to a statement by Frederic Francois-Marsal, Minister of Finance. France has already passed a law making it unlawful to melt these gold coins for bullion, and as the exportation of gold coins and of gold bullion is forbidden it is impossible to take or send gold out of France. In order to bring into the Treasury the outstanding four and half billion new coins of a different design will be minted and only these coins will have a currency value. A special effort is being made to induce subscribers to the new 5 per cent. national loan to apply their gold reserves. The Government even considering the offer of an extra premium. Ever since the beginning of the war immense quantities of gold, silver and even copper coins have been hoarded by the fifty French peasants and trades people. It is these hoards that the Government is now after.

Safe Milk For Infants and Invalids Horlick's Malted Milk

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages Quick Lunch at Home or Office Avoid Imitations and Substitutes

Cigarettes smoked today than ever. According to the London Lancet, the world's leading medical journal, Sweet Caporal

CIGARETTES are "the purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."

Let us detail a corps of men to take these household worries off your hands.

W. & J. SLOANE FLOOR COVERINGS - FABRICS - FURNITURE FIFTH AVENUE at 47th STREET

Advertisement for Sweet Caporal Cigarettes, featuring an image of a pack and the text: '20¢ Sweet Caporal Cigarettes. The fruit on the banquet tables of Alexander the Great was heavily plated with gold. When it was served, the plating was torn off and flung to the servants. Evidently Alexander considered the delicious fruit of the tree more precious than gold— An opinion shared by many who have feasted on the luscious, ripe fruit served at CHILDS.'

Ask any ten men why they came back to "Sweet Caps" and they will give you the same reason why

Dad, has never left them at all—Things made the good old-fashioned way are seldom improved on. Put it up to the man who sells them and

he will let you in on a secret: He knows Sweet Caporal Cigarettes are made of Golden Virginia tobacco, blended with just a dash of Turkish—not merely "cured," but cured Kinney's good old-fashioned way.

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes are made of Golden Virginia tobacco, blended with just a dash of Turkish—not merely "cured," but cured Kinney's good old-fashioned way.

Caporals have been made without change for over 40 years. Yet there are more Sweet

Cigarettes smoked today than ever. According to the London Lancet, the world's leading medical journal, Sweet Caporal

CIGARETTES are "the purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."

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W. & J. SLOANE FLOOR COVERINGS - FABRICS - FURNITURE FIFTH AVENUE at 47th STREET