

Russian Advance Halted by Poles

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Soviet troops have been reported, and even there they have been limited by the desperate fighting of the Poles.

Capture of Ostrov Announced

Occupation of Ostrov, between the Narva and the Bug rivers, twenty-three miles southeast of Ostrolenka, reported yesterday from other sources, is announced in an official communique from Moscow today.

Other forward movements by the Soviet troops mentioned have likewise been previously reported. The statement reads: "West of Lomza we occupied Myszyniec and Sniadowo (ten miles southwest of Lomza). Fighting is proceeding near Ostrolenka. We occupied Ostrov on August 4 after fierce fighting. In the direction of Siedlce stubborn fighting is continuing on the left bank of the western Bug. In the region of Brest-Litovsk we occupied Teropol."

"Our cavalry defeated the enemy in the region northeast of Brody (in Galicia near the frontier), capturing rich booty, and debouched in the region of Leshnoff, (twenty miles northwest of Brody). Advance detachments reached the town of Berestek (ten miles north of Leshnoff)."

"In the region of Buczacz (eighty-five miles southeast of Lemberg) we debouched on the river Stripa and occupied a series of villages on the eastern bank, south of Buczacz."

Polish troops have been forced to retire from Teropol, about four miles west of Brest-Litovsk, and have lost Muramiec, about five miles to the south. Thus the Bolsheviks have gained a foothold on the west bank of the Bug river in this region, but it is probable their further progress will be very slow, as permanent forts erected years ago to defend the city must be stormed if the Soviet legions are to gain ground there.

In the southern sectors of the front fighting of a serious nature is going on, and the Poles seem to be gaining ground at some points. Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand of Great Britain and France will meet at Hythe tomorrow. It is expected by that time the Soviet Government will have answered a telegram that M. Kamenoff, one of the chiefs of the Soviet delegation in this city, sent to Moscow after a long conference with Premier Lloyd George and other government officials yesterday.

It seems certain there will not be an immediate break in the negotiations between the Allies and the Soviet Government, and it is believed the French and British premiers may have hoped them propitious in dealing with the serious situation confronting Poland. The Polish legation in London last night issued a statement controverting the communication of M. Kamenoff to Premier Lloyd George, inasmuch as it concerns allegations against the Poles. The statement purports to prove by explanation that the delay in the armistice negotiations was not due to the Poles, but to the Russians.

It also charges untruths against the Soviet government with reference to the powers of the delegates and concerning other matters. The Polish crisis is still grave, but as a result of yesterday's developments, it is regarded as being easier. There has been no rupture in the negotiations with the Russian delegation. Much, it is in no way, will depend on the attitude of France and the Evening Standard, the best information is that Great Britain is ready to accept the Soviet reply, received Thursday, to the British note of Tuesday on Poland.

It is believed that if France is willing Mr. Lloyd George will agree to peace being negotiated direct by Poles and Russia. It is generally granted that, in accordance with the practice of previous wars, Russia is not called upon to suspend operations until the armistice agreement. Polish delegates to the Bolshevik conference were expected to arrive in Minsk today and begin negotiations.

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have been mentioned, but only as a potential weapon at the disposal of the Allies.

Zurich, Aug. 7.—(By A. P.)—A Polish official communication received here yesterday says: "In the region of Myszyniec the Polish troops are resisting in strong positions. In the region of Czerwinostrow the Poles are fighting the enemy troops which crossed to the left bank of the Bug river. Between Drohiczyn and Breze a counter-attack, started yesterday, threw the enemy back on the north bank of the Bug. Enemy attacks in the region of Brody forced the Poles to abandon Morawic and Teropol."

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Underwood & Underwood. GENERAL PILSUDSKI, President of the Republic of Poland, who is actively commanding the Polish armies in the field against the advancing Soviet forces

The Polish troops into the Polish corridor. The Johannsburg Zeitung has been receiving private reports from the Russo-Polish fronts, which later events proved to be correct.

According to its correspondent in Warsaw, the Polish workers have issued a proclamation urging the workers to accept Soviet principles. The dispatch says nothing has been heard about an armistice.

Scant sympathy is given Polish refugees who have fled across the German frontier before the advancing Bolsheviks. They are greeted with more or less contempt by the inhabitants of East Prussia as they plod along the roads to the interior, apparently fearing the Bolsheviks are close behind them.

Most of the refugees are poor women and ragged children, and while the correspondent was watching a party of them today, a German said to the correspondent: "You know they are Poles. We do not want them; nobody wants them."

On the other hand, Russians reaching here apparently need no sympathy; they being usually well dressed and educated. Most of them are sympathizers of the imperial regime who have managed to escape. Alleged atrocities by the Bolsheviks are charged by agitated crowds in the hotels here.

Deserters from the Bolshevik army reaching here assert that the plans of the Russian general staff are to delay an armistice with Poland while the boundaries of Russia are re-established as they existed in 1914. The intelligence service of the German frontier police, which is understood to be in reliable communication with Bolshevik Russia, substantiates these reports, saying the plans are well known to the Russian people, who have been told that when they are fulfilled "all warring will cease."

BOLSHEVIKI BITTER AGAINST ENTENTE

Berlin, Aug. 7.—(By A. P.)—Intense anti-Entente feeling is rampant in the ranks of the Russian Bolshevik troops and hatred for the French is especially pronounced, according to a special dispatch to the Deutsche Zeitung from Koenigsberg (East Prussia). Men on military Bolshevik army it says, openly boast the new quarter will violate Entente officers and men who dare show themselves along the frontier.

The dispatch asserts there is no animosity shown toward the Germans on the part of the Russians and that the latter reiterate they do not propose to violate German territory.

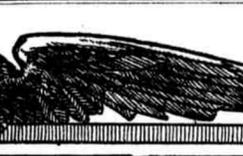
Regarding the Soviet government's intentions with respect to Poland, the Koenigsberg message credits Red army officers who walk across the customs barrier at Prosenk with declaring that Moscow is determined to incorporate Poland in the Russian empire and restore to Germany territory taken from her through the peace treaty.

Paris, Aug. 7.—(By A. P.)—Doctor Geopfert, head of the German general commission, delivered to the French foreign office yesterday a note relative to the organization of a special German army in East Prussia. The Berlin Government, according to today's newspapers, announced that armed groups will be formed in that province out of fear of the Bolsheviks, and that "in the interests of public order" the government is obliged to take a hand in the organization of this militia.

The note presented by Doctor Geopfert further recalls the request recently made to the council of ambassadors to permit troops into the plebiscite territory at Marienwerder and Allenstein. Editorial opinion professes to see in this note an attempt by Germany to take advantage of the situation to violate the Versailles Treaty.

"Everything," says the Petit Parisien, "shows that an imposing force will be ready at the German-Polish frontier to hold up the hands of the Bolshevik advance guards."

ON WARPATH FOR WRANGEL Bolsheviks Begin Offensive Against Anti-Soviet General London, Aug. 7.—(By A. P.)—The Bolsheviks have begun an offensive



THOS. SAVILL'S SONS 1210 WALLACE STREET

Against General Wrangel, anti-Soviet leader in southern Russia, who in his recent campaign advanced some distance northward from his base in the Crimea. In Friday's official statement from Moscow the capture of Alexandrov is claimed, with further advances by the Soviet troops. The statement reads: "In the Crimean sector, in the region of Alexandrov, our troops, having assumed the offensive, occupied the town of Alexandrov, crossed the river Konkayska and are continuing to advance."

New Drive on Asia Begun by Soviets

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Moreover, it is unlikely that the Persian railroads can be of much use to Lenin's troops. A short line exists between the Russian frontier at Julfa and Tabriz in the extreme northwest of Persia, hundreds of miles from Teheran. From that city there is a line running to a Moslem shrine. The "system" is six miles long. The latest statistics give no information concerning any other railways in Persia. That the line from India to Persia, via Afghanistan, is chiefly imaginary is suggested by the newest Statesman's year book, which asserts that the whole of Afghanistan is without steam communication.

British forces in Persia at this time are believed by military men here to consist of only about 7000 men, most of them Indian troops. Augmenting these is a force of about 9000 troops known as "Persian rifles."

The references both to the Persian railway system and to Persian geography in the foregoing dispatch are somewhat obscure. If the Soviet army is advancing "west of the Caspian Sea" it is moving away from, not toward, the Persian capital, Meshed, is described as the southeast of Teheran. It lies to the northeast.

A unit of this army already has entered Armenia and is expected to continue its advance in the direction of Moscow, an important city near Eastern Nationalist stronghold where forces of Turkish and Egyptian Nationalists are reported to have planned to converge.

Goal Is Persian Rail Terminus With this thrust against the left flank of the British defense line of Asia, the present advance on Teheran is looked upon by military authorities as a movement directed at the same time against the British right flank resting upon the edge of the Persian salt desert.

The advance into Persia is expected to follow southeasterly from Teheran to Meshed and thence toward Herat in Afghanistan with the ultimate objective of reaching the terminus of a railroad from India to Persia which was built by Great Britain during the war.

The railroad at present is unfinished, but is believed to have been completed to a point parallel with Herat, south of Meshed, thereby offering the most feasible route in southern Asia into India.

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